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(Continued from Page 1196, Christmas number.)

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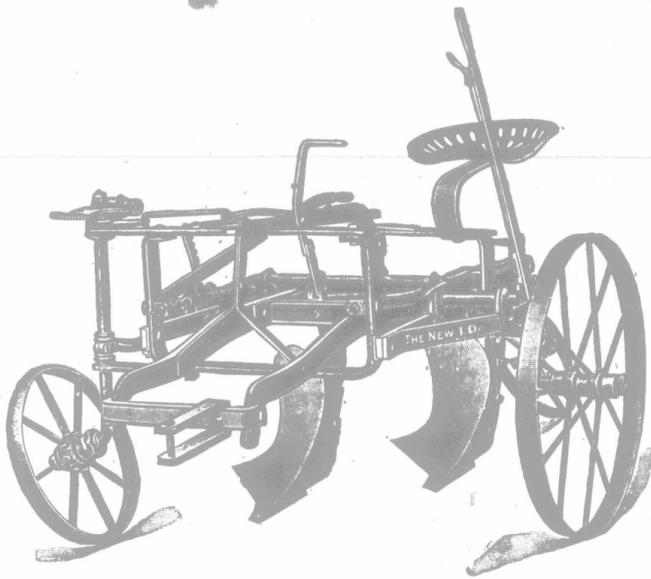
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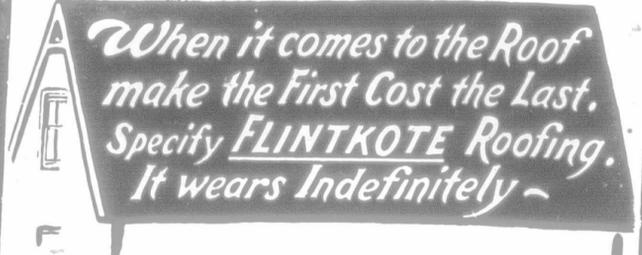


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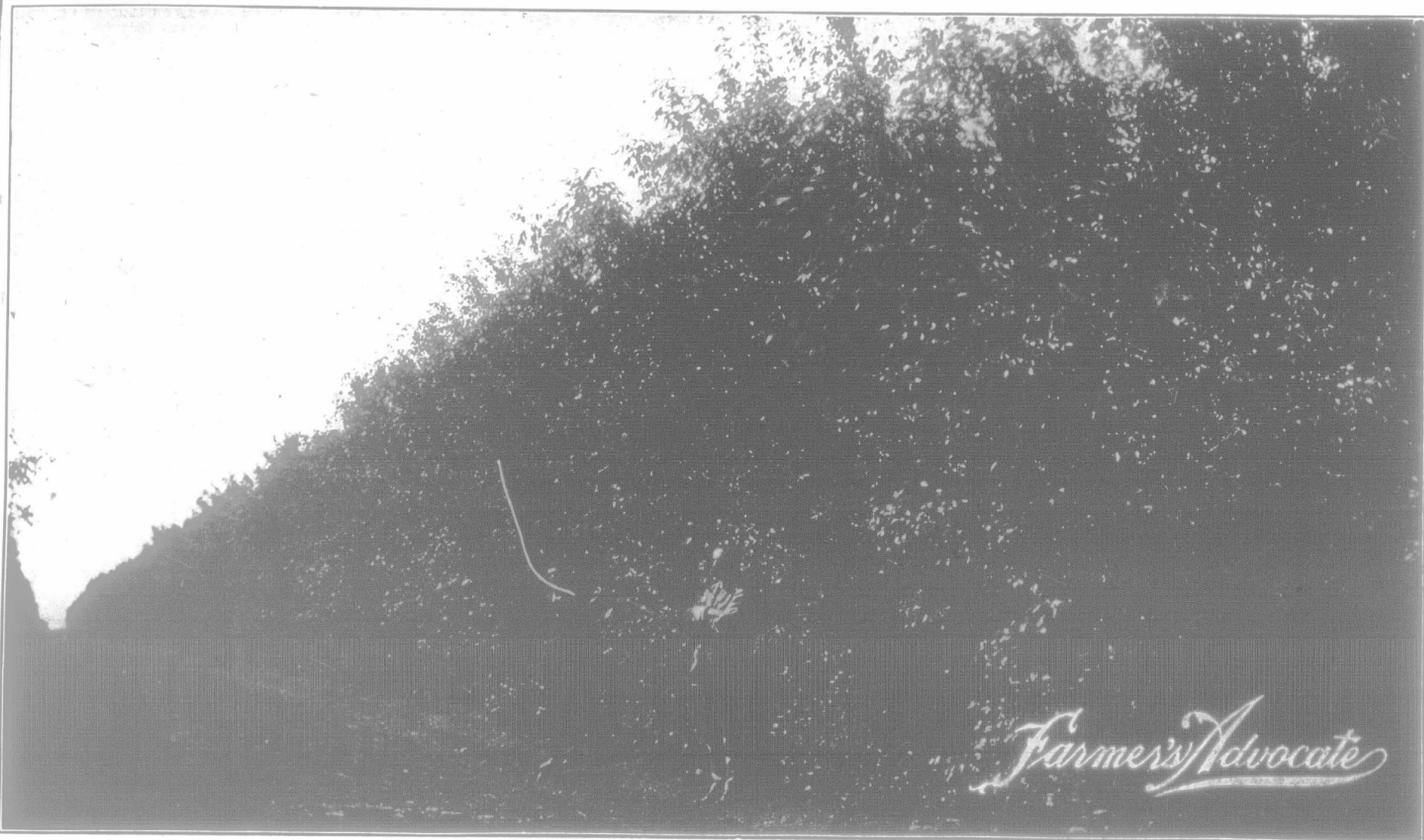
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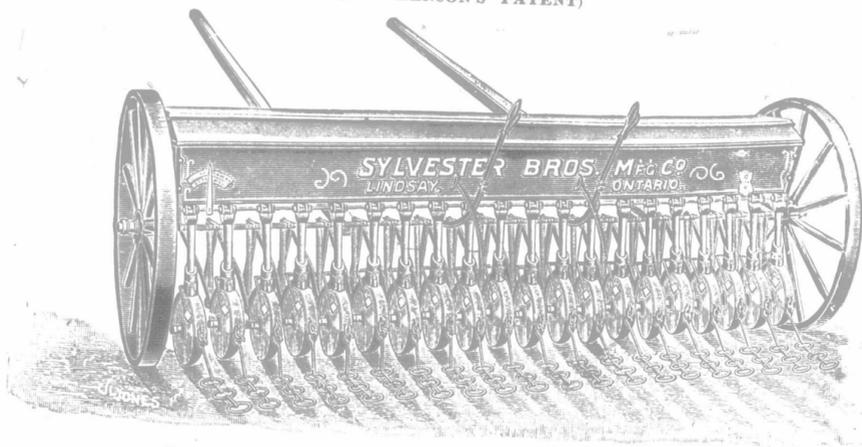
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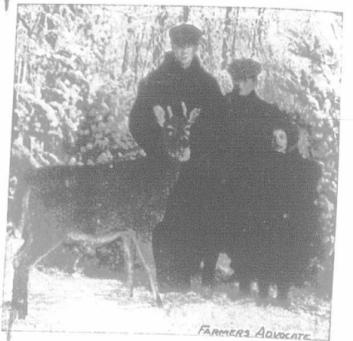
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THERE ARE NO impurities in Windsor Salt; no black specks. It is dry, white, flaky—it is all Salt. It is the Salt that is most generally used by the most successful butter-makers.

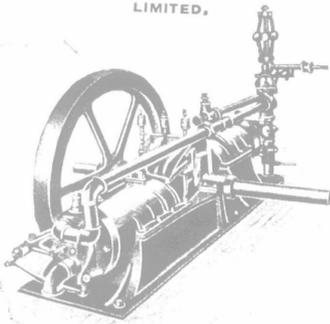
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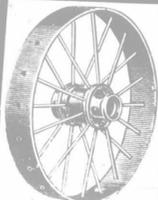
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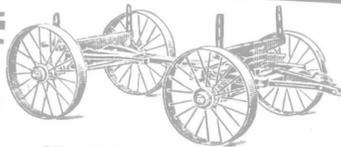
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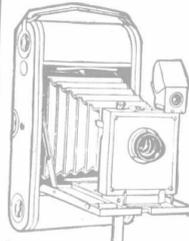
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., FEBRUARY 17, 1904.

No. 595

Editorial.

Veterinary Inspection Progress.

At the time of taking office by the present Chief Veterinary Inspector, the "Farmer's Advocate" congratulated the agricultural public on the appointment of a man of scientific attainments and shrewd common sense to the position; as well also on the fact that the new officer was to have headquarters at Ottawa, and devote his entire time to the work, a necessity owing to the rapidly increasing work of the Health of Animals Division of the Department of Agriculture, and the growing value of our live-stock industry. The preview of the "Farmer's Advocate" has already been borne out by the results of the work of the last two years—a short time even in which to discover effective sweeping by a new broom. An intimate knowledge of the work justifies this reference to the work done and being done, a work which deserves the approbation of the agricultural community, but which is not as well known by the farmers as it deserves to be.

While advancement has been general throughout the branch, it will suffice at this time to indicate a few of the advantages accruing to the live-stock interests as a result of the appointment. Such are the lessening of the restrictions on the importation of pure-bred cattle from Great Britain; the less punitive method of treating the horse-owner so unfortunate as to have glanders in his stud, and also the insistence on more effectual work and thoroughness of quarantine in return for compensation to owners of cholera hogs.

The lessening of restrictions on cattle importations consists of a shortening of the quarantine period from three to two months, and the abandonment of attempting to use the tuberculin test in Great Britain, and, consequently, the doing away with the blacklisting of British herds, inaugurated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, a move undoubtedly instituted as an extension of the high protection trade policy of that country.

The less expensive (to the owners) and yet none the less safe method of handling glanders is a step forward, which places the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture foremost in the world in up-to-date methods of stamping out this disease. Glanders has a latent as well as a visible form, the former discovered only by the use of mallein. Under the new regime, horses showing the visible form are at once destroyed as formerly, the latent cases are not. The latest scientific investigations show that the latents may be considered as non-infective centers, and while not permitted to be removed from the official ken, are yet allowed to live and do considerable work. The latent reactors to the mallein test are re-tested from time to time, and many of these cases cease to react and may be considered as improved in health. The new policy thus formulated by the Chief Inspector means the saving of hundreds of dollars to the horse industry without any sacrifice of safety to the health of man or animals. Under the old system of slaughter of reactors, whether latents or visibles, many a man has been financially crippled. We now get a maximum of safety at a minimum cost.

In the handling of hog cholera there was abundant room for firm handling of the administrative reins, so as to prevent raids on the public coffers under the guise of compensation. The regulations

re hog cholera call for slaughter of all diseased hogs and their cohabitators by the veterinary inspectors, one-third their value being paid as compensation for diseased hogs, three-fourths for cohabitators slaughtered by the officers and found free of the disease. It is not hard to imagine how a complaisant officer might mistake diseased hogs for cohabitators free of the disease, with the result that the farmer would view hog cholera as not too disastrous an occurrence. Things have changed, and claims for compensation show a decrease of contact hogs (cohabitators free of disease), and a consequent saving of the public funds, without any diminution in the effectiveness of the quarantine and stamping out of this serious menace to the swine industry. When we reflect that in a hog-cholera outbreak the compensation paid has amounted to over thirty thousand dollars, it is easy to see that the insistence on thorough post-mortems by the inspectors, and a consequent lessening in number of in-contact hogs, results in the saving of an amount of money far exceeding the salary of the Chief Inspector. Such saving has resulted already in three ways: The lessening of money paid for compensation; the smaller waste of horseflesh, and consequent saving to the individual owner, besides the rendering easier of the importation of pure-bred stock. The country is to be congratulated on the fact that such tangible evidences can be seen in the short period that has elapsed since Mr. Rutherford's appointment.

Encourage Flour Milling.

A bill was recently introduced in the Manitoba Legislature empowering the Municipality of Lorne to raise the sum of six thousand dollars to bonus a flour mill.

A good flour mill properly managed is a boon to any locality in which it is located. At Brandon this year the mills bought practically all the wheat that was delivered at that point, paying better prices than elevator companies could afford to give, and the same story is reported from other places that are fortunate enough to have mills. In addition to creating a home demand for wheat, the local flour mill places bran and shorts within reach of those who have learned to appreciate them for stock food. These are advantages that ought to be taken into consideration in every district where there is reasonable prospects of a local mill being successfully operated. It costs a large sum of money to erect, equip and operate a mill that will do satisfactory work, and without endorsing the general principle of bonusing, it is safe to say that the man or company with energy and sufficient knowledge of the industry to make a flour mill a success ought to be encouraged. When a mill proves successful in any locality, every farm within several miles is worth more money than before. Among other places where a flour mill is under consideration by the farmers at the present time is Bradwardine, where an excellent quality of wheat is grown in large quantities.

There are, undoubtedly, drawbacks to milling in this country, but since we have so much wheat there should be every encouragement given to have it ground at home, and so build up within our own country an industry of immense value.

The "Farmer's Advocate" would be pleased to hear from farmers living in districts where a good flour mill is required, and our columns are open to communications calculated to arouse an interest in any safe movement favoring a larger manufacture of flour within sight of the fields from whence comes the wheat.

The Grain-growers' Convention.

The farmers of Manitoba are deserving of congratulation upon the success of their second annual Grain-growers' convention. It was representative, interesting and instructive. The President's opening address was an intelligent presentation of the salient questions affecting agriculture in the Province. "Let there be light," he said, and immediately his appellation became the keynote of the convention. It was a fortunate suggestion that led to Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, being invited to attend the meeting. Probably no man in Canada is better able to give accurate information upon the various problems which are constantly being discussed at Grain-growers' meetings. Mr. Castle gave his address during the early part of the session, and so courteously and satisfactorily did he explain the numerous questions presented to him that the delegates were quite unanimous in declaring that his presence at the convention was the leading feature of the event.

Comparing the convention this year with the meeting one year ago, it was quite noticeable that the delegates were more moderate generally in their views; not that anyone had a desire to lower the ideal at which the movement was first aimed, or offer an apology for anything that had been done; that was not necessary. It was evident, however, that the good work already done was being felt, and the more serious grievances of one year ago were at least partially removed. As the reports came in from the various associations, it could be seen that less difficulty had been experienced in shipping than during the fall of 1902. Railway officials had shown themselves more in sympathy with the farmers, and cars were less difficult to secure. For these changes there is undoubtedly reason for congratulation, but no reason why the association should not press forward with renewed energy to perfect its organization. There are yet many points in the Province where subordinate associations might be instituted with good effect, and throughout the organized territory there is need in many cases for a more vigorous canvass for members. The association, as an active organization of farmers, ought to have a grand future in store. Into a field of extended usefulness it can enter, provided intelligence and executive ability are the main factors operating in its guidance.

As a menace rising in the association's course to success, party politics may be expected to come to view. At the recent convention it was not difficult sometimes to discover the particular party to which a speaker belonged, but he it said to the credit of all, that nothing was allowed to take place that would brand the association as being under the control of any partisan faction; Farmers have the same right as other men to take part in directing the destiny of the political party of their choice; they should, however, not allow themselves to place the interest of party before their duty to the Grain-growers' Association. It was gratifying to notice that in general the political hatchet was for the time being buried, and where questions arose upon which the two great political parties of the day are divided, moderate men on either side were unanimous in their desire to set it aside.

It is not improbable that delegates from some local associations may find it difficult to report the work of the convention in a manner that will satisfy members who hold extreme views on certain questions that come up for consideration. There is often a difference in being convinced and in convincing another. It is nevertheless certain

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

had it been possible to have had the entire membership of the association at the convention in Brandon on February 3rd and 4th, the resolutions passed and general conclusions arrived at would have been but little different. "Let there be light, and there was light"; and it is to be hoped that the same desire for more light may become a part of every local association during this year. There is a grand work on behalf of the agricultural interests of this country to be carried on, and the farmers of Manitoba can do it through the Grain-growers' Association, if they will.

Live-stock Experiments at Brandon.

If experimental work can be of any assistance in the promotion of the live-stock industry of the Province of Manitoba, and we believe it can, there ought to be more of it carried on at Brandon Experimental Farm. Manitoba is essentially a wheat-raising Province, and, consequently, there should be great emphasis placed upon that phase of farm work at the leading agricultural institution of the Province, but there are many districts where the interest in stock-raising is growing rapidly, and as time goes on and the virgin fertility of the soil becomes less and less, the little army of Manitoba stock-raisers will have added to its ranks many who to-day have little or no intention of engaging in live-stock production as a money-making proposition. This has been the history of equally fertile areas to the south, and their tendency to go into stock will inevitably be ours.

At the present time at Brandon the facilities for keeping stock are very meagre. In one stable, practically speaking, may be found all the horses and cattle on the farm. To go more extensively into cattle feeding would be quite impossible under the present arrangement. The superintendent in charge is therefore not to blame for the present condition. During every institute campaign in which he has engaged he has pointed out the ad-

vantages of mixed farming. But there is a higher authority. The work of all our Western farmers is being directed from Ottawa. Each winter a small experiment is conducted in feeding steers, but for the reason pointed out it can only be carried on on a small scale. The cattle-raising interests of Manitoba demand more attention to this department. The actual cost of feeding and fattening cattle under the conditions that prevail in this province ought to be known. If it will pay better to raise steers and sell them to the ranchers as stockers than finish them for the block with rough grains which may be so abundantly grown, there ought to be official information on the subject.

In hog-raising a similar condition prevails. The average farmer of Manitoba, when questioned on the subject, will say that there are no profits in growing hogs to sell at the average price that has prevailed during the past few years, and yet a few who appear to be making a practical and intelligent study of the subject, report differently. If it were possible to have a series of experiments carefully conducted on a comparatively large scale at Brandon, with view to determining the actual cost of feeding hogs from year to year, there is every reason to believe that there would be more interest taken in the industry in this province.

These are subjects which the various live-stock associations might discuss with profit at their approaching annual meeting.

The Dairy Industry.

Dairymen in different parts of Canada have been holding their annual conventions, and in each meeting the prevailing note was progress and confidence in the dairy business. The growth of the dairy industry in the different sections represented by the 1904 annual conventions has been phenomenal. In twelve years dairying, and its associated industry, bacon-producing, rose from eleventh place in the list of Canadian industries, until to-day there are only two greater in the whole Dominion, and have also carried with them in their ascendancy prosperity to every other branch of Canadian agricultural industry. In 1903 Canada's dairy exports amounted to about thirty millions of dollars, and, incidentally, assisted in producing as large an export bacon trade. In 1892 we exported a little more than one million dollars' worth of butter, and eleven and a half millions of cheese. Since then our butter exports have increased to over seven millions, and our cheese to twenty-two million dollars' worth. In connection with the growth of our dairy exports, it is interesting to note the decline of those from the United States. In 1892 that country exported seven and a half millions' worth of cheese, and two and one-half millions' worth of butter. Ten years later the cheese exports had declined to two and a half millions, and the butter advanced only one-half million, the cause being due to the increasing demand of the home market.

What is the significance of this growth of the dairy industry? In every farming community throughout Canada to-day there is evidence of a marked degree of prosperity. The sixty millions derived last year from the bacon and dairy industries have been distributed more evenly than a similar amount derived from any other industry, and have been or will be expended more judiciously, because controlled by a more careful class than any other similar amount. In short, dairying may truthfully be said to have been the salvation of the country. Not only has it brought direct returns, but indirectly it has been the means of increasing the fertility of the land, of improving the type of cows kept and of hogs fed. By demanding a large supply of fodder to carry the herds over the year, it has created a demand for larger yielding crops, and the consequent general adoption of silos for storing corn, and in some parts the growth of alfalfa clover.

Hitherto the advancement of the dairy industry has meant more particularly the increase in the production of cheese, but in the future butter may be expected to be more largely produced. By selling butter from the farm scarcely any of the valuable fertilizing materials are disposed of and the finished product is in the most concentrated form possible to transport agricultural produce. Such being the case, farmers and middlemen should do all in their power to foster this industry. The former must endeavor to reduce the cost of production by increasing the average usefulness of his cows, and the latter must endeavor to manufacture the best possible article from the material on hand, and both must work hand in hand for improved transportation and marketing facilities.

Outlook for Canadian Trade.

While the British market is, and doubtless will continue to be, the principal outlet for the surplus produce of Canadian farms, and is well worth cultivating to the fullest extent, there is neither wisdom nor reason in being content with but one string to our bow, as in that market we have to compete with similar commodities from many nations. Should Britain generously conclude to give her colonies a preference over foreign countries in her markets, by admitting our products free, while taxing those of foreign countries, we shall still meet vigorous competition from the other colonies, as we do in many lines at present, and our enterprising neighbors to the south will employ their characteristic ingenuity to the fullest extent in the matter of transportation facilities and freight rates to overcome the obstacle of a British tax, of which they cannot reasonably complain, since it will be only administering to them a dose of the medicine they prescribe for others. That our neighbors regard this possibility seriously may be inferred from words of that shrewd business man, Mr. J. J. Hill, the railway magnate of the Western States, uttered at a recent meeting of Minnesota farmers. In an exceedingly able address, he said, in part: "Mr. Chamberlain a year ago took a leaf out of our political economy, and started a political campaign in Great Britain in favor of a preferential tariff which would admit the agricultural products of her colonies while imposing a tariff on the imports of every other nation. Great Britain and her colonies buy from us about 70 per cent. of all our exports. Suppose they put a tax on our wheat of ten cents a bushel. Remember that the surplus wheat we export fixes the price on the entire crop, that which we sell among ourselves and that which we sell to go abroad. If our wheat is taxed 10 cents a bushel on 180,000,000 bushels raised in our three north-western States, it would amount to \$18,000,000. That you will have to pay."

Mr. Hill further stated his belief that these conditions are not far distant; that Mr. Chamberlain is winning his way, having made more progress in the first year of his agitation than he expected to in the first three years. That is a question, however, on which there is far from being unanimity of opinion, and the probability is that Mr. Chamberlain will find that it will require more than three years before his propaganda is completed. Under present conditions our products are every day strengthening their hold and popularity upon that mighty market of Great Britain. Let the means of access to it be improved.

Mr. Hill, in the same address, pointed out the wisdom of cultivating more than one market, and showed that by good management his company had succeeded in establishing a profitable market for wheat and flour in the Orient, by which the wheat of the West, which two years ago was selling for 50 cents a bushel was now realizing 75 to 80 cents, no less than 4,320,000 bushels of American wheat and 1,550,000 barrels of American flour having found a market in that direction during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1903. By taking advantage of all the conditions entering into the question of transportation, loading cars in both directions, to and from the Pacific Coast, they had been able to give a rate from Minneapolis to Hong Kong of 40 cents a hundred for 8,000 miles—\$8 a ton, or a mill a ton a mile—the lowest transportation ever worked out on the face of the earth. It is 2,000 miles of rail transportation to the Coast, and 6,000 by water.

The question of interest to Canada in this statement is why cannot we, with all our natural advantages, our vast wheat-growing territory and favorable Pacific ports, secure a fair share of the Australia. Our wheat is the best in the world, and while the people of the Orient are not yet educated to an appreciation of the best quality of flour, they will learn, and in the meantime the lower grades of our product may find an outlet in that direction, as some has already done. The visit of our Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, to Japan, and the appointment of our Railway and Transportation Commissions, should bear fruit in the near future, as our new trans-continental lines get in working order, in the opening and extension of markets in that and other directions, so that we may share in the trade wherever our products are suitable. And the sooner effective action in this matter the better.

Horses.

Horse Talk at Lethbridge, Alta.

The second of a series of Institute meetings under the auspices of the Lethbridge and District Agricultural Society, was held in the Town Council Chamber on Thursday evening, January 28th, with a large attendance of members of the society and of interested citizens. Previous meetings have been devoted to the subject of alfalfa-growing and to sheep-breeding, both of which are receiving considerable attention by local farmers.

Thursday's meeting was devoted to the subject of horses, and the subject was given a pretty thorough treatment in speeches, papers and discussion. The proven excellence of the district for the rearing of the best class of horses, the good tone of the market and the general improvement of stock interests from closer agricultural settlements are together increasing the interest that is being taken in horse-breeding, and we are enjoying a spell of horse talk and are getting more horse sense.

Mr. A. E. Keffer, of the Lethbridge district, and Mr. A. P. Fry, of Magrath, contributed valuable papers on the breeding of horses, Mr. Keffer representing the draft interests and Mr. Fry the cause of the lighter classes. Mr. Keffer is an experienced breeder, and is well posted in the breeds and their properties. Taking the ground that the heavier classes were the most useful and more profitable for the farmer, as he can breed for sale and work them at the same time, he considered the claim of the different classes for favor. The Clydes had proven themselves the best from their qualities as individuals, and their capacity to stamp and transform the general stock of the country. They represented in horses as the Short-horns in cattle, a case of the survival of the fittest. Among draft animals they had proven more useful and satisfactory as sires than the Suffolk or Percheron. The Percherons had not yet made their place. The Percherons of twenty years ago were much lighter than the Percherons at present, and the later heavier ones were so only to satisfy demand and to secure a market rather than because they were of draft type by inherent character. Later crosses of Norman had given them their weight, but this very recent infusion of new blood practically made the present Percheron a horse of mixed breeding, and so unable to transmit and fix in his progeny such excellencies as selected individuals might themselves have. The Suffolk is a horse of good stamina, but on the whole had not fixed his character so effectively as the Clyde, and had not won any wider popularity.

Mr. Keffer gave a good list of breeding hints. Pedigree was good, if the breeding was consistent. The ability to trace a pedigree back a long way did not mean assured excellence in offspring. A pedigree might only be a record of injudicious breeding. Mares should be of fine health and soundness, particularly with respect to the nutritive organism.

The Clyde would be an excellent sire for the range horses. The slight scarcity of phosphates in the local soils perhaps explained why range horses tended to become lighter in bone, and, perhaps, in consequence, generally lighter, for the general carcass weight would necessarily adjust itself to the skeletal or bony structure. The feeding of oats generously to colts, along with the breeding from strong-boned sires, would correct this. The correcting of weaknesses of various kinds was dealt with at some length, and the idea of correcting defects in the mare by breeding to horses with an opposite and, perhaps, disproportionate excellence, was not favored. The idea should be to get a sire perfect with respect to the weak points of the mare, as the concentration on a single feature might mean some greater loss in some other respect.

Mr. Fry favored the breeding of a general-purpose horse of good fibre by using mares of from 1,150 to 1,400 pounds in weight to Hackney, French Coach, Cleveland Bay, or strong types of American trotting horse. The mares should be good, compact mares. All colts would not be 1,100 to 1,350 in weight; some would, perhaps, be as light as 1,100, but these would be a useful class of saddle and driving horses, for which the demand is quite general and active. This kind of breeding would give a horse of good stamina from the influence of the sire.

The papers called forth some profitable and earnest discussion, and the meeting on the whole was a pronounced success. M. C.

Worth Double the Money.

Thos. Langford, Agassiz, B.C., writes: Enclosed find \$1.50 for one year's subscription. Your paper is indeed worth double the money. It is the most welcome paper we take.

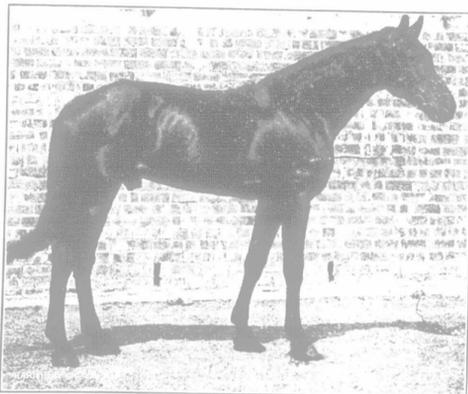
Lethbridge Farmers and U. S. Horses.

Considerable interest is being taken at this point in the question of the importation of United States horses. In round numbers about 9,000 out of the 21,000 horses imported into Canada enter at the port of Lethbridge. Most of these are of light, inferior class, and the glut of this kind of animals has a perceptible effect even on the price of the best class of horses, for the inferior animals will substitute to a certain extent when the price is low enough. Besides, the bringing in of these horses is lowering the average excellence of our horse stock.

The work which the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association is trying to do was heartily endorsed at a recent Institute meeting at Lethbridge, as seen by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted. It was felt that the best interest of the horse-breeders and of the name of the country for horse-rearing demanded some protection:

Moved by W. A. Hamilton, seconded by A. E. Keffer, "That in the opinion of this meeting the welfare of Canadian horse-breeders demands that a minimum valuation be put on all horses not pure-bred coming into the country, and we think that a valuation similar to that imposed by the United States Government, viz., \$150, should be imposed on all such horse stock."

The Secretary was instructed to forward copies of the resolution to F. Oliver, M.P., to the Secretary of the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association, and to the Territorial Minister of Agriculture. M. C.



American Jack.

The champion trotting stallion of England. Owned by Mr. Wm. Lucas Marton, Blackpool, England.

Mange in Horses.

One of our subscribers writes us, saying: A skin disease has broken out among our horses. An expert sent from headquarters to examine them has pronounced it mange. Several of the horses were quarantined, but in spite of all precautions the disease is still spreading. Everyone is employing his own method of treatment with varying success. Would you kindly give us some information about the disease, how long it lasts, whether it is ever fatal, and an up-to-date specific that can be obtained and applied by any farmer?"

Mange is a contagious disease, caused by the presence of a small insect. The most common form (psoroptes) invades those parts that are covered with long hair. The punctures made in the skin by this variety give rise to an eruption of pimples, which at first are of the nature of blisters. When these blisters burst a discharge of pus and serum keeps the affected parts in a moist condition, which distinguishes this kind of mange from sarcoptic mange. The insects of the sarcoptic form generally commence their attack on or near the withers, from which they spread over the body. The blisters from this variety are always dry, and under the finger the skin has a granular feeling. In the later stages of the complaint the skin becomes thick, rough and wrinkled. Another form of mange confine their engagements to the leg and spread very slowly. They usually commence at the back of the pastern and work upwards, but rarely go higher than the hock or knee. They generally affect the horses during winter, possibly because the skin is more active during summer. The symptoms are itching, cracks, sores, formation of crusts, thickening of the skin, and falling out of the hair.

Mange, in all the different forms, shows no tendency to recovery without thorough treatment. Its attacks are seldom fatal, except in old horses, which sometimes become debilitated, and, consequently, die.

TREATMENT.—The first object is to destroy the insect. Where practicable, clip the hair over the affected parts. Where the coat is short this

may not be necessary. In every case guard against unduly irritating the skin. Wash the parts thoroughly with a good soap suds and a stiff brush. Add a quarter of an ounce of carbonate of potash to each quart of the wash water. Rub on the affected part a lotion composed of one ounce of creolin to a pint of water. Repeat in two days, and continue for two weeks. Any stable in which the disease breaks out should be thoroughly disinfected. Burn all the bedding and disinfect the harness, brushes, and other utensils by immersing them in a solution of creolin, one, to six of water. Thoroughly wash the floors, walls and ceilings, and apply a thick coat of whitewash. Diseased animals should be isolated from healthy ones.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs of Horses.

(Continued.)

Enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels, is one of the most rapidly fatal inflammatory diseases to which the horse is liable, often destroying life in a few hours. Many of the diseases of the digestive organs, some of which have already been dealt with in these columns, result in inflammation of the bowels, but at present we propose treating with it as a primary affection. Any portion of the intestines, either the small or the large, is liable to be attacked, and in some cases the greater part of both is involved. The inner or mucous coat is usually first attacked, but the inflammation extends and involves the middle and external coats also, and there is often an extravasation of blood into the canal, due to rupture of the small bloodvessels.

CAUSES.—The principal causes are over-fatigue, exposure to cold, and washing with cold water when the animal is heated, but like other intestinal diseases, it frequently occurs without well-marked cause.

SYMPTOMS.—The first well-marked symptoms are generally those of abdominal pain, evidenced by uneasiness, stamping of the feet, whisking of the tail, looking around towards the flank, a desire to lie down, etc. These are, however, usually preceded by some degree of constitutional disturbance, such as rigors (shivering), acceleration of the pulse and respirations, repeated evacuation of small quantities of semi-fluid feces and general depression; the mucous membranes soon become deeply congested, the mouth dry, the tongue contracted, and sometimes of a brownish color, and the appetite of course is lost; the pulse is hard, wiry and frequent; the belly is tender upon pressure; the abdominal muscles more or less contracted, and in some cases slight bloating is noticed. In a variable time the symptoms of dullness and depression give place to those of pain and excitement; he stamps with his feet, strikes at his belly, lies down, but much more carefully than in spasmodic colic. He will probably make several attempts or feints to lie down, and then go down very carefully; will probably endeavor to lie on his back, turn his eyes towards his flank, pant, blow and sweat with pain. There are no sharp paroxysms of pain, with periods of ease, as in colic, the pain is constant, distressing and agonizing, and the body is usually covered with perspiration. In some cases he will stand for hours with his head in a corner and paw persistently with one or both feet. In other cases he will walk around the stall or paddock in a circle, apparently almost blind, knocking his head against the wall or fence. The pulse, at first hard, full, frequent, ranging from 80 to 120 per minute, gradually decreases in strength and fullness, becomes thready or imperceptible. He sighs or groans with pain, and perspiration rolls off the body. The skin is never dry, at one time hot and at another cold; the countenance becomes haggard, the eyes expressive of delirium, with the pupils dilated. He may now throw himself about in a dangerous manner, but usually stands as stated, or moves aimlessly about; then stand, balance himself as long as possible, when he will fall and die with a few convulsive struggles. In other cases the symptoms of pain subside, when he will stand quiet, and even drink a little or endeavor to eat, and his breathing become more or less tranquil. This leads the owner to think that he is about to recover, but the symptoms indicate that mortification has set in; the haggard expression remains, the pulse continues imperceptible, cold sweats bedew the body, the belly becomes tympanic (bloated), he trembles, legs and ears are cold, mouth and breath cold, and even foetid, the lips drop pendulous, the eyes become glassy, and in a varying period he drops and dies, the bowels remaining inactive to the last. If, however, in three or four hours from the commencement of the attack, there is some abatement of the symptoms; if the surface of the body become dry; if there be a passage of feces or gas, the pulse becoming softer and less frequent, and the characteristic anxiety of expression disappear, a favorable termination may be looked for.

TREATMENT.—As the mucous tract of the bowels is inflamed, treatment must be directed

with a view to prevent peristaltic action until the inflammatory action has ceased, and while there is usually an inactive condition of the bowels, purgatives must on no account be given. Treatment must tend to relieve pain and check movement in the intestines. For these purposes opium should be administered in large doses. In the early stages, when the pulse is full and strong, and depression in general be not well marked, it is good practice to take three or four quarts of blood from the jugular vein. From two to four drs. of powdered opium should be given in a pint of cold water as a drench, and rather smaller doses repeated every two hours, until the symptoms are relieved. Clothes wrung out of hot water should be applied to the abdomen continuously for an hour or two, and care must be taken to clothe the horse well afterwards to prevent reaction. If, after the abatement of the symptoms, the bowels remain torpid (as they usually do), the removal of this torpidity must not be attempted by the administration of drastic purgatives. Very small doses of raw linseed oil, say 4-oz. doses, with 2 drs. nux vomica, may be given every eight hours, and the contents of the rectum removed by injections of warm water occasionally. When the appetite returns, the most easily-digested food, as scalded bran and boiled linseed, should be given, and the eating of dry food prevented by a muzzle until the bowels commence to act, and then solid food must be given in very small quantities for a few days.

"WHIP."

Wind Troubles.

Broken wind and asthma are likewise products of ill-ventilated, stuffy stables, and in these, too, the hopes of successful treatment lie more in the direction of discovering a palliative than in accomplishing cure. In both cases the horse should be fed and watered little and often, the food should be damped, and a liberal proportion of green meat, watercresses and such roots as carrots may be added to the stable regime. When a horse is troubled by asthma, relief may be obtained by giving him a ball or two of grease or fat, which lubricates the passage; but when the trouble appears, the wisest course to pursue is to enlist the assistance of a professional man. Some people recommend the addition of molasses to the damped chaff and carrot diet, and there can be no harm derived from adopting the advice; but under no conditions should long hay or straw be given the broken-winded or asthmatic horse, which had better be bedded on peat moss to prevent him eating his bed.—[Live-stock Journal.]

Keeping Colts in Cattle Stables.

A correspondent says he is keeping a colt in a stable with about fifteen head of cattle. There is just ordinary ventilation, and he would like to know if such conditions would probably affect the colt's health.

The worst we can say of such treatment is that it is not the best. This particular animal may thrive and turn out to be a most useful horse. In fact, there is no good reason why he should not. But the ill-effects of keeping a colt in a cattle stable are incipient, and they make their appearance in future generations. The trouble begins with a diminishing of powers of resistance to the variations of climatic extremes, due to the atmosphere of the cattle stable not being the most conducive to the building up of a rugged constitution. Suppose that it is a filly that is being kept in the cattle stable. The conditions there tend to weaken her constitution. In her offspring there will, in all probability, be a further tendency to weakness, and so on. Animal life is so constituted that injuries or weaknesses once sustained remain in the family until eliminated by some remedial influence, such as the infusion of new blood from a source that is unquestionably rugged, or by the continued action of beneficial treatment, and the effects of favorable conditions. With all young stock the wisest and safest plan is to make conditions as favorable as possible to the development of rugged constitutions and powerful bodies, and to this end abundant exercise and fresh air are essentials.

Britain's clever and popular Queen Alexandra confesses that, when young, she could never reconcile herself to the Latin language. Her Majesty, however, was very strictly brought up, and her likes and dislikes, as regards her studies, were not often consulted. The Queen—Princess Alexandra then—had a worthy old pastor as tutor, a man deeply learned in the classics. "You say that it is wrong to speak badly about the dead, don't you?" once said the Princess to her old master. "Yes, very wrong, indeed," was the reply. "The Latin language is dead, isn't it?" again asked the inquisitive little pupil. "Yes; it is dead. Why?" queried the pastor. "Oh, nothing," replied the Princess. "I was just going to say something bad about it, that's all!" and then, with a pathetic little sigh: "Oh! I do think it's cruel not to let the dead rest!"

Stock.

London (Eng.) Letter.

In many districts the rainfall of last week was practically restricted to the early half of the period. By the end of the week some of the heavy arrears in plowing had been made good, and a commencement was even made with the sowing of oats. Whether there will be any drilling of wheat to make good the deficiency in the acreage of the autumn-sown grain is exceedingly doubtful. Two factors are at present operating against the spring sowing of wheat—poor prices on the one hand and the general backwardness of tillage work on the other. The possibility of a spell of severe weather any time within the next two months has also got to be taken into consideration.

Lord Onslow, President of the Board of Agriculture, is evidently determined to make his department of some use to agriculturists, or at least to bring it into closer communication with the individual farmer. Some time back he promulgated a correspondence scheme, and made several appointments in various parts of the country. Last week he had his first conference with the gentlemen representing the three ridings of Yorkshire at the City of York, and there expressed the hope that this new departure would make the farmers understand and feel that they had some one in close touch with the board who could expeditiously give them access to all the scientific and technical knowledge possessed by the board. He wanted particularly to get at and help the small farmer. Time will show whether the venture meets with the approval of the agriculturists, but in any case a great deal of credit is due to Lord Onslow for the attempt. Of course His Lordship makes it particularly clear "the board are not anxious to discuss with their correspondents large questions of public policy."

Reverting to my remarks in previous letters on the general mediocrity of Canadian cattle received here, and having in mind the prominence given to the great success of Canadian cattle shown at Chicago, the question naturally suggests itself, "How comes it that States cattle are worth one-half to one cent per pound more in our markets?"

My last letter partly answered this, and I would only now add that it is a great pity Canadian breeders should fall into the same erroneous methods as the majority of breeders here who aim at excellence in individual animals for the show-ring, to detriment of their commercial stock.

On Tuesday next Parliament re-assembles, and the fiscal fight will be transferred from the constituencies to the floor of the house. Mr. John Morley has arranged to challenge the Government on the question, by moving an amendment to the address. This should be a grand debate, and will at least bring members at present "on the fence" to declare the side they take. As the bye-elections are going against the Government, the general belief prevails that a general election cannot be much longer delayed.

If protection for British farm produce is necessary, I think our legislators might well begin at home by establishing uniform railway rates and compelling the companies to carry home produce on equal terms with foreign. What is a five per cent. ad valorem duty in face of facts like these?

(1) The carriage of a ton of apples from Folkestone to London (70 miles) is £1 4s. 1d.; from California to London only 15s. 8d., a difference of quite \$2 a ton.

(2) Carriage of a ton of British meat, Liverpool to London, £2; carriage of a ton of foreign meat, Liverpool to London, £1 5s.

(3) Carriage of a ton of eggs, Galway (Ireland) to London, £4 14s.; Denmark to London, £1 4s.; Russia to London, £1 2s.; Normandy to London, 16s. 8d.

(4) Carriage of a ton of plums, apples, or pears, Queenborough (Kent) to London, £1 5s.; carriage of same from Flushing (Holland), 12s. 6d.; exactly one half.

No material alteration has occurred in the butter market since my last letter, and this in spite of the wet and muggy weather. Only a very few packages of Canadian butter were on offer, and although these were readily bought up, the quantity was so small it need not be quoted.

The bacon market again opened with the same degree of quietness which has characterized it for some weeks past. The preference shown for lean meats is more and more marked, the difference in price becoming greater every day. Fat and heavy selections can only be disposed of at considerable concessions, and even the buyers can only be tempted with small quantities.

Canadian cheese is still in steady demand, and exceptionally fine white September descriptions are making 11½c. A well-known provision man in Smithfield says there is no underpriced stuff in the market, and he never remembers handling better Canadian cheese than now.

There is no change to report at Deptford, where business is quiet and prices firm. Best States and Canadian cattle this week, in spite of the weather, are still quoted at 12c. Jan. 30th, 1904.

The Stock-judging Course at Lacombe.

The fact that Lacombe is a noted center of breeders of pure-bred cattle in Alberta, undoubtedly had an influence on the Supt. of Institutes for the N.-W. T. in selecting this town as one of the places in which the new method of imparting agricultural education was to be tried.

Judging from the interest shown at Edmonton and Lacombe, Mr. Harcourt's venture may be said to have received sufficient endorsement to warrant the extension and perfecting of the scheme.

Two days were allotted to Lacombe, during which time Dr. McGilvray demonstrated the draft type by means of the score-card and the live animal, as well as indicating on horses the locations of many unsoundnesses. Dr. Hopkins took up bacon types of swine and beef cattle in a similar way, using score-cards and live animals.

At the evening sessions, under the chairmanship of Dr. Harrington and Peter Talbot, M.L.A., Messrs. Harcourt, McGilvray and Hopkins delivered addresses on The work of the Agricultural Dept. of the N.-W. T.; The work of the Agricultural Societies; Diseases incidental to pregnancy in the mare; The classification of horses for show and market purposes; The contagious diseases of live-stock and remarks on pedigree and breeding.

Animated discussions resulted, and encouragement is thus given to Supt. Harcourt that he has solved in one way the problem of interesting farmers in the work of the Farmers' Institutes. A feature worthy of mention is the interest shown by the young men in the scoring of live-stock, which augurs well for the improvement of live stock in the Lacombe district.

Why not Keep Sheep?

No class of stock is neglected by so large a proportion of farmers as are sheep. Considering the cost of keeping, the labor of attending, the rate of increase, and the annual dividend of wool declared, no class of farm stock is more profitable, and if well managed none as profitable. No meat is more wholesome nor more generally in demand in the markets at good prices. Sheep help keep the farm clean, by eating many weeds that would otherwise go to seed and spread, while the sheep in summer pick up most of their living in the lanes and by-places of the farm, from grass that would otherwise be wasted. A short nibble suits them better than grass to their sides. No great skill is required to manage a flock, and yet no stock will pay better for intelligent care and management. A little attention at the proper time, and that not very often, keeps them in good health and brings out the best that is in them. Their winter care is simple and inexpensive, being nearly paid for by their fleece of wool, and in summer if given half a chance they will find for themselves. No elaborate or costly buildings are required for them. Open sheds are best for them. Fed twice a day, sheared once a year, and treated twice for ticks, they eat, rest, increase, and make money for their owner.

To fatten them in the fall, sow a few acres of rape in June or July; and for their best development in winter, an acre or two of turnips, though these are not essential if a light ration of oats and bran is substituted. Attend at the proper time to the docking and castration of the lambs. Wean at four months old, and have a field of fresh clover or early rape for the lambs to keep them going on, and they will feed themselves and fatten, growing into money as the days go by.

Cistern Under Barn Driveway.

Now that there are more cattle kept than formerly on most farms, it is necessary to have more water. The space under driveway of many barns is left vacant, when it could be turned into a cistern, and save all the barn water. A description of our own might help those intending building. Under our approach we built a wall 16 by 14 feet, to within three feet of top of basement wall. The bottom and sides of this we cemented with good Portland cement. The first year, we had joists and plank laid over this, and the space in between filled with straw, but whenever we happened to be drawing in when a shower caught us, we always found these planks very slippery, so we made an improvement here. We got some second-hand street railway steel rails, which we run from one side to the other, and supported in the center by a beam. On this we laid siding to prevent the dirt from sifting through. Then on this we laid the largest flags we could procure. The joints of these we cemented. We then filled up space with dirt, till it came to top of barn wall, leaving the usual slant which the dump required. Our north wall was protected from frost by dirt held by posts and plank. This plan can be improved on, yet a cistern like this will greatly aid to supply the wants of cattle, and by running a hose from threshing engine into cistern it will prove a great advantage over filling a tank when one has generally enough other work to do.

JAS. B. ROSS.

FARM.

A Simple Farm Account.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—If you judge it would be of value, you can give the accompanying explanation of keeping farm accounts a place in your valuable paper. I have used it for years, and find it very satisfactory. It is a very simple mode of keeping track of a small business—just keeping a column for receipts and expenditures.

Time.	Rec.	Exp.
1904.		
Jan. 1	For mending stove	\$1 00
	14 A pair clippers	\$1 75
	27 Logs	5 53
	28 Cow, \$34 rec. to be paid for Feb. 26th.	
	30 Sow, \$18 exp. to be paid for March 9th.	

Unsettled business is only booked, and not carried into the column to which it belongs. When settled, then the date of settling is marked down, and it is entered. Have also kept a diary as well of what is doing and where I am, so it works well in conjunction with the other—the diary in front and the account in the back. Reverse the book, and write from the back in toward the middle, finishing without waste. T.C.

Preston and Stanley Wheat at Indian Head.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—In your issue of 27th ult., you have a leading article on "Wheat-breeding in Canada" that I think requires explanation, and, as you ask those who have grown Stanley and Preston wheat in any quantity last year to give a comparison with Red Fife, permit me to do so, as well as the average result for the past eight years, on the Experimental Farm in my charge.

You gave the comparison between the three varieties for 1902, taken from my report for that year. Had you continued your investigation for 1903, you would have found considerable difference in the opposite direction, and it might, at least, have caused the impression that some good is being done by Dr. Saunders in propagating seed grain.

My report as to the yields of all grain grown last year was in your hands, or office, long before the article appeared.

Last year, sixty varieties of wheat were grown on test plots. Preston was third in yield, giving 43-10 bushels per acre; Stanley was ninth, with 39-10 bushels, and Red Fife was fourteenth, with 38-30 bushels. Preston and Stanley were ripe and cut on 1st of September, Red Fife was cut, but not ripe, on 5th of September, after the frost had injured the crop.

In addition to these test plots, nine varieties of wheat were sown in field lots, Preston, Stanley and Red Fife being among the nine. Preston was again third in yield, Stanley fifth and Red Fife sixth, the yields being 38, 37-18 and 35-49 bushels, respectively.

This, however, was not all, nor was it the most important point, for, in addition to producing large yields, the first two ripened, were cut, and in stook on 29th August; while Red Fife, although cut on 5th September, was not ripe, and was injured by the frost on that day. Preston and Stanley grade No. 1 hard, and Red Fife No. 2 northern. Red Fife was sown on 9th April, Preston and Stanley on 14th April, on fallowed land, and, so far as soil and cultivation could make them, they had equal chances.

Not only did Preston and Stanley surpass Red Fife last year in yield, in large and small plots, but I find that Preston in eight years averaged, on test plots, 43-31 bushels; Stanley, 41-41; and Red Fife, 41-38 bushels per acre. During the eight years, Preston and Stanley ripened, on an average, five days earlier than Red Fife.

Among the sixty varieties tested last year, thirty were hybrid wheats propagated by Dr. Saunders, or under his instructions on the Experimental Farm, and out of the thirty sorts, nineteen ripened and were cut on or before 1st September; seven out of the thirty gave better yields than Red Fife, and one of them, "Huron," headed the field lots in both 1902 and 1903, and has been among the twelve best sorts for the past eight years.

In addition to thirty varieties of cross-bred wheats grown last year, there were eight cross-bred oats and twenty-two cross-bred barleys, all propagated on the Experimental Farms by Dr. Saunders or assistant. In six-rowed barley, four out of the best six were cross-bred, and in four years' trial, three of these have been among the best six.

You are no doubt aware that, from the propagation of any variety of wheat, or other grain, until it can be safely put on the market and guaranteed genuine, it requires years of testing. At first there are but a few grains. Then its

sporting propensities have to be overcome, and its individuality established. After this, its milling qualities must be ascertained by actual test, and, finally, enough grown in different parts of the country to ensure its being suitable for these districts.

Preston and Stanley have gone through all these stages successfully, but whether they will become as valuable for the Northwest as Red Fife has been remains to be seen; but, one thing is certain, had either of the varieties been in general use last year, the settlers would have been many thousand dollars better off than they are. Whether Manitoba and South-eastern Assiniboia would be wise to change from Red Fife to one of these new wheats is not for me to say, but there can be no disputing the fact that an earlier variety than Red Fife is earnestly desired in the northern part of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

ANGUS MACKAY, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

[Owing, apparently, to some irregularity in

the mail service between Indian Head and Winnipeg, a copy of Indian Head Experimental Farm report for 1903 has not yet reached this office. Had one been in our possession when writing the article referred to, we would have been only too glad to make use of the information contained in the above letter. Plant-breeding, as stated in a previous article, is a line of investigation with wonderful possibilities, and it is gratifying to know that these cross-bred grains have been so satisfactory at Indian Head during the past year, and when the authorities who have the investigation work in charge are prepared to recommend these wheats to the farmers of any district in the West, the "Farmer's Advocate" will be among the first to disseminate the information. Meanwhile, we would advise that as many as possible secure samples, and join in the experimental work by determining to what extent these wheats may be successfully grown under their particular conditions of soil and climate.—Ed.]

Manitoba Grain-growers' Convention.

The second annual convention of the organized Grain-growers of Manitoba, held in Brandon, the Wheat City of the Province, on Feb. 3rd and 4th, was, as predicted, a very successful event. Notwithstanding the irregular condition of traffic in some parts of the Province, one hundred and fifty representative grain-growers assembled in the City Hall at the hour of meeting, 2 p.m. Considering that only one year has elapsed since the Grain-growers became actively organized, the present status of the movement is gratifying.

The Territorial Association was represented by its President, W. R. Motherwell, and M. Snow, of the executive committee, both of whom were accorded the full privileges of the convention.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,—I assure you it is a great pleasure to me, and doubtless is a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to all here to-day, to see so many representative farmers from all parts of the Province present on this occasion. Some of you have come long distances at great inconvenience to yourselves to take part in our deliberations; to consider ways and means for promoting and guarding the interests of the farmers of this country. This great representative meeting shows very clearly that the farmers are alive to the situation; that they recognize the best and only effective way of advancing their welfare and securing fair play is by organized effort. This is an age of huge organizations, combinations, and trusts. Every manufacturing industry, every profession is thoroughly united for the purpose of promoting its own special interest, by procuring favorable legislation, and otherwise, and nearly all legislation is but a compromise between contending interests. When such is the general condition prevailing in nearly all the industrial activities, the industry which neglects to organize, which depends on the individual efforts of some of those engaged in it for the redress of its grievances, is sure to get the worst of the deal.

It would be scarcely necessary for me to refer at this convention of farmers, if it were not customary to do so, to the benefits already derived from the formation of the Grain-growers' Association. When we met here about a year ago now, there was great discontent and loud protests from all shipping points in the West against the manner in which farmers were being treated in the shipment and sale of their wheat. The Grain Act was not clear in that respect, and was generally interpreted against the interest of the producer, with the result that immense loss was sustained by the grain-growers of this country. Your convention of a year ago decided upon sending a delegation to Ottawa to press upon the Government the necessity of making such changes in the Grain Act as would secure freedom and justice to the producers in the shipment and sale of their wheat. Your delegates, together with a similar delegation from the T. G.-G. A., proceeded to Ottawa, with the result that every individual grain-grower is placed on an equal footing with every elevator in the securing of cars and shipment of his wheat; so that farmers now can ship their wheat in whatever manner they think will give them the best returns. The effect of this on street prices has been very apparent this season. I may say just here that it may be necessary for the Grain-growers to take a strong stand in defence of those rights later on. Of course we did not get all we asked for, but your delegates will report on this later. I may say, however, that long after your delegates returned from Ottawa, Senator Young introduced

an amendment to the Grain Act when it came before the Senate, to the effect that a farmer ordering a car and failing to load it within twenty-four hours, would be liable to a demurrage of 25 cents per hour for all the time over the twenty-four hours taken to complete loading the car. A strong protest was made by your Executive against that amendment, with the result that when the bill came back to the Commons for reconsideration, the amendment was dropped.

There have been some complaints during this season from points in the Province, of farmers not being able to get cars in their turn, and of elevator men inducing farmers who had no wheat in the elevators to order cars for them. Upon these complaints being reported, the matter was at once laid before the Warehouse Commissioner, who proceeded to these points and straightened out matters satisfactorily. Great dissatisfaction has been felt owing to the neglect of calling a meeting of the Grain Standards Board early in the season to try and deal with the abnormal conditions of this season's wheat crop. Owing to a slight injury to a large quantity of wheat while in stook, it was graded down much below its milling value, and owing to the great spread in price between the grades, the producer was not able to secure a fair value for this wheat. Certain features of the Inspection Act are not satisfactory. Farmers should insist on the right of being fairly represented on the Grain Standards Board and on the Survey Board. The illegal mixing of different grades of wheat in transit, thereby lowering the quality of our wheat in the British market, with a consequent loss to the producer, has come in for considerable adverse criticism. I would suggest, after these matters have been well considered by this convention, that a special committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate those questions. This committee could act, if thought advisable, with a similar committee appointed by the T. G.-G. A. It is very important to find out just what changes we want made in the above measures, and be able to give sound reasons why these changes should be made before we approach governments in these matters. The lumber question should receive the attention of this convention, with a view of trying to get relief from the present excessive prices charged for that commodity. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the railway companies to blame the lumber men for these outrageous prices, and the lumber men retaliate by blaming the high freight rates charged by the railways. We should try and find out where the blame lies, so that those responsible could be dealt with. The coal question should also be considered. The price of our native is going up from year to year without any reasonable cause. The Government should be urged to appoint inspectors to be stationed at the mines to see that the coal is properly screened and freed from shale and other rubbish before being loaded into cars. This would make a great saving to the consumers.

We have had the same old troubles this season with regard to car shortage—lack of adequate equipment on the part of our railways, grain blockades, demoralization of traffic, resulting in loss and inconvenience to the people. This condition of railway equipment and traffic facilities is likely to continue, notwithstanding all our agitation and protests, until we make a radical change in our present railway policy. We want a government system of railways up through this country, thoroughly equipped to handle the traffic, giving the lowest possible rates consistent with

the cost of operation. Such a system would also act as a powerful factor in regulating the rates on corporation roads, and this is the only means by which such rates can be effectively controlled. After this, when the people of Canada pay for the building, equipping and operating of railways, they should own these roads and have them operated in the interest of the country. The Dominion Government have recently appointed two important commissions—a Transportation Commission and a Railway Commission. There is no part of Canada so vitally interested in the work which these commissions are expected to carry out as the West and this interest will continue to increase rapidly from now on. But the West has been given no representation on these commissions. I think you will agree with me when I say that a great injustice has been done the West in this matter. Those commissions can be enlarged, and I think it would be well for this convention to pass a strong resolution, urging the Government to give the West representation on these commissions. When our transportation question is thoroughly threshed out, it is the opinion of many intelligent people in the West, I think I may say a majority, that the Hudson's Bay route will be found to be the most practical and economical outlet for our produce, and inlet for a great deal of the commodities we import. Now, if the Hudson's Bay route should be brought before the Transportation Commission, as proposed at present, for consideration, is it likely, though it may clearly be the best outlet, to be unfavorably recommended by these commissioners, coming as they do from parts of the Dominion clamorous for all Western trade to go by Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax? We should insist upon having representatives on those commissions.

Now, gentlemen, I wish to thank the officers of this association for their assistance and exertions on behalf of our organization during the past year. I also tender the thanks of the Grain-growers' Association to the press of this Province for the valuable assistance rendered us in promoting our organization; and in this connection I especially thank our two agricultural journals for the great assistance and encouragement they have given the Grain-growers' Association from its first organization to the present time, and I would say to those present, as a slight return for those valuable services, to endeavor to have those journals reach the home of every farmer in your several districts. It is well to have good, independent papers in our homes.

Following the President's address came the Secretary-Treasurer's report, showing forty-nine local associations in good standing. The auditor's report came next, with a record of \$703.80 as income, and \$622.20 for expenditure. The largest item of expense was shown to have been occasioned through the delegation which visited Ottawa last session on behalf of the amendments to the Grain Act. This sum was undoubtedly well spent, and was quite within the limits.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were then appointed: Resolutions—Smith Wood, W. W. Hoffman, W. Miller, F. W. Knowles, R. C. Henders, P. McDonald, W. A. Doyle.

Transportation—W. A. Robinson, H. Henderson, P. D. McArthur, W. Ryan, J. G. Barron, W. A. Shannon, J. Jasper.

Constitution and By-laws—W. D. McQuaig, J. J. McRae, J. J. Bennett, James Shanks, G. E. Grobb, A. Evans, A. Cumming.

Inspection Act and Standards Board—S. C. Doran, J. E. Thompson, James Lohian, R. Curran, S. Benson, A. L. Hamilton, H. A. Fraser.

Coal and Lumber—D. McEwen, A. McPhail, A. Campbell, J. Steadman, C. Freeman, G. Munroe.

The report of the Board of Directors was now brought forward and read by the Secretary. At the beginning of the year they had decided not to create too great an expense by appointing an organizer, but rather decided to depend upon the enthusiasm and interest of the farmers in advancement of their own cause. The principal item of expenditure, as previously announced, had been incurred in sending delegates to Ottawa, but the good work done has more than justified its cause. After the delegates returned, Secretary Young introduced an amendment to the Grain Act. The fact that this was done emphasized the importance of the grain clause, giving the association a loyal and hearty support; the work being one in which every grain-grower was benefited, whether a member of the organization or not.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Virden was the first place to be heard from. They reported a membership at their annual meeting of 200; 100 of whom had been added that day. This emphasized the importance of hustling for secure membership.

Elkhorn reported progress, with 81 members. Ninga had a little trouble this year, owing to the shortage of cars. Wm. Ryan reported that the grain dealers at that point raised the price to within two cents of track prices, and hence the farmers ceased loading. Elm Creek sounded the notes "doing well," with endless enthusiasm, and no particular complaint about cars. Sanford had a goodly number of members. Bradwardine—No car shortage; had not enough grain. Hamiota—Membership 40, but considerable trouble with car shortage, particularly during the first part of the season; later the wheat appeared to become scarce. Deloraine—Progressing, but suggestions for increasing membership wanted. Portage la Prairie had a glowing account of the success on the Plains. The association was only organized one year ago with 30 or 40 members; that day they had 180 members and no car shortage. Elva—Difficulties had occurred in connection with the station-master's order book. Melita—Good progress. Miniota—The delegate from this district expected that the country was somewhat sparsely settled, but they had about 80% of the possible membership. Cars were not loaded by the farmers to any great extent last year, the filling being attended to by the elevator men. They had a good railway agent, and announced that the motto of the Grain-growers should be, "What we have we hold."

Rapid City—No car shortage. Pipestone—Not very strong in membership, but hopeful; strongly endorsed the motto, "Let there be light."

Douglas—Full membership; few complaints. Brandon—No particular difficulties to report. Mount Vernon—Good progress being made. Oak River—Numerous difficulties; they had a very bad station agent.

Beaver—A membership of 40; no particular complaints about cars. Carberry—No trouble with cars last fall, which was due to the work of the Grain-growers' Association.

Oakville—A membership more than double that of one year ago; not much difficulty about cars. Crystal City—No car troubles last fall; some dissatisfaction about grading; membership not large, but enthusiastic.

Neepawa—Sub-associations being formed in outside districts, thus making Neepawa a sub-central association to some extent, but at the same time detracting from its home membership. No particular difficulties to report.

Minto—Membership 30; track-loading abundant. Gladstone—New organization; membership 30. Nestwood—Hopeful; small, young association. Rosser—Only two weeks old; 23 members. Pine Creek—Two weeks old; 22 members. Delegate reported that he ordered a car himself for wheat, and it got there in 33 days.

Bagot—Only organized two weeks ago; grievances not very numerous. Treherne—Came before the meeting as the infant association of Manitoba, being only four days old. At that point they had a loading platform for two years, but no loading had been done through that medium as yet.

Starbuck—Very young association; 16 members. Elevators did very well for them and they did not need to load cars.

Emerson—The delegate from this quarter reported that the association was really scarcely organized as yet; 16 men had each laid down a greenback and ordered the speaker to go forward to the meeting at Brandon. He took issue with the men who said they had the worst C. P. R. official, because he believed they had the worst.

A large number of associations were called on at this stage, but as their representatives had not reached the City Hall, no report was forthcoming, and the meeting adjourned, standing adjourned until the following morning, the delegates having been invited to attend a concert, under the auspices of the local Grain-growers' Association at Brandon, and a banquet prepared by the City Council.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO OTTAWA.

The first item to come before the meeting on Thursday morning was the report of the delegates to Ottawa—Mr. D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, and Mr. R. C. Henders, Culross—the report being read by the former. It gave a general outline of the work which the committee had been commissioned to perform at the Dominion capital, and the success which had met their efforts.

In seconding the report, Mr. Henders drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that there were many important details which could not be included in a report. They had found the Warehouse Commissioner, Mr. Cassel, and the C.P.R., to be their supporters in carrying out the main object of the report. He wished to sound a note of warning, however, as he believed there was a

spirit in the convention which was too much inclined towards begging the question. "There are no small farmers," said he, "who have suffered the cost of the Grain-growers' Act, but on the other hand they have got five cents per bushel more for their grain this year." He believed the 42,000 grain producers of Manitoba should no longer be lead by the neck by the 125 grain dealers. He failed to understand how any intelligent man could read through the Grain Act what ex-President Brown had seen fit to read at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade. To say the least, he was surprised at that gentleman.

A resolution of thanks was most unanimously given to the Ottawa delegates.

THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER'S ADDRESS.

The Warehouse Commissioner, Mr. C. C. Castle, Winnipeg, who had been invited to address the meeting, was now called upon. He expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet the grain-growers, and was glad to notice that the Grain-growers' was a business organization, looking after their trade interests. Dealing with the Inspection Act, he said the law previous to 1899 was different in many respects to that at present in force. Up to that time the Grain Standards Board met annually in Winnipeg. The reason for this was that the grading from one year to another varied, and the buyers in Great Britain never knew what they were getting as compared with the year previously. Our wheat is valuable in the Old Country markets as a mixer with soft wheat, 25 to 35% being used with foreign grades. Previous to 1899 it was aimed to have a spread of three cents between each grade, and the best wheat each year, no matter what it was, was taken as one hard. If that Standards Board were in existence this year, wheat which is really northern in character would have been graded one hard; but the milling quality should be the standard upon which it would be rated.

The speaker was asked a great many questions at this stage in his address, but being thoroughly familiar with every feature of the grain trade he was able to give satisfactory answers. The Grain Standards Board he declared was appointed annually, but the old members are usually re-elected. In the amendments to the act passed in October last, it decided to elect them for life. Up to that time there were twenty members, nine of whom were farmers. Previous to 1899 farmers were selling their over-proof article (wheat of higher quality than of barely over the grade line) at the price of the mixed article. The Grain Exchange was to the grain trade as the Board of Trade was to the business interests. He then went on to explain the provisions of the amended Inspection Act. He thought that if Manitoba wheat was to be inspected in the East it should lose the word "Manitoba." In regard to the Survey Board, their duties were not understood and probably not appreciated throughout the country. No man was any use on the Survey Board unless he was an expert, because the difficulties to be settled were usually to be decided on a sample that was on the line. He advised the Grain-growers to nominate competent men, and the Government would likely appoint them. One of the specifications of the act provided that no one was allowed to go on a case without signing a declaration that he was not personally interested. Upon being questioned in regard to mixing, Mr. Castle stated that there was absolutely no mixing out of Ft. William. At Duluth and West Superior, across the line, they had mixing houses, and make no secret of it. Their inspection was not to be compared to ours. In regard to selling by samples, only the low grades are sold in this manner in Great Britain, the higher grades being sold on certificate. Upon being asked why the samples sent by farmers to Great Britain were much better than what reached the grain markets in large lots, he said this was due largely to the friction caused in loading and unloading. Any one who had seen wheat go out of a spout after times, knew how much dust was constantly rising. This was undoubtedly caused at a loss to the brightness of the berry.

The question came up that in the English market sometimes only a three-quarter cent difference existed in price between one hard and one northern. This, Mr. Castle declared, was due altogether to the increased demand on any particular case on other occasions. As to the appointment of Deputy Grain Inspectors, this was shown to be done by the Chief Inspector, but only when a vacancy in the staff occurred, and not until the applicant had passed a most rigid examination by the Board of Examiners. This examination sometimes lasted as long as three days. The speaker then gave a complete explanation of the method of inspecting grades. While he knew no one person, he wished to state that the inspection staff knew no one.

In summing up the result of the grading so far this year, the Commissioner showed that there were thirteen grades, and that two per cent. of

the crop had gone one hard, but up to January 31st, 79% had gone three northern or better, leaving 21% only of low grade. At the close of navigation there was not an elevator at Ft. William that had within 25 per cent. of its capacity.

Reverting again by request to the Inspection Act, he said re-inspection was permitted to become a part of the act out of deference to the Eastern trade, and it was not thought at that time that any loss thereby would be caused to the farmers. While in the Old Country he had found great objection to Canadian Government grades, but this was found to be due altogether to Eastern inspection, as he had not heard a single complaint regarding wheat bearing Winnipeg and Ft. William certificates. "Have the grain marketed in Great Britain just as you grow it," said he, "and that is as good as can be had."

In conclusion, Mr. Castle implored the Grain-growers to point out difficulties when they have them, being sure to have the facts in every case. They had a lot of difficulties which need not be, and they should never forget that they were business men.

Numerous questions were handed in in writing at the close of Mr. Castle's address, and satisfactory explanations were given. The speaker addressed the meeting for three hours, and at the close was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was brought in and passed as follows:

Loading Cars.—Whereas grain is often worth considerably more in car lots than in wagon loads, and it is advisable that farmers generally should realize the best possible figure for their produce;

Whereas railway officials complain that farmers do not load cars with sufficient despatch;

And whereas railway employees take no part in the loading of such cars, neither does the railway company pay the farmer anything for such loading, the same being done entirely gratuitously by the farmer;

Therefore, be it resolved, that, pending the adoption by the railway companies of a satisfactory method of receiving the grain, the farmers should be allowed to use whatever mechanical convenience or power they may deem cheapest or best to facilitate the loading of said cars.

Car Shortage.—Whereas this Association deems it essential to the commercial wellbeing and material prosperity of this country that the nation's goods should be moved at the command of her people rather than to suit the convenience or to satisfy the dividend-creating ambitions of the railway companies;

Whereas no system of transportation fulfils its legal or moral obligations to the public as a common carrier or will be satisfactory to the people that fails to meet promptly the demands of traffic with ample and efficient rolling stock;

Whereas, notwithstanding the numerous representations and promises of railway officials to the contrary, the farmers of this Province, as well as the merchants, have again been called upon to sustain very serious loss during the past year through the inability of the railway companies to properly handle Western traffic;

Therefore, it is resolved, that the Executive of this Association be instructed to take whatever action they may deem best to secure a prompt remedy for this long-standing grievance, and as far as they consider advisable to act in conjunction with the T. G.-G. A. in that behalf.

Inter Local Rates.—Whereas the attention of your Committee has been drawn to the very excessive freight charges levied upon feed grain and other goods between local points in this Province and Territories—the same being in many instances as great as the through rate on the same commodities for ten times the distance—thus seriously interfering with, if not prohibiting, inter local trade, your Committee recommend that efforts be made immediately to secure a reduction of such rates to a reasonable basis.

Your Committee recommend that in the following matters the Executive of Association take whatever action they may deem necessary to secure a more definite understanding as to the legal responsibility of the railway companies:

(a) Regarding grain delivered into cars at sidings where there is no agent of the company in charge.

(b) Regarding the length of time that can be taken by the railway company in furnishing cars to shippers, the transportation of goods and delivery of the same at destination.

Should the Executive consider it necessary in this connection that test cases be taken in court to accomplish this object, we recommend that they make ample financial provision for the same by a call upon all the local organizations in the Province.

Hudson's Bay.—Whereas we believe that it is of the utmost importance that the farmers of Manitoba should receive the highest return possible for their crops, and realizing that this can only be secured by availing ourselves of the shortest, cheapest and most natural outlet to the British markets, we recommend the immediate construction of a railway to the Hudson's Bay.

Government Ownership.—In view of the continued dissatisfaction arising out of our present transportation system in Canada, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of reaffirming our confidence in Government ownership of railways as the ultimate solution of the transportation question, and in this connection beg to state that nothing short of actual ownership and actual operation in the interests of the people will be satisfactory to the public.

Grain Act.—We desire to express our satisfaction with the recent amendments to the Grain Act, and urge upon our Executive the necessity of carefully guarding the rights of the producer in any alterations that may be proposed in the said Act.

Miscellaneous.—That whereas the members of the Grain-dealers' Association and the elevator men generally are making strenuous efforts to induce Parliament to change clause in amendments to the Grain Act, re distribution of cars; and

Whereas it has been demonstrated that farmers by loading and shipping their own wheat have gained in price from five to ten cents per bushel; and

Whereas the farmers of this Province are universally loud in their praises of such clause;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Grain-growers' Association now assembled, do respectfully urge, through the Minister of Trade and Commerce, that no change be made in said clause of the Act as amended.

Your Committee are of opinion that all local secretaries should send an account of each meeting to the local papers, and at least one of the agricultural papers, viz., the "Farmer's Advocate" or the "North-West Farmer."

That the Eastern millers or grain dealers should be excluded from the Western Grain Standards Board. The majority of the members of this board should be farmers from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. That the Act should be changed to read: That this board may be convened at the request of the Chief Inspector or any five members.

In the wording of the General Inspection Act, as amended May, 1901, that the word sound be immediately preceded by the word commercially, making the reading thereof commercially sound.

That we consider a serious loss has been sustained by the producers of low-grade wheat by the Chief Inspector not having called the Standards Board together.

It is suggested by this committee that a member of the Grain-growers be sent to Winnipeg during the main shipping season of the fall to look carefully into the grain trade; the length of time to be at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

That this Association is of the opinion that where it has been found necessary for Eastern inspectors to re-inspect Manitoba grain; that on all certificates issued by them covering such grain, the word "Manitoba" shall be eliminated.—Carried.

The Survey Board as at present constituted is not satisfactory to the shippers of wheat. We recommend that the local government be approached and it be urged that the Grain-growers' Association be allowed to nominate the three members who are to represent this province as representatives on the Survey Board. To make this Board practicable, be residents of Winnipeg, and men well qualified to judge wheat.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Constitution, in bringing in their report, saw fit to make but few changes, a circumstance which reflected great credit upon those who drafted that important document one year ago. In the second line of clause four it was decided to add:—"and the officers of the Central Association", after the word Association.

To clause five the following words were added:—"or officers of the Central Association"; and in clause ten the words "owned and operated by farmers" was struck out.

COAL AND LUMBER.

The report of the Coal and Lumber Committee was presented by the Chairman, D. McEwen, Brandon. Dealing with the coal question the following resolution was submitted and passed: Resolved, that there should be a government inspector at the coal mines of Souris and Lethbridge in order to see that the coal is properly screened from shale and slate, and that such legislation be enacted by the Dominion Government as will compel mine owners and operators to fill orders from farmers and others in car lots at the usual wholesale price without discrimination.

The Committee were unable to ascertain any definite information regarding the existence of a lumber combine, and a committee consisting of E. J. Wilson, Birtle; A. McPhail, Brandon, and D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, were appointed to look into the situation. The question of provincial hail insurance came in for a pretty lively discussion, and a motion requesting the Provincial Government to appoint a commission to look into the matter was lost. Brandon was

decided upon as the next place of meeting, and a hearty vote of thanks to the city for their generous treatment was unanimously passed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:
Hon. President—W. J. Scallion, Winnipeg.
President—W. Ryan, Boissevain.
Vice-President—H. C. Henderson, Olfross.
Directors—Donald McEwen, Brandon; W. B. Ryan, Carberry; D. W. McCuaig, Portage; W. A. Robinson, Elva; H. A. Fraser, Humboldt; Thos. Frome, Lenore.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

Shows are over.
It is now time to think "matings."
And a good time to think incubators.
It is equally a good time to think "brooders," for one can do better without incubators than without brooders.
Many will be complaining of infertile eggs. Now is a good time to make them fertile and strong. "It's all in the feed and care."

Fertile Eggs.

In a majority of cases the best birds of the pens have been put through a course of "gorging" or fattening to bring up their weight, that they may appear at their best in the show-room. The same birds will also be wanted very soon to constitute a part of the choice breeding pen, or pens. The problem is a fine one, and taxes the ingenuity of the best. Neither the male or female in their present over-fat condition can assist in or produce fertile eggs.

The fat must go, yet the strength of the bird maintained. We know of no better feed for this purpose than oats—good heavy oats—and plenty of exercise, with a midday ration of green or vegetable food; once a week a feed of green-cut bone, and all the grit, oyster shells and pure water they want. Weigh them occasionally, and when the fat is off give them meat food of some sort every day, and you should have little cause to complain of infertility.

The Lesson of the Show.

Lost? did you! Well, perhaps you had better luck than the fellow who won. Of course you cannot see it, few of us can; but the fact remains. It works out this way: The owner is apt to think he is "it," and make no further strenuous efforts to maintain his position, but the losers—well, they ain't "it," but are going to strive hard, by study and work, to get there the next time the judge goes around. And this study and work will develop perseverance and knowledge that will be worth many times the prize "it" has in his jeans.

All this is pre-supposing you take the judge's verdict as an honest one. If you don't, if you think yourself ill-used or discriminated against, the best lesson of the show will be lost, and it were better for you to stay away, keep your birds away, and think no more of poultry-raising.

WHAT IT MEANS.

If our advice has been taken, many have been studying the score-card of their birds returned from the Brandon show. To some it will be their first experience, and they may wonder what it means. I will endeavor to explain: The score-card is the record of the particular bird, compared with a perfect bird, as is described in the "American Standard of Perfection." (If you have not this book you should get it; it only costs \$1.00, and can be had at the "Farmer's Advocate" office.)

The judge, as he looks at the bird in the coop, is supposed to have a "perfect" specimen in his mind's eye, and when your bird does not come up to the ideal bird, a "cut" or a penalty is inflicted.

This same test is applied to all parts of the bird in both shape and color, from the top of his comb to the bottom of his toes and end of his tail. Beyond this, there are some points of a bird that actually disqualify that bird, and put it out of all competition.

No feathers on the legs of Asiatic; feathers on the legs or toes of those birds that should have none; lopped combs; wry tails; crooked backs; deformed beaks; squirrel tails; four-toed breeds, more; five-toed breeds, less; and many special disqualifications pertaining to a particular breed.

Let us follow the judge for a moment: He has a "bird on," and has passed the "typical carriage," "size and weight," and "condition," and now comes to the "head." The clerk is ready

Wolsley Farmers' Rally.

Wolsley Agricultural Society held a very successful rally on Wednesday evening, February 3rd, and, notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather that prevailed at that time, the public hall was crowded. The opening event took the form of a banquet, for which the choicest delicacies had been spread. At the head of the table sat F. Gates, President of the Society, and at his right, Senator Perley; while at his left Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, Hon. Dr. Elliott, R. S. Lake, M. L. A., and Levi Thompson, mayor of the town.

The toast to the Dominion Parliament was responded to by Senator Perley, while Haultain, Elliott, Bulyea and Lake made interesting addresses in reply to the toast to the Northwest Assembly, Haultain dealing with provincial autonomy, Bulyea with the new municipal ordinance, and Elliott with the improvement of agricultural societies and the need for farmers taking greater interest in institutes and farmers' organizations generally. Mr. Lake gave a brief review of the legislation of the last session.

The toast to the agricultural interests was responded to by Arthur Perley, and the educational interests by Supt. Branion, of the town schools. The interests of Wolsley were dealt with by Mayor Thompson and R. A. Magee; while those of the ladies were championed by Dr. Cook.

Following the banquet, the young people enjoyed themselves in dancing. A great many members were added to the Society. An agricultural Society has been recently organized at Santaluta, and it has been proposed to join it with Wolsley, thus making one very strong organization.

Development of the Britannia Colony.

Communications from Lloydminster during the winter have mostly been of a hopeful nature and cheerful tone. Some of our correspondents describe the weather as "simply beautiful." The work of erecting the new immigration buildings is well on towards completion, and will be in good order to receive the large number of immigrants expected in the spring. Telegraphic communication is already in operation as far as Onion Lake (about forty miles from the colony), and the poles are all up, and more than half the wire between the two places. The colonists are quite sanguine of success, and many have arranged with friends and relatives in the Old Country to come and join them in the spring.

Grain-growers to Exhibit Grain.

At an executive meeting of Manitoba grain-growers at the close of the convention in Brandon, it was decided to make an effort to have samples of wheat upon show at the Dominion Exhibition. It was thought that samples of No. 1 hard, for free distribution to visitors from afar, might be prepared and disposed of to good advantage. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. It would do much to advertise the country, and afford dealers in grain from Great Britain, who might be present, an opportunity to see the real goods as it is in its native land. These samples, as well as a special exhibit of grains, might be exhibited in a tent that might also become the Grain-growers' Association headquarters during the show.

Preparations for Brandon Fair.

The enterprising Board of Directors of Brandon Exhibition lose no opportunity of forwarding the interests of their annual fair. If they have to take a position secondary to Winnipeg in the matter, they make sure by putting forth every available effort that they will make a good and creditable second. It is officially announced that a large number of the eastern exhibitors competing at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg have intimated their intention of extending their patronage to Brandon, which will be held the week after Winnipeg. The Brandon Fair Board have arranged with the railway companies to extend the time limit of excursion tickets for a week, in order that exhibitors and visitors may have an opportunity of visiting Brandon.

Pork Factory for Cardston.

The establishment of a pork-packing factory is an enterprise which the energetic farmers and business men of the Cardston district have gone a considerable way to accomplish. Mr. Bailey, of Pincher Creek, intimated to a well-attended meeting of those interested in the matter that he was willing to invest \$2,000.00 in the undertaking should it be decided to proceed with the enterprise. A committee of influential men of the town and district was appointed to make all possible enquiries and investigations, with a view to establishing the factory.

Prof. Robertson.

Prof. Robertson, who has been in Great Britain for his health since last April, has recently returned to Ottawa. He spent the early part of the summer in the south of England, and, later, was for some time in the lake district at the north. He looks immeasurably better than he did a year ago, but, before finally settling to work, will spend some time in the South, where he hopes to recuperate sufficiently to be entirely himself again before long. Prof. Robertson leaves for the South this week, and will be accompanied by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner of Dairying, who has been suffering somewhat from sciatica.

Clydesdale Association Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse-breeders' Association was held in Toronto, on February 4th, and was the most successful meeting in its history. Mr. William Smith, of Columbus, President, occupied the chair, and there was over one hundred breeders present from all parts of the country.

The annual report said that the growth of the Association during the year was eminently satisfactory. It had recorded 1,120 pedigrees, and made 661 transfers and Scotch registrations, an increase of 426 in the registrations.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. Wade, showed that a great many Clydesdales had been imported, but only 32 stallions and 57 mares of these were recorded during the year, which is perhaps a small percentage. Sales of Clydesdales have been satisfactory all through the season. There has been a great demand for stallions all over Canada, they have been sold at paying prices, and very few have gone to the United States. The financial statement showed receipts \$3,370, and balance on hand \$859.

A resolution was adopted, asking the Dominion Government to place a minimum specific duty of \$30 on each horse that is imported into Canada when the value is under \$150, and when the value is above that amount that the duty be 20 per cent., always excepting registered horses for breeding purposes, which shall be admitted free of duty, when owned and imported by British subjects, bona-fide residents of the Dominion, and registered in the recognized studbooks for the different breeds of horses in the country in which the breeds originated, and in the studbooks recognized by the Agricultural Department of Canada. The Association endorsed the decision of breeders not to exhibit at St. Louis, the stand taken by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner in that connection, and also the proposal to establish a nation-



Mr. A. P. Ketchen, B. S. A.

One of the lecturers at the meetings of stockmen at Nepeawa, Brandon and Winnipeg this month.

al live-stock association. The Association will give \$700 to the Toronto Spring Stallion Show, and \$400 to the Ottawa Show, to be offered in prizes for Clydesdales, and \$300 to the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Railway Commission regarding better railway rates. The delegates to the Toronto Industrial, London, Quebec and Sherbrooke fairs were re-elected, and Messrs. Peter Christie, of Manchester, and George Grey, of Newcastle, were appointed for the Ottawa Exhibition. Messrs. William Smith, of Columbus; Robt. Miller, of Stouffville; Peter Christie, of Manchester, and John Bright, of Myrtle, were appointed delegates to the National Convention in Ottawa in March.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Wm. Smith, Columbus (re-elected); Vice-president, Oswald Sorby, Guelph. Vice-presidents for Provinces—Ontario, Robert Miller, Stouffville; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; Alberta, John Turner, Calgary; Assiniboia, A. G. Mutch, Lumsden; British Columbia, Dr. Tolmie, Victoria; Maritime Provinces, Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst. Directors—Thomas Graham, Claremont; Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Bright, Myrtle; Geo. Gormley, Unionville; James Torrance, Markham; H. G. Boag, Barrie. Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, F. M. Wade.

Cardston Creamery.

The creamery recently run under the management of John Pilling has been purchased by a syndicate of influential men in the Cardston district, and it has been decided to remove the plant from the Aetna building, and establish a new creamery at Indian Ford. The new company is to be incorporated with a capital of \$5,000.00, \$3,000.00 of which has already been subscribed. Every effort is being made to make the creamery an up-to-date and popular establishment.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Toronto, Feb. 2nd, the President, Hon. Senator Owens, Montreal, presiding. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade, presented the financial statement for the year, which showed receipts \$2,679.44, including a balance on hand at last annual meeting of \$789.89, and expenditures \$2,679.44, including a balance on hand of \$724.24, which, together with the herdbooks in stock, make the assets of the Association \$3,463.21.

Considerable discussion arose over the question of judging the herds (first or last) at the large exhibitions. It was finally decided, on motion by J. C. Smith, seconded by Mr. Boden (with the casting vote of the Chairman), that they be judged first.

A communication was read from Mr. John McKee, urging the adoption of an advanced registry.

The following committee was appointed to deal with the matter: J. G. Clark, W. F. Stephen (Trout River), W. W. Ballantyne, H. Ness and F. W. Hodson.

One hundred dollars was donated toward the prize list for Ayrshires at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, with the following recommendation as to how it should be awarded, viz.: (1) Herd, bull and four females, two years or over, females bred and all owned by exhibitor, \$40.00; (2) Herd, bull and four females, under two years old, females bred and all owned by exhibitor, \$30.00; (3) Three animals any age, get of same sire, get owned and bred by exhibitor, \$30.00.

Seventy-five dollars was donated to each of the three winter fairs, viz., Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst, as sweepstakes prizes in the dairy test, providing the sweepstakes winners are Ayrshire cows or heifers.

Twenty-five dollars each was donated to Ayrshires at the exhibitions at New Westminster and Victoria, B. C.

On motion, it was decided that the members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association be made members of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association.

Officers elected: President, Hon. William Owens, Montreal; Vice-president, A. Hume, Menie. Directors—A. Kains, Byron; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; John McKee, Norwich. Delegates to Fair Boards: Toronto—W. W. Ballantyne, Wm. Stewart; London—A. Kains, Geo. Hill; Ottawa—A. Clark, Alex. Yuill; Ottawa Winter Fair—J. G. Clark, J. C. Smith; Sherbrooke—T. D. McCallum, Robt. Ness; Quebec—N. Lachapelle, Senator Owens; Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association—W. W. Ballantyne, H. Wade.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association was held in Toronto on Feb. 4th, and was a most representative affair, delegates being present from all over the country. Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., President, was in the chair.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, showed the society in a prosperous condition. Touching upon the importance of the live-stock industry, Mr. Westervelt gave some figures from the census of 1901, which were as follows: Cattle in Ontario, 2,562,584; in Manitoba, 282,343; in N.-W. T., 591,739; in British Columbia, P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, 553,593.

The association endorsed the holding of the National Live-stock convention in Ottawa, March 7-11 next, and the action of the executive in declining to exhibit at St. Louis under the existing rules.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; First Vice-president, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Vice-presidents: Ontario, Jas. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Manitoba, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Northwest Territories, C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Maritime Provinces, E. B. Elderkin, Amherst; British Columbia, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan's.

Hackney Society Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse-breeders' Association was held in Toronto, February 3rd. The Vice-president, Mr. E. F. C. Tisdale, presided. The new constitution of the organization was adopted, the annual fee was reduced from \$5 to \$3, and registrations of ninety-three pedigreed Hackneys were reported. It was decided that all horses entered in the English Studbook should be eligible for Canadian entry, provided that they were imported previous to 1901. Hackneys must be over fourteen hands high, or they will be classed as ponies. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thomas Graham; First Vice-president, E. C. Atrill; Second Vice-president, E. T. Sifale; Vice-president for Ontario, R. W. Davey; Quebec, R. Ness; Alberta, A. M. Rawlingson; Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan; New Brunswick, F. E. Cane; Nova Scotia, T. R. Black; Prince Edward Island, John Richards; British Columbia, T. Tahille; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade; Directors—Robert Miller, Robert Beith, H. M. Robinson, Dr. Andrew Smith, Robert Graham, Robert Bond, W. F. Spark, H. M. Crossley, George Pepper.

The Association made the following grants for prizes: Toronto Industrial Exhibition, \$50; Winnipeg Exhibition, \$50; Calgary Exhibition, a silver cup, valued at \$25.

Shire Horse Society.

The annual meeting of this society was held in Toronto February 3rd. Mr. W. E. Wellington, the President, in the chair, reported on the success of the society, also quoted instances where Shires had changed hands at uncommonly high prices, showing a growing popularity of the breed. After the reports, which showed the society in a healthy financial condition, were discussed and adopted, the following were elected officers and directors for 1904: Pres., W. E. Wellington, Toronto; 1st Vice-pres., J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; 2nd Vice-pres., Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton. Directors: Jas. Dalgety, London; W. S. Spark, Ottawa; Wm. Wilkie, Toronto; John Gardhouse, Highfield; James Henderson, Belton; W. Bowden, Exeter; E. C. Attrill, Goderich. Vice-pres.: Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; N. B. T. A. Peters, Fredericton; N. S., Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst; Man., Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg; N.-W. T., C. W. Peterson, Calgary; B. C., S. R. McNeill, Vernon. Representatives to Fair Boards: Toronto Industrial, John Gardhouse, Jas. Dalgety; London (Western), H. Wade, E. C. Attrill; Ottawa (Central), F. W. Hodson, W. S. Spark; Horse-breeders' Association, J. M. Gardhouse, Wm. Wilkie. Judges recommended for Toronto Industrial, Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; Robt. Graham (reserve).

On motion of Messrs. Gardhouse and Dalgety, it was decided to offer \$50.00 in prizes at the Toronto Spring Show, \$25.00 each for the best stallion and best mare (Shires), also that \$25.00 be offered at the Ottawa Show. Mr. Henry Wade was appointed Secretary; Mr. F. M. Wade, Assistant Secretary. A committee of three was appointed to attend the National Livestock Association convention to be held at Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, 1904.

Holstein-Friesian Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association was held in Toronto on Feb. 2nd, the President, Mr. H. Bollert, in the chair.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. G. W. Clemons, showed the society in a very prosperous condition, trade having been unusually brisk, and 41 new members having been added to the list during the year, as against 27 last year. The total transfers were 1,035, as against 618 last year, and the total registrations 1,103, as against 883 in 1902. The finances are in a flourishing condition, there being a balance on hand of \$1,522.15. The total number of cattle now registered is 7,744, viz., 3,060 bulls and 4,684 cows; 41 cows have been admitted to the record of merit during the year, as have 4 bulls which were qualified by records of four or more daughters.

Officers elected for 1904: President, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; First Vice-president, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia; Second Vice-president, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Third Vice-president, A. C. Hallman, Breslau. Directors for one year: B. Mallory, Frankford; Ed. Adams, Carleton West. Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George.

Do Not Forget.

Do not forget that the Manitoba Winter Fair began at Neepawa yesterday, Feb. 16, and will continue tomorrow. Also that during the balance of the week, live-stock judging institutes are being carried on at Brandon, and that next Monday the live-stock conventions of the Province will begin and continue, with the addition of stock-judging for the balance of the week.

No Winnipeg Poultry Show.

Having decided the second time to hold a poultry show, the Winnipeg Poultry Association have been again disappointed in securing a suitable building. It has now been definitely decided to put the matter up for this year. Such is the accommodation in the city of Winnipeg for the encouragement of poultrymen.

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Getting Hens To Lay.

The weather this winter has not been the most conducive to good laying. Sunshine, the source of all life and energy, has been conspicuous by its absence. Many poultry-keepers have exhausted every effort to induce their feathered friends to "shell out," but to little avail. One woman writes:

"I have been watching the 'Advocate' this winter for some good method of making hens lay. I have done all I can for our hens, but they will not lay, which is rather aggravating when eggs are such a high price."

This winter's conditions will at least enforce one principle, namely, that of selecting eggs from the best laying strains for future stock; for after all has been done to induce hens to lay, and perhaps they themselves have been made quite willing to do so, there may be in them an entire lack of ability to produce eggs. It's a case of the flesh being weak. The trait of winter egg-laying is a developed one, and is also hereditary. It should not be surprising, therefore, if some hens have this trait to a greater degree than others; or that some hens have it not at all. What we should do this winter is to mark the hens that show this trait to the greatest degree and raise next year's pullets from these hens' eggs. Or if no winter layers can be found in the flock, secure a supply of eggs from someone who has same; and not only this, but all stock that does not show a disposition to do useful work in winter should be disposed of. Of course, they should first have a chance, as our correspondent has given hers. Any flock needs good care if they are to lay in winter, but non-winter layers need hardly be expected to produce winter layers, and the best way to secure winter-laying hens, or any other desired object, is to start right.

Read This.

As several inquiries have reached us within the past two weeks without a signature, we take this opportunity of again calling our readers' attention to the rules at the head of the Questions and Answers Column. Will those who have neglected to comply with this rule send their addresses at once?

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

The gravity of the Far Eastern situation has had its effect upon the wheat market. Wheat markets cannot be expected to be anything but erratic in war times, and the future is full of uncertainties, but the bulls are looking for long figures.

Receipts of wheat continue to increase, and, with the steadily rising prices of the last number of weeks, the prospects are that farmers will dispose of their stored grain before spring opens. The trade was brisk on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last week, and the high prices to which the market rose the previous week were maintained. The prices for the respective grades are: No. 1 northern, 86 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 83 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 79 1/2c.; No. 4 wheat, 79 1/2c.; feed wheat, 47c.; No. 2 feed wheat, 37c. These prices are for immediate delivery. May delivery prices are: No. 1 northern, 89 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 86 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 82 1/2c.; No. 4 wheat, 73c. All in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Barley.—There is no improvement, either in price or quality; No. 3 barley is the only grade quoted, and the price is 37c.

Oats.—The market is more than supplied by the receipts; No. 2 white is the highest grade arriving, and the price remains unchanged at 31c. to 31 1/2c.

Flax.—Receipts are very light, and prices are the

same as quoted last week: No. 1, 94c.; No. 2, 91c.; No. 3, 86c.

Hay.—There is very little cultivated hay reaching Winnipeg, and the country market varies with the locality, the sales being purely local. Hay in Winnipeg remains at the same price: \$9.50 per ton for inferior quality, to \$10.50 for good red-top.

Flour and Feed.—Flour has an upward tendency in sympathy with the rise in wheat. Latest quotations are: No. 1, \$4.95; No. 2, \$4.60; No. 3, \$4.25 per barrel containing two sacks of 98 pounds each.

Bran and Shorts.—Prices remain at \$17.00 for bran and \$19.00 for shorts per ton.

Chop.—Oat chop, \$25.00 per ton; barley, \$26.00 per ton; mixed barley and oat chop, \$22.50; oil cake, per ton, \$27.00.

Vegetables.—There is a good demand, with a still upward tendency in the vegetable market. Potatoes are worth 70c. in sleigh-loads, and 65c. in car lots on the track Winnipeg; cabbage, per pound, 2c.; turnips, 25c. per bushel.

Poultry and Eggs.—Prices are steadily rising on account of the scarcity of the supply. The prices are: fowls, 10c. to 10 1/2c.; chickens, 12 1/2c. to 13c.; turkeys, 17c. to 18c.; geese and ducks, 13c. to 14c.

Eggs.—Case eggs can scarcely be procured in Winnipeg, and fresh-laid eggs find a ready market at 40c. per dozen.

Dairy Products.—Creamery butter continues to sell at 24c. per pound for 56-pound tubs, and 25c. for 28-pound lots. Dairy prints are in good demand at from 18c. to 22c., according to quality.

Large quantities of eastern cheese were brought in early, and it now appears that there is an oversupply. There is but little tendency, however, for the prices to decline.

LIVE STOCK.

There is no change whatever in the situation, and no prospects of improvement in the near future. The supply is steady, and the prices continue at 3c. for inferior quality to 3 1/2c. per pound, live weight, for prime steers. At the butchers' counter, the prices continue to be very inconsistent with the cattle prices, and consumers as well as producers are beginning to ask who is getting the benefit?

Hogs.—Prices remain at 5c. for choice quality, with one cent less for extra heavy and extra light weights.

Sheep and Lambs.—There is a good demand, which the supply does not fill. Prices are firm at 4c. for mutton and 4 1/2c. to 5c. for lamb.

Horses.—There is as yet but little being done in the horse trade, but indications point to a very strong demand for good workers within the next few weeks. Where the needed supply will come from is a matter of conjecture.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime beefs, 4 1/2c. to 5c. per pound; good mediums at 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; ordinary mediums, 3 3/4c. to 4c., and the common stock at 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.

Sheep, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; lambs, 4 1/2c. to 5c. per pound. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per pound.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$4 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.20; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$4.90 to \$5.30; good to choice, \$5.10 to \$5.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.50; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.75 to \$4; native lambs, \$5.15 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Market.

London, Feb. 9.—Live cattle steady at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/4c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 7 1/2c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep, 11c. to 11 1/4c. per lb. Lambs, 14c. to 14 1/2c., dressed weight.

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The home is where the heart is,
 In dwellings great or small;
 And there's many a stately mansion
 That's never a home at all;
 But the home that is lit by true
 love-light
 Is the dearest home of all.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

He was passing his time very comfortably, and was really surprised to feel that he was more interested in these simple audacities than he had been in any conversation for some time. Perhaps it was because his companion was so wonderfully pretty, but it is not unlikely that there were also other reasons. She looked him straight in the eyes, she comported herself after the manner of a young lady who was enjoying herself, and yet he felt vaguely that she might have enjoyed herself quite as much with Burmestone, and that it was probable that she would not think a second time of him, or of what she said to him.

After tea, when they returned to the drawing-room, the opportunities afforded for conversation were not numerous. The piano was opened, and one after another of the young ladies were invited to exhibit their prowess. Upon its musical education Slowbridge prided itself. "Few towns," Miss Pilcher frequently remarked, "could be congratulated upon the possession of such talent and such cultivation." The Misses Egerton played a duet, the Misses Loftus sang, Miss Abercrombie "executed" a sonata with such effect as to melt Miss Pilcher to tears; and still Octavia had not been called upon. There might have been a reason for this, or there might not; but the moment arrived, at length, when Lady Theobald moved toward Miss Belinda with evidently fell intent.

"Perhaps," she said, "perhaps your niece, Miss Octavia, will favor us."
 Miss Belinda replied in a deprecatory and uncertain murmur:

"I am not sure. I really don't know. Perhaps—Octavia, my dear."
 Octavia raised a smiling face.
 "I don't play," she said. "I never learned."

"You do not play!" exclaimed Lady Theobald. "You do not play at all!"
 "No," answered Octavia. "Not a note. And I think I am rather glad of it; because, if I tried, I should be sure to do it worse than other people. I would rather," with unimpaired cheerfulness, "let some one else do it."

There were a few seconds of dead silence. A dozen people seated around her had heard. Miss Pilcher shuddered; Miss Belinda looked down; Mr. Francis Barold preserved an entirely unmoved countenance, the general impression being that he was very much shocked, and concealed his disgust with an effort.

"My dear," said Lady Theobald, with an air of much condescension and some grave pity, "I should advise you to try to learn. I can assure you that you would find it a great source of pleasure."

"If you could assure me that my friends would find it a great source of pleasure, I might begin," answered the mistaken young person, still cheerfully; "but I am afraid they wouldn't."

It seemed that fate had marked her for disgrace. In half an hour from that time she capped the climax of her indiscretions.

The evening being warm, the French windows had been left open; and, in

passing one of them, she stopped a moment to look out at the brightly moonlit grounds.

Barold, who was with her, paused too. "Looks rather nice, doesn't it?" he said.

"Yes," she replied. "Suppose we go out on the terrace."

He laughed in an amused fashion she did not understand.

"Suppose we do," he said. "By Jove, that's a good idea!"
 He laughed as he followed her.

"What amuses you so?" she inquired.

"Oh!" he replied, "I am merely thinking of Lady Theobald."

"Well," she commented, "I think it's rather disrespectful in you to laugh. Isn't it a lovely night? I didn't think you had such moonlight nights in England. What a night for a drive!"

"Is that one of the things you do in America—drive by moonlight?"

"Yes. Do you mean to say you don't do it in England?"

"Not often. Is it young ladies who drive by moonlight in America?"

"Well, you don't suppose they go alone, do you?" quite ironically. "Of course they have someone with them."

"Ah! Their papas?"

"No."

"Their mammas?"

"No."

"Their governesses, their uncles, their aunts?"

"No," with a little smile.

He smiled also.

"That is another good idea," he said. "You have a great many nice ideas in America."

She was silent a moment or so, swinging her fan slowly to and fro, by its ribbon, and appearing to reflect.

"Does that mean," she said at length, "that it wouldn't be considered proper in England?"

"I hope you won't hold me responsible for English fallacies," was his sole answer.

"I don't hold anybody responsible for them," she returned with some spirit. "I don't care one thing about them."

"That is fortunate," he commented. "I am happy to say I don't, either. I take the liberty of pleasing myself. I find it pays best."

"Perhaps," she said, returning to the charge, "perhaps Lady Theobald will think this is improper."

He put his hand up, and stroked his mustache lightly, without replying.

"But it is not," she added emphatically. "It is not!"

"No," he admitted, with a touch of irony, "it is not!"

"Are you any the worse for it?" she demanded.

"Well, really, I think not—as yet," he replied.

"Then we won't go in," she said, the smile returning to her lips again.

CHAPTER XII.

An Invitation.

In the meantime Mr. Burmestone was improving his opportunities within doors. He had listened to the music with the most serious attention; and on its conclusion he had turned to Mrs. Burnham, and made himself very agreeable indeed. At length, however, he arose, and sauntered across the room to a table at which Lucia Gaston chanced to be standing alone, having just been deserted by a young lady whose mamma had summoned her. She wore, Mr. Burmestone regretted to see, as he advanced, a troubled and anxious expression; the truth being that she had a moment before remarked the exit of Miss

Belinda's niece and her companion. It happened oddly that Mr. Burmestone's first words touched upon the subject of her thought. He began quite abruptly with it.

"It seems to me," he said, "that Miss Octavia Basset?"

Lucia stopped him with a courage which surprised herself.

"Oh, if you please," she implored, "don't say anything unkind about her!"
 Mr. Burmestone looked down into her soft eyes with a good deal of feeling.

"I was not going to say anything unkind," he answered. "Why should I?"

"Everybody seems to find a reason for speaking severely of her," Lucia faltered. "I have heard so many unkind things to-night, that I am quite unhappy. I am sure—I am sure she is very candid and simple."

"Yes," answered Mr. Burmestone, "I am sure she is very candid and simple."

"Why should we expect her to be exactly like ourselves?" Lucia went on. "How can we be sure that our way is better than any other? Why should they be angry because her dress is so expensive and pretty? Indeed, I only wish I had such a dress. It is a thousand times prettier than any we ever wear. Look around the room, and see if it is not. And as to her not having learned to play on the piano, or to speak French—why should she be obliged to do things she feels she would not be clever at? I am not clever, and have been a sort of slave all my life, and have been scolded and blamed for what I could not help at all, until I have felt as if I must be a criminal. How happy she must have been to be let alone!"

She had clasped her little hands, and though she spoke in a low voice, was quite impassioned in an unconscious way. Her brief girlish life had not been a very happy one, as may be easily imagined; and a glimpse of the liberty for which she had suffered roused her to a sense of her own wrongs.

"We are all cut out after the same pattern," she said. "We learn the same things and wear the same dresses, one might say. What Lydia Egerton has been taught, I have been taught; yet what two creatures could be more unlike each other, by nature, than we are?"

Mr. Burmestone glanced across the room at Miss Egerton. She was a fine, robust young woman, with a high nose and a stolid expression of countenance.

"That is true," he remarked.

"We are afraid of everything," said Lucia bitterly. "Lydia Egerton is afraid—though you might not think so. And as for me, nobody knows what a coward I am but myself. Yes, I am a coward! When grandmamma looks at me, I tremble. I dare not speak my mind, and differ with her, when I know she is unjust and in the wrong. No one could say that of Miss Octavia Basset."

"That is perfectly true," said Mr. Burmestone; and he even went so far as to laugh as he thought of Miss Octavia trembling in the august presence of Lady Theobald.

The laugh checked Lucia at once in her little outburst of eloquence. She began to blush, the color mounting to her forehead.

"Oh!" she began, "I did not mean to—say so much. I—"

There was something so innocent and touching in her sudden timidity and confusion, that Mr. Burmestone forgot altogether that they were not very old friends, and that Lady Theobald might be looking.

He bent slightly forward, and looked into her upraised, alarmed eyes.

"Don't be afraid of me," he said; "don't, for pity's sake!"

He could not have hit upon a luckier speech, and also he could not have uttered it more feelingly than he did. It helped her to recover herself, and gave her courage.

"There," she said, with a slight catch of the breath, "does not that prove what I said to be true? I was afraid, the very moment I ceased to forget myself. I was afraid of you and of myself. I have no courage at all."

"You will gain it in time," he said.

"I shall try to gain it," she answered. "I am nearly twenty, and it is time that I should learn to respect myself. I think it must be because I have no self-respect that I am such a coward."

It seemed that her resolution was to be tried immediately; for at that very moment Lady Theobald turned, and, on recognizing the full significance of Lucia's position, was apparently struck temporarily dumb and motionless. When she recovered from the shock, she made a majestic gesture of command.

Mr. Burmestone glanced at the girl's face, and saw that it changed color a little. "Lady Theobald appears to wish to speak to you," he said.

Lucia left her seat, and walked across the room with a steady air. Lady Theobald did not remove her eye from her until she stopped within three feet of her. Then she asked a rather unnecessary question:—

"With whom have you been conversing?"

"With Mr. Burmestone."

"Upon what subject?"

"We were speaking of Miss Octavia Basset."

Her ladyship glanced around the room, as if a new idea had occurred to her, and said,—

"Where is Miss Octavia Basset?"

Here it must be confessed that Lucia faltered.

"She is on the terrace with Mr. Barold."

"She is on—"

Her ladyship stopped short in the middle of her sentence. This was too much for her. She left Lucia, and crossed the room to Miss Belinda.

"Belinda," she said, in an awful undertone, "your niece is out upon the terrace with Mr. Barold. Perhaps it would be as well for you to intimate to her that in England it is not customary—that—Belinda, go and bring her in."

Miss Belinda arose, actually looking pale. She had been making such strenuous efforts to converse with Miss Pilcher and Mrs. Burnham, that she had been betrayed into forgetting her charge. She could scarcely believe her ears. She went to the open window, and looked out, and then turned paler than before.

"Octavia, my dear," she said faintly.

"Francis!" said Lady Theobald, over her shoulder.

Mr. Francis Barold turned a rather bored countenance toward them; but it was evidently not Octavia who had bored him.

"Octavia," said Miss Belinda, "how imprudent! In that thin dress—the night air! How could you, my dear, how could you?"

"Oh! I shall not catch cold," Octavia answered. "I am used to it. I have been out hours and hours, on moonlight nights, at home."

But she moved toward them.

(To be continued.)



We have received the following from "Pansy," Pettapiece, Man.: "I am very much interested in the Flower Corner. It is the first thing I look up when the 'Advocate' comes. I am fond of plants, but I think I do not understand the nature of some of them. I have not had good luck with fuchsias, and would like to hear what you think about them, also hydrangeas and pelargoniums."

Fuchsias are very beautiful plants, and it seems strange that so many do not have success with them, especially as they should not be much harder to manage than geraniums. Fuchsias should be planted in leaf mould mixed with just enough sharp sand so that water will run through easily. If you cannot get leaf mould, use the soil that grows just at the roots of grass, which is an excellent substitute for it. Put some drainage—broken up pots or crockery of any kind is good for this—in the bottom of the pots and cover with moss or fibre, which will keep the soil from falling down among it, then fill the pot nearly full of soil, pressing it firmly about the roots, yet not roughly so as to bruise them. The size of the pot should depend on the size of the plant. Never put a small plant in a large pot. Put it in a small one, and just as soon as the roots form a network about the outside, shift it to a larger one. To find out whether a plant requires shifting, put one hand over the clay, turn the pot upside down, and hit the side of it a sharp rap or two, then lift off the pot with the other hand. The soil will usually stay together in a firm mass. Never leave a plant in a small pot, if it requires shifting, as it will surely be injured if you do. Move to one just a size or two larger, fill in with fresh clay around the edge, water, and your plant will grow on as though nothing had happened. When a large plant requires repotting, shake the clay gently off the roots, and plant in fresh; as, of course, you can't keep on putting a large plant into larger and larger pots as you can a small one. But don't forget, fuchsias require quite frequent shifting, as described above, during their first stages of growth.

If right in the house, fuchsias do best in an east window; but they do better still if set out of doors in the summer in some sheltered situation, as in a cozy corner of a veranda. Give them plenty of water; once a day is not too often for these plants, which are an exception to most others in this respect. They should grow very quickly, and as their nature is to droop somewhat, they should, of course, be supported. The majority of fuchsias bloom best in the summer, and may, for that reason, be kept in the cellar from the end of November until the first of March, and given a good rest. While in the cellar they should just be given enough water to keep them alive, and should not, of course, be allowed to freeze. The leaves will probably drop off, but this will not hurt them; they will come out all the fresher in the spring. When brought to the light, they should be given just a little water at first, and the amount increased gradually. After the plant has thrown out a number of fresh shoots, and you know it has had a good start, re-pot. If you take off any cuttings to start fresh plants from, put them first in sand, kept moist and warm. Everyone who keeps plants should see to it in the fall that there is a box of good soil, and some sand set away in some dry place, to be used for re-potting during the winter and early spring. There is just one more point which I forgot to mention above, never let stagnant water stand in the saucers. See that your drainage is good, that the soil is porous, and that water does not stand about or in the bottom of the pots. If this is not attended to, fuchsias are sure to become sickly.

Space will not permit a discussion of hydrangeas and pelargoniums; but these will be dealt with again.

Mr. Joseph Botham enquires how to grow tuberose. For early flowering,

these bulbs should be started in April, or the early part of May. Before planting, pare off the old root, and a portion of the hard substance about the base, which retard the growth somewhat. Put bulbs in four-inch pots, in light soil, covering to a depth of about an inch. Only one bulb should be put in each pot. Keep them in a warm, dark place (75 degrees is the lowest temperature that must be given) until growth begins, then remove them to a sunny window; keep warm, and give plenty of water. In June, or when all danger of frost is past, plant out in the open ground, or shift to six-inch pots, and plunge the pots to the brim in the ground. When this is done, more water will be required than when the bulbs are planted out. In the fall, if the roses are still blooming, take into the house. The Double Pearl tuberose blooms only once, and the small bulbs must be cultivated for two or three years before they are ready; but the variegated-leaved, single variety blooms year after year, and should be taken up every fall and kept over winter in a warm dry place.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Passing of a Frontier.

A STORY OF THE BEAVER HILLS COUNTRY.

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" By F. W. Hunt, Strathcona, Alta.

Probably no other part of Canada receives more attention at the present time from that great mass of people who are seeking homes or openings for the investment of surplus capital, than that large, fertile tract of country geographically known as the third prairie steppe.

Near the northern limits of these great plains, and not far from where the north branch of the Saskatchewan River makes its big bend southward, are the Beaver Hills, so named from the fact that they were once the homes of myriads of those industrious little animals, whose works are still everywhere in evidence.

In extent, the Beaver Hills are about seventy miles north and south, with an average width of about thirty miles, and include within their bounds many small lakes, some of which are beautifully studded with ever-green islands. Bordering these hills, on the east, and lying parallel with them, as if placed there for no other purpose than to receive their drainage through numerous little creeks, is the Beaver Lake.

This lake, whose thin blue line appearing in the distance so often cheered the weary hunter or freighter returning, in the long ago, from his long, lonely travels, occupies a space of about eighty-five square miles, and is the largest body of water in these regions.

It is surrounded by a beautiful, undulating prairie, broken here and there by bluffs of poplar and willow. And, away to the south and east, these bluff plains extend for hundreds of miles, broken at frequent intervals by picturesque hills, small lakes and streams.

Years and years ago, before white people came, and when these prairies were still in their primeval freshness, they afforded pasturage for buffalo in numbers so vast, so nearly countless, that one herd often darkened more space than the eye could reach, even in the open plain.

There, too, were the elk, the fleet-footed deer and antelope, and the moose; while among the smaller forms of animal life were all the many species of fur, fin and feather, to be found in a temperate climate.

Then it was that the red man flourished. Little dreaming that these rugged prairies, with all their richness and verdure, were ever designed for a better purpose than to provide them with a hunting ground, the Indians—the wily Cree in the north, and the warlike Blackfoot in the south—roamed over the plains, paddled their canoes in the lakes, fished in the streams, and stalked moose in the wooded hills.

Thus these dusky tribes lived out their simple lives, thus the years sped by—years that brought but little change.

Then white men came—at first, only a few, brought out by the Hudson's Bay Co.—some of them to hide from civilization, some seeking their fortunes, none of them with the object of settling in or developing the country.

Next to follow were the missionaries. The history of their work may be understood if told in a few words, but let it be told to their everlasting credit: years of hardship, years of devotion, years of self-sacrifice, with but scant appreciation.

Freighters, bringing in supplies overland from Winnipeg, returned with stories of the vastness and richness of the country through which they had passed. Still the progress of the country was slow. Real home-seekers either knew nothing of its existence or were not sufficiently venturesome to undertake the long and dangerous journey across the plains.

Thus it happened that until the advent of a railway, this country had no settlers except a few traders, miners and adventurers.

Then a change came over the scene. Settlers—actual home-seekers—began to pour in, slowly at first, but increasing with each year. The land near the towns was taken, and some of the more hardy spirits settled back from the railways as far as fifty or one hundred miles.

These were the real frontiersmen. They hewed the first roads through the bush. They tracked the first trails across the prairie. The faced want and hardship for the sake of homes. They braved sickness and disease far away from neighbors and beyond the reach of medical assistance. Their little log shacks, often many miles apart, were ever the abodes of good cheer and hospitality to the benighted traveller.

Civilization may bring its macadamized highways with finger-posts and guide-boards, its hotels and stopping places designed for the comfort and convenience of man, but none of these can convey the promise of good cheer to the weary traveller that was conveyed by the modest little candle that gleamed among the dark trees or across the trackless snow.

Civilization may bring its christianizing and moralizing influences, it may bring its institutions for the elevating and upbuilding of mankind, but it will produce no character of greater sterling worth, no hand more willing to help a stranger in a strange land, no heart freer from selfish, ungenerous motives, than his who welcomed the wayfarer to his lowly shelter and cheerfully shared with him his last crust.

But the frontier is passing away. Its associations, its tales of struggle, hardship and adventure, are sinking into that realm which is regarded as bordering upon fiction. Those sturdy actors in the world's drama have played their part.

Ten years ago, I might have ridden from Beaver Lake eastward to Battleford, and in all that distance would scarcely have seen a white man's cabin. If I made a similar trip at the present time, I would pass through large settlements, and would see parties of surveyors at work locating lines for railways which will render the whole of this vast country accessible to settlers.

Ten years ago, the few straggling settlers enjoyed no such conveniences as post offices, schools or churches. But these wants are now, in a large measure, supplied.

Nevertheless, with the passing of

those old times, there comes a feeling that is half regret. It is true that the pioneer endured many hardships, and suffered many inconveniences, but there were compensations. His freedom in those solitudes was unrestricted. His little dirt-roofed shack is the central figure from which radiate all the eventful scenes presented by his fondest recollections. Of comforts he had few, of luxuries none, but there was peace and contentment by his fireside. None of the foolish rivalries of the so-called cultured world ever disturbed his tranquil thoughts. None of the petty jealousies, so rampant in society, ever rankled in his honest heart. His life, though attended by much hardship and toil, was full of interest.

And now those old scenes are fading away. The herds of graceful antelope that bathed in the morning sunlight on the hillsides, and cropped the dewy grass, no longer frequent those sunny slopes. And of the buffalo—of those mighty herds, whose heavy, rumbling tread used of old to break the deep silence—nothing remains to tell of their vast numbers, save the white, bleaching skeleton heads staring up through the grass—the last ghastly mementos of a vanished tribe. The moose and deer have sought shelter in the deep thickets among the wooded hills. The wild coyote starts from his lair and glides away across the plains, or pauses on some eminence to gaze on the unusual sights.

But the lakes are still there. Their crystal waters still glisten and shimmer in the mellow sunlight, still serenely and playfully mock the smiles and frowns of the sky. The hills, with their quiet, airy groves and pleasant glades, their sheltered streams and dense wooded solitudes, still wear their inscrutable air of mystery. The red-breasted robins still return in the springtime, and through the early dawn and twilight mingle their joyous chirpings with the dreamy, whispering sounds of the night. The wild canaries and chickadees still flit among the trees and fill the woods with their gladness.

But the red men no longer follow the chase. No more are their teepees seen grouped cozily beside the lakes or in the sheltered groves. Their well-beaten paths along the streams are vanishing amid the growth and decay of rank vegetation. Their favorite camping grounds have been buried beneath enormous crops of fireweed and red-top grass, or obliterated by the white man's plow.

Towns and villages obtrude themselves into the lonely landscape, and fields of grain add new beauty to the scene in summer. In autumn, the early morning echoes, that were to respond only to the melancholy chorus of the coyotes, or the distant howling of the moose calling to its mate, are awakened by the shrill whistle of the steam thresher. Herds of domestic cattle luxuriate amid the wealth of peavine and vetch, or the rich wild grass in the plains. The country is everywhere dotted by houses, which spring up as if by magic. Husbandmen, in the glad work of home-building, bend their strength to axe and mattock with sure and steady stroke. Morning, noon and evening, the rumbling of wagons of comers and goes echo along the roads and mingle with the numerous sounds of life in the settlements. Laborer, artisan and mechanic, each plies his trade in the engines of human enterprise begun to throb and pulsate, and here, on these virgin prairies, where but lately wild creatures strove with one another for their natural foods, the machinery of civilization is set in motion.

And now this young country is entering upon what will probably be the most critical period of its existence. In its nascent condition, much depends on the direction and outline given to its affairs. It is a new society formed from the members of many societies. It is like a child just entering upon a new and strange world. Its condition, its

needs, its dangers, its possibilities should appeal to the noblest and manliest of our patriotic sympathies.

Forbid that this young land should fall prey to the selfishness and greed of individuals or corporations, that corruption and vicious motives should creep into her high offices, that she should be strapped into the harness of mere partyism.

Yet, come they will. There will be crime and vice. Intemperance will cast its blighting shadow over happy homes. Evil, degrading influences will infest the dark places in our cities.

It is for the great Dominion to look to the well-being of this young branch of the mother-tree. It is for our representatives to stand firm in the right, to be ever watchful and faithful in the trust they hold.

The Last Dance.

Just one more dance! This is the last. The happy hours have fled. Which shall it be?—the maiden feils A sudden thrill of dread.

Why should it mean so much to her? The dance will soon be done. What can it matter which she takes? Her choice must fall on one.

Gay Harold pleads with easy grace, "Fair lady, dance with me." He talks so well and looks so bright, He must successful be.

Yet Laura looks up in his face, And feels with instinct keen, That words and manner are assumed To hide a nature mean.

Poor Ralph, in eager, wistful tones, Pleads tremblingly his cause. She knows his heart is sound and true, —What need for her to pause?

The choice is made, a final choice, For honesty and truth Win trust and love, when falsehood fails,— Young Ralph's the favored youth.

Be a Happy Old Maid.

If it is appointed that you should not be mated on earth, be happy by: Having so much to do that you cannot get morbid and lonely.

Never thinking you are unattractive, and always striving to look charming. Being so considerate for others that the happiness they feel will be reflected in your face.

Cultivating all the graces of heart, brain and body, so that you will never truly grow old.

Waking up cheerfully in the morning and closing your eyes thankfully at night.

Believing that your life has been mapped out for you, and that, in the end, everything will be clear and right.

Doing with your whole energy the duty that lies nearest you.

Recollecting that a happy old maid can be God's own sunshine, in sorrow or joy to those of the family who have the cares and troubles of the wedded.

Always being willing to make a suggestion, or do an act which will help somebody else.

Never indulging in unkind thoughts or words about anybody.

This is the way to be a happy old maid. When you begin to think of it, however, these are the rules that would make a happy woman in any station of life. Try them!

Use a clean firebrick instead of the ordinary iron stand, and your iron will retain its heat much longer. The usual iron stand not only admits the air to the bottom of the iron, but it conducts the heat from it. The brick, being a non-conductor of heat, retains the heat in the iron much longer.



Dear Friends,—

I wonder how many of you are rejoicing with all your might in the thought that even February is wearing away, and that the cold winter can't last so very much longer? Of course there are the happy few who love the cold weather; but there are, too, the great majority (among the women, of course) to whom winter seems like a term of partial imprisonment. No matter if one does get out in a sleigh on Sundays, and three or four times a week, there is still the consciousness of being hedged in, of being compelled to walk in that one little path between the gate and the house, or the barn and the house, maybe; of being defied off one's own lawn by those great watchdogs of snowdrifts; of being shut out from field, or prairie, or woodland, towards which one can just look with a great longing to see once more the sweeps of green, the patches of dandelions, and wild rose, and strawberry blossoms; the cool shades in the woods, the wild birds, and the grasshoppers, and all the other curious little things that may be seen in summer just for the looking. And then the sounds—those country sounds! The ripple at the lakeside, the murmur of the brook, the swish of branches, the chorus of frogs in the marsh, the tinkle of a far-off cow-bell, the silvery song of the meadow lark from the hay lands, or the gurgle of the little song sparrow that sings with all his might not half a dozen rods away from you! Or perhaps one remembers the summer nights best. Those glorious nights, bright with a full moon, in which, possibly, lured by the quiet of it, you ran off for a few moments, just by yourself, and felt that you could understand what the poet meant when he wrote:

"My moonlight way o'er flowering weeds I wound, Inspired, beyond the guess of folly, By each rude shape, and wild, unconquerable sound."

However, we must grant you winter-lovers that there are some pleasures which belong to your favorite, one of which, judging from the rollicking gayety described in the following letter from Miss K. C. McDiarmid, must assuredly yield the

palm to field midsummer frolics. I would suggest that the ghost's parade, notwithstanding its gruesome name, might be a very pleasant sort of carnival with which to give a final "send-off" to the skating season.

A Ghosts' Carnival.

By Miss K. C. McDiarmid.

One of the jolliest ways of spending an evening, when there is a gathering of skaters, is a "ghosts' carnival." Enthusiastic skaters will enter into the plan with avidity, as it holds the charm of the unique, and requires very little trouble in preparing for it. The skaters come dressed in their gayest costumes; fancy characters may be represented, if the extra trouble is not objected to. Over these are worn long white garments made to cover the figure, but not long enough to interfere with the free motion of the feet; also a scull-cap made to cover head and neck, small holes being left for eyes, nose and mouth. As the participants arrive, silence should rule, and every precaution be taken not to disclose identities. Each one should carry a torch, and fires should be built in a circle at regular intervals apart. Japanese lanterns may be hung where the "darkness of the shadows" overcomes even the whiteness of the snow, and add much to the brilliancy of the effect.

The ghosts should now glide through a serpentine in and out between the fires, waving their torches. If the scene is beautiful at any time, it is inexpressibly weird and grand now, the glimmering broken silver of the ice showing between the ghosts as they flit about, every icicle and frost-covered twig turned by the magic touch of the firelight into delicate sprays of coral; while like majestic witnesses on the banks, the shadowy trees like "nuns shrouded all in gray in silence stand," the delicate tracery of their branches silhouetted against a sky as deeply and intensely blue as only a winter sky can be.

When the march is ended the hods are removed, and the evening ended in whatever way strikes the individual fancy. Prizes may be given to the best skater, or to the one wearing the most original dress. A "ghosts' carnival" enjoyed under auspicious conditions (a moon lit evening, and a smooth expanse of ice) is a continuous series of delights from start to finish.

Just one thing is bothering me

about the Ghosts' Carnival, Miss K. C.—about those fires—wouldn't they crack the ice? However, if there were any danger of this, and the water were deep underneath, I suppose the fires might be dispensed with, eh?

Our second letter today is one to date from. It is, in fact, our very first from British Columbia, and an interesting, encouraging letter it is. We sincerely hope "Pacific" will come to us again, and tell us some interesting things about her Province in the far West.

Our letter from B. C.:

"Dear Dame Durden,—Not only will the bachelors and lonely men benefit by recipes sent in by competent housekeepers and published in the 'Ingle Nook' department of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' but many a busy wife will also be grateful for hints on preparing simple and nourishing meals easily and quickly prepared.

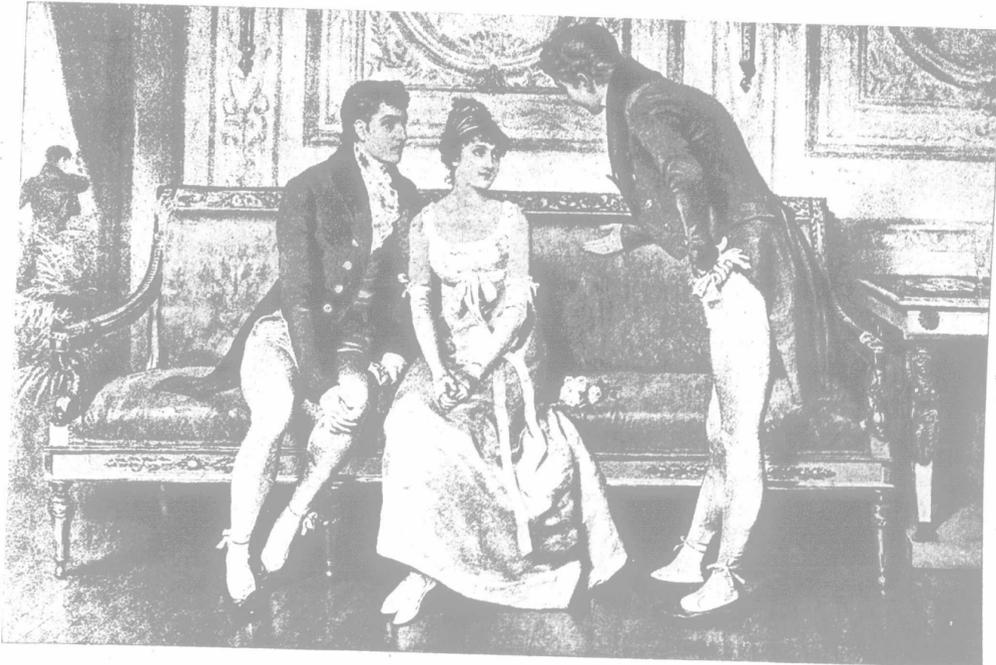
"I notice in your issue of 6th inst. a recipe from A. B. C. for a steamed pudding. No doubt there will be a number of housekeepers (male and female) who have no steamer. To such I would suggest putting the batter in a five-pound lard pail, cover with lid, and set in pot of boiling water. Keep water boiling until pudding is cooked, the time required given in A. B. C.'s recipe. I have found borax water a satisfactory way for washing hair brushes. Dissolve a teaspoonful of borax in a half cup of boiling water, pour into one pint of lukewarm water (soft water preferred); move the bristles up and down in the water, without wetting backs of brushes, dry standing on bristles. I wish to you, dear Dame Durden, success in your special department, and to the 'Advocate,' in all its branches, with a large increase of subscribers, as it worthy deserves. I hope that any who know of easy methods of housekeeping will share with others their knowledge, and thus lighten the labors of many an overworked and weary wife, with many of whom leisure is unknown.

"I sometimes wonder if a 'farm,' free from debt, will be worth the struggles, the privations, the weariness, of these present years. When cares are not pressing too heavily, then I say, 'yes!' and I think with 'Ralph Conner' that 'the years will bear away with them the ugliness, the weariness, the pain that are theirs, but the beauty, the sweetness, the rest they leave untouched, for these are eternal.'

"As the mountains that near at hand stand jagged and scarred in the far distance repose in their soft robes of purple haze, so the rough present fades into the past, soft, and sweet, and beautiful."

"Wishing you a happy New Year, and success in your department, which will also mean help for all subscribers to the 'Farmer's Advocate.'" PACIFIC.

Your letter carries with it an echo



The Last Dance.

of some hard struggling, Pacific. But then, the people who have had no struggles at all seldom amount to very much. Struggles bear with them their own reward in making people stronger and more capable, and patient, and courageous. Nevertheless, it is true that, sometimes, the long fight seems too long and too hard, and one feels like just giving up in despair. The woman especially on the burdened farm is likely to grow discouraged. She feels so helpless to assist in raising the weight of debt, and yet she is as anxious about it as her husband, and she has as much cause to wish for its removal.

I have just been wondering if some of our members, among the girls and women, who have been successful in making money "their very own selves," would not like to write and tell us just how they did it, what their outlay was, how they began, how they progressed, and what was their net profit at different times. Only yesterday I heard of a young girl who cleared \$180 last year on poultry, and of a woman who earns her living by making pickles for a city firm. But I should like to have details about these things. I am sure these bits of practical experience would be interesting to all, and helpful to many. Even though the women who, like "Pacific," would like to help get rid of the debt, should only be able to clear a little, still that little will count, and the very fact of having something especial to be interested in will keep one's mind occupied and leave less time for worrying in. I am sure those who can give helpful hints along these lines will not withhold them. We do not wish simply to amuse in the Ingle Nook, we wish to help those who are most in need of help, in those things that cause most discomfort or unhappiness. We wish to be just as unselfish and kindly as ever we can.

Mrs. C. W. B. has asked for a recipe for chestnut stuffing for turkey. Her letter has been laid aside, with a score of others, which will be published in turn. In the meantime, I am glad to be able to give her the recipe, which is as follows:

CHESTNUT STUFFING FOR TURKEY.

Put three cups of the chestnuts into boiling water, and cook until tender. Then remove the shells and skins, and mash to a paste. Add one-quarter cup of butter, one-quarter cup of cream and a cup of cracker crumbs. Season with salt and pepper. Some recommend adding a little chopped pork (not too salty) to the stuffing. This is merely a matter of taste. An oyster filling, which perhaps Mrs. C. W. B. would like to try is made as follows: Put four tablespoons of butter in a saucepan. When hot, stir into it two cups of fine bread crumbs. Add some chopped parsley, and enough oyster liquor to moisten. Season, and mix with two dozen small raw oysters.

A REQUEST.

I have received a letter, very complimentary to the Ingle Nook, from Mr. J. W., Manitoba, who asks for Scottish songs. I thank him very much for his kindly appreciation of our department. As to the songs, I am very sorry that lack of space will not permit us to accede to his request just at present. A very good collection, which I can recommend to Mr. J. W., is "Fifty Gems of Scottish Song," which may be obtained from any music dealer. It has "Annie Laurie," "The Flower o' Dumblane," "The Brig o' Torrance," "Afton Water," "The Lass o' Cockpen," "There's nae place like the Hoose," and all the other old favorites in it. Now, Mr. J. W., doesn't your heart warm to it?

DAME DURDEN.

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

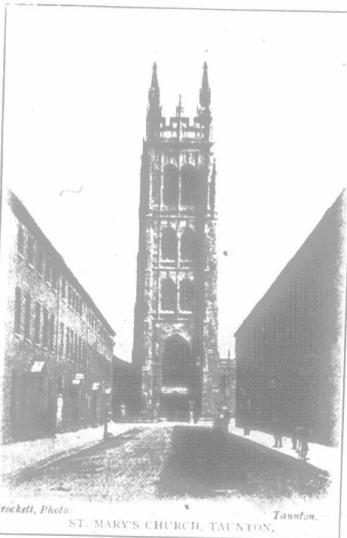
The Twins of Culleston Manor of 1685 and 1810.

Ned Halliday writes:

"Hallington, June, 1693.

"I can hardly believe that eight whole years have come and gone since that bitter-sweet time when Robin Garton and I were, by God's mercy, allowed to bring the two dear little nut-brown maidens of Culleston safely through the perils of that long, weary march from Taunton to their home upon the Quantocks. They have been eventful years to the nation, and eventful years to both master and man. I am now Squire of Hallington, in succession to my uncle, who passed peacefully away in extreme old age, unwitting of the stirring events passing around him, and sweet Dorothea is my dearly beloved, most-honored wife. Robin, our henchman—a title which serves to cover every possible form of service—has had the reward he so long and patiently waited for. He is now the proud husband of Nannie, who loved him even while she pretended to flout him, and who now considers that there was no hero like her Robin amongst the gallant lads of Somerset, all of whom fought with the first weapons which came to hand for what they believed to be a

two gallant sons, and those who survived from the troop of horse they led to Sedgmoor. Both my Dolly and Bettina almost worked their pretty fingers to the bone in adding to the fund which had to be raised before the last victim could be landed at the port of Bristol. They obtained material for the costly embroideries worn at court, and from daydawn to nightfall, they, and the village maidens whom they had instructed in the art, and whose brothers and lovers were toiling under the tropical sun in the plantation fields of Barbadoes, plied their needles, and sent package after package to the kindly merchants in London who obtained a sale for the same. Oh! they were happy maidens when they put the final stitches into the gorgeous fabrics which the carrier was to convey for the last time from the Manor. Their eyes had, indeed, often been blinded by tears as they toiled, but each stitch had been as a step towards freedom for those they loved, so the tears they shed were not all tears of sorrow. Indeed, between times, Bettina, whose natural humor no calamity could wholly quench, would cause ripples of laughter over some of the incidents of our escape from Taunton. She would flick with her finger at the gold thread and silken cord with which she worked, saying, "Oh, give me a dress of gray homespun, and for a coif, the homeliest of woollen stuffs that the Taunton mills can make! Why, one yard's measure of such braveries as these, one inch of gold chain, with even so much as a locket of hair at its end, and we should never have got safely back to Culleston. I am glad the good people at Court want to wear what we are so glad to sell to them, but I, for one, crave none of them." And yet, judging by this and by that, it seemeth more than likely that it will be Bettina who will yet be the Court lady and have to wear the braveries she scorned, but which will, nevertheless, become her so well; whilst my dear Dorothea will be just the Lady Bountiful of Hallington Regis and the queen of all our hearts, and 'I desire no other kingdom' is what she daily assures us."



Crockett, Photo. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TAUNTON.

St. Mary's Church, Taunton.

During the Monmouth Rebellion used as a watch tower, and its peal of bells as a messenger of triumph or defeat.

great and good cause, and we all still affirm that our cause was a good one, in spite of the terrible mistakes made by our leaders and the needless expenditure of blood and suffering. James II. has abdicated his throne, the battle of the Boyne has been fought, William III. and Mary, his wife, the daughter of James, reign jointly in his stead, and we have a fair assurance that the religious liberty for which so many laid down their lives, languished in jail, or suffered months, nay, in some cases, years of cruel slavery, will never again be denied us. The memory of that awful time must ever be to us as a hideous dream. We seldom speak of it amongst ourselves or when we meet at one another's homes. We cannot, for we all have suffered too sorely. There is hardly a spot within fifty miles of us left unmarked by the cruel vengeance of that human fiend, Judge Jeffreys, who spared neither man nor maid, who exulted in adding torture to torture, and gloated over the writhings of his victims, making the final release of those who had the means to meet his extortionate demands a matter of purchase. The revenues of the Crown have been sorely taxed to fund the remission of the sentence upon the Rebels, and to buy back from slavery in the Barbadoes his

her friend sought sanctuary at Culleston, who can wonder that what had begun so tragically should have had so happy an ending? Nor was anyone surprised that Hugh Culleston and the almost saintly Letitia should be drawn towards one another. Small wonder that her picture, inscribed as "Mistress Culleston, wife of Hugh," looks so exceptionally sad. She had tasted, more than any of them, the very bitterness of death, for her reprieve had only come as she was about to be led out to execution. Her father, a leading nonconformist preacher, had fallen in the thick of the fight on Sedgmoor, and she had seen her beloved schoolmistress languish and die by her side, of the jail fever, which had already carried off scores of the prisoners in the dungeons or improvised prisons of Taunton Tower.

The Lamornes and Cullestons had more than once intermarried since those eventful days, but it was ever a mystery to the twins of 1810 why their great-aunt, Rebecca, should, to the end of her life, have continued to place obstacles in the way of their frequent intercourse. They decided, however, that it must have been on personal grounds only, and with those there was no need that they should concern themselves. So, when her second cousin, Basil, sought out dark-eyed Dolly, and would have none, but her for his wife, and when masterful Tom Culleston told Mollie that he always considered her proffered kiss under the mistletoe on Christmas Eve as good as a promise that she would marry him when she was grown up, it all came about as Nurse Dibble had prophesied and hoped, for she lived to see one of her nurslings reigning as the chatelaine of Culleston Manor, and the other, the wife of one who, though starting with only the portion of a younger son, successfully carved his way, through honorable service, to a position of rank and influence during the reign of William IV., the bluff, honest, but somewhat timorous and vacillating sailor king, the immediate predecessor of Queen Victoria the Good.

BY WAY OF POSTSCRIPT.

I have had tokens from time to time from our readers in the big Northwest that, when I have mentioned places—or incidents of travel in Gloucestershire or Devon, or other elsewhere in the home land, I have spoken of spots still dear to their hearts as ground sacred to them by early memories or still existing ties. I wonder if there may not be some from my own native country of Somersetshire who may recall where even now stand the ruined watch-towers on the Quantocks, and the Coombs, and the bluffs of the range which still sentinel the Vale of Taunton Deane. If so, they will probably proudly point to our picture of the magnificent old Tower of St. Mary's at the top of Hammet street, or to that of the archway leading to historic Castle Green, and say, "I remember them well, and some of my forebears were amongst those gallant lads who, with 'For faith and freedom' as their watchword, lay down their lives at Keynsham or Sedgmoor."

H. A. B.

A reader of The "Farmer's Advocate," writing from near Newbury, Berkshire, England, says: "The 'Farmer's Advocate' is much appreciated in our little village, especially the Home Magazine department. If I delay in forwarding it to my son in Australia, he always writes, 'No "Farmer's Advocate" this mail.'"

The Country Gentleman of London has given a prize for the following new Irish bull.

"Arrah, Pat! have you seen Mike lately?"

"Yes, begorra, I did. I was going along the street yesterday, and I thought I saw him on the other side, and he thought he saw me—but, head! when we got near to each other it was neither of us!"

ABOUT SOME DROPPED THREADS.

There have, necessarily, been threads dropped and links missing in my story, for the old records were very incomplete, and certainly not written for publication, but every wall at Culleston, ether by broken shield, indented helmet, bent musket or crooked pike, has its history, and the answers given to the eager questionings of the Dolly and Bettie of 1810 as to the original of one or other of the old portraits in the gallery sufficed to fill up most of the gaps. "Is it true," asked Dolly, with eyes aflame, "that the Lady Mary Culleston, who smiles upon us from the left-hand corner of the east wall, was once the very maid of honor who accepted £200 in gold paid to her for the redemption of Dorothea and Bettina?" "Yes, indeed, she did, and yet, in spite of it, she became a Culleston, and married the Roger Culleston who had already been shipped to the plantations. It came about in this way, whilst she was on the point of indignantly spurning the offer of a share in what she rightly considered, though she dared not call them so, the 'unholy spoils of conquest,' a pitiful letter reached her from the two little maidens of Culleston. It ran thus: 'Dear Lady Mary, please choose Dorry and me for your rebels, and do get another maid of honor to ask for Letitia Lamorne. We have got all the money together for the three, and then we ask you of your tender hearts to send it all back to us again, that we may rescue our brothers from their cruel fate in the Islands. A safe hand takes this to you, and will return us your answer. For the love of God, do not say us nay.' Nor did she, and when, in the national upheavals which so soon followed upon the suppression of the Monmouth Rebellion, Lady Mary and



How Margery Found an Angel.

It was a lovely August afternoon, and Nan Danescombe was breathlessly pumping up her new and much-loved wheel.

"Oh, do hurry, Nan!" exclaimed Margery. "I am sure it will be three o'clock before we get to the Simpson's, and mother says we must start for home directly tea is over. Oh, I feel as if I could fly there! I thought Saturday would never, never come." The little girl danced madly up and down the hall, holding her dear Darkey's paws, much to his disgust, for he was old and lazy.

"Well, I declare!" said a surprised voice at the door. "What is the meaning of all this finery?" for the little dancing figure looked like a fairy in her dainty dotted muslin and blue ribbons. The fluffy curls stood out like a golden halo round the bright face as she dropped the dog's paws and flung both arms round her father's neck.

"Why, daddy, dear, you surely haven't forgotten that this is the day of the Simpson's garden party?" she exclaimed. "Nan is so slow, and I think my heart will really stop beating if I have to wait much longer. It feels so queer."

"Can't I do that for you, Nan?" he said, as she stooped down beside his other daughter. "I think you will surely break some hearts to-day. Is this the new bicycle suit that you and your mother have been building this week?"

"I wish I could break that old foot-pump!" declared the young lady, emphatically, as she stood up and stretched her arms above her head, with a sigh.

"Why?" asked Mr. Danescombe.

"Because, then you might get me a new one on my birthday. That old thing must have come out of the ark. It has been lying about the house for years, anyway, and it leaks like anything."

"Well, perhaps I might be able to afford a new one," said her father, as he carefully screwed on the cap. "Let me see, you will be thirteen, won't you?"

"Thirteen, indeed!" said Nan, with a toss of her head. "I shall be fifteen! Come along, Margery! You can engineer the wheel while I put on my gloves."

"But how is Margery going?" said her father, as he hung the useful yet despised pump carefully on a nail.

"She is going on the car, and mother says I must walk to the corner with her, and see her safely off before I start."

"Margery," said Mrs. Danescombe, coming to the door, as the girls carefully lifted the wheel down the steps, "are you sure you know enough to get off the car at the right corner when you come back? It will be nearly dark then, and you seem rather small to be trusted alone."

"Oh, yes, mother! I have often come from school alone. I have my tickets tied up in a corner of my handkerchief." And she walked on, carefully guiding the bicycle.

"Your dress looks very nice, Nan. That white vest and sailor collar are just the thing to brighten up the blue serge."

"Don't I look nice, too, mother? It isn't only my dress, is it?" exclaimed Nan, dashing up the steps again, to give both father and mother a hug, and then racing after Margery, without waiting for an answer.

The garden party was over, when Nan rushed in a few hours later. It was not quite dark, although the electric lights were shining on the busy Toronto streets.

"Oh, mother! We've had a perfectly glorious time!" she exclaimed, eagerly. "We had heaps of ice cream, and—Why, where's Margery?"

"She hasn't come in yet," said Mrs. Danescombe, jumping up from her sewing machine with a frightened face.

"Why, I put her on the car before I started. She ought to have been here long before me," said Nan, turning quite pale, as she thought that some accident might have happened to her little sister.

Mr. Danescombe was out of the house almost before she had finished speaking, and Nan rushed after him. The poor mother was not slow in following them.

Had something delayed the car? Surely little Margery, the pet of the whole family, must be safe. The mother's heart seemed as if it must break with the awful anxiety and fear.

"Father, you don't think anything has happened to her—anything dreadful, I mean?" said Nan, slipping her trembling hand into his as they stood at the corner waiting for the next car. She turned cold with fear as she remembered how a little boy had been killed a few blocks away by one of those terrible electric cars, only a few weeks before. Her father had not forgotten this either, but he only said, quietly, "She is in God's hands, dear. He can take care of her—and I know He will," was added, with a quick catch of the breath that sounded almost like a sob. If "anything dreadful" had happened to his little daughter! Oh, he could not face the thought of such a thing.

Presently the car came along, but no little dancing figure descended the steps, so Mr. Danescombe went into the nearest drug store to telephone a full description of the missing child to police headquarters.

And what was Margery doing all this time? She settled herself comfortably in the car when Nan left her, feeling very important and quite determined to show that she was old enough to travel about the city alone. Her ticket was soon dropped into the conductor's box, and then she stared out of the window, prepared to get out when the right corner came in sight. But it was a long ride, and her attention was soon distracted by a little girl of about her own age, who came in and sat down on the opposite seat. Her clothes were very shabby, but clean and neatly patched, and she carried on her knee a large covered basket, which seemed almost ready to fall to pieces.

Now, little Margery was rather given to dreaming, and she soon began to invent a fanciful story about the pale, sad-looking child, who looked so poor and tired. She felt sure that her father must be a drunken man, and that Patty—as she called the little girl in her own mind—was a great comfort to her mother. "I dare say she has been buying something for the Sunday's dinner, and is carrying it home in that old basket," she thought. "Perhaps her mother is ill in bed, and there are a lot of other children." Then a fresh thought struck her, and she began to imagine that the mother was dead, and that Patty took care of all her brothers and sisters. This was very interesting, and both time and car flew swiftly on. Suddenly Margery looked out, and jumped up with a startled cry. It was getting dark, and she must have passed the right corner without knowing it. In another minute she was on the street—a forlorn, lost child. She was too shy to even ask a policeman the way, and she had no money. From one unfamiliar street to another she

wandered, getting more and more bewildered all the time. As she passed down a street where the houses were very poor and shabby, she saw a door opening and a man coming out. "Perhaps he may be a drunken man," she thought, for she had a great fear of drunkards. But this man looked like a gentleman. He was standing talking to a woman at the door, and she heard him say, pleasantly, "I will come at nine o'clock, and sit up with Jim. We'll pull him through all right, never fear."

He ran quickly down the steps, and was striding off, when a little hand was slipped into his, and he looked down in astonishment. "Why, Margery, how in the world did you get here?" he exclaimed. "Have you run away from home?"

But the sudden relief was too much for our poor little girl, who had not cried one tear until then. She dropped all in a heap on the sidewalk, and sobbed out all her troubles. It seemed to be a queer jumble of garden parties, electric cars, and poor little girls with drunken fathers. Mr. Harman looked quite bewildered, but he was a very old friend of her father's, and felt that the most important thing to be done just then was to get his little charge home as soon as possible. She soon cheered up, and trotted along beside him, talking as fast as her tongue could go.

"Wasn't it strange, Mr. Harman, that you should have come out of that house just then? Why, if you had been five minutes sooner or later, I might never have seen you at all. Do you think God sent you there on purpose? You know he sent an angel to take care of Daniel, and I asked Him to send one to take care of me, too, and then you came out of the door. You see, He did answer my prayer, and so you must be an angel, though I never heard of an angel with a beard," she added, mischievously.

Mr. Harman laughed his own jolly laugh, and declared that he was afraid he was not at all angelic. "But you are going to sit up with a poor sick person," persisted Margery, "and angels are always trying to help people."

"I can't begin to tell you of the excitement and joy when the lost child turned up safe and happy, and as sunshiny as ever. The whole family talked at once, and then the two tired little girls were packed off to bed."

"Nan," said Margery, sitting up in bed, and hugging her knees thoughtfully, with her serious face almost hidden by her tangled golden curls, "do you think that everyone who tries to help people is an angel? I should like to be that kind of an angel myself, and I am sure Mr. Harman was one to-night."

"Well," murmured Nan, sleepily, "I don't know much about angels, but I shouldn't think they would ever be late for Sunday School, and you certainly won't be up in time to-morrow, if you don't go to sleep pretty soon."

Margery gave a great sigh as she laid her rumpled head on the pillow, and decided that perhaps Nan was right, and that even angels must rest sometimes. "But I should like to do something kind to help Patty," she thought as she shut her eyes.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Humorous.

Here is little Johnnie's composition on "Men": "Men are what women marry, they drink and smoke and swear and have ever so many pockets, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they might. They are more logical than women, and also more zoological. Both men and women have sprung from monkeys, but the women certainly sprung farther than the men."

Mr. Jenkins—"This book on swimming is very useful in sudden emergencies." Mrs. Jenkins—"Is it?" Mr. Jenkins—"I should say so. If you are drowning, turn to page 103 and there you will see how to save yourself."

Our "Christmas Cover" Essay Competition.

This competition, which closed on January 28th, has been most satisfactory in every way. There were over one hundred essays to judge, and, with so many very excellent ones, the task was by no means a light one. One of the most pleasing features of the contest was the large number, sent in by farmers' wives, who are to be congratulated on the literary character of their articles. One lady said, in her accompanying note: "I have not written an essay for over forty years." Her paper was a good one. Here is the result:

First Prize—Miss Mary Spafford, Knowlton, P. Q.

Second Prize—Mr. Lawrence S. Little, Lincoln Park, N.-W. T.

Third Prize—Miss Margaret E. Craig, North Gower, Ont.

The following are deserving of honorable mention: A. E. Bean, Stephen Furniss, "Wabasso," T. A. Martin, R. M. Anderson, Mrs. Robt. Curtis, Eva Myers, Thos. Johnson, Mae Smithers, Florence Dodge, E. Richards, Uncle Pete, Jas. Stark (aged 11); Beatrice Stark, Janet Pritchard (aged 10), Amy Purdy (aged 10), Willie Harding, Lottie Pollock, L. M. K., A. H. Bourne, H. Hancock, John Stuart Muir (aged 10), Ethel Jose, Ethel Pentland, Miss F. Burnem, Maude M. Carswell, L. W. Brandreth, H. A. Young, Mrs. D. N. Potter, "Honor Bright," Agricola, Chas. E. Horner, Mrs. W. C. Hoover, Geo. E. Shannon, Minnie E. McConnell, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mrs. John Williamson, A. A. Clement, Esther Jamieson, Lizzie Campbell, Ada Chisholm, M. W. Shepherd.

A book will be sent Mrs. John Banks, whose essay came next in value to the third prize.

FIRST-PRIZE ESSAY.

Our Christmas Cover.

By Mary Spafford, Knowlton, P. Q.

It was eminently fitting that Canada's foremost agricultural paper should bear upon its front cover so charming and accurate a representation of Canada as that which adorned the Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Every detail in the picture contributes to the perfection of the simile. The central object is the figure of "Young Canada" herself. Graceful, and fair of form, she seems to be indulging in that temporary relaxation which is accorded those who have earned the right to pause in retrospect and to forecast the future.

Her face mirrors self-respecting confidence and gratification in her past achievements, while about her eyes there is an almost awe-struck prescience of the stupendous possibilities shrouded in the future.

"Young Canada" is clad as befits a daughter of royalty; and all about her in the picture, the regal colors of red and purple and gold are subtly mingled. Gold in her crown of maple leaves, and the trimming of her purple gown; gold, also, in the vista of the sunlit west, where one can almost catch the burnished glory of the sheaves of grain.

The touches of red in the picture suggest Canadian sunsets; especially winter ones, where the sky is smeared with sharp blood-red; a beautiful sight when seen through a filter of dull, black tree trunks over a stainless waste of snow.

Purple makes one think of Indian summer days, when the whole country lies in a purple haze; or of vintage in the Niagara district, when the breath of the purple grapes intoxicates the land with a heavy, subtle sweetness.

Looking through the cleft of rock at the vista which undoubtedly forms the subject of "Young Canada's" reverie, one catches at once the artist's intention. There is the "Purple East," representing the regions abounding in mineral and timber wealth, and possessing enormous agricultural possibilities; there, also, within close touch, and connected with it by an ever-increasing railroad expansion, is the "Golden West;" the "Land of Promise" to the farmer; the great granary of Canada; the "El Dorado" of the goldseeker; a country where cities spring up almost

In a night. The train depicted in the picture as so successfully journeying from east to west, may be intended to foreshadow the projected transcontinental railroad which will reach from ocean to ocean on Canadian Territory.

The beaver, the embodiment of untiring industry, and one of the Canadian emblems, rightly holds a prominent position in the picture, as does also the Canadian Coat of Arms.

In dealing with so inspiring a subject as one's native land, one feels impelled to invoke a poet to do the matter justice.

"Canada—Maple Land! Land of great mountains,
Lake land and river land! land twixt the seas!
Grant us, God, hearts that are large as our heritage,
Spirits as free as the breeze!

"Last born of nations! the offspring of freedom!
Heir to wide prairies, thick forests, red gold!
God grant us wisdom to value our birthright,
Courage to guard what we hold!"

SECOND-PRIZE ESSAY.

Farmer's Advocate Christmas Number.

By L. S. L., Lincoln Park, N.-W. T.

The cover design of the "Farmer's Advocate" Christmas number for 1903 is a good example of what can be done in the treatment of a subject symbolically by an artist in sympathy with his work. In this design, Canada is represented as a queenly damsel, gracefully posed and well drawn, seated on a curtained balcony, clad in robes of imperial purple and crimson, brodered round the bottom with maple leaves in the golden tints of the Indian summer; while she is crowned with a circlet of native gold, also fashioned from the maple, worn over a head-dress of fur. Her right arm rests lightly on a beaver in the act of gnawing a log, and her sandalled feet rest upon a bear-skin rug. On her left, she is "supported" by a shield, emblazoned with the arms of her provinces. She is gazing westward towards the setting sun, over her great forests, lakes and rivers, among which are to be seen the towers and spires of her cities and settlements, and far beyond are her vast fields of golden grain, ripening for the granary of a world-wide empire; railway trains are passing across the continent from ocean to ocean, bearing their loads of passengers and of merchandise, and busy manufacturing cities and towns are springing up as if by magic, all emblematic of the veritable golden age.

But if the design typifies all this, it is also suggestive of much more. You cannot look upon this expression of Canada's position without trying to follow out the future destiny of the eldest daughter of the British Empire; without thinking of the comfortable homes to be found for the millions of crowded-out, underpaid and underfed of our kin beyond the seas, of the great industries to be developed and established, of towns and cities to be founded, of great and good men and women yet to arise to illumine and to teach their fellows and to add to the knowledge and the culture and the power of their native land, and, best of all, of the mighty addition to the sum of human comfort and happiness, the spread of peace on earth and goodwill to all mankind.

The whole design is simple and dignified, the drawing and coloring of Middle Canada, and of the cover generally, is tasteful, harmonious and effective, and is in every way worthy of the best Christmas number the "Farmer's Advocate" has yet presented to its readers.

THIRD-PRIZE ESSAY.
Canada's Golden Era.

By M. E. Craig, North Gower, Ont.

Canada is represented by the figure of a regally-attired maiden in the full blush of womanhood. The pose is graceful and dignified, yet natural and easy. The calm, beautiful face, the arched neck, the low brow with the coronet of maple leaves, convey an impression of that thoughtful repose and serene calm which comes to those who have surmounted all obstacles and achieved great ends. Yet, even in this quiet attitude, there is a suggestion of strength and watchfulness, an ability to

cope with difficulties and to control circumstances.

Her richly-colored dress adorned with maple leaves gives an added elegance, while the scarlet cloak flung carelessly from the shoulder, baring the strong arm and beautifully-shaped hand, gives a peculiar expression of abandon to the figure. This is enhanced by the rapt expression of the face. The half-drawn curtain behind which she is seated forms a rich background, and serves to bring out more clearly the strongly-marked features. Her patriotism and her loyalty to the motherland are shown by the banner which rests by her side.

Her right arm rests on a beaver, the emblem of Canada's industry, the true secret of her greatness. The beaver, in the act of gnawing wood, suggests that Canada's forests have been subjected to her use. The great blocks of cut stone and the ragged edges of a quarry or

mine are evidence of another of Canada's industries. Under her sandalled feet is spread the skin of a coyote, signifying that even the wild animals have been compelled to yield to her sway and to furnish her with some of the luxuries of life.

The rising sun sheds a ruddy glow over the sky and gilds the landscape already rich with its golden harvest. In the distance is seen the outlines of a town. Its towers and steeples show distinctly in the morning sunlight, the smoke of its factories and the rush of incoming trains bearing evidence to its prosperity.

When we think of Canada's vast fields of grain, her thriving towns and the rich productions of her forests and mines, we feel that her sun of prosperity has indeed arisen, that we are already a great nation with a great future before us.



Will No One Know?

How often people indulge in secret sins which they would shrink from with horror if they thought their friends and acquaintances would ever know. Sometimes the thoughts are allowed to stray into paths which would be carefully avoided if we knew that the people in the room with us were genuine mind-readers, and knew all we were thinking about. Is it not sometimes true that men and women are not greatly ashamed of untruthfulness or little meannesses, although they would feel terribly disgraced if they were found out and publicly exposed? But to indulge in secret thoughts or actions, thinking that no one will know, is to act rather like the ostrich in the old story, which hid its head in the sand and imagined that it was hidden from sight.

We are all aware that every secret thing is known to God. We do not question the words: "Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him?" saith the Lord. "Do not I fill heaven and earth?" saith the Lord. But, are we really as much troubled by the thought that God knows our secret sins, as we should be if we thought that the men and women around us were aware of them? We can forget His disapproval, but to be disgraced in the eyes of our friends and neighbors is not a thing so easily forgotten. We all care a great deal for the good opinion of others. Possibly we may not think we care very much, but if a man loses his reputation and has everybody shrinking away from him, he will certainly feel it acutely.

But, whether we know it or not, we all live in glass houses most of the time. We can never safely indulge in secret sins without danger of exposure. So, if we are afraid of being found out, it would be far wiser to be honorable and true all through, and not only on the surface. It is almost, if not quite, impossible to successfully veneer a character. The real self underneath is sure to reveal itself sooner or later—generally sooner—by some unguarded action, word or look. Even were it possible for a man to be always on guard, his true character would still be "felt" in some mysterious way. A person may be very charming in manner and conversation, but we generally know instinctively whether the friendliness is real or assumed. If people are deceived for a time, the truth cannot long be hidden. The face is a great tell-tale, and to one who has the power to read his character from writing out a person's general description of itself he will find many things which cannot be hidden. As illustrated in last month's "Sunday Strand," de-

scribing her work in some of the prisons of America, and the pictures of the convicts have the words "vice" and "crime" plainly stamped on their faces. Isaiah's words cannot be disputed: "The shew of their countenance doth witness against them, and they declare their sins as Sodom, they hide it not."

I don't think our Lord meant that it was only on the Judgment Day that secrets should be revealed when He said: "For there is nothing hid, which shall not be manifested, neither was anything kept secret, but that it should come abroad."

It is never safe to whisper a scandal, even in the ear of a trustworthy friend, for he has warned us that "Whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light, and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops." When He comes again He will "bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts." But even now "some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment." As Emerson tells us, human nature will not be concealed, but it is constantly publishing itself, and character is expressed in everything we do or say. Even when we say nothing, we need not expect to keep our opinions secret, for "silence answers very loud."

It is folly to indulge in secret sins, thinking that "no one will know." The acts themselves may not be made exactly public—just yet—but we are all quick to read the many outward visible signs of life and character. They cannot be concealed very long, and Emerson's advice is very sensible: "If you would not be known to do anything, never do it. A man may play the fool in the drifts of a desert, but every grain of sand shall seem to see. He may be a solitary eater, but he cannot keep his foolish counsel. A broken complexion, a swinish look, ungenerous acts, and the want of due knowledge—all blab." A pure-minded woman will shrink instinctively from a bad man. She may not know any facts against his character, but she feels a natural repulsion, which is not easily reasoned away. It is, indeed, far easier to deceive ourselves than other people.

"Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us!
It wad frae many a blunder free us
An' foolish notion!"

But I must not forget to mention the brighter side of this question—a good character is as hard to hide as a bad one. How plainly this is shown in the matter-of-fact statements of Bible history. Joseph might be only a lonely young slave in a foreign land, but how soon his

master found out his value and "left all that he had in Joseph's hand." He might be falsely accused and cast into prison, but how soon the gaoler "committed to Joseph's hand all the prisoners that were in the prison." Why? Simply because his fitness for the position was very apparent. It was the same with Daniel, who, though a captive, was highly honored by at least four kings in succession. St. Paul also, although a prisoner, won the respect and admiration of the centurion who was taking him to Rome. Indeed, during that exciting shipwreck described in the Acts, he was apparently in command of the ship. Paul—the "prisoner," gave his orders, and soldiers and sailors, captain and centurion, meekly obeyed. May I quote Emerson again? "A man passeth for that he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and idle is all fear of remaining unknown. If a man know that he can do anything—that he can do it better than anyone else—he has the pledge of the acknowledgment of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped."

One who honestly tries to do good, quietly and unostentatiously, is just as well known as one who lives a bad life and fancies that he can keep the fact a secret. There is a story told of a sculptor who carved an angel's head far up in the dusky arch of a church tower. It was intended for the eye of God alone, but once a year the sunlight flashed a golden ray through the stained-glass window, lighting up the beautiful carving, which the sculptor though he had hidden away where no one but God would ever see it. "The good works of some are manifest beforehand, and they that are otherwise cannot be hid."

"It was wrought for the eye of God, and it seems
That He blesses the work of that
dead man's hand
With a ray of the golden light that
streams
On the lost that are found in the
deathless land." HOPE.

Things that Never Die.

[Charles Dickens.]

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses of wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
A kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend, indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,
That make up love's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have
met—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel, but cannot tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unending record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do,
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm, and just, and true.
So shall light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.



Composition.

Longfellow wrote in Hyperion: The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do.

The subject divides itself into two important elements: what to say, and how to say it. We all know what a strain is brought on our vocabulary to express our ideas, even after we have gathered the thoughts bearing on a topic.

Knowledge is power, but not unless we can make some use of it. Expression of thought is the basis for all composers from the public-school student to the advanced student of rhetoric.

The scholars in a large public school form three departments in composition: (1) Pupils who cannot express their ideas in written language.

Let us be practical for once. What are we going to do with the junior classes? Are we going to let that alertness of perception lie dormant in the young minds?

Read interesting books to them. Do not ask for the contents of the same when you have read it. Find out what interests each one, and let him talk about his delightful fancy for the time being.

Methods may be varied, but the object must be the true root for plans. In continuing from one to two, I would lay stress upon the form of the composition, as well as the thought.

Pupils have their reading lessons, library, and their own personal experience at hand. Now comes the time for hard work. Accept nothing short of the pupil's best effort.

Demand good writing, correct spelling, proper punctuation and marginal indentations in all their exercises. Let every lesson be a unit in itself. There is ample scope in the arithmetic, geography and history lessons.

Life is too short to spend it in useless experimenting. Let everything be concrete matter to your pupil. Make use of the knowledge gained.

You will, no doubt, wonder why the form of the composition occupies so prominent a place at this stage. My object is to put in writing what we have been trying to gather in the junior grades.

If it is a good story you wish him to tell, guide him in the important parts, but let him do the talking. The aim should be to make him an orator, and not you.

Lastly comes the text-book class. The work is well tabulated here. If the text-book is a good one, adhere to its precepts. Your goal should be to get the pupils to express their thoughts effectively in words.

Composition is divided into three great divisions—narration, description, and the argumentative. The public-school student depends upon his practice from the relating of events and the portrayal of concrete objects.

Facts are to be sought, and must be studied by the pupil. He must familiarize himself with the general rules of grammar, acquaint himself with the science of the beautiful and the elements of taste.

Directing Children's Energies.

Many teachers fail because they try to repress the activity of the child. They ignore the fact that children possess an immense amount of activity and energy, which seeks to express itself in words and deeds.

Rewards.

It has been frequently asserted that the giving of rewards to pupils in school fosters a desire on the part of the pupil to do right for the sake of the reward only. I have frequently tried the reward system, and have always secured splendid results.

My method has been to keep a little notebook, and keep strict account of each child's work and deportment. I have a frame containing the name of each child, and at the end of each month place a gold star opposite the name of each child who has been present every day during the month.

Noble Two.

In a Scotch regiment the colonel in charge had the option of changing the time-honored kilt and rugged bare knees of his soldiers for modern uniforms.

Upon putting the question before them, it was found that all but two were willing to wear the hated trousers of the Saxons.

"Cowardly sons of Bonnie Scotland," exclaimed the irate colonel, "and noble, noble two! Noble two! true to the costume of their proud ancestors!

The sergeant, looking at the list, said, proudly: "Michael Doolan and Patrick Murphy, sir!"

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2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Legal.

LIABILITY IN A HORSE TRANSACTION.

A bought a horse from B. The horse died three days after he was delivered. B said when selling the horse that he had distemper, and advised A not to work him for a few days. A gave a lien note for three months, which lapsed, and was not renewed for twenty-eight months. A did not work the horse during the three days he lived. Can B collect the note? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Assa.
Ans.—B can collect the note, but A could set up a defence that he received no value. That the horse was unsound, and counter-claim for damages to the full amount of the note and whatever loss he sustained. If, however, A bought the horse on his own judgment, without any recommendation from B, then he could have no redress.

Veterinary.

INDOLENT SORE.

I have a mare with an indolent sore about the size of half a dollar on the side of pastern joint, owing to a caulk now a year or so old. It has healed off and on, but in very muddy weather or in wet snowy weather, as at present, it seems to granulate a little, and then crack open and become sore again. Kindly advise and oblige. **ENQUIRER.**

Ans.—Apply linseed meal poultice for twenty-four hours, changing it once. Wash off well and apply, with swab, muriatic acid, full strength, to the raw surface. This will form heavy scab, which will loosen and come off in about one week. After the scab is removed, keep part covered with the following powder: Burnt alum and iodoform, equal parts, mix well.

CHOREA OR ST. VITUS DANCE.

I purchased a Setter pup, born last August, which was kept tied up on account of the liking she had for carrion, and about six weeks ago she seemed to be getting lame and weakening in the spine, later the right fore leg became weak and almost useless. Since the start, we have kept her in the house, feeding her on lots of new milk, and lately plenty of cooked meat. She is growing fast, but at times she will lie and howl, as though it might be paining her in the leg. The leg twitches at about 88 beats to the minute. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—This affliction in the dog is usually the result of badly treated or severe distemper, and treatment of it is very often unsatisfactory. Everything should be done to restore the health of the animal and to soothe the nervous system. The diet should be good milk porridge and lean meat in a comfortable kennel; plenty of fresh air and moderate exercise is necessary. A water bath every morning, heated to 105 degrees, with plenty of rubbing

with a coarse towel afterwards is sometimes beneficial. Give three times daily, in a tablespoonful of water: Nux vomica, fluid extract, two drops.

Miscellaneous.

CHOPPED OATS FOR MILCH COWS.

1. I had a cow to which, after she calved, I fed two-thirds of a gallon of oat chop twice daily. Between the third and fourth week she took sick. I doctored her as best I could for over a week, but she kept getting worse. I then called the veterinary surgeon to see her. He said the trouble was caused by the oat chop, which he said was too hot feed for a cow, and was not intended for cattle. Her digested food, after it came from her, was in rings of about half an inch thickness, and between each was a light-colored substance. I disagreed with him in regard to the oat chop being the cause, for I never before heard of oat chop being too hot for cattle. It is a well-known fact that barley chop is too hot for horses, and yet it is the leading feed for cattle, and is most used.
2. Is there such a disease as hollow horn and hollow tail in cattle? **Roland, Man. SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. Evidently your cow's digestion was faulty, but that the very moderate quantity of chopped oats which you fed was the cause is very improbable. Oats in connection with good hay are undoubtedly the best grain that can be

fed either to horses or cattle, especially to growing stock. With regard to cattle, on account of rumination and their peculiar mode of mastication, the feeding of chopped oats is preferable to feeding the whole grain.

2. There is no such disease as "hollow horn," nor "hollow tail," known to the veterinary faculty.

DISKING STUBBLE—MIXING BARLEY AND OATS FOR SEED.

I have a piece of land, which was broken in 1902, and grew a crop of flax the same year. I backset the same in June of 1903, and grew a good crop of harley, only quite a lot was left on the ground on account of being late. Next spring I am thinking of disking and sowing cats. The ground is a clay loam and very clean; also having short stubble. What do you think of my plan? I grew some oats on stubble in 1902, and never had better results. Would some harley in the oats hurt seriously when put in the market next fall? How much barley chop do you consider a feed for an ordinary idle horse? **Elm Creek, Man. CULTIVATOR.**

Ans.—The plan you propose following of disking instead of plowing is one which has been tried with good results. The ground being clean, and the stubble short, there should be nothing to prevent disking giving good results. It is, however, not a process of cultivation to be encouraged or engaged in extensively, although in exceptional cases, such as you describe, it may be justified. A spring-tooth cultivator, if such an instrument is available, would serve the purpose very much better than a disk. Mixing barley with your oats would reduce the grade to that of feed in the market. You could sell the product only for feed to make mixed barley and oat chop. Barley chop is by no means the best feed for an idle horse. If circumstances, however, are such that it is convenient only to use it, half a gallon three times a day would be the maximum for an idle horse, but even he ought to have exercise. Mixing with bran would give good results, as it would counteract the heating properties of the barley chop. Boiled whole barley makes a much better feed for an idle horse than barley chop.

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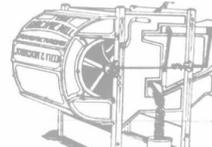
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Miscellaneous.

PAYMENTS ON RAILWAY LANDS.

I am a new settler, having come from the Old Country. I have taken up a homestead. I also bought two quarter-sections of land from railway company, and now I find I am unable to meet the second yearly payment, but could manage to pay for one quarter. I will be greatly indebted if you can answer the following:

1. Can I stop payments, and allow railway company to have lands?
2. Can the railway company force payment or can they seize my other property?
3. Can I drop one quarter and retain the other on payment (they are both separate agreements)?

Ans.—1. You can certainly stop payments and let the land revert to the railway company. Such a course, however, would be very bad policy. The railway companies of Western Canada have earned a well-deserved reputation for fair dealing in such cases as yours, and we would advise you to approach them in a friendly business way, putting your case unreservedly before them, and we have no doubt you will receive just and even generous treatment.

2. The railway companies have the power to force payment; but, we think it can be arranged between you and them by your paying the interest, that an amicable settlement could be arrived at.

3. Yes; you can drop one quarter and continue to hold the other, the agreements being separate in the case of each quarter.

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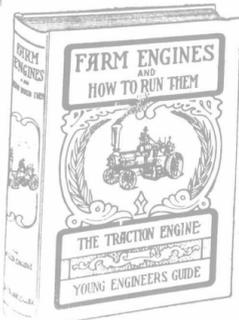
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GOSSIP.

The following is an additional list of the prizewinners at the Brandon Provincial Poultry Show:

Canaries.—Few were in competition. W. Anderson won on Green; Galbraith, Lancashire; Mrs. F. Hardie, Belgium; Mrs. Hardie, Mrs. Pope, Norwich, and Mrs. Pope, Scotch Fancy. Unfortunately on the last evening of the exhibition, the room was overheated and at least two valuable birds were killed. Stuffed birds.—1, Geo. Starling, Brandon. Guinea pigs.—1 and 2, Mrs. Maltby, Manor. Belgian hares.—T. P. Chambers. Rabbits.—1, Frank Trout.

Special prizes by the Partridge Cochon Club: Best shaped male; best colored male; best shaped female.—All to W. Anderson, Brandon. Dressed poultry.—1, C. E. Weeks, Brandon. Special dressed poultry.—1, C. E. Weeks. No competition in this class, but the exhibit was everything to be wished—fine sample and well shown. Exhibit of eggs.—1, C. E. Weeks, Brandon. Pigeons were also shown. The principal winners being Mrs. Maltby, Manor, and Anderson. Silver Duckwing game.—Hen—1, D. H. Way. Cockerel—1, D. H. Way. Golden Sebright.—Hen—1, Evans. Rose-Comb black bantam.—Cock—1, Milne Bros. Hen—1, Milne Bros. Cockerel—1, Milne Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Milne Bros. Buff Cochon.—Hen—1, W. Anderson. Partridge Cochon.—Hen—1, W. Anderson. Pullet—2, W. Anderson. White Cochon.—Cock—1, Anderson. Hen—1, Adamson, Virden; 2, Anderson. Cockerel—1, Adamson.

Bantams.—There was a very nice but not large exhibit of bantams, and they were the center of youthful attraction. Black Cochon Bantams.—Hen—1, 2, W. Anderson. Cockerel—1, W. Anderson. Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.—Cock—1, Strome & Kerr, Brandon; 2, D. Evans. Hen—1, 2, 3, G. H. Grundy, Virden. Cockerel—1, 2, 3, Grundy. Pullet—1, 3, Grundy; 2, Strome & Kerr. Golden Duckwing Game.—Cock—1, G. H. Grundy. Hen—1, J. H. Fenwick, Brandon; 2, 3, Grundy. Cockerel—1, D. C. Garrard. Pullet—1, Garrard; 2, Grundy.

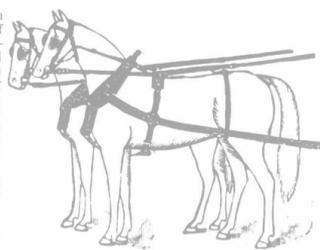
The following special prizes were donated and won as under: Donor, J. W. Fleming—\$5.00 for best pen White Wyandottes owned in Brandon County—J. Knowlton, Brandon. R. D. Evans—Value \$10.00, best pen S. C. Brown Leghorns—Robt. Hall, L. Kennedy—Photos, for best pen B. B. R. Games—G. H. Grundy, Montreal Fur Mfg. Co.—Fur cap, for best White Wyandotte pullet—J. Knowlton. S. Nixon—Whip, for best pet game cock or cockerel—S. McCurdy, Carberry. W. Warner—Fountain pen, for best pair Red Pyle games (Bantams barred)—S. McCurdy. Vincent & McPherson—Rocking chair, for best pair Barred Rocks—H. Hodgkinson, Neepawa. Dowling & Creelman—\$2 value, for best pair Andalusians—J. G. Fenwick, Brown & Mitchell—Lamp, value \$3, best pair Buff Rocks—Black Bros., Winnipeg. E. L. Christie—Fountain pen, for best cockerel and pullet, Black Langshans—Geo. Wood, Murdock Bros.—Oak table, for best White Rock cockerel and pullet—Milne Bros. Lowes Bros.—Value \$5, for best Light Brahma cockerel and pullet—J. W. Higginbotham. Johnson & Co.—Carvers, \$3, best Silver Wyandotte—E. Brown, Boissevain. N. J. Halpin Estate—Pair military brushes, for best pair Minorcas—W. Postlethwaite, Brandon. W. A. Martel & Son—1 dozen best photos, for best pen White Leghorns—Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge. Mutter & Lynch—Value \$2, best pair Buff Wyandottes—F. J. G. McArthur, Carman. R. E. Trumbell—Value \$1, for best pair Black African bantams—Milne Bros. R. E. Trumbell—Value \$3, best pair Duckwing bantams—G. H. Grundy. W. Miller—Two drinking fountains, best pen Partridge Cochon bantams—W. Anderson. Symington & Co.—3 lbs. tea, best pair Partridge Wyandottes—A. J. Carter, Brandon. Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge—Silver cup, value \$10, best exhibit S. C. Buff Leghorns—Milne Bros. Virden Poultry Association—Silver cream pitcher and sugar bowl, best pen Light Brahma—J. W. Higginbotham. Virden Poultry Association—Prize for best pen Black Javas—J. Kitson, Macdonald. Virden Poultry Association—Silver sugar bowl on stand, best exhibit of turkeys—R. Laing, Stonewall. Chambers & Mann—\$2 cash, best Blue-bottle game, cock or cockerel—J. Mellen, near Ross River. Chas. Whitehead, Silver cup, for most Barred Plymouth

EATON'S MAIL ORDER NEWS TORONTO

A February Bargain Team Farm Harness

\$26.00 Set for only \$23.45

In a first class "Farm Harness" the principal requisites are Strength and Durability. Our "F.A. 17" Team Farm Harness possesses both these qualities in a high degree. Strong in the parts that have the greatest strain, it is particularly adapted for heavy work of the West, or the road, making an ideal all-round farm team harness. Don't forget we make all our own harness and that we guarantee every set sold to give you perfect satisfaction or we will refund money in full.



The bridle is made with 3/4-inch cheeks, square leather blinds, stiff or jointed bits, flat cheek. Lines—3/4-inch, strong and made good length. Collars—leather faced, open top (we only allow \$2.50 for taking off the collars), a first class collar. Hames—high top, varnished, steel bound. Traces—2-ply, 2-in., with 1 1/2-in. lacer, 1 1/2-in. X 3-ply point buckling into D. G. trace buckle on an 18 in. hame tug, 1 1/2-in. cockeye. Pole Straps and Martingales—1 1/2 inches, good weight. Back Bands—felt lined under a heavy fold and 1 1/2 in. lacer, terrets and hooks. Belly Bands—heavy folded. This Set Team Harness Complete, with scaps, spreaders, slides, belly bands, hip straps, back straps and cruppers, in X. C. Mountings. Regular price \$26.00.

February Price \$23.45

This Price is Good During February Only

Mail Orders Filled Promptly and Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED 190 YONGE STREET TORONTO CANADA



FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS

are rented far more quickly than others. Besides the insurance premium is brought down to the lowest possible figure. Metal ceilings and wall decorations render the interior of your building fire-proof. They also add a beauty and attractiveness which wood and plaster fail to give. The expense and annoyance of constant repairing is done away with. Our catalogue will interest you. It's yours for the asking.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

2nd Canadian Spring Stallion Show FOR CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES

With Mares of same breeds. to be held in GRAND'S REPOSITORY, TORONTO, Can., cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, MARCH 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1904.

This show is held under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, with committees from the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations. Entries to be made on or before Feb. 17th, 1904, addressed to HENRY WADE, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Can., to enable catalogues to be issued in time for the show. Horses to be stabled at Grand's Repository, and other places, at the expense of the exhibitor. One fare both ways by asking for certificate at starting point.

Rocks scoring 90 points or over.—T. H. Chambers. H. Clarke—Cash \$1, best pair Buff Cochons—Major Clarke, Brandon. A. D. Rankin & Co.—Goods, \$2, best poodle dog, male—J. G. Fenwick, Hunt & Co.—Cash \$1, best Tortoise shell cat—W. Galbraith. J. R. Strons & Co.—Goods, \$2, best S.-L. Wyandotte cock—E. Brown, Boissevain. W. Anderson—Special prize, best White Rock cockerel—Milne Bros. T. R. Hornor—Goods, \$1, best cat exhibited by boy or girl under 15—Ronald Maltby, Manor. J. Best—Cash \$1, highest scoring Game, female—J. Mullen. A. O. Whitman—Cash \$2, for best B. P. Rock male in show—T. H. Grundy, Virden. J. Kennedy—Cash \$1, best pen B. B. R. Games—James Mullen. W. Magee—Half cord wood, best exhibit of Wyandottes—J. Longmore, Holland. Knight & Farrar—Ham, for best exhibit of Cochons—Major Clarke. Andrew & Law Bros.—100 lbs. flour, best pair turkeys—R. Laing, Stonewall. D. Crystal—50 lbs. fish, best pair geese—J. Kitson, Macdonald. A. Whitelaw—Value \$2, for best pair Plymouth Rocks, any variety, by farmer who has never won a prize before—A. McPhail. D. E. Clement—Pair military brushes, value \$3, best pair Buff Cochons—Major Clarke. Tzinc Bros.—Satchel, value \$2, best pair Rouen ducks shown by farmer—J. Kitson. W. J. Smith—Value \$3, best pair Hamburgs—W. Anderson. Campbell & Campbell—Oak center table, value \$4, best pair of Partridge Cochons—W. Anderson. Nash & Lott—Value \$2.50, best pair Buff Leghorns—Milne Bros. W. Bertrand & Co.—Pipe, best pair Houdans—W. Anderson. Smith & Burton—Lamp, best pair Indian Games—Walker Bros., Deleau. D. A. Ressor—Silver cup, best pen Orpingtons—J. G. Fenwick. T. G. Milne—Silver cup, best exhibit Pekin ducks—Menlove & Thickers, Virden. Black Bros., Winnipeg—Value \$4, farmer or farmer's wife, best collection water fowl, including all kinds of water fowl—J. Kitson, Macdonald. China Hall—Lemonade set, best collection Anconas—W. Anderson. A. J. Carter—Silver cup, best collection S. L. Wyandottes—E. Brown, Boissevain. J. McKillop, Napinka—Cash \$2.50, best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Black African bantams—Milne Bros. F. R. Jelfs—Cash \$3, best W. Rock pullet—E. Scarlett, Oak Lake. J. T. Lewis, Estevan—Cash \$3, best pen Andalusians—J. G. Fenwick. F. C. Vanderwork—Cash \$2.50, best Indian Game cockerel—Milne Bros. Thos. Wilkinson, Redvers—Cash \$3, best pen Light Brahmas—J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. W. J. Lawlor—\$2, best White P. Rock cock; and \$3 for best pen W. P. Rocks—Milne Bros., Brandon. B. D. Wallace—Value \$5, best R. C. Brown Leghorn—H. W. Ball. Value \$5, best R. C. W. Leghorn—Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge. Value \$5, best Black Java—J. Kitson. Value \$5, best parti-colored bird shown by farmer who has never won a prize before—J. McClement. Value \$5, for best solid-colored bird, shown by farmer who has never won a prize before—A. McPhail. Maritana silver cup, per Ed. McKay, for best pen Games, any variety—J. Mullen. D. Sheriff, silver cup, for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Red Pyle Game—Milne Bros. Milne silver challenge cup, value \$25, to be known as the Milne Challenge Cup, for winner of the best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and breeding pen of White Rocks—Milne Bros.

A Kansas school teacher is on probation, in grave danger of losing his situation, because he insists that Ann is eighteen years old, and the trustees know better. The teacher gave the problem to the pupils, and demonstrated clearly by algebra and plain arithmetic that Ann must be eighteen. The children took the problem home and one of the trustees discovered that Ann was twelve—couldn't be anything else. He called the other trustees in council, and convinced them of the correctness of that conclusion. Likewise, the school teacher was proved to be, if not an idiot, an ignoramus, unfit to teach anybody's children. The trustees put the alternative of resignation before the teacher if he could not reduce Ann's age by six years. But the teacher refused to change his figures, and appealed to the county superintendent to keep him in his position. There the question hangs at present. The teacher is stiffnecked and unaccommodating. He should consider the wise adaptability of the pedagogue who said he had no prejudices and would teach that the earth was round or flat, as school trustees preferred.

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

Thompson Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

BANKERS:
Union Bank of Canada.

If You Intend Shipping or Selling Grain

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

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS.



ALBERTA LAND FOR SALE!

T. D. BELL

OF CALGARY, ALBERTA

A Pioneer of 35 Years in the West, has a Large List of

Improved and Unimproved Farms and Ranches
Coal Lands Coal Mines
Also a number of First-class Timber Limits

CALL AT THE OFFICE, 2 DOORS EAST OF POST OFFICE

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success; without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course I don't give away my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is made plain and free to my patients.

This offer is especially for men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on a guarantee. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day at 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., for my belt, and to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on the terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. A. H. S.

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET
TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6.
Saturdays until 9 p.m.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CEMENT MANUFACTURERS.

Would you kindly give me the address of some Portland cement manufacturer in Canada and oblige?
SOMERSET.

BUILDER.

Ans.—The following are the addresses of some of the leading cement manufacturers in Canada: The Rathbun Company, 310 and 312 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.; Cement-Building Block Manufacturing Co., Merchants' Bank Block, Winnipeg.

TANNING SKINS.

Will you kindly tell me, through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," the best way to tan sheep or calf skins? Also if any of the preparations can be saved for future use.

Edmonton, Alta.

TAXIDERMIST.

Ans.—This matter has been treated in our enquiry columns several times lately. A short article—"Tanning Skins with the Hair on"—appearing in our Feb. 3rd issue gives all the information you require.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

A subscriber from Tunbridge Wells, England, who intends emigrating to Canada along with a number of his friends, writes us to ask if any of our readers have had experience in co-operation in working and profit-sharing as applied to mixed farming in Northwest Canada. He desires a practical plan for enabling a single man with capital to combine with a party of friends, consisting of two brothers, their three sisters, and two other men friends to work their four adjacent free-grant quarter-sections jointly, on equitable financial terms. All the friends (eight in number) are used to farm work, dairying and poultry, and ages range from nineteen to thirty-seven, and all are able-bodied. Two separate dwelling-houses for five and three persons would be built at the start, and one more shack about six months later. But co-operation in the purchase and use of horses, implements, etc., is intended, while three or four of the men intend to go out to work part of the year and put their earnings into general fund. How should the services of the women be valued and remunerated, and what would be a suitable way to deal with the money earned by those working out?

Should any of our readers who may have had experience in this matter, send us notes or short letters bearing on the question, we will be pleased to receive them, and to publish in our columns any which may be of general interest.

GOSSIP.

It is said that a rural citizen in Ohio has cows that laugh. Of course, they are the laughing stock of the neighborhood.

Mr. J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, writes us as follows: "My stock is doing nicely, and I will have a nice lot of young stock for the market. This spring sales have not commenced as yet as far west as Saskatoon."

Mr. H. Jameson, of Red Deer, Alta., owns quite a number of pure-bred Jerseys of good quality and fair size. Last season Mr. Jameson had 22 acres of Velvet Chaff winter wheat, which yielded 635 bushels. It was sown on summer-fallow, and turned out a very fine sample. Some of his neighbors considered it the best wheat crop in the district for the season of 1903.

Rip Van Winkle looked about in a dazed manner.

"And are they all, all gone?" he faltered, tearfully.

"No," replied the villagers, consolingly, "Patti is still giving her farewell performance."

Shouting with joy at the discovery that one thing at least was unchanged by the lapse of years, he hastened to don his opera clothes.

Amongst the many successful pioneer farmers of Manitoba few occupy a more honored position, or enjoy a more deserved reputation for fostering the agricultural progress of the country, than Mr. Kenneth McIvor, of Roselea Farm, Virden, Manitoba. Both as a skillful agriculturist and a breeder of Shorthorns, Mr. McIvor excels. Our representative visited his farm lately and found the cattle in the best of breeding condition, and everything going along about the buildings with the regularity of clockwork. There is a large herd of good animals, a few of them being of the kind we call hard to beat. The herd bull is Strathcona, which Mr. McIvor purchased from Hon. Thomas Greenway, Crystal City. He was got by Golden Measure (imp.), out of Donside Beauty (imp.). He is four years old and well developed. His good breeding is seen best in his get, and they give him a certificate of undoubted merit. Amongst the cows was noticed Duchess of Ravelstone 3rd, got by Burnbank Hero, out of Ravelstone 2nd. She is a good cow, and she has given great results in her produce. A yearling, out of her, by Strathcona, is a particularly good one. Pride of Roselea 2nd, got by Sir Victor, out of Jenny Lind, is a splendid deep cow of grand constitution. Pride of Roselea 3rd is a grand yearling heifer out of her, by Strathcona, and she is one of the real good kind. She is strong in heart, good in the quarters, and straight in the back, with a wealth of fine hair, and excellent handling quality. Strathcona Heiress is a good two-year-old, got by Strathcona, out of Virden Daisy 3rd. All the young cattle are by Strathcona, and show the good breeding descended through him. Mr. McIvor has purchased a young bull for the Strathcona stock—Prince Dero. He is got by Prince Alpine (imp.), out of Lady Dorothy 31st (imp.). Mr. McIvor is offering for sale five young bulls, good typical Shorthorns, in good condition, and four or five young cows from three to five years old, with calves at foot; or, should purchasers prefer, he will dispose of young heifers. There is a herd of very good registered Yorkshire swine on the farm, and they look in good, thrifty condition, as are all the animals under Mr. McIvor's care. He will be in a position to supply all orders for young pigs by spring.

STRATHCONA SHORTHORNS.

S. R. English, of Strathcona, has a very nice herd of Shorthorns numbering over 30. Baron's Heir =38487= is his present stock bull. He was got by Baron's Pride, dam Jubilee Queen 2nd, by Heir Apparent (imp.). He is a fine, thick roan, strong in constitution, a grand handler, and is giving splendid satisfaction as a sire. Mr. English's young stock are all looking well, as also are the matrons of the herd. Those desiring young bulls should look up Mr. English's advertisement, which appears in this issue.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

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 1364, and Dan Patch 2404; to our Top Stallions, Blood Horses, Colts, Work Horses, Cattle and Hogs. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a FEED FOR ONE CENT. It 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 their 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, Paper 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. Failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of Failure. No Cheats 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 Falsifier.

30 YEARS BREEDING HOGS

International Stock Food Co., COMBER, ONT. DEAR SIR:—I have been feeding "International Stock Food" for over a year. It is the best in the market without exception. There have been hundreds of hogs shot and burned by the inspectors because they had the cholera and hundreds have died all around me but I have never lost any because I am feeding "International Stock Food." I have been raising hogs over thirty years and "International Stock Food" is the best thing I have ever used for fattening or preventing disease. Yours truly, A. J. TENNER, Breeder of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

BOOK 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, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. 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. It contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price. WE WILL PAY YOU \$2.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED. WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, With Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS: 1st.—NAME THIS PAPER. 2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU? Address At Once... INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A. TORONTO, CANADA. Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid In, \$2,000,000. 775,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory. Contains Over 16 Acres of Space.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$1,000 IN CASH. If We Ever Refuse to Refund Your Money on our "Cash Guarantee" that is printed on every label of each of these preparations. They are sold by 60,000 dealers. "International Stock Food" (A remarkable egg producer, and insures good health and rapid growth for all kinds of poultry. "International Loose Killer," "International Hoof Ointment," "International Flea-Chaser" (A sure disinfectant and germicide). "International Compound Absorbent" (It cures curbs, sprains, etc. while horse works). "Silver Pine Healing Oil" (The wonderful quick cure for barbs-wire cuts, kicks, burns, etc.) We will be glad to Refund Your Money if they ever fail and agree to accept the year plain, written statement and leave the entire matter with you. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., Toronto, Canada.

PAGE METAL GATES

3 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch.....\$3.50
10 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch..... 7.50
Other sizes in proportion.

Supplied by us or local dealer. 251

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

FREE to Examine

This High-grade, Powerful No. 7 Electric Belt

Is the quickest and cheapest cure for Weak Men, Varicocele, Stricture, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Urinary Diseases, Lameness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney Trouble, and is a general invigorator for all Weak, Worn-out and Run-down People. Cut out this advertisement and send to us, and we will send this elegant Electric Belt with Suspensory Attachment. If you find it just as represented and equal to belts that are being sold as high as \$40.00 by



Medical sharks, then pay the express agent our special cut price for 60 days, \$5.00, and the belt is yours. Use it for ten days, and if you are not fully satisfied that it is worth four times what you paid, return it to us and we will refund your \$5.00. We guarantee this Belt to be as good as any on the market at any price and is our very best Belt. We have belts as low as 98 cents, but it is always best to buy a good article. Lowest prices quoted on other electrical goods. AGENTS WANTED. Send to-day and your order will have prompt and careful attention. Address your letter plainly to the F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., N. B.—We are the largest Electrical Supply House in Canada. Send for our Catalogue of Electrical Appliances. It's Free.

TRADE NOTES.

SEE T. EATON CO.'S OFFER.—February is one of the best months of the year in which to peruse catalogues and lay plans for cheap purchases. By use of the mail-order system, one can select from a firm's advertisement or catalogue, and order goods with every assurance that he will get something satisfactory or his money refunded. And when on this subject we would just like to call our readers' attention to the offer of the T. Eaton Company in another column. It is harness they now advertise at the lowest possible prices, but their offer holds good for February only. "If in doubt, play trumps." There is enough in their advertisement to insure absolute satisfaction. Order early.

WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.—This company is carrying on an extensive business in each of the departments of the concern under their management. They supply wire fencing of every description. They also do a large business in shrubs and nursery plants. They deal only in shrubs and trees which have been reared in our Manitoba nurseries, making it almost a certainty that every tree will grow. In fact, a guarantee is given with every tree or plant sold, and for every one that dies a new one is supplied. The company's business has made such progress that it has been found necessary to grow their own plants, and with this in view arrangements are being made for establishing a nursery at Portage la Prairie, where every advantage will be had for rearing plants and trees for the beautifying of our homes and plains.

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

These are Causes of Kidney Disease

An Ailment Which is Most Dreaded on Account of its Frightfully Painful and Fatal Developments.

Exposure to cold and dampness. Cold settling on the kidneys, straining of the kidneys, loins or back, over eating or excessive use of alcohol, blows or injuries to the back, result of malaria or other fevers.

Liver disorders are also a frequent cause of kidney disease, and this helps to account for the extraordinary success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a cure for complicated and chronic disease of the kidneys.

Since the kidneys are the chief means of removing the poisonous impurities from the system they must be kept healthy and active.

When from any of the above causes the kidneys become deranged the first symptom is usually backache. Then is the time to begin the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The very thought of the usual development of kidney disease is enough warning to anyone to take prompt action, and there is the testimony of thousands to point you to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as the most effective treatment.

Mr. Chas. Morrish, Dorchester Station, Middlesex, County, Ont., writes: "I desire to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about twelve months I could hardly walk, on account of being so crippled up with kidney derangements and rheumatism.

"I had tried many medicines without benefit, and, hearing of many being cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial. After having taken six boxes of this medicine in succession, I can truly say that I am in better health to-day than I have been for twenty years. The rheumatism pains have entirely disappeared, and I am well and hearty. As I am nearly seventy years of age, I consider my cure remarkable, and give all credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. 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.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.
6, 8, 9 and 12 foot widths. The favorite rollers for all the Provinces. Write for full description and reasons why Bissell's are the best.
Address: om
T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.

LIDLAW PRODUCE COMPANY
169 SPADINA AVENUE.
OUR SPECIALTIES:
Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dressed Poultry
Correspondence Invited. TORONTO.

SHORTHORNS
Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om
H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

Judge (sarcastically)—"Did you ever earn a dollar in your life?" Vagrant—"Oh, yes, I voted for your honor once."

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

Why are so many children born on Sunday? Because it's the beginning of the week.

If there's any truth in the old saying that the winter's snow is God's fertilizer, the outlook for the coming year's crops is something magnificent. This is a straight tip on the next harvest.

The wild-eyed man leaned over the grocery store counter.

"Got any eggs?" he inquired.

"Yes," said the grocer.
"Say," whispered the wild-eyed man, tremulously, "will you sell me a dozen of 'em for a thousand shares of steel common?"

The Continental Dorset Club, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, recently held their annual meeting. The following officers were elected: President—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; Joseph E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was re-elected secretary. Major John A. MacGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont.; M. P. Millar, Timbury, Ohio; J. B. Henderson, Burgettstown, Pa., and A. G. Danks, of Tranquillity Farms, Allamuchy, N. J., along with the President and Secretary, constitute the Executive Committee. The Club is in a healthy condition, although a comparatively new association. It is doing practically all the business in Dorsets. They have donated \$100 as special prizes for the St. Louis World's Fair. The third volume of the flockbook is now in the publisher's hands.

Messrs. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man., write us as follows: "Since writing you three weeks ago we have made the following sales: Sturdy Royal, first-prize winner at the International and third at the Royal Show, goes to an enterprising and well-to-do syndicate at Lenore, Coxcomb, the sire of the 1,000-dollar foal at Col. Holloway's sale, and own brother to the champion horse, Prince William, was taken by a Carman syndicate, headed by Messrs. Morrison & August. These men showed good judgment in choosing this excellent son of Cedric, as he has few equals as a sire. Mr. George Dennison, of Newdale, takes the home-bred horse, Gladstone 4th. A Virden syndicate has bought, at a handsome price, what is probably the best Percheron stallion in Manitoba. This is the imported horse, Taupin, a beautifully-moulded colt coming three years old, and already weighing 1,950 lbs. Gay Pioneer, the chestnut Hackney that won second prize at the recent International, has gone to a syndicate at Hartney; this being the third stallion we have placed at this town in the last two years. Of the many stallions sold by us in the Northwest, over ninety per cent. have given perfect satisfaction, and the balance have been promptly replaced. Two have died during the past season, and in accordance with our guarantee, we are giving both parties the free use of a first-class stallion during the coming season."

SHEARING WORLD'S FAIR SHEEP.
A rule having an important bearing upon the shearing of sheep to be exhibited at the world's Fair at St. Louis has been announced by Chief F. D. Coburn, of the Department of Live Stock, as follows: "All sheep and goats must have been evenly, closely and properly shorn on or after the first day of April, 1904, and the date of the shearing must be certified on the application for entry. Sheep or goats unevenly or stubble shorn, or that have been clipped to conceal defects or to mislead, will not be allowed to compete. The judge shall disqualify for competition any sheep or goat deemed by him as having been improperly or stubble shorn, or with its fleece otherwise treated for purposes of fraud or deception."



McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum

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

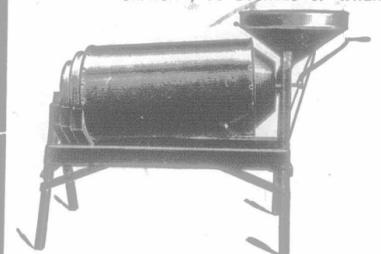
Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900
Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED,
637 Craig St. - Montreal.

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

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.
CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger very simple and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates fr-sted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE BEEMAN-AIGER CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, M^o

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN
IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

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

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

CLIP YOUR HORSES' with 20th Century Clipper \$125.50
They feel better, look better, work better and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips 5 horses in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue to CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE

Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1 1/2 Minutes. Makes Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Siting. A man, boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue free, giving prices, terms MILNE MFG. CO., 886 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Milne Bros. for SHETLAND PONY Catalogue, and testimonials. Also full information regarding our I. X. L. GRUBBER, IRON GIANT GRUB & STUMP MACHINE, 2-HORSE HAWKEYE and other appliances for clearing timber land.

Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days
Hydrocele No Ointing or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.
VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.
I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.
is what you want. I give a Legal Certainty of Cure Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.
Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.
• H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



Used it ten years.
Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1903.
Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for ten years and gladly testify to its merits. Yours truly, Justus C. Nelson.

Five Cases of Spavin Absolutely Cured.
Buffalo, N. Dakota, Jan. 26, 1903.
I have cured five horses absolutely of Spavin in the last four years with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. Very truly yours, Harry D. Ruettel.

THE OLD RELIABLE
And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness.

This is the unqualified experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

In addition to being the best stable remedy known, it is unequalled as a liniment for household and family use. Sold generally by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. We send valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," profusely illustrated, free upon request.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

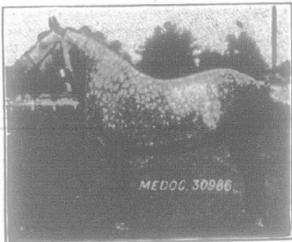
SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

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



MEDOC 30986

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

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

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM.
JOHN GRAHAM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at reasonable prices. Bulls and stallions fresh from the Land o' Cakes and blooming heather.

Note breeding of A1 Model: Sire, Monier Marquis, 1st prize winner at Highland. Acknowledged to be the most typical draft horse in Britain to-day. Sire of Marquis, champion gelding at International, Chicago, and Montraive Mac, sold for \$5,000. Dam of A1 Model is Swallow, by Prince of Wales, a horse that has done more for the breed than any other horse, dead or alive. Surely this is breeding to satisfy the most fastidious. Action, quality and general get-up correspond to the pedigree in A1 Model. Horses offered at moderate prices. **SHORTHORN BULLS.**—Alister, 2-year-old, bred by Duthie, Colby Alex, Gilbert, Knockburn, Dalbeattie, Scotland. Golden Cup, 1 year old, bred by Duthie, Colby Alex, sired by Luvit champion. If notified in time will meet and return parties to Carberry station.

JOHN GRAHAM, PROP., CARBERRY, MANITOBA.
Station two miles south of town.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

FREE

It plays every kind of instruments music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories.

SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn; all handsomely assembled, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

also some musical and "one" song record—Elwatha, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Oaken Bucket, Sally in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, I'm going back to Dixie, The Holy City, H. me Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays, just as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds, to-day sure. **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 317, Toronto**

It Plays Itself

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

GOSSIP.

Mrs. Ida Tilson, of West Salem, Wis., for many years a regular contributor on poultry subjects for the "Farmer's Advocate," during the present month is giving a special course in poultry farming at the Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia.

In Hamilton, Ontario, one day last summer a bright little woman, accompanied by some eight or ten children of various sizes and ages, boarded a street car. "Are these all yours, Madam, or is it a picnic?" asked the conductor. "They're all mine," replied the little mother, "and it's no picnic."

When Mrs. Grover Cleveland was Miss Frankie Folsom, the prettiest girl in Wells College, she had as teacher in English composition Miss Myra Reynolds, now a professor at the University of Chicago.

Miss Folsom handed in an essay one day in which occurred the reprehensible word "pants."

Miss Reynolds promptly crossed out the offending term and wrote in the margin: "Gents wear pants, gentlemen wear pantaloons."

The correction was obviously absorbed by the fair pupil. A few years later, when Miss Folsom, as Mrs. Cleveland, had become the first lady in the land, her former teacher received one day an imposing-looking letter from the Executive Mansion, Washington. On opening it a sheet of beautiful note-paper bearing the monogram and crest of the President's wife appeared, together with Mrs. Cleveland's card. On the centre of the sheet was pinned simply a newspaper clipping which read:

"Mamma," said little Emerson High-life, of Boston, "are the Gordon Brownes and the De Whitneys and the Burne Smithsons all gone away for the summer?"

"Yes, dear. And why?"

"Then, please, may I say 'pants' till they get home?"—[Gertrude Coth, in Lippincott's.]

RECORDS OF GUERNSEY CATTLE.

The best year's milk record for a Guernsey has been broken by Sultana of Paxtang 8732, giving 14138.29 lbs. Her owner, Mr. S. M. Shoemaker, Stevenson, Md., takes pride in her. She was first admitted to the Advanced Register as No. 28, with a year's record of 8863.52 lbs. milk and 365.04 lbs. butter-fat. In justice to this record it should be said that she was dry one month during this year's time. Mr. Shoemaker believed she was capable of doing better work and accordingly she was immediately started on another year with the following result: 14138.29 lbs. milk; 4.25 average per cent. fat; 590.34 lbs., butter-fat.

This is the best yearly milk record of any Guernsey cow to date, and is the fourth best butter-fat record among Advanced Register cows. It should be mentioned that this record was commenced when Sultana was 11 years 2 months old. During these two years her milk has been tested by the Md. Ag. Exp. Station, and supervised by that Station in accord with the requirements of the Register. It is interesting to note that the average per cent. butter-fat for the two years comes the same—4.25. Sultana's feed and care was similar to that given the rest of Mr. Shoemaker's herd. The grain in use was a mixture of 12 parts bran, 8 parts gluten feed, 2 parts flaxseed-meal and 2 parts cottonseed. Sultana was fed 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 lbs. daily of this mixture according to the amount of milk she was giving, the great part of the time she received 12 or 14 lbs. daily. In summer, the rough feed was 5 to 7 lbs. clover hay, 10 to 15 lbs. silage and about 25 lbs. green feed (soiling crops). In winter, 7 lbs. hay, 30 to 35 lbs. silage and 5 lbs. beets were given. She was allowed in the exercising yards every day except during cold rains.

The New England Farmer says: "The Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey men are steadily pursuing a system of testing their cattle, which is far more conclusive and satisfactory than any test that could be made amid the excitement of a great World's fair."—[Wm. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H.]

Tuttle's Elixir



Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cord, thrush, etc. in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all others; they offer only temporary relief if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SAUMLERS and COLTS.

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

W. S. CURRIE,
LIVE STOCK DEALER,
Box 464. MEDICINE HAT, N.W.T.

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

D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.

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

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

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

J. M. MACFARLANE,
MOOSE JAW, ANSA.

FOR SALE: A strictly **First-class Shire Stallion**
Four years old, guaranteed a sure roa-getter.

YORKSHIRE SOWS
A few choice sows for sale, all bred.

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

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING FREE

Send name and address, plainly written, and we will mail you, postpaid, 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. (Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors, and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color.) 8 lb. boxes at 10c. each, return the money, and we will immediately send you, absolutely free, this beautiful Ring, elegantly finished in 14k Gold, and containing one very large magnificent flashing Austrian Diamond in the famous Tiffany style setting. The stone is wonderfully hard and brilliant, full of color and fire, and cannot be told from a real Diamond even by an expert. Write for the Seeds at once, and in a few days you will be wearing this magnificent Ring that never fails to attract attention wherever it is. The Seed Supply Co., Dept. 3311, Toronto, Ont.

On one of the branch lines in Western Ontario, during the stormy period of last month lasting about four weeks, the express was one day tearing away at the rate of six miles an hour when all of a sudden it stopped altogether. Most of the passengers did not notice the difference; but one of them happened to be somewhat anxious to reach his destination before old age claimed him for its own. He put his head out of the window, to find that the cause of the stop was a cow on the track. After a while the train continued its journey for half an hour or so, and then—another stop. "What's wrong now?" queried the impatient passenger of the conductor. "A cow on the line." "But I thought you drove it away?" "So we did," said the conductor; "but we've caught up with it again."

The National Cream Separator.

NATIONAL is free from complicated parts.

And is a close Skimmer.

Turns with the least effort.

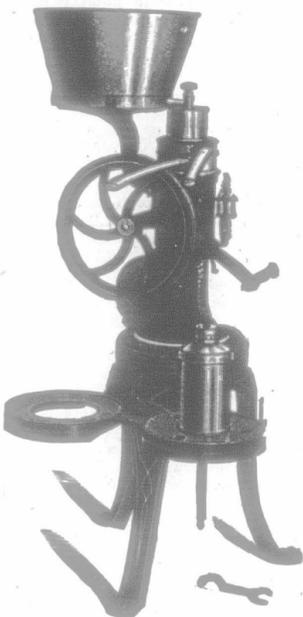
Its construction and its

Operation is perfection.

None more durable, and

An up-to-date machine.

LEADING THE MARKET.



NATIONAL.

STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Send for Catalogue and Prices to:
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.
The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

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



Shire, Clyde or Percheron

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

I WANT A FEW RELIABLE AGENTS AT VARIOUS POINTS.
GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

STOP! Farmers, Think.

ARRIVED—The pick of the Clydesdale stallions shown at the International Live Stock Show just held in Chicago.

Winners! Winners! Winners!

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. This lot comprises twelve head, an aggregation I defy to be duplicated in this country. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST."
PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.**
OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY [2443], 5 years old;

Also

STANLEY CAMERON [3274], rising three; and a few Stud and Filly Colts. Also a grand young Bull Calf.

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

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

GOSSIP:

Mr. H. W. Hodgkinson, who was a highly successful exhibitor at the Brandon Provincial Poultry Show, in the Barred Rock class, writes us to say that his hen was awarded first prize in the section, which in our report, in last week's issue, gives Mr. A. J. Carter the premium place.

We desire to call our poultry-fancying readers' attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. Scarlett, Oak Lake, Manitoba. Mr. Scarlett has had great success at the recent Provincial Poultry Show, held at Brandon. His pullets not only won the prizes, but won them with such high scores as are seldom attained by highest prizetakers. Mr. Scarlett has been engaged in the poultry-raising business for upwards of six years. He is a true lover of the craft, and is one of those who are satisfied with nothing short of perfection, and a look over his birds in the poultry-yard at Oak Lake would convince all capable of judging that if his aims be high, his attainments in the raising of birds to an ideal are relatively high accordingly. Call on him, or write if you need anything in his line. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

TRADE NOTES.

OCCUPYING A HIGH POSITION amongst the mechanical inventions applicable to farming industries, we find the ingenious device for shearing sheep. Amongst the most successful makers of such machines, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., of Chicago, take a prominent place. The latest machine put on the market by this enterprising firm is one that for its cost will be perhaps the greatest success yet obtained. It can be run by hand, and may be manipulated by a small boy as a man shears the sheep. The machine costs only \$17.00, and it certainly has claims worthy of the attention of small flockmasters.

THE STORY OF SUCCESS is always interesting reading. We are pleased to note what an unqualified success Flintkote Roofing has proven. It has given general satisfaction throughout the Canadian Northwest during 1903, and seems admirably adapted to our extremes in temperature. The manufacturers seem justified in making strong claims for it. Messrs. Mackenzie Bros., of Winnipeg, the Western agents, report large sales and satisfied customers last year, and they predict a greatly increased use of this material during 1904. It is now carried in stock by hardware and lumber merchants in almost every town from Port Arthur to the Rocky Mountains.

\$100 IN PRIZES.—As the season for seeding the soil approaches, it is timely to consider the claims put forward by our advertisers for the patronage of the farmers in selecting the season's seed. The Iowa Seed Co., Iowa, are calling attention to splendid results in the growing of tomatoes, and so confident are they in their seed that they are offering samples free, and also, to those who take advantage of these free samples, they are giving the privilege of competing for \$100 in prizes, which the company are offering to all who wish to compete by growing and producing the best tomatoes from seed sold by them.

A. E. MCKENZIE & CO.—We have before us a copy of the beautifully-designed and well-arranged catalogue issued by A. E. McKenzie & Co., seedsmen, Brandon, Manitoba. The booklet is in itself valuable from an educational point of view, and we would heartily recommend a perusal of its pages to all farmers and horticulturists. The varieties of seeds embrace farm, garden and forestry, and the number of varieties in each class is extensive. It is one of the catalogues of the season, which should be ordered by mail from Messrs. McKenzie and read before the farm and garden seeding commences. Messrs. McKenzie are well known as thoroughly honorable in their dealings and prompt and reliable in every transaction, and those dealing with them will have every reason to be satisfied.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

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

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses



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

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

Imported Clydes & Shires, Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions; one Shire Stallion; eleven Clyde Fillies; three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam, a few imported Heifers; and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion. Write for prices, or come and see.

GEO. ISAAC,
Cobourg Station, G. T. R. COBOURG, ONT.

CLYDESDALES



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

Traynor Bros. REGINA.

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

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

S. BENSON, NEEPAWA, MAN

JOHN WISHART Portage la Prairie, Man. BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Wares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills

CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Seanty, Cloudy, Thick or Highly Colored Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, at dealers, or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

FREE MAGIC LANTERN

Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you a post-paid, 5 large beautifully colored pictures, 16 x 23 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c. Each, and give a free certificate worth 50c to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well made, finely finished lantern, with 5 fine focusing lenses, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Clown's Performances, etc., and full directions. Address, The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 3331 Toronto.



FREE STEAM ENGINE

Wouldn't you like to have one? My Engine can run 6 to 8 spools and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00. That is what Alf Duns, Brookbridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large beautifully colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," "Cling," and "The Cross I Cling," and the money we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures to-day. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 3331 TORONTO



WE TRUST YOU

With 2 doz. large beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell for us at 10c. each. For your trouble we will give you a beautiful little Watch with Gold hands on which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enamelled in seven colors. Edna Robinson, Portavon, Ont., says: "My Watch is a perfect beauty. Write us a Post Card to-day and we will send you the Seeds postpaid. A 50c. Certificate free with each package. Gracie Brown, Ch. Verie, N.S., said: "I sold all the Seeds in a few minutes." THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3333, TORONTO, ONTARIO.



Free to Horse and Cattle Owners

Our two large booklets telling how to cure Lump Jaw in cattle, Spavins and all kinds of blemishes upon horses, also Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney and Knee-Sprung, and that Inexpensive method, easily employed by anybody, and that cannot fail to cure.

We know of over 140,000 farms and stockmen who rely upon these same methods, and for whom we have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. Books mailed free if you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front St. West, 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.



Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM, J. M. Gardhouse, Prop. CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the Imp. Mar bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G.T.R. - C.P.R. 8125

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 by irritating. It is 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:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.



GALLOWAYS: Bulls and heifers for sale.

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

GOSSIP.

A. H. Eckford, High River Horse Ranch, writes the "Advocate" from Hamilton, Ont.: "I made the following purchases at Mr. Flatt's big sale of Shorthorn cattle, held on the 20th inst. I will ship these cattle to my ranch at High River for breeding purposes after they have been shown at the Inter-Western Exhibition at Calgary: Dark roan heifer, Rose Bud XII, 48858, calved 25th October, 1902, bred by Geo. Amos, Moffat, Ont., winner of five first prizes in 1903, at Guelph, Galt, Milton, Campbellville and Rockwood; Trout Creek King, roan, calved 11th April, 1903, bred by W. D. Flatt, by Spicy Marquis (imp.), the champion bull at Toronto, sold to Sir Wm. Van Horne for \$3,000, out of Kirklevington Bloom, also a prizewinner, purchased by W. D. Flatt in the U. S. for \$800."

AS A HAPPY MEDIUM.

A gentleman had a colored servant, who could not be taught to serve things at the left hand of guests at the table. At length the gentleman hit upon an ingenious expedient. He told Peter he must always hand the plates and the other dishes to the guests at the button-hole side of the jacket. This plan worked admirably for some time; but one day there came a guest who wore a double-breasted coat. Poor Peter, in dismay, looked first at one side of it, then at the other, and finally, casting a look of despair at his master, he exclaimed: "Buttons on both sides, massa!" and handed the plate right over the gentleman's head.

FREE STOCK PRESCRIPTIONS. Eminent Veterinarian will Diagnose Cases and Send Special Advice to Every Stock-Owner, Free, during February.

ANY day of the month of February any reader of this publication who has an ailing or injured animal may get, entirely free, advice as to treatment and special

prescriptions from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), one of the most successful of American veterinarians. The only conditions are that you fully describe the animal's conditions; state what stock you have (number of head each kind); what stock food you have used; mention this publication. Send a two-cent stamp for reply, to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care of Information Bureau.

Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous American medical and veterinary colleges, and these well-known institutions and the profession generally recognize his written works as authoritative, and his preparations for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry as formulations beyond criticism. No matter how much money you may be willing to pay a veterinary, you cannot get better service than Dr. Hess will give absolutely free during February. But this offer is good only for this month.

While waiting Dr. Hess' reply, get a package of Dr. Hess Stock Food and use as directed on the package. You will notice a marvellous change in the condition and appearance of your stock.

It is a scientific preparation that tones up the vital organs of an animal—producing perfect condition, vigorous health, greater weight. A wonderful tonic; a marvelous invigorant; a positive weight producer. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a scientific compound, the result of lifelong, earnest study, successful practice in medicine and a wide experience in handling stock of all kinds, as breeder, grazer and shipper.

No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. 100 pounds, \$7.00; smaller quantities at a slight advance; fed in small dose; sold on written guaranty. For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess, at any time, free of charge.

If your dealer can't supply you, write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.
BREEDERS OF **HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.**

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.



BONNIE BRAE HEREFORDS

A carload of choice young bulls for sale at a bargain. Always a nice lot of females on hand. Farm one and a half miles west of LACOMBE, ALTA.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

ROBT. SINTON
Stillwater Farm, Regina.
Breeder and importer of **HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS**

My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. A car of choice young bulls for sale.



Herefords, Herefords

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

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 1881, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy. m

W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

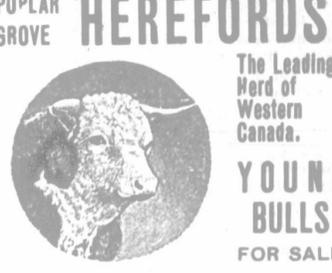


POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS.

The Leading Herd of Western Canada.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.



TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
HERD OF **ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE**

Representatives of all the best families. Believing that the bull is half the herd, have got two of the best imported bulls at head of herd. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale. Cull spare a few bred heifers. Prices reasonable. m

S. MARTIN, Routhwaite, Manitoba.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH, ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake. RR. station, Red Deer.

C. H. CROCKER & SON.

ROSELEA FARM, VIRDEN. SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and Western Rye Grass Seed.

My present offering is 5 bulls from 12 to 18 months old, 6 cows (from 3 years up) with calves at foot. Sire of cows, Sir Victor 21612, by Royal Don, Imp. Sire of young stock, Strathcona - 35121, by Golden Measure, Imp. - 29677, dam Donside Beauty, Imp. - 81178.

YORKSHIRES. Book is open for spring pigs, etc. skin if desired; 3 boars April and June farrow left.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. I am this season giving my patrons the benefit of wholesale prices, and am now booking orders for March delivery, at \$5 per 100 lbs. f.o.b., bag extra. I have some years ago been granted by the G. P. R. Co. a half rate on this seed, which is still in force.

K. MEIVER.

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

Piles Cured Without Pain

In the Privacy of Your Own Home.

The free trial package which we send to all who write will give instant relief, and start you toward a perfect cure. After you have tried that, you can get a



MRS. MAUD SUMMERS. Cured of Piles by Pyramid Pile Cure, After All Remedies and Doctors Had Failed.

full-sized package from any druggist for 50 cents. Frequently one package cures. It is applied in the privacy of the home. Call for Pyramid Pile Cure and nothing else. All druggists have it, for it has cured so many cases of piles and relieved so much suffering and is so popular a remedy that no druggist can afford to be without it.

The healing process begins immediately with the first application and continues rapidly till the sufferer is perfectly cured. The pain ceases at once, and you go about your duties without further inconvenience.

This is much more sensible than being out and tortured with a knife. It is much more satisfactory than a humiliating examination by a physician. It is much cheaper than paying a big doctor's bill for an operation. It is a certain, safe and painless cure for piles.

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for free trial package, which will be sent in plain wrapper. After that is used, you can get full-sized package from us or any druggist for 50 cents.

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

J. W. BENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

Short-horns and Clydesdales For sale: Short-horns of both sexes, best quality and breeding; sired by Sittyton Hero Yet and The Corker, and out of very fine dams.

JOHN MENZIES, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM



Most noted prize-winning herd of the Territory. 40 for sale of various ages and both sexes. Young stock sired by NOBLEMAN'S PRIDE, sweepstake-bull at Sask. fair for 3 years, sired by Nobleman (imp.). Prices and terms to suit purchasers.

J. J. CASWELL, Saskatoon, N.-W. T.

THE RANCHE STOCK FARM

JOHN JARDINE, MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS For sale: Calves and yearling bulls. Also some fine sable collic pups, either sex. Apply MANAGER, above address.

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS! SHORTHORNS from 5 mos. up for sale; well bred, and several fit for service. For sale cheap. Could also still spare a few cows and heifers in calf or calves at foot, at very low prices. Stock all right and good in every way.

D. Hysop & Son, Landazar Stock Farm, Box 103, Killarney

BARGAINS IN SEEDS Choice kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per Packet. Flower Plants, 5 cents each. Many choice novelties. Don't buy until you see our New Catalogue. Mailed FREE if you mention this paper.

IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

GOSSIP.

Just be glad that you have a chance to work and breathe God's pure air.

And don't forget when you are full of revengeful notions that you and I and all the rest will be a "long time dead."

Even if a person unjustly blames or accuses you, it is poor business to lose your own temper and mental balance.

Usually, the things said about us that hurt worst are those that have most truth in them.

When inclined to flare up with righteous indignation, have a care that it does not lead you into unrighteous condemnation.

Wayward Hobbs—Did yer ever get ketchted between de bumpers uv a freight train?

Uppon Top—Worse'n dat. I got between a man an' his wife once dat wuz fightin'.

Englishman (in Scotland).—"People are so different here in Scotland. See how sad everybody looks!"

Scotsman.—"Natoorally. They're a' thinkin' o' a' the unfortunate folk wha canna live in Scotland."

During the period from January 5th to January 18th, 1904, Superintendent Hoxie has received records of forty-three Holstein cows, all of which have made seven-day records, one a sixty-day record, three thirty-day records and four fourteen-day records. Twelve full-age cows averaged, age 6 years 8 months 27 days, days from calving 19: Milk, 431.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 14,830 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17 lbs. 2.3 ozs.; percentage of fat, 3.54. Six four-year-olds averaged, age 4 years 5 months 27 days, days from calving 33: Milk, 432.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 14,696 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17 lbs. 2.3 ozs.; percentage of fat, 3.40. Seven three-year-olds averaged, age 3 years 3 months 6 days, days from calving 19: Milk, 375.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 12,079 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14 lbs. 1.5 ozs.; percentage of fat, 3.27. Eighteen two-year-olds averaged, age 2 years 2 months 11 days, days from calving 29: Milk, 301.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 10,870 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12 lbs. 10.9 ozs.; percentage of fat, 3.61. It must be borne in mind that these records are made under the careful supervision of agricultural experiment stations, and that 85.7 per cent of a pound of fat found in the milk is equivalent to a pound of butter.

TRADE NOTE.

CANADIAN STOCK FOOD FOR CANADIAN STOCKMEN.—The International Stock Food Co., whose head office is at Minneapolis, Minn., have opened up a Canadian factory at 4 Bay Street, Toronto. This means that the firm's comprehensive line of stock preparations will be manufactured in their entirety by Canadian labor. There is cause for gratification in such an announcement, for in these days of giant strides in national development each new industry adds to the sum-total of general progress. With a plant turning out Canadian-made goods for Canadian consumers, the International Co. are assured a large and ever-increasing trade throughout the Dominion. At the present time they are issuing their stock book that contains 183 large engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., which cost upwards of \$3,000 to produce. Besides many pages of descriptive matter, there is also a veterinary department devoted to the symptoms and treatment of all common diseases known to the different farm animals. Any of our readers can get this book by writing the firm and answering these two questions: Name this paper, and how much stock have you? Remember the address, International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

For Sale, FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS Ranging in age from eight to thirteen months. Prices right. In writing for particulars mention the Farmer's Advocate. WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MAN.

W. B. WATT'S SONS, Breeders of SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Sailor (imp.), and in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.), by Silver Plate. Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price. Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM. Short-horns and Clydesdales



For sale. Some choice young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family. Young stock sired by Calithness and President. It will pay any person wanting good show and breeding stock to see these animals.

MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man. F. A. BROWN, Mgr., Box 1.

SHORTHORNS—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Pick of 3 heifers, all to calve in February and March. J. A. H. GOVERNOR, Neepawa, Man. Three miles straight east of town. Box 54.

FOREST HOME FARM CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. ROCKS.

We have a grand lot of young bulls, from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick, heavy, richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from; some choice show animals, also cows and heifers. Sows, all ages, bred and ready to breed; spring and fall crockers. Roland, C. N. R.; Carman, C. P. R. ANDREW GRAMM, Prop., Pomeroy P. O.

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief—29832—at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LAOCOMBE, ALTA.

FINE FURST STOCK FARM Scotch Shorthorns

Headed by Golden Count—39062—Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. ROBT PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young BULLS by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.) Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock boar Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN P. O., MAN. Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Short-horns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th—30892—won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$3,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS.

Geo. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

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

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

SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm. Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right prices. ANDREW COOK, Ten miles from Minnedosa, C. P. R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) 40437. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero (triple champion at Calgary); also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.

Shorthorns for Sale.

Seven cows in calf, several of them prize-winners at Calgary in 1902; also 6 calves, sired by Loyalty (imp.), and 2 yearling heifers and 1 yearling bull, sired by Royal Sampson. These are choicely bred, and of the low-set, meaty type. Write for prices. ALEX. MURRAY, Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Butterfly—A bull with a grand breeding record. Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. JOHN LOUAIN Macpherson, Man. Five miles from Franklin Station (C. P. R.).

SHORTHORNS Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Prize-winning herd of Saskatchewan Fair, 1908; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2 1/2 years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains—Young sows for sale. GEORGE KITCH-RIDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January. HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Short-horns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge—3402—dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor—36820—bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages. JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOBA, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prize-winning herd of J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers, grand quality. Right prices.

J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM.

Five richly-bred Short-horn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. S. R. ENGLISH, Stratheona P. O., Alberta.

Pine Grove

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address our W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

BULLS
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ONS,

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Farm. Bulls fr
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trees; grand qual-
REW COOK,
Clan William,
N. R.

ORTHORNS

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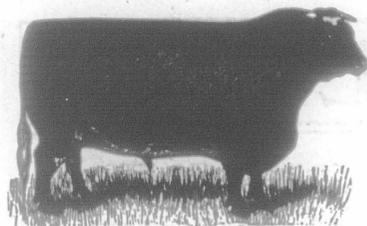
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19

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows,
and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows
and heifers. New importation
came home Dec. 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

HUNTLYWOOD FARM

SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the
noted Broadhooks tribe and one Secret. Write
for prices.

W. H. G. B. SON, Mgr., Point Claire P. O. Quebec

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

GRUCKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest
breeding and splendid quality sent on applica-
tion.

Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING
RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW
SELECT EWES.

Station and Post Office, Brooklyn, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns.
Open to take orders for N.-W. Issue.
Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MAGVILLE, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweep
stake at Toronto
Industrial Exhibition
three years in succession.
Herd headed by the
Bruce Mayflower bull,
Prince Sunbeam, imp.
Present crop of calves
sired by imp. Wandor
er's Last, sold for \$2,000.
High-class Shorthorns
of all ages for sale. Also
prizewinning Lincolns
Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by
the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.).
This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd
om JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good
lot of young bulls, home-bred and
imported; also stallions, and a few
young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS,

Claremont Sta., C.P.R. om Brougham P.O.

Present of **Shorthorns**: Our stock bull
fering in Herd—Heir-at-law
—24533—, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old
Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shrop
shires, all ages and sex. **BELL BROS.**, Bradford, Ont.

JOHNGARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always
on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at
head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of
stud. Farms 34 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and
C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS. Muirton Stock Farm. For
sale: Three yearling bulls
by Admiral, Clan Mackay (imp.), and Royal
Sailor. Several young females.

G. W. REDON, Oak Lake, Man.
4 miles from station.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned
up and invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin,
Ont., says: "I suffered for five years
with palpitation, shortness of breath,
sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but
one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve
Pills completely removed all these dis-
tressing symptoms. I have not suffered
since taking them, and now sleep well and
feel strong and vigorous."
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure
all diseases arising from weak heart, worn
out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few
females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainer & Son, Lonessboro, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican
(imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (imp.)—a-go done. Also
young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also
Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN SPRINGVALE FARM,
COBBOURG STA. & P. O.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns
Scottish Hero 156728 at the head of herd. om
JAS A. ORRER, Shakespeare, Ont.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS.

For sale: One bull by Barron's Heir (imp.)
(28854), also a few females. Herd headed by
the Missie bull, Marengo 31055. J. H. SLACK
& SON, Allenford P. O., and Station. om

SHORTHORNS.

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four
heifers, two years old. A number of cows,
also in calf to Royal Prince—31241—, by imp.
Royal Sailor.

H. K. FAIRBAIN,
Thedford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS HOME FARM HERD.

Headed by COLANTHA 4TH'S LAD. Official
test of three nearest dams, 25.1 lbs. of butter
in seven days. Heif numbers 125 head.

BEST FAMILIES REPRESENTED.
Special prices on six or eight bulls of serviceable
age. W. B. BARNEY & CO., Hampton, Ia.

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London,
1903, 20 months old, sired by Bran pton
Monarch (imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also
fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows
and heifers, all ages. Can spare carload. B. H. BULL
& SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Sta.
om

Only The Best. My small but select importa-
tion of Shropshires and Short-
and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and
breeding for sale at moderate prices.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co.,
Shrewsbury, England.

"**BROAD LEA OXFORDS.**"
Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing
ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers.
Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types.
Teeswater, C. P. R. **W. H. ARKELL,**
Wildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

**Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and
Shipper.** All kinds of registered stock
personally selected and exported on com-
mission; quotations given, and all enquiries
answered.

Address: **NOWERAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST.,
LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

Cables—Sheepsote, London.

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

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Forestry Association is
a comparatively new organization, which
has just issued its fourth annual report.
In it is contained reports from the
different provinces upon the conditions of
forestry in each. The objects of the
Association are: The preservation of the
forests for their influence on climate,
fertility and water supply; the explora-
tion of the public domain and the reser-
vation for timber production of lands
unsuited for agriculture; the promotion
of judicious methods in dealing with
forests and woodlands; re-afforestation
where advisable; tree planting on the
plains and on streets and highways; the
collection and dissemination of infor-
mation bearing on the forestry problem in
general.

The Association has given no room to
the exploitations of fads or theories,
but has made an honest effort to ap-
proach the great problem of national
forestry in a thorough, businesslike
method. The fifth annual meeting will
be held in Toronto on March 11th and
12th.

The Association is engaged in a work
of national importance, in which every
citizen of the Dominion has a direct in-
terest. If you are not a member of
the Association, your membership is
earnestly solicited. The annual dues
are \$1. The life membership fee is \$10.
Applications for membership should be
addressed to the treasurer, R. H. Camp-
bell, Ottawa, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Senator Sullivan of New York was
recently a guest at a banquet of home-
opathic physicians. During the evening
the usual toasts were drunk. To
the health of "the ladies," of "the
President," of "Hahnemann, the father
of homeopathy," and many other persons
and subjects, glasses were drained, and
then the toastmaster remarked that Sena-
tor Sullivan had not yet responded to a
toast.

"Senator Sullivan," he said, rising,
"has not yet been heard from. He
will now kindly propose a health."

The Senator arose and beamed upon
the assemblage of physicians.

"I propose," he said, "the health of
the sick."

Mortalia, a horse for which Millionaire
Featherstone paid \$7,500, as a yearling,
is said to be now doing duty in a de-
livery wagon in Lexington, Ky. He
is an own brother to the great Henry of
Navarre, and ran third to The Parader
and the mighty Commando in the Real-
ization stakes in 1901. Trainer Julius
Bauer at one time thought the now
despised delivery horse was destined to
be as brilliant a performer as his famous
brother, but the chestnut son of Knight
of Ellerslie and Moss Rose never made
good. To reduce the stable he was sold
for a mere song and met the fate above
noted, certainly an untimely end for such
a valuable early racing product.

TRADE NOTE.

EVERY-DAY SURPRISE.—Every day,
somehow, somewhere, some horseman in-
vests (for the first time in his life) in a
bottle of Absorbine. He buys it
against his own judgment, for he is
sure it is only another of those "pat-
ent fakes." He uses it according to di-
rections. And lo! he discovers, to his
great amazement, that the stuff is taking
effect; that there is less inflammation,
less soreness, the horse is going better;
the pun, or bunch, or swelling, is going
down, and when he is thoroughly con-
vinced, he sits down and writes us a
letter like what follows:
Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 1, 1898.
W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:
Dear Sir,—Please send me another
bottle of your Absorbine. It has
worked wonders on my horse, and I
would not do without it.
Julius Lefoldt.
Manufactured by W. F. Young, P. D.
F., Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents,
Lyman Scoville & Co., Montreal.

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM CREAM SEPARATORS



A lot of people make
separators, and all
are made with the
bucket bowl except-
ing one—

The Tubular.

There is but one Tubular type of separa-
tor and we make that. Our competitors
cannot make it because our patents pre-
vent. They have to make the old style
bucket bowl or none at all. The Tubular
is a great improvement, and it is just a
question whether you want this improved
machine or one of the old style bucket
bowl machines. Write for free catalog 193.
THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5.

For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, SEC., CAMERON, ILL.

U. S. A.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,

Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS, 1903 Littora
all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

SOON BARK FARM

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns

Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshires pig
for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand
litters now ready; fine lot of fallows; hard to beat;
No. 1 feeders. **BUSH M. DYER,**
Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

Tamworth Swine and Barred Rock Fowl

Tamworths for this year sold out. Orders taken for
spring; 6 to litter; also Barred Rocks—large num-
bers to select from. Cockerels, \$1.75; pullets, \$1 each.
A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa.

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of
Berkshires in North-
western Canada. My
brood sows are all prize-
winners at Winnipeg.
Headed by the diploma
car Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog.
Boars fit for service; sows in pig fit to breed. Also
a number of young pigs of both sexes. Pairs sup-
plied unrelated. Also 2-year-old Shorthorn bull,
a rich dark red, grandson of Royal Sailor (imp.),
Watts famous stock bull. Price, \$150 if taken at
once. A map. Correspondence solicited. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed, or no sale. **JAMES M. EWENS,**
Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited
and promptly answered.
C. G. BULSTRODE,
Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

For sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow
and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal
bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, JR.,**
Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and
home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality.
Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto:
"Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Tele-
graph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston,
Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

Willow Lodge Berkshires.

I will offer very cheap
for the next thirty days,
young boars and sows
from 2 months old up to
7 months old, of extra
quality and breeding, in
order to make room for
the litters now with sows.
Can supply pairs not akin.
W. WILSON, Nealgrove, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

For sale: Sows in pig to imported boar; sows
3 months old; boars imported and home-bred;
at reduced prices for one month. Write om
C. & J. CARRUTHERS, COBOURG, ONT.

FOR SALE:

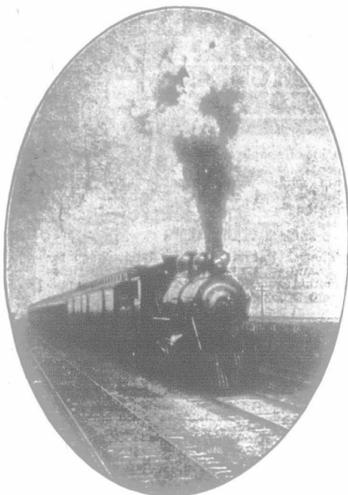
Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on
hand. Prices right. **B. HONEY,** om
Brickley F. O., instead of Warkworth.

Chesterswine

From Toronto and London prize-winners,
Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable.
E. E. HARDING,
Mapleview Farm, om Thornedale, Ont.

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



Northern Pacific

TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.

Telephone 1446.

Next door to Bank of Commerce.

IMPORTANT

Features of the finest train on the continent, the Northern Pacific

NORTH COAST LIMITED

are observations library car with barber and bath, Pullman palace sleeping cars, dining car, always on train, Pullman tourist sleeping cars, elegant first-class coaches.

Daily Between **St. Paul and Portland.**

CALIFORNIA TOURISTS

should have their tickets read via Northern Pacific on the return journey and take in the Yellowstone Park.

Tickets to all points can be obtained at the Northern Pacific ticket office, 391 Main street. Train leaves Water Street Depot, daily at 1.45 p.m.

The only line operating Pullman palace sleeping cars out of Winnipeg.

R. CREELMAN, H. SWINFORD,
Ticket Agent. General Agent.
391 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WANTED, AGENTS

Reliable men to sell for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries"; largest and best assortment of stock; liberal terms to workers; pay weekly; outfit free; exclusive territory.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

"EDMONTON ILLUSTRATED."

The only complete treatise on the Edmonton District of Northern Alberta. Worth many dollars to intending settlers and others. Mailed on receipt of \$1.00. Write

Photog-
G. M. TAIT, rapier, Edmonton, Can.

E. A. Harris & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Farms, Ranches and Residences

VANCOUVER ISLAND and on mainland.

Write us exactly what you want, to **VICTORIA, B. C.**

SCARLETT'S WHITE ROCK POULTRY.

E. SCARLETT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

TIMOTHY SEED Two bushels proved at \$1.00 bus. in cotton bags, less at **FOR SALE.** 10 cents per lb. Also a quantity of Bromo Grass seed at 10 cents per lb. (sacked.) **P. A. SWITZER, Lacombe, Alta.**

GOSSIP.

Mr. Thos. Talbot, of Lacombe, Alta., owns a fine active three-year-old trotting stallion, sire MacCormack, whose record is 2.15. He also has a few fine draft colts and good work horses, besides his Shorthorn herd. In Shorthorns, he has about 20, all told. His calves are a fine growthy lot, one four-months-old bull being especially noticeable. His matrons are of thick, blocky make. At Lacombe Fair last fall they won first and second.

Mr. Geo. F. Root, of Red Deer, Alta., has over forty head of pure-bred Shorthorns. His cows are a choice, thick lot, with abundance of size. His young calves are a thrifty, growthy-looking bunch. All his stock are in good condition. At present he has over 60 pigs, of mixed breeding, with a Duroc-Jersey boar as the head of the lot. He has 32 sows with pig. Last season he raised over 100 pigs, and reports good profits for the same. His pigs are looking well, and promise again to be a paying investment.

The Scottish Farmer publishes a list of 65 Clydesdale stallions, whose districts have already been arranged for 1904. The list, which is but partial, includes many notable horses: Blacon Sensation is the name of what is said to be the greatest Clydesdale colt foal ever bred by Mr. Thomas Smith, at Blacon Point, Scotland. He has been sold at a very high price to Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. He is own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare of 1903, Cedric Princess, being got by Baron's Pride, out of the famous Fickle Fortune Princess mare at Blacon Point. Her sire was Cedric (1087), and her dam was descended from the famous Barlae Doll (344). Blacon Sensation was greatly admired when shown at foot of his dam during last season. He is pretty sure to be further heard of, and to justify his name.

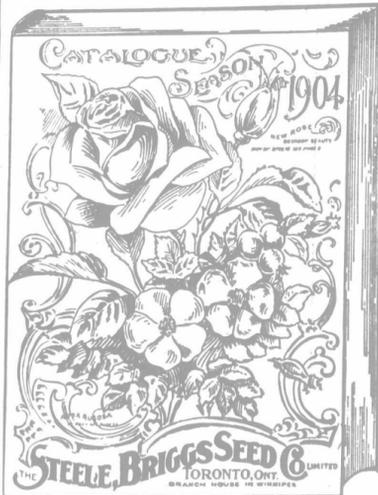
TRADE NOTES.

WORLD'S FAIR LIVE-STOCK SHOW. The February number of the World's Fair Bulletin, a magazine devoted to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, publishes an article reviewing the work of the World's Fair Dept. of Live Stock to the first of this year. Regarding the importance of the World's Fair Live-stock Show, this article says: "The live-stock interests of the world are certain to mark the Universal Exposition of 1904 as a distinct era in the history of improved stock breeding. The first cause for this is in the entirely new but eminently fitting basis upon which the Exposition management has placed its recognition of live stock. A result that cannot but follow will be the establishing standards, heretofore unattainable, which will be recognized for a period beyond the memories of many who will see them achieved in 1904." Then there is a whole lot more reading of a highly-edifying character.

VERITY PLOW CO. manufacturing works, Brantford, Ontario, were visited the other week by a party of farmers from the Northwest. They were shown over the building by Mr. M. J. Miller, who, in his genial and courteous manner, explained the working of the different departments of the extensive plow factory. Our Western friends found everything humming, and every employee busy. The "Hello Bill" gang and sulky are being turned out as fast as the capacity of the factory will allow, to supply the orders for Manitoba and the Northwest. The company are bringing out a new brush breaker. It is of a light build and very strong, and is especially built for the Northwest. The company manufacture a strong line of breakers, and this one completes the list. All plows manufactured by the Verity Plow Co. are handled by the Massey-Harris Co., and such is their success in receiving orders that there is never a job in the luzz of the pulleys and the chaser of the hammers in the Brantford factory.

FREE!

OUR Beautiful 100-page Illustrated Catalogue for 1904 FREE to all Seed Buyers. Send us your name for one now. It's full of new and good things for the Farm, Garden and Greenhouse. Fully illustrated; descriptive and instructive. Get it and make your selections now.



OUR SEEDS ARE NOTED EVERYWHERE FOR THEIR PURITY AND RELIABILITY

Good Seeds at reasonable prices are what you want. The quality of a piece of cloth can be judged by the feel and sugar by the taste, but you have to rely on your seedsman for good seeds. You run no risks in buying

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

MORE THAN 15,000 MERCHANTS throughout the Dominion sell our Seeds. If you can't get what you want from your local dealer send your order to us direct.

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TREES! TREES!

TWO MILLION OF FOREST TREES GROWN ON SPRING PARK NURSERY, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

For a Wind-break—Man. Maple, Cottonwoods, Green Ash, White Elm and White Spruce.

For an Ornamental Hedge—Buckthorn, Caragana, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Buffalo Berry.

For the Orchard—APPLES—Hibernal, Duchess, Transcendent Crabs; Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries.

REMEMBER We guarantee all our forest trees to grow, or replace them at the company's expense.

Trees shipped by express, charges prepaid. Our next delivery from 1st to 15th of May, 1904. Write for catalogue and all information to

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President.

P. O. Box 81, BRANDON.

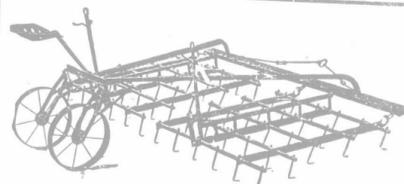
B. D. WALLACE, Sec. and Man.

Lumber, Cedar Fence Posts, Tamarack Piling,

IF YOU WANT A CARLOAD OF

write us for a price delivered at your station. **THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON, 396 Main Street, WINNIPEG.**

P. O. BOX 659.



FARMERS SAY we lead in labor-saving devices, and we believe them, as we first find out what they want and then make it. Our latest is the

New Model Harrow Cart.

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

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

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