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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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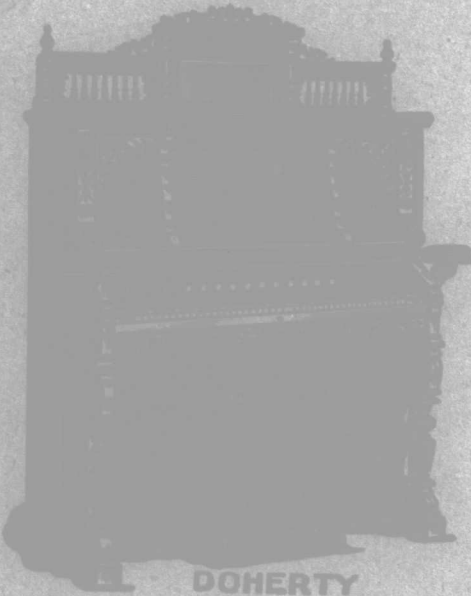
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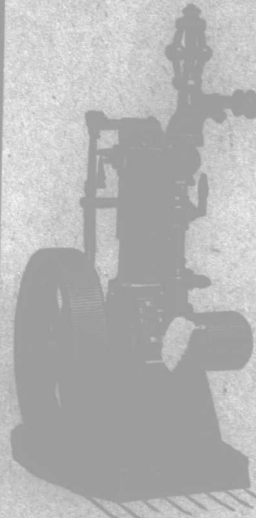
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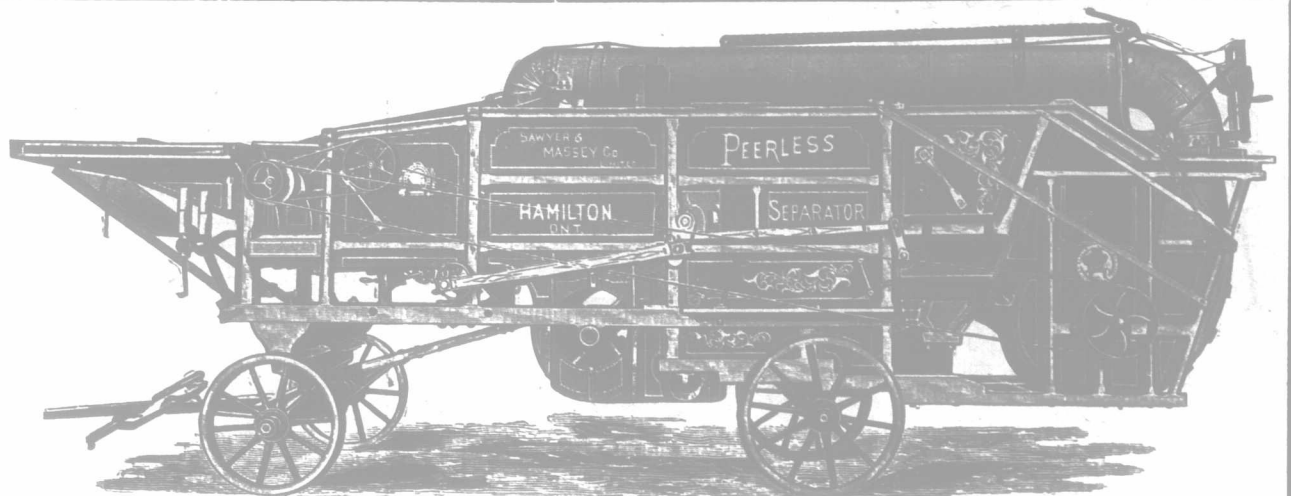
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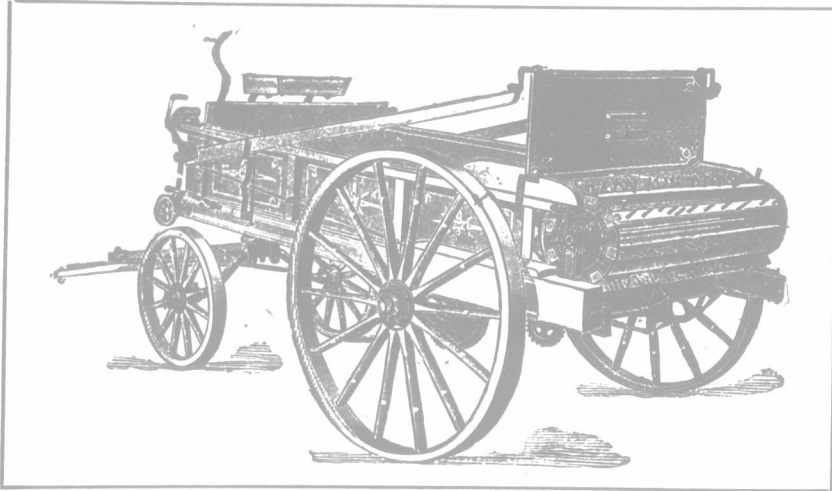


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Up to a few months ago practically the whole profit from dealing in the lands in the great western portion of our country had been reaped by shrewd American investors, who realized the immense possibilities and the certain future of Western Canada, before we Canadians realized the immense heritage which lay within the boundaries of our own country. In the last months of the year 1902, however, the promoters of this Corporation, having, through the different financial institutions with which they are connected, been obliged to make a careful study of the Western situation, became so thoroughly satisfied of the certain future of the Great West and of the practically assured profit from an investment in Western lands, that they decided to form a company to deal in land in the Canadian West. With that end in view, a block of something over 125,000 acres was secured in the Big Quill Plains, in the District of Saskatchewan, and a company known as The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was formed for the purpose of acquiring and handling this block. The stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was placed upon the market and offered to the public for subscription in January of the present year, and so prompt was the response that within one month it was necessary to close the stock books, and even then applications for a large quantity of stock were refused. But, from a shareholder's standpoint, the best part remains to be told. Before the sales of stock were stopped, arrangements had been made with a large American Land Company for the sale of the whole of the Company's lands at a price so largely in excess of the purchase price that the stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, is already a very profitable one and is held very firmly by its present holders, and all this was done in less than one month. Can any better proof be given of the wisdom of an investment in Western lands?

At the time The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was dealing with the Quill Plains lands, the Directors had in view several other available blocks of land and were having the same carefully examined, but waited until the result of the one operation proved to the Canadian public the safety and profit of an investment of this kind. This has now been abundantly shown by the success of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, and we have therefore no hesitation in placing before the public the stock of The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited.

It is only within the last year or two that Canadians have come to realize that Canada's future in a great measure lies in the West, a country immeasurably larger than the east, and capable of supporting in comfort millions of people. Few in Eastern Canada realize the great progress this Western country is now making, and that before many

years the West will surpass the east in point of population. Immigrants are pouring in, and the people of the United States especially are investing immense sums in land and holding for the rise which they know is sure to come. Lands in the West are increasing rapidly in value. Investments in them now are bound to realize handsome profits. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in 1902, sold 2,420,440 acres, as against 830,922 acres for the previous year; The Canada Northwest Land Company sold 516,000 acres, as against 120,000 acres for the previous year; The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, sold over one million acres of land in 1902, at a profit of some millions of dollars; The Haslam Land and Investment Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, sold 300,000 acres in one year; The Northwest Colonization Company of St. Paul disposed of over 500,000 acres, and if to these be added the lands sold by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, the Canadian Northern Railway and other companies, syndicates and individuals, an opinion may be formed of the immense advances this Western country has made in one year.

The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, has purchased a large tract of land in what is known as the Vermilion River District, in Western Saskatchewan. It has been a tradition for years in the West that the most fertile belt of land in Canada, and therefore in the world, is situate in this district, which lies along and between the Battle River, to the south, and the Saskatchewan on the north. In this fertile country we have the right to select 300,000 acres of specially chosen land, and our selectors are now in the district carefully examining the land section by section. This land will lie along and between the Edmonton extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the transcontinental line of the Canadian Northern Railway, thus assuring to settlers the immense advantage of two competing lines of railway, each within easy access to their farms and to markets. For soil, water, timber, fuel, grass and hay this land is unsurpassed in the world, and these points are what determine the settler in choosing land. Our land immediately adjoins the Barr settlement of British settlers, and also Dr. Adams' colony of Nestorians, and the placing of over 20,000 settlers by these organizations in this district within the next year practically assures a rapid increase in the value of our lands.

No lands are purchased by this Corporation except after a careful and capable report by the most experienced land selectors in the West, and thus practically every element of risk is eliminated from an investment in the shares of this Company.

This is an investment which should especially appeal to the Canadian public, as it gives a practical certainty of profitable returns without the risk so often run in investing in companies doing a business of a hazardous nature, and it is an investment which Canadians believing in their own country and its future may make, feeling that in so doing they are helping to develop their own land.

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of this Corporation, divided into 8,000 shares of \$100 each, for subscription at par, 25 per cent. to be paid in on application, 10 per cent. in 30 days thereafter, and 10 per cent. further in 60 days, and the balance as called by the Directors, if deemed necessary. Applications for stock will be accepted only in order of their receipt by the Trustees, and should be addressed to The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto. Applications and also the large prospectus of the Company may be obtained from The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, or from any branch of The Merchants Bank of Canada, or of The Union Bank of Canada, through whom also applications and payments may be forwarded.

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



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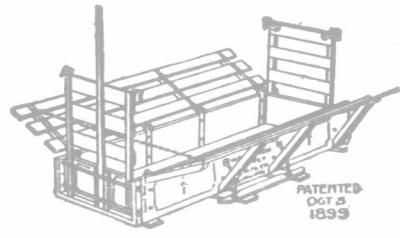
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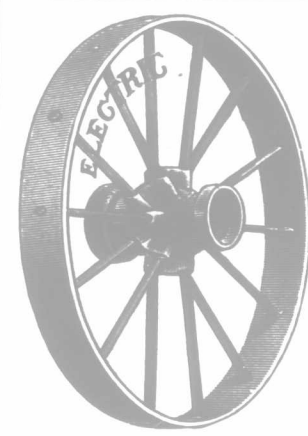
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Animals on good pasture are never troubled with mange, because they have food that is easily digested, and with food thoroughly digested the first cause of mange is removed, the animal's blood becomes pure, and the parasite dies, for pure blood is to him sudden death.

External remedies for this trouble are worse than nonsense. Unless the first cause is removed, the animal is better with the parasite than without it. The parasite is nature's instrument for relieving the system of poisonous matter.

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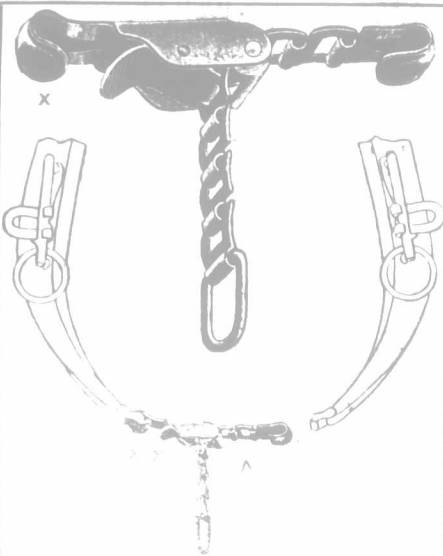
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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No. 573

## Editorial.

### Pledge the Candidates.

In the organization of farmers on this continent, and the concentration of their efforts to secure any particular object, one peculiarity of the policy pursued in many States of the Union is worthy of adoption by the tillers of the soil in Manitoba at the present time, considering that an election is in sight. In the United States it is quite common for the members of Farmers' Associations, regardless of their affiliation with any political party, to see that candidates for Congress or the House of Representatives are pledged to support all measures intended to be in the interest of agriculture. Moreover, when a bill is before either House, in which the destiny of any industry having its foundation upon the farm is affected, the agricultural organizations in its favor at once arise in their might, and, as a unit, pour down upon their representatives a stream of letters and petitions, setting forth their claims in no uncertain tones. The result of this policy is seen to-day in the existence of various laws calculated to assist the farmer, which otherwise would never have appeared upon the statute books.

Now is the time for Manitoba farmers to make sure that the men who are stumping the country mean business in regard to the establishment of an agricultural college. It is not necessary for any man to sever his connection with the party of his choice, but it is desirable that the candidate for whom he is to mark a ballot should be sound upon the question of giving to Manitoba farmers an institution where their sons and daughters may receive that training which the prosperity of the country and the educational advancement of the present age demands.

During recent years several of our most enterprising young men have gone to Ontario and Wisconsin for instruction; others have longed for the opportunity. Let it not be said that we are to be longer behind the times. See that every rural candidate promises to push forward the establishment of the proposed institution. True, the bill has already passed Parliament, and the erection of the college is assured, but we cannot afford to have it further delayed by technicalities of any kind, nor the decision of a future Parliament to make sweeping changes in the plan of its establishment. Pledge them, every man!

### A Gold Medal for Judging.

Believing that the future of the live-stock industry of this country is to-day in the hands of our young men, and that any encouragement which is given toward intensifying their interest in acquiring a correct knowledge of animal form and conformation will be sure to show itself hereafter in the improvement of our live stock, the "Farmer's Advocate" has decided to give a gold medal to the farmer or farmer's son under twenty-five years of age who scores the highest number of points in the judging contest which will be held at the approaching Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Competitors will be asked to judge heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, mutton, sheep, and bacon hogs. The basis upon which the awards will be made are as follows: Correct placing, 45 points; reasons for placing, 40 points; style of doing work, 10 points; and time occupied in judging, 5 points. More complete information will be published in a future issue, but in the meantime we trust that those of

our young men who take any interest in live-stock judging will be preparing to enter the contest, and win for themselves valuable experience, if not everlasting fame.

### Join the Grain Growers.

The first clause of that section of the constitution of the Manitoba and Northwest Territories Grain-growers' Association, i.e., to forward the interest of the grain-growers in every honorable and legitimate way, should of itself be sufficient to elicit the co-operation of every farmer in Western Canada interested in the production and marketing of the world's great necessary cereal—wheat. The rapidity with which the movement spread throughout the country should indeed be gratifying to those who have been most deeply interested in its organization. Local associations now exist at the majority of wheat-growing centers, and although most of them have a membership sufficiently large to do good work, still scores of farmers have so far deprived themselves and the association of the advantages to be gained from being a member. That this is an active and useful organization, no reasonable farmer can deny. It has already proven its usefulness in a practical way. Then why not show your appreciation of what has been done and your desire to see the cause of the grain-grower protected in future by becoming identified with your nearest local association.

### Siftings.

Land agents are doing a rushing business; so are the land tillers.

\*\*\*

The time for the local show will soon be due in many districts. Are you doing your part to help it along? A live local exhibition can do a great deal to increase the value of farm property, as well as educate the people in any community.

\*\*\*

Spend most money for the necessaries of life in your nearest town. Distances are great in this country, and the villages which are growing up across the prairie will be needed. Give the business men within them your best possible support.

\*\*\*

Have you heard the story of the farmer's garden, and how it was appreciated by the family? Vegetables can be grown as cheaply in Western Canada as anywhere in the world.

\*\*\*

All aboard for Canada is said to be a popular phrase at foreign seaports just now. That those who come may be prepared to hustle, is the desire of a growing young country.

\*\*\*

Amid the everlasting hustle peculiar to life on Western farms, take time to glance through your farm paper. Remember those who think largely govern those who toil only.

\*\*\*

Canadian prairie sod will this year be turned by hundreds of newcomers. Many who come poorly prepared will have anything but palmy days until a start is made. Generally, however, they are of the type which have made nations. They will succeed under adversity.

### Canadian Transportation.

With the sudden and tremendous expansion of Canadian enterprises, and the enormous increase in the growth of wheat and other agricultural products, transportation has become the problem of the hour. The country requires that these products be transported, so that Canadian interests will be promoted. For the most part they are destined for Great Britain, the great food consuming and distributing center of the world. Of that mighty Empire, Canada forms an integral part. It is, therefore, a national as well as a commercial question, and must be dealt with upon that basis. The true policy of this country is to convey these products at such fair rates as will leave the producer an adequate return for his labor and soil fertility. They should be carried over Canadian inland waters or railways under such conditions that Canadian interests will be promoted and her commercial independence on this continent preserved in its integrity. Canada is the great natural highway to the Atlantic for the north half of the continent, large portions of which remain to be developed, in Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario, as well as our own Northwest, and the vision of the statesman is that the spout must be sufficient for the hopper. The country looks for a strong transportation policy, and it is doubtful if any other country to-day presents more promising opportunities for railway enterprise. Fresh transcontinental lines are being projected and various proposals made for the development of canal, river and harbor improvements. Right here the Government of the country feels the need of taking sure and certain steps based upon expert knowledge; hence the idea of the Transportation Commission appointed at Ottawa on April 6th, which is quite distinct from the permanent Railway Commission which has to do with rates and the general transportation service of the country. The Transportation Commission will deal with the extensions and improvements required in Canadian transportation facilities, terminal points, and so on. It consists of Sir William Van Horne, of Montreal; Mr. Harold Kennedy, of Québec City; and Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto. As our readers know, Sir Wm. Van Horne ranks foremost as an authority upon railway and transportation subjects. He has taken the stand that there is great need of improvement in our facilities for handling trade, and has referred particularly to the imperative necessity of "enlarging the spout" of our transportation routes; in other words, providing greater terminal facilities on the St. Lawrence or at Maritime ports. Mr. Harold Kennedy, of Québec, has large business interests in that city. He has been specially identified with the Atlantic steamship business, and is regarded as an authority on ocean marine. He was appointed a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission by the present Government in 1896, and is one of the younger men who have been endeavoring most assiduously to build up that part of the Dominion. Mr. John Bertram, as a practical business man engaged in shipbuilding, etc., will represent the lake marine and shipping interests on the commission. His intimate knowledge of the needs of our lake commerce and of the remedies to be applied will be of great value.

It is reported that Mr. Bell, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and Mr. J. X. Perrault, of Montreal, will be Secretaries of the Commission, which it is expected will be called together without delay to deal with the important problems that have called it into existence.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:  
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk street,  
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1 per year in advance. All other countries, 8s.
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11. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### Stockmen at Calgary.

In pure-bred live-stock circles in the West there will probably be no more important events transpire during the present year than those which begin with the annual meeting of the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association on May 12th, at Calgary. That it is incumbent on every breeder of good stock within the jurisdiction of this organization to make the best possible effort to be present at the annual meeting, is scarcely necessary to mention. No cattleman interested in pure blood can afford to deprive himself of the advantages to be gained by being identified with this, an institution calculated to foster the breeding of good stock in the West.

The conditions under which this Association have been obliged to operate have not been the most favorable. Distances are great, transportation rates high, and many of the breeders have only recently begun to have pure blood for sale. Notwithstanding these obstacles, good progress has been made, and much business of value to the breeders of good cattle carried out. This year under their auspices, there will be held in Victoria Park, Calgary, on the day following the convention, the usual spring show of pure-bred cattle, and according to reports at present, a large number will be on exhibition. Prizes, in the form of silver plate, will be given for three-year-olds and over, two-year-olds, and yearlings, including both males and females of each.

On the morning of May 14th a sale of 300 pure-bred Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Holstein and Ayrshire cattle will begin. These animals, with the exception of one ear of Herefords, have, we understand, all been bred in the Territories, and are hence perfectly acclimatized, and in that respect may be regarded as safe to buy as breeders. As an inducement to purchasers, the management of the sale has arranged to transport all cattle to points in the Territories west of Moose Jaw at a uniform fee of two dollars. A large number of ranchmen have signified their intention of being present.

On the afternoon of May 12th the horse-breeders of the Territories will also convene, for the transaction of annual business. It is scarcely three years since this organization came into ex-

istence, but in that time it has been able to assist in developing the horse industry of the West very considerably. New markets have been found, and an effort made to improve the present stock by encouraging the use of better sires. The association now has a large and representative membership, and there is no one interested in the development of the Western horse industry whose name should not be on the list. This year the stallion show will be held on the day following the convention, and by way of encouraging the exhibition of horses from a distance in the Territories, free transportation to and from Calgary is being granted by the association. This will doubtless insure a strong and representative show.

On the evening of the show a public meeting will be held in Hull's Opera House, when addresses will be delivered by leading men in agriculture and live-stock, and on the evening following the sale the annual stockmen's banquet will take place. The management having each of these events in charge has spared no effort to make them a success. All that now remains is for those who should be interested to make their presence felt in the big Western town during convention week.

### The Features of the Budget.

The budget speech is the annual statement to Parliament of the Dominion Finance Minister. It deals with the public debt, receipts and expenditures, present and prospective, and announces any tariff changes to be made. To all citizens it is, therefore, a deliverance of importance. The speech for the present year was made at Ottawa on April 16th by the Hon. W. S. Fielding.

The total revenue for the current fiscal year is estimated at \$65,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over last year, and the increase in expenditure is \$890,000. The surplus is estimated at \$15,350,000, and the public debt will this year be reduced by \$5,650,000. The overflowing revenue yielded by the tariff is an index of a large increase in trade.

There have been many and strong demands for strengthening the protective features of the tariff, but in view of existing prosperity the Government maintains a cautious attitude, and will make no general tariff revision this session, nor do they announce one for the next. "Moderation and stability" are stated as the basis of the Government's fiscal policy. Under present tariff arrangements we find an American implement manufacturing enterprise investing some \$2,000,000 in an establishment in Canada, in order to cater to our trade and that of other portions of the British Empire.

A surtax of one-third over and above the general tariff is imposed upon dutiable goods from countries which exclude Canada from the favor of their minimum tariffs. This is directed at Germany, from which in 1901-2 we imported nearly \$11,000,000 worth of goods, largely made up of sugar, iron and steel manufactures, and woollen, cotton and silk fabrics; yet she has steadily waged war on our far smaller exports to her. In 1898 she gave American wheat a preference of nearly 10 cents a bushel over Canadian. Although our grain trade with Germany suffered severely, this discrimination has been lately increased with irritating methods of administration. We presume the surtax will tend to lessen the heavy importations of German sugar, and to that extent is regarded as in the direction of relief towards the new beet sugar industry in Canada. It is also regarded as a plain intimation to the United States and other countries that Canada has come to feel a wholesome and commendable national self-reliance, and is not "running after reciprocity." There is also a hint to Great Britain that in case there is no response to the preferential tariff of Canada on the part of Britain, that feature may be modified in the interests of the Canadian people.

As soon as the Government is satisfied that the steel mills at the Sault or elsewhere can make rails of Canadian steel of the highest quality, and in quantity to meet the Canadian demand, a duty of \$7.00 per ton will be imposed by order-in-council.

Steps are to be taken whereby binder twine makers will be relieved of the disadvantage under which they labor on account of the U. S. rebate of three-eighths of a cent per pound (Philippine export duty) on manilla fiber manufactured in the States. How the relief is to be given is not

stated. The greater proportion of our twine is made from sisal, which does not come from Manila and is not subject to the disadvantage mentioned.

The exemption from duty of machinery for use in the manufacture of beet sugar is extended to June 30th, 1904; and a similar exemption is allowed on machinery for alluvial gold mining.

In the interests of Canadian transportation, announcement is made that no tolls will be collected on our canals for the period of two years.

The Government note issue is to be increased from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000, the increase to be applied to the creation of a reserve to secure the \$59,000,000 of postal savings bank deposits, a proposal which we notice is not regarded with favor by some financial critics.

## Stock.

### A Visit to Collynie and Uppermill.

[By a Manitoba stockman.]

Men of letters, when travelling in the Old Country, look forward with expectancy and delight to a visit to the shrine of Scott at Abbotsford or Burns' birthplace at Ayr. To a stockman the crowning ambition of a similar visit is to worship at the shrine of Duthie at Collynie and Marr at Uppermill.

Wordsworth wrote of the famous Yarrow of his imagination, and, again, of Yarrow visited, and who among stockmen have not dreamed and imagined a Collynie or an Uppermill of their own. dreamed of that home of the finest breed of cattle in the world as a place par excellence, a sort of stockman's paradise, a place where Shorthorns could be raised under more favored conditions than in any other place in the world. One has imagined oft-times before his eyes great spacious barns, of finest architectural structure; of a mansion for the sage, surrounded with great spreading trees, such as one only sees around British homes; of fields in pasture, with waving grass and running brooks, shaded with great spreading leafy trees; of well-worked fields of Scotch "neeps," and waving oats and barley, intersected with luxuriant acres of hay; nature providing the feed under summer sun and rain for winter use.

But Collynie and Uppermill visited was altogether different from Collynie and Uppermill of my dreams. On a morning towards the latter end of February, with a threatening sky above, which later developed into a gale, we found ourselves dumped down from the train at Old Meldrum, and soon on our way in a comfortable vehicle to the scene of our ambitions, some four miles distant. On our arrival there we found everything arranged for our day's visit, Mr. Duthie (whose farms we first visited), having met us at Perth, had made arrangements for our visit, he himself having, of necessity, to be away attending the King's sale of Shorthorns at Windsor. We found Mr. Webster, Mr. Duthie's nephew, awaiting to conduct us through the stock and buildings. Collynie and Tillycairn, the two farms on which Mr. Duthie keeps his Shorthorns, are held on lease from Lord Aberdeen, on whose estate they are situated; they are only a short distance from Haddo House, the seat of Lord Aberdeen, which can be seen nestling among trees in the distance. Tillycairn lies nearest Old Meldrum, and Collynie some little distance further on, and Uppermill lies between the two, and a little to the south. The farms are situated about the center of Aberdeenshire, and the land is considered the poorest in all the county. Starting from Aberdeen, one is not long in concluding that he is in a cattle country, as the fences, like our Manitoba ones, are only adapted for holding cattle; sheep would find a free common on the whole country. This state of matters is hardly creditable to a Scotchman, who has been used to south country stock conditions, where sheep are everywhere, and cattle also. Between Aberdeen and Old Meldrum, I think I only saw four sheep in all our travels. After leaving Aberdeen the land is of a mixed nature, inclined to be moorish. Reaching Old Meldrum the land gets lighter and of a moorish and mossy nature; the country has a gentle, sloping appearance, and very exposed, few plantations being located anywhere for shelter. Mr. Marr's and Mr. Duthie's farms are much on a par with others around; indeed, Collynie is the most exposed farm in the locality. The buildings are situated on an eminence, and the ground slopes away from them on every side; the lay of Collynie is pretty much like our Manitoba prairie for exposure, only a little more sloping, but exposed to the blast on every side. We are so apt to lament how our cattle suffer in the fall, when the weather gets cold, and before they can be housed, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Duthie has the same complaint to make, and often suffers in his sleep on cold, wet nights, thinking of the poor brutes suffering on the hill-sides for lack of shelter.

The farm buildings on all three farms are pretty much on a par with others around; all the stables are one storey, and a little old-fashioned,



excepting at Uppermill, where one stable has double rows; the stables are generally single row, with room behind for calves in pens. They are all fed from behind, and drainage is on the surface; Mr. Duthie, especially, not being a believer in underground drainage, considering it more conducive to disease. The cattle are well distributed over different stables; not too many are kept under one roof; this being considered desirable, likewise, from a sanitary point of view. The feeding of the cattle is in accordance with the ordinary custom amongst stockmen in the district, a liberal allowance of turnips and oat straw, with oil and other cakes and meal as concentrates. Some of the cattle get only a limited quantity of roots, notably the yearling heifers, who only received two feeds per week, turnips in Aberdeenshire this year not being too plentiful. During summer the cattle all run out at pasture, the cows, with the bull calves at foot, getting the choicest, to bring them forward in good shape for the October annual sale; but the general herd get grass only, without any hand-feeding after the grass is full till it begins to fail again.

The breeding bulls are kept in loose boxes, floored with rough stones, called "cassway," and have a bed of straw made for them in one corner. The cows all stand in stalls, tied by the neck, and the calves, which were coming right along at the time of our visit, in pens behind the cows, as many as six or eight being in one pen, and allowed a scamper outside in the daytime.

All the cattle were in the best of condition, some in heavy flesh, others not so fleshy, but all appearing as regular breeders. The yearling heifers were only in ordinary condition, and not too large for their age, but showing plainly that the owners were not believers in hard pushing to attain well-developed animals ultimately. All the young bulls of the previous crop had been sold out, excepting one not then delivered. All the cows nurse their own calves, and only receive assistance in the case of twins, and others not doing justice to their calves, especially if bulls.

Taking the farms and their surroundings as a whole, one is not struck with anything out of the ordinary as a place to breed such choice cattle. Many farms in the vicinity are equal to them, and better in some respects, and herds there are which have attained nothing out of the ordinary, and, indeed, we must look to some other source for the explanation; something behind, a moving spirit somewhere.

One thing that strikes us as remarkable about this art of moulding animals into such fancy and approved types, is that the great leaders in the field have all been bachelors, and in the case of Messrs. Duthie and Cruickshank, ardent Christian gentlemen, and so wedded to their life-work that they have no love for family affairs.

Reporting this visit, I cannot pass without putting on record our appreciation of the way we were shown over the stock and farms by Mr. Webster, and of the hospitality we enjoyed at the hands of Mr. Duthie's brother and sister at Tarves, where Mr. Duthie himself resides. While at Tarves we were shown the oil paintings of the noted bull, Field Marshal; and of a famous heifer, specially presented (along with a dressed hoof in silver of the same heifer, which Mr. Duthie had previously sold to Her Majesty, and which was a winner at Smithfield) by Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria; as well as numerous medals and trophies, which had been won by the herd when in the show-yard. We also had the pleasure of subscribing our names in the visitors book, famous as containing the names of most men of note in Shorthorn circles the world over. On our return by train for the south we happened in the train with two gentlemen, seemingly commercial travellers, who, all unconscious of our interest in the matter, were discussing the success of these eminent breeders, and what led to it; the one gentleman, seemingly trying to enlighten his more ignorant fellow, in answer to the question how it was that they could command such prices for their cattle, explained that it was the good strain of blood they had got into. I venture to differ from this conclusion, and risk the opinion that success lies in the man with the chisel, who moulds the animals in his brain and carries out his ideals in the living examples seen on his farms. Remove the master from behind the brush and the painting will be of small value.

JOHN GRAHAM.

(To be continued.)

An Australian sheep-breeder who was accused of fraud in the judging and exhibiting of sheep during the show season of 1902 has paid dearly for it. He was appointed judge at a prominent show, and after being appointed had some of his own sheep entered in the name of another person. The sheep were awarded first prizes. They were taken on to another show, and there exhibited in his own name. When the case came before judge and jury the accused pleaded guilty. His Honor said that the man who was prepared to sacrifice all decency and self-respect to gain a few pounds, would feel the loss of money to be an affliction, and he inflicted a fine of £500, for which a cheque was promptly written.

### Horses or Oxen, Which?

A great many new settlers of limited capital will be puzzled to know whether oxen or horses will make the most useful team in breaking the prairie sod and in the other work of building up a new home. To begin with, newcomers will likely find the prices for either quite as high as they calculated to pay, but there are conditions under which it will pay to discriminate in favor of either one, in preference to the other. Where the surface to be broken is rough, oxen are likely to give better satisfaction than horses, because, if the latter are at all spirited, they are likely to become excited by the sudden variations in pressure caused by the plow being obliged to cut much deeper in some places than in others. Under conditions of this nature oxen will be but little disturbed, and if well broken will go along without any very special guidance. They will also give better satisfaction where the supply of provender is limited to grazing on the prairie, as an ox will fill himself and do more work under disadvantages of this kind than an ordinary horse.

On the other hand, if the sod is comparatively smooth, and reasonably good treatment by way of care and feeding can be given, the horse team will do more work in the time, and prove of greater value when the homestead has become established. Comparatively speaking, it will cost more to buy horses than oxen, and it is after all a question which only the individual settler can settle for himself when the conditions under which he is to operate are known. It is very important, however, that those who are not familiar with the farm and live stock, exercise care in the purchase of their team, to see that useful animals are obtained.

### The Home of the "Farmer's Advocate."

The accompanying photo-engraving shows the home of the "Farmer's Advocate," corner of Main Street and Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg. We are very comfortably and conveniently located here, and will be glad if our friends, both old and new, will take advantage of the opportunity when in the city at any time to pay our headquarters a visit, where they will receive a cordial welcome. Newcomers in the country desiring special information regarding Manitoba or the West, in connection with agricultural, live stock or other matters, will be accorded every facility for obtaining the same to be found in the editorial and business departments of an up-to-date agricultural paper of the first rank, and conducted to promote the best interests of the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, first, last, and all the time. A distinctively Western publication, the "Farmer's Advocate," moreover, believes that the men and women of the West desire and appreciate a really first-class periodical, both in the nature and variety of its contents and in its typographical and pictorial excellence.



THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" OFFICES  
Corner of Main Street and Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

### "Veterinarian" Criticised.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your correspondent "Veterinarian," in his communication in your issue of the 6th inst., re "What should be taught at the present-day veterinary college," enumerates an admirable list of subjects, which it would be well if every veterinarian were conversant with, but a knowledge of them alone will never produce a successful practitioner.

"Veterinarian" advocates a three-year course of professional study in a veterinary college. Such, no doubt, would be an advantage to all students, and a necessity to many, if they are to pass in all the subjects named; possibly three years is a short enough time in which to turn out a veterinarian, but that one can be made in less time, there is ample proof, and when "Veterinarian" talks of the University of Toronto "prostituting itself," and "pandering to the cupidity of the individual," when referring to the affiliation of the Ontario Veterinary College to that University, he does nothing for the advancement of the profession nor injury to my alma mater, as such utterances are doubtless meant to do. Live-stock men of the whole American continent owe a debt of gratitude to the Ontario Veterinary College, and in a great measure they are aware of it, and the veterinary profession generally owe something to that college, students from which were almost solely the pioneers in veterinary science in the West, and by their knowledge of their profession were able to oust the itinerant quack and pave the way for the advent of practitioners from more recently founded colleges.

Your correspondent writes of adequate protection of the public, prescribing a law regulating the length of time of a student's study at college, and presumably he thinks a three years' course would do this—the poor public—that it should be protected, it is well able to take care of itself. If "Veterinarian" had said he wished to protect three-year men from two-year men, the purport of this portion of his letter would be more easily understood. The public judge by results, and if a practitioner is competent and gives satisfaction, it is all it demands, and does not care how long it has taken him to become proficient. If anyone needs more education it is the public. Students of the Ontario Veterinary College have done their duty in this line, and in spite of their having received only a two-year course of study, are well able to do it and hold their own with the general run of practitioners.

I don't wish to go on record as differing with "Veterinarian" as regards the necessity of a three-year course, preceded by a good preliminary education, as essential for a thorough professional education. Undoubtedly, a three-year course will produce a better theorist than a two-year course, so would four years' study be more beneficial than three, but would any length of course, without the ability to apply the theory learned, ensure a



student becoming a successful practitioner? Certainly not. The crux of the whole question resolves itself into one of practicability. No student, no matter if he has graduated with the highest honors in every subject enumerated by "Veterinarian" as being essential, can ever hope to be a successful practitioner unless he is practical; and how a student from the city, following the curriculum laid down by "Veterinarian," can ever become practical is a mystery. Students of this class, he says, should spend the first vacation, six months, on a stock farm, to become familiar with animals in health. What can such a student learn in that time? Almost nothing; six years is none too short a time for him.

The lack of practical experience, or, rather, unfamiliarity with animal life, is the bugbear of the profession. Owners and caretakers of our patients are usually practical men. They can tell in a moment if the practitioner they have called in is practical also, by the way he goes about an animal, and unless he does so in a proper manner his employer will have no confidence in him. The prominence attained by Ontario Veterinary College graduates is due very much to the fact that they are almost invariably conversant with animals in health before they begin to learn how to treat them in disease, and they are taught the latter by an eminently practical man.

The profession needs better men in it, better all-round educated men, but how can any large number of such obtain a living when the public is so ignorant of the honest practice of veterinary science? If "Veterinarian" will only outline some scheme to educate the public and disabuse its mind of the idea that the amount of the fee is to be regulated by the size of the bottle of medicine supplied, and convince it it is more profitable to pay for preventive advice than waiting to pay for curative treatment, "Veterinarian" will benefit our profession, our patients and our clients.

In formulating all opinions on the length of study necessary for the production of successful practitioners, which are the only class of veterinarians to whom I refer, and which the bulk of your readers are interested in, the character and qualification of the teacher of any institution must not be lost sight of. Some men are able to impart more knowledge in two years than others can in three, and as long as the Ontario Veterinary College retains its present Principal, your readers may rest assured that her graduates are mostly competent men. It is an old maxim, "Leave well alone," and the advancement the profession has made in the last twenty years, and is making to-day, indicates the success of the present system of education. Changes are always experimental; possibly a four-year course, or even one of three years, will produce more high-class veterinarians, but that every student graduating from such colleges makes a success of practice is contrary to experience; there are probably as many failures among three and four year men as amongst the two-year men who have gone through the Ontario Veterinary College.

As a veterinarian, I long and hope to see the profession go ahead, and am in favor of anything that will conduce to its further progress; the longest course obtainable is far too short for a thorough mastery of all essential subjects. Students leave college well grounded, ready to take up the completion of their study of any special subject necessary to the particular branch of the profession they have selected to follow.

I fear I have rather encroached on your valuable space, but feel bound to register an objection to having the finger of scorn pointed at that old established institution, the Ontario Veterinary College, which has, up to the present time, done more possibly for the advancement of the profession than all the other colleges of this continent combined.

W. H. B. MEDD, V. S.

#### Losses on the Range.

Throughout the ranching districts of Alberta and Western Assiniboia, the past winter has been more seriously felt than any for at least ten years. Although the extent of the losses may not be considered as altogether alarming, they will on an average amount to considerable. While a few prominent ranches situated in belts where a limited snowfall was experienced, can report losses as practically nothing, others will be obliged to count their herds in numbers from twenty to thirty per cent. less than a few months ago. No correct estimate can yet be given, but several ranchmen of experience believe that the average loss will not be much below ten per cent. This has mostly all occurred among dogies, a large number of which were brought in from the East last fall. The balance of this class now upon the range are very thin, and will require good grazing for some time before a thrifty condition is regained.

On account of the favorable winters of recent years, there was a disposition on the part of many to put up less hay last summer than previously, and the result has been disastrous, but full of experience that will mean better preparation in future.

#### Our Scottish Letter.

A poet has somewhere said something about winter lingering in the lap of spring. If he had been meandering round during the past month, his observations would have been excusable. We have had a long winter, but not of the Canadian sort. Of frost and snow there has been little, but of wind and rain there has been a superabundance. March has left us, and we have had no March dust to speak of. April is here now, and for the past few days there has been a gradual approach to spring-like weather. There has been some warmth in the atmosphere, and the winds have, one may hope, spent themselves. The clay lands of the Scottish Midlands are terribly sodden, and it is difficult to see how they are to be wrought. The seed-bed cannot be of the best, and it is likely to be of a moderate nature, even under the most favorable conditions now. If we have good sunny weather right ahead for several weeks, farmers will get the arrears of labor worked off, and once that end is attained equanimity will again reign. Prices for beef and mutton have, during the past months, been favorable. Dairy produce is selling well. A farmer was telling me to-day that he has sold his fodder cheese for 18s. per cwt. (of 112 lbs.), more money than he got last year. Grain prices are deplorable. The Board of Agriculture now sends out a weekly report on grain prices, and it is making sad reading. An improvement in this respect is much needed.

THE EXODUS TO CANADA goes on. Seldom have so many eligible lads and lassies left our shores in as short a period. The class going is, as a whole, the class that we do not care to part with, and their settlement in Canada does not mean any lessening of competition in our grain markets. But what can we do? It is the law of nature that the mother sees her children go from her to establish homes of their own, and it is the law of nations that the Old Land should shed her population to people the virgin soils of new lands. A curious fact in the present Canadian emigration boom is the number of mechanics and skilled workmen to be found in the emigrant bands. One reason of this is the restriction of employment in some trades on account of the increasing adaptation of machinery. This week among the emigrants are several compositors, thrown out of labor on account of the growing use of the linotype.

This is the season when learned societies and experiment stations submit their annual round-up. Much literature of that kind comes our way, and were we to read it all little else would lie before us in the way of toil. Professor McFadyean is the leading veterinary authority on this side, and his annual review of the health bill is always interesting. His report on 1902 is as exhaustive as any of its predecessors and gives a deal of information. Speaking of foot-and-mouth disease abroad, the Professor remarks that any assurance that the United States is clear of this disease must be read in connection with the fact that it existed for three months in New England before it was reported. This is a fact not likely to be forgotten on this side. It will not conduce to the modification of the existing policy of this country on the importation of foreign stores. Professor McFadyean has a good deal to say about tuberculosis and Dr. Koch's recently expressed views on the subject. He has not been able to find evidence in support of Koch's theory, but it is universally admitted that it is hard to prove a negative. No one but a madman would deliberately dose himself with tubercle bacilli, yet short of this it does not appear possible to settle whether bovine tuberculosis is communicable to man. Two Aberdeen teachers, Messrs. MacLachlan Young and Hamilton, have been testing the converse. They have dosed calves with the sputum of consumptive patients, injected the said sputum under the skins of calves, and in quite a variety of ways aimed at the overthrow of Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis and human tuberculosis are not the same disease. What they have found is that the absence of the lesion in the intestine is quite consistent with its presence in the mesenteric glands. In other words, they have shown that the bacilli may pass through the intestine without making a home there, only to find quarters in the mesenteric. Koch's theory was that absence from the intestine was equivalent to proof of non-infectivity. The situation at present seems to be this: It is proved that human tuberculosis can be communicated to the bovine species, but it is less virulent and not so likely to prove fatal as bovine tuberculosis. The verdict on Koch's deliverance so far, from all sources, seems to be "not proven." In that case it is wise policy to assume the worst, and act accordingly.

For nearly ten years past there has been great activity in experiment work throughout Great Britain. Perhaps ten years is too long a period to assign to the universal advance, but in any case experiments have been carried out in an unusually vigorous fashion for several years, and in all parts of the country. Hitherto no attempt has been made to distinguish what is local in these experiments and what of more general ap-

plication. The past month has, however, witnessed a change in this particular. The Journal of the Board of Agriculture contains a digest of much value, and in the "Transactions," or annual volume, issued by the Highland and Agricultural Society, there is an admirable article on the subject from the pen of Dr. A. P. Aitken, the Society's chemist. The Doctor regards the absence of soil analysis as the great defect in these experiments. This absence renders them of little more than local value. The broad fact in manuring practice is the increased attention to potash as a necessary element in a complete manure. There are a few soils so rich in potash that an addition from without reduces rather than increases the crop. This, however, is an exceptional experience. Farmyard manure is the best of all manures, because it contains all three foods—nitrogen, phosphates and potash. When a substitute for farmyard manure must be looked for, it ought to contain the three substances in abundance and rightly-balanced proportions. Dr. Aitken recognizes the ability with which the proprietors of the Stassfurt mines are pushing their wares, but he thinks farmers should think well and know well the constituents of their soil before they go deeply into the potash business.

I think reference was made in a former letter to the success which had attended the Canadian Banner oat in the West of Scotland. Trials of oats are being made all round. Ireland is at it, and in the North of Scotland the Aberdeen College had also a turn at the business. Neither in Aberdeen nor in Ireland has the Banner done as well as in the West of Scotland. It requires good land, and where fodder is a prime necessity other oats which have been longer in the field have been more favored. All the same the Banner is a great oat, and it will increase in favor in Scotland in proportion as it is known. Nothing can beat an old Scots oat called Tam Finlay for fodder. Its straw is delicious, and on high poor land Tam Finlay holds the field. The new oats can beat the old in grain, and especially in ripening qualities, but when it comes to straw for fodder and oats for grinding, the old sorts can beat them. Some of the new and very vigorous sorts have been nicknamed "Ironclads."

#### THE CASTLE DOUGLAS SHOW.

The first of the general shows of stock was held at Castle Douglas a week ago. It was well worth seeing. Galloway cattle have seldom been seen to better advantage, and there was also a fine show of Ayrshires and Clydesdale horses. In the Galloway section the outstanding feature was the show of stirks of both sexes. There was quite a phenomenal display of quey stirks—the class numbering no less than 25 head. The leading and most successful exhibitor was Mr. David Brown, Stepford, Dumfries. His champion bull, Camp-Follower of Stepford, simply cannot be beaten. His quey stirk is the best finished Galloway of the age and set we have ever seen. Messrs. Biggar & Sons showed quite a number of good cows, and Major Wedderburn-Maxwell was strong in the same class of stock. Ayrshires were represented by an unusually fine display of cows and queys likely to be serviceable in dairies. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, has a black and white cow in milk, without question one of the best animals of her kind seen for many a day. The female championship, however, did not go to her, but to Messrs. A. & W. Kerr's "Senorita II." of Graitney, a promising three-year-old, which was getting the benefit of the doubt on account of her youth. It is expected that there will be a great show of Ayrshire cattle at Kilmarnock and Ayr during the next fortnight. The feature of the Clydesdale section at Castle Douglas was, as usual, the superiority and supremacy of the progeny of Baron's Pride 9122. Mr. Smith, Chester, showed a number of choice females after him. The champion stallion was the Messrs. Montgomery's two-year-old colt, Mertoun. He has grown into a great big horse, which is sure to attract the idea of a Canadian or an Australian buyer. An exceptionally heavy big horse, named The Mint 11213, is this week being shipped by Mr. James Picken, Toirs, Kirkcudbright, to Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont. This horse should please the new clamor for big Clydesdales.

"SCOTLAND YET."

#### Skim Milk for Pigs.

I wish to call the attention of dairy farmers to the high value of skim milk for furnishing building material for the growing pig. One hundred pounds of milk contain seven-eighths of a pound of bone material. Nature intended milk for the young calf; that is, the cow's milk is for the purpose of nourishing a calf; now, if you feed that to the pig, there is the material in that milk which is intended to build up the bone of the calf, and it will build up the bone of the pig. When we use corn we use a material that is weak and lacking in bone material; the exclusive feeding of corn gives us pigs that have weak bones. The supplementing of corn with skim milk gives us a combination food which is very strong in bone-building material, and the farmer should not forget that fact. You who complain of too fine



bone bear this in mind. When you come to the fattening process you don't need that bone-making material so much, and you don't get its value to yourself so much as with the younger pigs. Aim then to use skim milk for your growing pigs, but you must be careful not to use too much; from one to three pounds of skim milk with each pound of corn meal is about the right proportion. If you use eight or nine pounds of milk to each pound of corn meal, you don't get the top of the value from your skim milk.—[Prof. Henry, at Wisconsin Dairyman's Convention.]

#### Indian Head Steer Experiment.

As previously reported in the "Farmer's Advocate," an experiment was carried on at the Indian Head Experimental Farm during the past winter to determine whether a reasonable amount of exercise hindered or assisted in the formation of flesh with cattle that were being prepared for the block. On November 30th ten range steers, three and four years old, were purchased at the Tile Hills Indian Reserve, and on December 11th they were divided into two uniform lots, one of which was allowed a daily run in the barnyard, and the other kept in the stalls until April 1st, when the experiment was concluded.

A representative of this paper recently visited the Indian Head farm, and had the pleasure of inspecting these cattle, which at that time had not been disposed of. The five which were kept constantly in the stable weighed altogether 6,700 pounds when the test began, and at its conclusion, being a period of 110 days, 7,720 pounds, giving a total gain of 1,020 pounds, or an average of 1.85 pounds per steer each day. The other lot, that were allowed daily exercise, a photo of which appears in this issue, made a total gain of 1,112 lbs., or an average per day of about two lbs. for each steer. It will thus be seen that so far as this test is concerned the results are slightly in favor of allowing exercise. Inasmuch, however, as it is never wise to draw conclusions from the result of one small experiment, owing to various factors, such as the individuality of the animals, which come in to modify or influence the final returns in a test of this kind, we must look forward to a repetition of the work before any special value can be placed upon it.

As the amount of feed which these steers consumed was daily recorded, it is interesting to notice the cost of a pound of gain. All together, 21,315 pounds hay was consumed, which, at the moderate estimate of \$5.00 per ton would amount to \$53.25; and of the grain mixture of two-thirds barley and one-third small wheat, about 10,080 pounds, which at \$15.00 per ton, amounts to \$67.20, or a total for feed of \$120.45. Summing up, we find that 2,132 pounds gain cost \$120.45, or 100 pounds \$5.64. Considering that the steers when finished were worth at least one cent per pound more than when the feeding began, the total gain in value will be considerable, and although the prices upon which the feeds have been estimated may not correspond with some districts in the West, it would appear that steers from the range could be finished for the market at a profit by feeders in the grain-growing areas of this country. It is to be hoped that the Dominion authorities will lend assistance to a continuation of this work, until some more reliable data may be obtained.

#### Show-yard Swine.

No single branch of stock-breeding has undergone such remarkable changes within the past twenty or twenty-five years as the breeding of pigs. Strange are the vicissitudes of the showing; they have never been exemplified more strikingly than in the case of the exhibition of the humble member of the porcine family. At one time in the seventies nothing would please the average breeder and feeder of high-class pigs but that the animals capable of taking prizes should have the primary qualification of an excessive quantity of fat. Indeed, as on many other occasions, the fads of the show-ring very nearly worked the undoing of breeders. The type of pig that was most prominent at that time was the lardy pig, and had a few breeders not made a very strenuous stand against the prevailing practice at that time, it would have been difficult to forecast how far the fancies of the show-ring might have led pig-breeders astray.

It is doubtful if with all its defects the show-yard was ever more practical than it is to-day. There is a distinct tendency among breeders to observe points which the bacon-curer demands, and not to lose sight of them, and so long as this is the case there need be little fear that the influence of the show-yard will be other than helpful to breeders. It is undoubtedly of the utmost importance that pig-breeding of the pure-bred order should be most carefully fostered, but the fact should never be overlooked that pure-bred pigs are but a percentage, and a small percentage, of the total pig population of the country. It must be remembered, however, that the influence of pure breeding extends far beyond the confines

of the pure-bred herds themselves, that cross-breeding cannot exist on any well-defined basis without a pure-bred sire; in fact, it is pedigree stock-breeding which renders cross-breeding so profitable. There are numerous types of pigs in the country which cannot be classed as pure-bred, yet in certain districts they attain to a separate



EDNA AND SPORT.

A robust little country girl and her grandfather's English collie dog.

and uniform type, which might qualify them for the appellation of a breed.

It is eminently desirable that they should be preserved, for they have proved extremely valuable as rent-paying animals, and the fact that they have for many generations been bred in the district has acclimatized them and renders them doubly valuable to the farmers of that district. Half the value of pure breeding would be lost were every farmer a breeder of pure-bred stock, for one of the chief proofs of their value is the advantage they offer for cross-breeding. The best cross is generally regarded as a first cross between two pure breeds, but the large number of very useful sows of no particular breeding throughout the country are most profitably utilized when used to a pure-bred boar. The show-yard may create such little distinctions as rose-backs, the color, quality and appearance of the hair, and many other little niceties which will occur to breeders of the highest class of stock. But, in the main, provided the bacon-curer has his say, it can never work to the disadvantage of pig-breeding at large, and the farmer in particular.—[Farmer & Stockbreeder.]

#### Just What is Wanted.

Find enclosed \$1.00, for which you will kindly renew my subscription for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the ensuing year. It is the best farmer's journal that could come to any farmer's place, as every leaf of its reading is just what we want to know and learn, and the "Advocate" is a very suitable teacher.

D. A. HAMILL.



EXPERIMENTAL FARM STOCK, INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

## Horses.

### The Horse's Appeal.

To save my breath and glossy skin,  
Ride gently out and gently in;  
Spur not up hill, down hill forbear,  
Then on the level you need not spare;  
And when you get me in the stable  
Treat me as well as you are able.

### "Look Before You Leap."

None of the mares that are used for breeding purposes are perfect, nor are the stallions all that could be desired, and the breeding problem is not simply to increase the horse census, but to mate with the object of securing an animal that will approach a little nearer perfection than either of its parents. In this connection, type is the first broad consideration. All the talk that is being indulged in about type is not the effervescence of theory-laden brains, but has its origin and excuse for existence in the observation of such matings as are all too frequently practiced throughout the country, the drafty mare to a carriage stallion, or the big, rangy road mare to a "flashy weed," in order to get a little speed, being quite common practices. A disregard of the importance of type has worked us a lot of harm in breeding, and a proper appreciation of its importance is essential to improvement.

Of no less importance in breeding than type is soundness. Spavins, curbs, ringbones, blindness, etc., are not always directly transmitted to the offspring, but the tendencies to these weaknesses are as surely found in the colt of such affected parent as are any of the normal peculiarities. Soundness is of such significance in breeding that either stallion or mare that cannot be passed as absolutely sound had better not be bred at all. The possibility of getting a sound colt from such a parent is exceedingly problematical, and unsound horses are plentiful enough. A farmer not adept at detecting such deficiencies in stallions might do well to ask his veterinarian's advice before breeding.

The third consideration before finally mating is size or substance. In all classes the object is to attain the maximum size allowable in that class. Big draft, big carriage, big driving horses are all wanted, but size and substance should not be confused with excessive fatness. There is a difference between substance and fat in horses that requires the exercise of the hand and the "grey matter" to detect. There is a certain firmness and compactness about the flesh of a horse of good substance that appeals to the eye and the touch. Its exact character as compared with fat can well be appreciated by comparing the firm, elastic muscles of the neck with the fat on the rib of a highly-fed horse. A tendency to produce muscle is transmitted, and, consequently, should be highly valued. It is at once evident, therefore, that size and weight should not be determined altogether by the measure and the scales. Breeding is a great science when intelligently pursued, but indiscriminate matings are too full of the element of chance; therefore, study to know the forces that make for perfection in the horse and to avoid those that tend to deterioration.



### Mare at Foaling.

It is a somewhat popular opinion that it is unlucky to watch a mare during parturition, but we have no faith in luck, and think that there are many reasons why a mare should be closely watched. We often hear the remark, "Leave her alone; in nine cases out of ten everything goes all right." We will admit that in as great a percentage as this, extraneous interference is not necessary, but claim that for the sake of the tenth case it pays to watch all. Unless in cases where parturition takes place late in the season, the mare is in the stable, and we take it for granted she is provided with a roomy, comfortable box stall, which should be perfectly clean, well ventilated, and well bedded with clean litter. Some mares, especially highly bred, nervous animals, become excited if any person is present. In such cases the attendant should keep out of sight, but at the same time be able to observe the mare. The attendant should be a reliable man, and the more he understands about the phenomena about to take place the better. He should not interfere too soon, but when he decides that interference is necessary, that natural laws and forces are not able to complete the act, he should endeavor to ascertain what prevents delivery, and if his knowledge of obstetrics is such as to enable him to rectify the wrong, and thereby assist nature to complete the act, he should do so promptly, but if the complications are beyond his skill, he should at once send for expert assistance. In many cases the life of the dam or foetus, or both, is lost, when slight and skillful interference would have saved one or both. For instance: The mare may lie down so close to the wall that delivery is impossible, and while in this position the colt is very liable to perish. If an intelligent attendant be present, he will change the position of the mare, by shifting her, or forcing her to rise and seek a safer position. In many cases delivery takes place quickly, and the foetal membranes are expelled intact, in which case the foetus will quickly suffocate if they be not ruptured. Instinct teaches the dam to rupture them with her teeth, but we notice, in most cases, the mare will lie still for a few minutes after delivery, and in the meantime the young animal perishes, while if an attendant be present he can cut the membranes with his knife and expose the foetus. In such cases, and often when the membranes are ruptured, the navel cord is not severed, and here again the services of the attendant are required. The cord should be tied with a strong, soft cord, about an inch below the abdomen, and cut off about an inch below that. As stated in previous articles, it is good practice to dress the parts with a good antiseptic, as corrosive sublimate, 1 part, to 500 parts of water; or carbolic acid, 1 to 20, as soon as possible, and frequently afterwards, until the parts heal, in order to prevent navel or joint ill, which is due to the entrance of a microbe through the umbilical opening. Then, again, there may be some maternal obstruction to parturition, or a malpresentation of the foetus, which the attendant may remove or rectify, or in case it is beyond his skill he may secure skilled assistance in time to save the life of dam and foetus. The mare may be vicious with the foal, and if no person be present may destroy it, while the interference of the attendant will prevent this, and probably be the means of reconciling the dam and causing the performance of her natural maternal duties. These with other reasons we consider sufficient to induce breeders to keep careful watch over their mares during parturition.

#### ATTENTION TO DAM AND OFFSPRING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING PARTURITION.

When parturition takes place in a normal manner, and both dam and foetus are strong, no especial care is demanded except to keep comfortable, exclude from drafts and give the mare a warm drink and soft food for a few days. It is good practice to remove the contents of the rectum (the faeces contained in the intestines of the colt at birth are of a tarry nature, black, and exist in lumps; this is called the meconium), with the oiled finger, and inject a little raw linseed oil or soapy water. This should be done occasionally until the meconium is all passed, which can be told by the faeces becoming yellow. The meconium often exists in such large lumps that the colt cannot expel it, and the administration of purgatives is very dangerous, and has little or no action on the contents of the posterior intestines. Many colts are lost by what is usually called constipation, which is simply retention of the meconium, and loss from this cause can be avoided by the above treatment. If the colt be weak when born the attendant should remove all mucus from eyes and mouth, see that all ex-

ternal openings are pervious, rub well with cloths or wisps of straw, unless the dam is attentive and licks it freely; he should help it to its feet, and assist it to stand and take nourishment. This should be done at least every hour, until it is able to rise and help itself. If the mare be vicious and will not own the colt, sprinkling a little salt or meal over the colt will sometimes cause her to attend to it. Sprinkling or spraying the colt with brandy, and rubbing some of the same on the muzzle and head of the dam has often given good results. In other cases the application of a twitch to the mother during the time the foal is taking nourishment for a few times will succeed. In cases where all plans fail, or where the dam dies or has no milk, the colt must be reared by hand. For this purpose cow's milk is usually used; the milk from a freshly-calved cow is preferable when it can be had. Pure cow's milk should not be given, it should be diluted with water, in the proportions of two parts milk to one part water, and given at the normal temperature of milk, about 100 degrees; a little brown sugar should be added, say a dessertspoonful for each meal. This should be given in small quantities, say one-third of a pint every hour for a day or two, gradually increasing the quantity and the intervals, until three or four meals daily will suffice. As soon as the colt will eat it should be given a little finely-chopped oats, but care must be taken from the first to not allow too much. If diarrhoea be threatened, the quantity should be reduced, and the amount of sugar also reduced. It requires careful observation to raise a colt this way, as each individual requires to be fed according to its peculiarities,

a careful examination shows that they are due to the degree of prepotency possessed by the male parents, or their power to impress their offspring with their own characteristics, and when properly directed is the greatest force making for improvement. This power is secured by breeding with the object of concentrating the blood, and might be just as great in an inferior animal as in a perfect specimen. In the pure breeds this breeding to long concentrated blood lines has been accompanied by careful selection with regard to form, so that when a pure-blooded stallion is mated with a mare of nondescript breeding, the offspring usually bears a close resemblance to the sire in shape, and to a certain degree in other and minor points.

As the work of grading up goes on, the forces that go to determine the characteristics of the offspring become more numerous and complicated. Different sires are used, each possessing characteristics which he impresses upon his get. The success or failure of a breeder will be determined by the manner in which he blends all these forces. At first he knows that if the sire is a reasonably good stock-getter, and the mare of mixed breeding, but of a similar type to the sire, the prepotency of the latter will insure a fairly good colt or filly. When this filly is bred to another horse it must be remembered that she is one-half pure and can be expected to have considerable influence upon the offspring, and especially so if she is bred to a sire that is not remarkably impressive or prepotent. And so on up through the line of improvement, each mating introduces new forces which must be carefully directed. At the fifth top cross the blood of the mare is supposed to

be thirty-one thirty-seconds pure, or practically pure. To control and direct the latent forces in animals, where the power to impress the offspring is equally balanced between sire and dam, requires all the intelligence that the breeder can bring to bear upon the subject, and if occasionally disappointing results are obtained, they should in no way be a discouragement. Experience and observation will beget an ability to avoid these, and success eventually comes to those who persistently follow a rational course, and a great satisfaction is secured when, after careful breeding and selecting with a certain type in view, the stock begins to come true to that type with a considerable uniformity and regularity.



DUNRAGIT, VOL. 25, C. S. B.  
Clydesdale stallion. Foaled June 23, 1900. Weight, 1,800 pounds.  
IMPORTED AND OWNED BY T. J. BERRY, HENSALL, ONT.

but the above plan has proved successful with the modifications indicated by the manner in which the young animal thrives. Of course any specific disease occurring in either the dam or offspring after parturition requires specific treatment.

"WHIP."

### Difficulties in Grading Up.

The result of the first mating of a mare of common stock with a stallion of some pure breed almost invariably gives good results, if there is reasonable intelligence exercised in mating, with regard to size and type. Not so often is the breeding of the mares, the result of the first mating, so satisfactory, and the matings in the third and fourth generations are too frequently disappointing, the offspring of these often being inferior to the first cross. This is one of the features of pure-bred stock breeding that bothers the young breeder or the beginner. It should not be discouraging, however, as it indicates the necessity of intelligent and careful mating, and gives a breeder a chance to show his individual ability in anticipating the results of certain matings, and also indicates that the breeding of stock is not governed by cast-iron rules. Mr. Warfield in his book, "Cattle Breeding," illustrates this point. When he was quite a boy he took a heifer, the result of a cross of a pure Shorthorn bull and an old brindle cow, and won with her against pure-blooded animals at many of the best shows. These apparent inconsistencies or peculiarities are liable to bring pure-bred stock into disrepute, but

### A Tax on the Sale of Horses.

Brandon council recently passed a by-law imposing a tax of \$5.00 per head on all horses brought into the city for sale up to the number of twenty, and \$3.00 per head over that number. It is said this action will restrict dealing in horseflesh to a great extent, and in no way add to the improvement of the market in that town.

### Fair Dates.

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

Winnipeg, Man.	July 20 to 25
Edmonton, Alta.	June 30 to July 2
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	July 3
Calgary, Alta.	July 7 to 10
Yorkton, Assa.	July 14 and 15
Brandon, Man.	July 28 to 31
Moosomin, Assa.	August 4
Melita, Man.	August 5 and 6
Central Assn., Fort Qu'Appelle.	August 5 and 6
Wolsley, Assa.	August 7
Regina, Assa.	August 11 and 12
Broadview, Assa.	August 13
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	August 13 and 14
Wapella, Assa.	August 14
Lacombe, Alta.	August 20



## Farm.

### Rotation of Crops.

In a recent letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," J. J. Ring, Crystal City, says: "I have been advocating a rotation of crops with grasses for years. Seed the land with the variety of grass best suited to the soil and conditions; let it remain in grass for two or three years, cutting one or two crops of hay, but being sure to pasture one year before breaking up again. Wheat, oats, barley and grass is a good rotation, assuming that the farm is well supplied with live stock and every particle of manure is used." He had found best results from manure by putting it on grass lands direct from the stables. As for summer-fallowing, he did not believe it was necessary in his locality.

### Prices of Grain and Flour.

In an essay on the relation between the prices of bread-grain and those of flour in Russia and Germany, it has been shown by a reference to statistical data that in abundant crop years the price of flour falls relatively more than that of grain. The reason assigned for this fact is, that a surplus of flour is always more difficult to dispose of than a surplus of grain, the latter being not only more easily stored but more readily transported to any part of the world. On the other hand, it is said, on the same authority, that when the grain crops are scanty the price of flour rises more than that of grain. It would seem that, as grain is potential flour, any material disproportion between the price of flour and that of grain would cause a prompt conversion of grain into flour. In some cases, however, the inducement to such conversion might be nullified by the expectation of a further rise in the price of grain later in the crop year, coupled with the fact that in the interim grain can be more advantageously stored than flour.

### Poisoning Gophers.

"The amount of damage done by gophers," says Prof. Ladd, North Dakota, in a bulletin recently issued, "is very great." Their damage is of a two-fold character, in that they not only destroy the growing grain, but throw up little mounds of dirt in the fields to interfere with cutting. They also tramp down and destroy each season a large amount of grain.

The early spring is the breeding season, and gophers are very prolific, sometimes producing as many as ten or eleven young in a single litter; therefore, the destruction of one female gopher at this season means as much as many killed later in the season.

Many complaints are made that strychnine does not seem to destroy many of the gophers in some instances where it has been employed. There may be two reasons for this. The strychnine is not soluble to any great extent, even in hot water, and gophers eat but little food at one time. To successfully destroy these pests, the poison should be present in the food in considerable quantity, and the strychnine should be soluble and in a form or mass acceptable to the animal to be poisoned.

Strychnine is readily soluble in hot acidulated (acid or sour) water, and we recommend the following method for preparation: Bring one quart of vinegar to boiling, add one ounce of strychnine, stir with a stick until fully dissolved, and then add six quarts of hot water. Pour this on twenty pounds of wheat or corn, and allow to stand for about eighteen hours, or until the solution is entirely absorbed, but the mass must be frequently stirred vigorously, so that it will become uniformly saturated with the poison. The grain should now be spread out to dry, where it can not be reached by animals or children, for you have a highly poisonous grain.

Now dissolve six pounds of sugar in six quarts of water, and boil until one gallon remains and then allow to cool. When cold, add one tablespoonful of anis oil (can be had at any drug store). You now have a thick syrup, which should be poured over the nearly dry poisoned grain, and the whole stirred so as to cover each grain with a layer of syrup. Allow the grain to thoroughly dry, stirring so as to prevent its sticking in a mass. The odor of anis oil is very attractive to the gopher, and each kernel should contain enough poison to destroy one gopher. This sugar-coated grain can be used at any time, but great care should be taken to prevent any possible poisoning of birds or animals. A little of this grain buried near each gopher burrow will be pretty sure to attract and destroy its victim.

### Growing Corn.

Although the growing of corn for fodder has not yet become a prominent feature of farming in this country, the success which has lately been attained in a few cases would seem to indicate that some day, perhaps in the not very distant future, large cornfields in Manitoba may be quite common. Now is the season when the provident dairyman or stockman who desires to have a good store of palatable roughage for his cattle next winter should be giving the cornfield some attention. Mr. D. Munroe, Winnipeg, who cut no less than thirty tons per acre from a large area last year, believes in sowing May 12th to 15th, if the weather has become moderately warm, but much later in some districts may be desirable. The most desirable soil is a loam which has been well manured and plowed last fall. Heavy crops, however, have been reaped from new breaking. Good cultivation should be given this spring, as the warmer the soil can be made for sowing the better.

In the south and east, where corn is grown quite extensively for silage, various devices have been invented and used for planting, but for our Western conditions there is nothing to equal the grain drill, closing up a number of the spouts and sowing in rows from three to four feet apart. The quantity of seed to be sown will vary according to the preparation which the land has received, but a half-bushel is the usual amount, some favoring even a little more.

Among the varieties, Salzer's All Gold, Champion White Pearl and North Dakota Yellow stand at the head of the list at Brandon Experimental Farm. Mr. Munroe favors the Longfellow, as it gives a heavier yield than other varieties on his farm, and when planted in good time ripens suffi-

others combined, consequently it is more profitable for her to purchase certain classes of food than to grow them. But in British Columbia it is quite the reverse, and if the latter had the same population as the British Isles, and imported agricultural products for them as now, it would take \$1,600,000,000 annually to pay the bill. These facts are worthy of the most serious consideration, not only by political economists, but more especially by every man who has the interest of the Province at heart and is also desirous of improving his own material welfare. Consumers have more to gain than the producers, and, therefore, the sooner they awake from their lethargy and take an interest in such matters the better.

That it is the duty of the Government of every country, if established, as said to be, for the good of the people, to ordain the cultivation of the earth for the employment, maintenance and education of the people, will be allowed by every person capable of reason and reflection; and, also, that every land owner, by the very act of taking possession, imposes on himself the burden that is inseparably attached to the land, removes it from the Government, and becomes the cultivator in its stead; and, further, that if the utmost benefits are not derived from the cultivation of the earth by the best known means of the present time, it is the duty of every Government to ascertain the fact, search the cause, and to apply the remedy.

I. G. V. FIELD JOHNSON.

### Alfalfa Clover.

The measure of success which has attended the introduction of alfalfa clover into certain sections of Manitoba and the Territories would appear to



PRODUCTS OF THE WEST.

Grasses, clovers and grains grown in Western Canada, and exhibited by the Immigration Department in Great Britain.

ciently early. However, the conditions in this country are such that each locality must to a great extent determine for itself what is best suited to its needs.

After sowing, the harrow should be used quite freely to destroy weeds as they spring up, and keep the surface loose for the conservation of moisture. Even after the corn is up, and until it is three or four inches high, the harrow may be safely used. Later, intertillage should be vigilantly carried on by means of the horse hoe.

### British Columbia's Need.

During the past seven years I have many a time arraigned the Government of British Columbia for neglecting the agricultural development of that Province. By Government, I mean the one that happened to be in power at the time, as the changes have been so frequent during that period as to emulate the elusive thimble and pea—now you see it, and now you don't.

Facts are said to be stubborn things, and as the last census gave us a population of 175,000, it is only fair to infer that 150,000 of these must be consumers of agricultural products, and taking \$6,000,000 as being the amount at which the importation of such products are valued, it is easy to see that each one is sending away to foreign countries the sum of \$40 for food, all of which should and could easily be raised in the Province. Great Britain is the largest importer of food stuffs in the world, but she is also the largest exporter of manufactured articles, and has probably more money invested in foreign countries than all

justify its more extended trial over a greater area. At Brandon Exp. Farm, Supt. Bedford has been able to carry it over and produce one ton, 820 pounds hay at the third cutting.

On the Indian Head Experimental Farm, a half-acre was recently examined by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, in company with Supt. Angus Mackay, and found to be all that could be desired. Although the growth had not really begun elsewhere, every root of the clover showed unmistakable signs of life. This plot was not protected in any extraordinary way, and no more snow had apparently lain upon it than upon the grass land of the farm. Mr. Mackay has considerable hope that this hardy clover may prove a useful addition to the fodder plants of the West.

Although similar success may not be met with by all who give this valuable leguminous plant a trial, we believe a small plot devoted to a test of its ability to withstand the winter may be wisely set apart on hundreds of farms in both Manitoba and the Territories.

It does best on loamy, well drained land, where the subsoil is not so hard as to hinder the penetration of its roots. No nurse crop is necessary; in fact, it is undesirable, and although considerable growth will be made under ordinary circumstances the first year, no cutting should be done, the top being necessary to hold the snow as a protection from the withering winds of winter. From fifteen to twenty pounds seed should be sown to an acre. If you have still a small plot unseeded, and can secure the seed, give it a trial.



**Farming in Alberta.**

[Paper read by Geo. Price, at farmers' meeting, Olds, Alta.]

It may be expected that I should speak of agriculture and agricultural societies, of the fertile soil of Alberta, its adaptability for diversified farming, its rich and nutritious natural grasses, and its comparatively mild winters and cool summers, which make it a paradise for the dairyman and rancher. But of these things many of you can claim a much wider and longer experience than I. My opinion, however, is that for stock-raising and dairying, it would be difficult to find a district anywhere on the North American continent where all the conditions are as favorable as we have them here. The past three years have been wet and there has been an abundance of wild hay. What may be raised in the way of tame grasses and forage crops, we hardly yet know; but, with seasons of ordinary moisture, there can be no doubt of the success of such crops.

But when we come to grain raising I know there is, with many of us, some misgivings. We do not feel the same certainty of success in this line as in that of dairying and stock-raising. The last three years have been too wet for grain, and crops have not come up to our expectations, and it is not at all an unusual thing to hear it said that the country is no good for grain raising. Now, with all due respect to authority, grey hairs, age, prediction and prophecy, it may be well to recall to mind that the very same things have been said of more than one new country. In fact, it would be difficult to name a country that in its early history did not disappoint many a pioneer. Our country is yet in its infancy. It is too early to declare grain-raising a failure. The pioneers of every new country have had to do a great deal of experimenting before they have found out what crops best succeeded, and how to raise them.

Again, in the development of nearly every new country, the various industries follow each other in a pretty well defined order. The first to break the solitude of the prairie is the stockman. He needs range upon which his stock can feed unmolested. Then comes the man with the proverbial hoe; the man that transforms the prairie into fields of golden grain, and after him the merchant and manufacturer.

But too often the man with the hoe brings with him notions of farming that he has acquired in the country from which he came, and that are not workable in the new country, and with the first failure he blames the country. There is hardly a new country that has not been a disappointment to many an early pioneer on this account. Of the early settlers of parts of Kansas and Nebraska, how many were forced to return, with nothing left but a prairie schooner and an old tune they printed on their wagon covers? "Good-bye Kansas and Nebraska, we bid you both adieu; we may travel some day to —, but never back to you." I saw the same thing occur in the first settlement of the Dakotas, and yet the very same land that was abandoned a few years ago as being worthless, is now as eagerly bought up, and is being put under cultivation. What we may do here in the line of raising grain we cannot yet tell; but there are some things we can safely foretell. We know that climatic changes follow the settlement of a country. With thousands of farmers breaking up the soil and exposing it to the warm rays of the sun; driving out cold, wet marshes; opening up roads; the climate is most sure to become warmer and crops mature earlier.

For many years to come, agriculture will undoubtedly be the main industry of Alberta, and in view of the large areas of land that are fast coming into the market, both in this and other countries, it behooves our farmers and all those interested in the prosperity of the agriculturist to see that we are abreast of the times. The day of farming with the hoe, sickle and flail has passed away—let us hope never to return again. They were tools cheap enough, but their use would be very costly now alongside of the latest improved farm machinery. But with the introduction of expensive machinery, necessitating as it does larger capital to operate the farm, the chances of success for the small farmer are becoming gradually narrowed. Fortunately, however, for him, and, perhaps, for humanity, those combinations of large capital under a single management, which have now become quite common in many other industries, are not found to be practicable in farming. There is a limit to the area of a farm which can be successfully handled, and that limit seems to be very much below the size of some of the bonanza farms of the Northwest.

There can be no mistaking, however, that the tendency of the times is to crush out the small producer and give advantage to the large producer in agriculture, just as we see the same tendency in other industries, and for very much of this we are indebted to the wonderful inventiveness of the past century. During the nineteenth century humanity made greater material progress than for ten centuries before. In the application of labor-

saving machinery to the production of wealth it caps and crowns, not only the ten centuries before, but all the centuries that we know anything of. The farmer of a century ago cultivated his land, harvested his crops and threshed his grain with tools but little better than those used by the men who farmed when Rome was mistress of the world.

The farmer is often spoken of as the brawn and bulwark of a nation, because his industry is one of producing directly from the soil. He produces the raw material that feeds the world. Labor-saving machinery has enabled him to largely increase the product of the farm; but there are also other agencies worthy of mention which have come to his aid, and not least of these are our agricultural schools and societies. Their work is educational, and one has only to read the bulletins issued from these institutions to appreciate the value of the work they are doing. The farmer is thus saved a great deal of experimenting, with the assurance that the experiments conducted in these schools are under the superintendence of specially trained men. Referring once more to the nineteenth century, it seems to me that its greatest watchword was production; in all branches of industry the power of labor to produce wealth increased many times. On the threshold of the twentieth century there are signs of another watchword, and that word is co-operation, or, more properly, distribution. There are many farmers who feel that of the great gains that are the result of the improved methods of production, they have not shared as they should. With all the increased power to produce wealth, is the farmer of to-day much better off than was his ancestor of a century ago? Of the increased production, is he able to keep more to himself? Important as it is that his fields should be well tilled and his stock of the best, is it not equally important that in the numerous exchange he must make with other producers, that he get good value for his money. But to discuss the question of distribution at this meeting would be, perhaps, what the lawyers would call irrelevant, immaterial, and not at all pertaining to the case.

**Growing Flax.**

An interesting and valuable bulletin on flax and its cultivation has been prepared by Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., and T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector. The principal features of this treatise of value to new settlers at this season are herewith presented.

Experience has shown that any soil capable of producing a good crop of grain is equally good for flax, but a warm, dry situation is most favorable whatever the nature of the soil. The general experience is that it does better on new breaking than any other crop, and that when well put in, a return of from 10 to 20 bushels per acre may be expected.

In preparing the land some break about two inches deep, then cut the sod fine with a disk harrow and sow, rolling immediately after to smooth the ground for harvesting. Others prefer to break three or four inches deep, and some farmers roll immediately after plowing, and then sow with a sharp shoe drill. Flax, however, will respond to a good seed-bed. Instead of using the roller after plowing, use the disk harrow, setting it to cut a little earth, but not enough to tear up the sod. Follow with a short-toothed harrow; then sow with a shoe or disk drill, leaving the land smooth for the binder. New settlers who do not possess a roller may make what is called a "panker" or "float," by taking two twelve-foot planks 10 or 12 inches wide. Lap one four or five inches over the other, spike them together and attach irons near the ends to draw by.

In selecting the seed it is very important to avoid weed seeds. Experience goes to show that the best time to sow is from the 15th of May to the 10th of June, the most favorable time being the last week in May. It is important that the early breaking be worked down as soon as possible after plowing, so that it will not dry out, and some growers lay great stress on sowing as quickly as possible after the land is plowed.

The usual amount of seed sown is two to three pecks (28 to 42 pounds) per acre, but on fresh breaking, or when sowing late, some successful growers sow a bushel, placing the seed from one to two inches deep.

A copy of this bulletin may be had by applying to Secretaries of Farmers' Institutes, or to the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

**Gasoline Engines.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate."

Sir.—Mr. Renton says I take exception to a recent letter signed by him, in which he objects to certain parts of that letter. I do not decidedly disagree with his last letter, but I do object to April 6th. He refers to gas, but I have had no general, with which he probably has had some experience than myself. One of the main parts of his argument is applicable to the portable

line engines at their present stage of perfection. It must be remembered that the portable gasoline engine is still in its infancy, and like many other classes of machinery it has not yet reached perfection.

That the dealer with whom Mr. Renton conferred handles an engine the horse-power of which is over-rated, is not proof that every or any other engine is so rated. He also claims that he could buy an engine from the manufacturer for half the money he paid the dealer. Did he count the duty, freight and inconvenience of waiting, probably several months, for the engine after it is ordered? Or is he aware that his cash must accompany the order before he has even a chance to examine the engine? I think not. Manufacturers are not in the habit of shipping goods to parties with whom they have had no business dealings, without first having "gilt edge" security. It matters not how well a man's financial standing may be locally established; the manufacturer knows nothing of this, and will not run risks. If Mr. Renton has such low prices from the manufacturer, it would no doubt interest many to read the letters giving quotations, and I for one would be very much pleased to see these letters published. We then would be able to get down to actual figures, and, in addition to this, farmers would have the addresses of these firms, and their prices would be proved beyond a doubt over their own signatures. Awaiting conclusive proof of these low prices.

CLARENCE VERMILYEA.

**A Critical Operation.**

It may seem a little premature to begin cultivating mangolds or other roots as soon as the seed is sown, but that is practically what needs to be done to insure the best crops. What is required is a fining of the soil just a few days after the seed is sown. The common practice is to leave the roots until they need thinning or weeding. By this time, as everyone knows, on most soils there is a slight crust over the land caused by the evaporation of moisture from the surface. This crust has two retarding effects upon young root crops. In its early stage, and just a few days after the seed is sown, it prevents many of the young plants from breaking through to the surface, and it all the time facilitates the escape of moisture from the land. The first step to be taken to destroy this crust is to roll the drills about five days after the seed is sown if there is good growing weather. A few days later, and just as the plants can be seen, it is a good plan to run a hand cultivator along beside the rows. Then as soon as the plants are large enough, the horse cultivator should be started. The most critical operation, however, and the one that counts for much at a time when the plants need encouragement, is the stirring with the hand cultivator or hoe.

**Michigan Beet Sugar.**

Michigan, last year, according to Alfred H. White, instructor in chemical technology at the University of Michigan, produced about three-fourths of the sugar it consumed. If the coming season is a favorable one, there will be sugar for export after satisfying the home demands. Michigan now ranks as the second State in the Union in the production of beet sugar; it producing almost 30 per cent. of the total amount manufactured. California stands first, producing about 36 per cent. of the total. However, if the coming season in this State is favorable for sugar beets, California will lose its supremacy.

The sugar industry in the State, which is only five years old, has made wonderful growth. In the fall of 1898 there was only one factory in operation; now there are sixteen. The total output for the season of 1898-99 was less than 6,000,000 pounds, while that for the season of 1902-03 is estimated at 100,000,000 pounds. Its value is given at \$1,500,000.

The following table shows the growth by years of this industry:

Year.	Factories in operation.	Production in pounds.
1898-99	1	5,271,000
1899-00	8	32,737,098
1900-01	10	64,616,358
1901-02	13	104,590,080
1902-03	16	100,000,000

**Free Beet Seed.**

The Wisconsin Board of Trade have received from Capt. B. Round, Bay City, Mich., fifty pounds specially selected sugar beet seed. It has been arranged to make a test carried on at the Brandon and Indian Head Experiment Stations. The balance of the seed has been given to farmers, on order of their application, and is intended to make returns as to progress of growth, yield, etc.



## Dairying.

### Creameries in the Territories.

The men who will have charge of the different creameries operated in the eastern portion of the Territories are as follows:

- Churchbridge—J. W. Smith.
- Qu'Appelle—S. A. Gibson.
- Grenfell—C. W. McDougal.
- Regina—Hermon Hunter.
- Moose Jaw—J. E. Hopkins.
- Moosomin—J. R. Flon.
- Prince Albert—J. B. Doan.
- Saltcoats—G. A. Smith.
- Whitewood—H. W. Horrocks.

Some of them have opened for work, and the others will follow shortly. Qu'Appelle has been in operation all winter, and has turned out considerable butter.

### Milk for Cheesemaking.

The first necessity in the making of good cheese is pure rich milk and a carefully-kept dairy that is free from dust and bad smells. If milk once becomes inoculated with dirt it is a matter of chance as to what the character of the product will be. The injurious effect of germs is not always apparent in the making-room, but the trouble is too often found in the form of faulty flavor in the ripe cheese.

**Cleanliness.**—In no feature of dairy work is attention to cleanliness more imperative than in the vessels employed for keeping the milk. Much of the trouble frequently arising through milk not keeping is traceable to lack of attention to cleanliness in the vessels into which the milk is drawn from the cow or in which it is subsequently kept in the dairy. All utensils employed in connection with the dairy should not only be kept scrupulously clean by carefully washing them twice through warm water, but they should also be regularly subjected to thorough scaldings with boiling water, so as to ensure a complete destruction of any germs which may have gained access to them. All milk vessels, whether tin or wood, should be well washed after using. They should then be thoroughly scalded with boiling water, and afterwards left as long as possible in the open air and sunshine while drying. It is a well-established fact that there is no better method of destroying germ life than that of exposing it to plenty of sunshine and fresh air.

**Milking.**—All experienced dairymen know the importance of care as regards cleanliness in milking their cows. Many of the faults found in milk products are directly or indirectly traced to want of attention in this department. The udder of each cow should be rubbed with a damp cloth and the teats carefully washed before commencing to milk. The milker should be clean in person, and the hands should be washed after milking each cow. It is essential that milking should be performed with the utmost regularity as to time, night and morning. It is also advisable, wherever possible, to have the same cows milked by the same milkers from day to day. Cows gradually get to know their milkers, and though some cows are of such a disposition as to readily yield up their milk to anyone, it is generally admitted that others are of such a nervous temperament that if operated on by a strange person they will not milk so freely as if handled by one to whom they are accustomed.

**Colostrum or Green Milk.**—The milk first secreted by the cow after calving is quite distinct in composition and physical properties from that produced after the secretion has become well established. This milk is called colostrum, and is considered unfit for consumption or manufacture. Such milk is not only poor in cheese-making solids, but when used in any quantity the market value of the product is much reduced. Milk should not be used before the sixth or eighth day after calving. The change is a gradual one, and is more or less dependent on the physical condition of the animal.—[R. J. Drummond, of the Scottish Dairy Institute, Kilgarnock, in Scottish Farmer.]

### Estimates for Silos.

Estimated size of silo needed, and number of acres required for a given number of cows, for a feeding season of 180 days:

No. Cows.	Estimated Consumption of Silage.		Size of Silo Needed. Diam. Ht.	Average Acres Corn Needed.
	Tons.			
6	20		9 x 20 10 x 16	1 to 2
9	30		10 x 22 11 x 20	2 to 3
13	45		10 x 29 11 x 25 12 x 22 13 x 20	3 to 4
21	74		11 x 37 12 x 32 13 x 29 15 x 24 16 x 22	5 to 6
25	90		12 x 38 13 x 33 14 x 30 15 x 27 16 x 25	6 to 7
30	108		13 x 38 14 x 34 15 x 30 16 x 28 17 x 26	8 to 9
35	126		15 x 35 16 x 31 17 x 29	9 to 10
40	144		16 x 35 17 x 31 18 x 29	10 to 11
45	162		18 x 32 19 x 29	11 to 12
50	180		17 x 38 18 x 34	12 to 13

—The Farmer.

### Salting Butter.

What is the best way to salt butter? If with brine, what strength should it be? How long should butter be left in the brine? We like it salty.

Sidney, B. C.

E. L. D.

Ans.—The best buttermakers have now abandoned the brine system of preserving butter. The plan followed in first-class butter factories and in the home dairy department of our dairy schools is to drain off all superfluous milk as soon as granules of butter have been formed the size of wheat grains, then wash once with cold water. The butter is then removed from the churn and again washed, after which it is weighed, and from three-quarters to one ounce of dairy salt is added for every pound of butter. When this has been well worked in no fears may be entertained as to the keeping quality of the butter under ordinary favorable conditions. Where a salty butter is desired, the quantity of salt mentioned may be increased slightly.

Butter is the least exhaustive of the products of the farm. It removes none of the elements of fertility from the land. It is from twelve to fifteen per cent. water, and the rest is a combination of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the most plentiful of elements. Butter-fat is a by-product in the conversion of fodder into manure, and as long as that by-product can be sold the revenue of the farm and its fertility will be maintained.

### Handling Farm Butter.

When one considers the manner in which a very large portion of butter is handled on the farms to-day, it is not surprising that the market price of farm butter is as low as it is. There is no reason why butter made on the farm should not be of as good flavor as the creamery article. Of course it could not be expected to be of as good keeping quality as creamery butter properly manufactured from pasteurized cream, but if the farm dairy butter is well made and kept at a low temperature, it should reach the consumer in a good condition, and command a higher price than it now does.

As flavor is the most important quality in butter, it is in this direction that we should seek to improve our product. When the flavor is not of the best, it is usually caused from the improper care of the cream; but if the flavor of the cream be good or bad, as the case may be, the handling the butter receives after it is gathered does not by any means improve its flavor.

Now, how is farm butter usually handled? We find that it is still very often gathered into large lumps, lifted into a butter bowl containing cold water, and then manipulated with a ladle to remove the buttermilk. After this the salt is worked in with the same utensil, and the butter is put aside until the next day, when it is reworked. When the butter is gathered in large lumps, even if an attempt is made at washing it, it cannot be properly done, and the grain is broken to a greater or less extent; consequently, we see the importance of having it in a granular form; there is less buttermilk imprisoned in the butter, and the washing can be thoroughly and easily done without spoiling the grain.

The second working is necessary when the salt is added as described above; but the butter should not be allowed to remain in the butter bowl for such a length of time, for the bowl will certainly become rancid, especially so if usually washed in lukewarm dishwater, and the butter necessarily becomes of the same flavor as a result of the close contact for so long a time.

The handling of the butter is so much easier and the results more satisfactory if the buttermilk is drawn off when the butter is in grains the size of wheat, using a strainer to catch any particles of butter; and in washing it, to pour in plenty of water, revolving swiftly ten or twelve times to prevent massing. After draining well, the butter should be salted; this can be done to best advantage in the churn. Sprinkle over one-half t'c salt, turn the butter over by tilting the churn, add the remainder of the salt, and revolve the churn a few times so as to thoroughly mingle the salt and grains of butter. It can then be allowed to stand for fifteen or twenty minutes, after which the churn should be slowly revolved until the butter is gathered into lumps the size of beads. It can then be taken out, and immediately worked if desired; but it is best to allow it to stand three or four hours, so as to give the salt plenty of time to dissolve, especially if a coarse-grained salt has been used.

When treated in this way the butter requires very little working to thoroughly distribute the salt, thereby removing the danger of mottles and streaks, which are caused by the salt not being evenly blended with the butter. The working should be done by pressure only; too often this operation is simply a sliding motion, which breaks down the grain and gives it a greasy appearance.

Butter which is to be held for even a day before being sent to the consumer, should be held at a very low temperature, below freezing if possible.

YUCCA.

### Domestics Coming.

The latest reports on immigration are to the effect that a Mrs. Sanford is in the British Isles collecting a party of young women who will do domestic service in the homes of Western Canada. Should they prove their usefulness, more permanent positions may be forthcoming in the homes of young bachelor farmers of the Great West.



MORDEN, MAN. — A SECTION OF THE TOWN AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH.



### Spring Conditions.

Cheese this spring holds a unique position in the markets of Canada and Great Britain. The proceeds from the sale of the 1902 product aggregated twenty-one million dollars. In boxes the increase over 1901 was 197,000. The market for this year opened earlier, and the prospects are brighter than ever before. The reason for this is the demand in the Old Country. For some reason or other, there seems to be a shortage there, due most probably to a falling off in Australia and New Zealand shipments, and in a small way to the inclination of other dairy countries to manufacture butter. Judging from present indications the demand for cheese will not abate during this season, and the fortunes of those in the business may be said to be at flood-tide.

Canadian butter is not in so enviable a position. While efforts have not been lacking to put the trade on a firm basis by improving the quality and the shipping facilities, the demand in foreign markets is still small. The following communication from one of the British importing firms to the Canadian Government illustrates the position our butter holds in that market:

"Insist on having all the rooms in every creamery thoroughly lime-washed every spring, and also to improve the railway transit by lowering the temperature on the cars to the seaport, especially those from Western Ontario. The butter should be three days in cold storage at the port of shipment before being put on the vessel. The shipping companies should reject all butter above 40° Fahr. when presented for shipment, and the ship's chambers in which it is carried should never exceed 20° Fahr. The universal experience is towards zero. The boxes ought to be made of thicker wood, say three-quarter inch, and made as strong as Australian and New Zealand. The wood should be well kiln-dried before used, and the box waxed inside as at present. The vegetable parchment should be genuine, not imitation stuff as the large bulk of it was last season. In New Zealand experience is showing that not only the best parchment should be used, but it is an improvement to use it double. In the matter of moisture, the driest butters keep best and bring the highest prices. In color, taste is growing in favor of paler butter. Preservatives are necessary for butter which is exported, but care should be taken to use only those preservatives which have boracic acid and borax for their base. British law allows the use of a half per cent. of boracic acid, which quantity is perfectly innocuous to the health of the most delicate person, if it is not even beneficial."

## Poultry.

### Feeding Hens for Eggs.

A good ration for laying hens must necessarily have considerable variety in its make-up to tempt their appetites, and also should be rich in egg-forming properties. Where the fowls are kept in somewhat close quarters, cut grass and middlings make a splendid morning feed, with whole grain—wheat, buckwheat, and as many more of the grains as can be obtained—for the evening meal. In addition, cut bone fed about twice a week will be found quite an improvement. Vegetables of any kind are good, and can be profitably fed raw. Buckwheat is considered a great egg-producing grain. Many expert feeders say that hens never become cloyed on it.

Of the ration outlined, a large hen will consume about one-quarter pound per day, not counting the grass. To keep her in best health, about two full crops per day are required, and if concentrated food is used it is always advisable to increase its bulk with bran, roots, or grass. At the present low prices of grain, and high prices of eggs and poultry, hens are veritable little money-makers.

### Sour Milk for Chickens.

On a great many farms at certain times of the year there is a superfluity of milk, which during hot weather, before it is utilized, sometimes becomes sour. As a rule, when this takes place it is fed to pigs, but another profitable source of outlet will be found if sour milk is fed to poultry. Practically, the pig at the present moment is the only alternative which some farmers consider they have open for the use of sour milk. If milk sours, for instance, during transit and is returned, or if by any mischance it should sour through neglect, it is a great advantage to know in what way it may be profitably utilized. What is the effect of sour milk on the bird's system? Do the complicated digestive organs of the bird are kept in good order? Very seldom is liver disease found where sour milk is used. A bird fed on sweet milk does not get the same continued appreciation of its food as a bird fed on sour milk. Apparently, the lactic acid in the milk has valuable properties which are not apparent in fresh milk. There is an interesting case of a chicken rearing on

an extensive scale will find the advantage of storing a little milk for use, and the farmer need never be at a loss as to how to utilize his sour milk if he fattens a number of chickens.—[Farmer & Stockbreeder.

### The Sitting Hen.

The first essential in raising chickens by natural incubation is to have a good sitting hen, and the next is fresh, fertile eggs. It is almost a waste of time trying to raise chickens with the average Leghorn mother. She suddenly thinks she wants to sit, is given eggs, gets haughty and stands up to admire herself and the eggs, gets excited and impatient, and finally leaves the nest, disgusted. The sitting business is too slow for her nervous, strenuous life, so she gets right down to laying again. She belongs to the short-hour class of workers, and wants her evenings off. She lacks stick-to-it-iveness. The hen to set is a sitting hen: one in whose life throbs the maternal instinct; one that will try and give life to a lump of china. These hens are found in the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Orpington breeds. The larger breeds are also good sitters, but are clumsy with the young chicks. Therefore, to raise chickens set a medium-sized dual purpose (we can admit the superiority of the dual purpose standard in farm poultry) hen on eggs that are fresh and fertile. It is not necessary to put a sod under her, just as good hatches are got from the hay-mow as from the ground, nor to sprinkle the eggs frequently with water, but dust a little insect powder in the nest and on the hen, protect her from disturbance by other hens, etc., and give grain and water daily in a place where she must come off to get them. Test the eggs on the ninth day by holding them up to the light; if any are clear and transparent they can be taken away; they are infertile. Giving the hen these fair conditions she will give a good account of herself in competition with the machine hatcher.

### Poultry Yards Now.

Not long since we recommended the enclosing of yards for poultry to prevent the hens from destroying the kitchen garden. We hope it has been done on many farms, as it also gives one a more complete control of the flock and enables a person to conduct the hatching operations to better advantage. The spring and early summer is the time when these runs will be most prized; later in the season the poultry can have the run of the fields, and they will keep down many of the injurious insects, besides making use of grain that would otherwise go to waste, but just now nothing is gained by letting the hens have the run of the whole farm, garden and back kitchen. The habit of stealing away is acquired under such conditions, and results in endless bother in egg-gathering and hatching.

### Incubators versus Hens.

I don't think I am an exception, but only one of a large number of farmers' wives who have more work to do than they can well manage, and would willingly keep servants, only they are scarce in the cities, and in the country they are an unknown blessing. Well, we busy wives and daughters don't like to follow the advice of our city friends and give up the poultry, and lessen our work thereby, for I truthfully think the poultry are a decided advantage. They take us out into the fresh air, when otherwise we might not leave the house for a week or a fortnight at a stretch, and, again, they divert our thoughts from the daily round of cooking, dish-washing, sweeping, etc. Now, having shown that poultry are an advantage, surely we had better make as much out of them as possible, and I would like to prove that to do so an incubator is a necessity. It is a wonderful saver both of time and labor. This is the third year that I have used mine, and my hens laid better this last winter than I ever remember their doing before, all owing to having raised early pullers from the incubator. I started the winter with 49 hens, reduced by illness and death to 46, and their return in eggs was:

	1903	1902	1901
January	539	305	290
February	438	215	412
March	660	(Mislaid)	368

Anyone can see at once, from the above table, the decided improvement. I always keep about 50 hens. I must add that I had three hens set in February and five in March which reduced the laying number. This year, I set my incubator on February 28th with 107 eggs. Forty-seven chicks hatched, and two were cripples. I set it again on March 24th, and also three hens 439 eggs in all. Ninety-one chicks hatched. Eight were lame, I killed six of them, the other two died. For winter eggs, some hens are confined for three or four months. I think I should be well satisfied with the return in chicks. I am afraid the edge of the thermometer is the cause of the lowness. I intend to do it still more than I have done before the incubator has been again.

It takes me half an hour every morning to feed the chicks, turn the eggs, and polish the burners

of the lamps—two for the incubator and one for the brooder—and, in the evening, five minutes will be sufficient to turn the eggs and change the lamps (put a clean one in the incubator) and trim the burner of the brooder lamp. The incubator chickens stay well together and are very easily managed and trained. I profited by a wrinkle I got from the valuable "Farmer's Advocate," and always keep "Johnny-cake" on hand to feed to the chicks. I make mine very simply and quickly: buttermilk, soda, Indian meal, little white flour, bran and bone meal or crockery siftings. I find it agrees with them very well, and is much pleasanter to feed than mush. TRIX.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Fruits for Eastern Manitoba.

[Paper read by Alex. McPherson, St. Vital, at the Winnipeg horticultural convention.]

I take pleasure in complying with the request of the Secretary for a list of fruits suitable for Eastern Manitoba. I give only what I know from my experience to be worthy. My hobby, in fact, runs more to trees, shrubs and perennial flowers. The following varieties I found best in fruits: Red currants, Versailles and Red Cherry; white currants, Dutch and Grape; black currants, Naples. Green gooseberries, Downing; red gooseberries, Houghton. All of these are hardy and prolific croppers.

STRAWBERRIES.—Four years ago I set out in field 5,000 plants received from Charles City; the following varieties: Beder Wood (stam.), Crescent (stam.), Haverland (pist.), Warfield (pist.) After four years' trial I have decided to abandon further cultivation of this fruit until I can get some power to irrigate. Without this it is hopeless. I have little confidence in windmills in this respect, and hope the society will discuss this question, so important to farmers and gardeners.

The strawberry is called "Queen of Small Fruits." With me it will have to come down to Duchess, as I give first place to the raspberry. I have in cultivation four years the Turner raspberry. It is a very hardy and prolific bearer, Cuthbert, known also as "Queen of the Market," I have only two years, but from appearance it fully justifies its good name. Not so hardy as Turner, but a stronger grower, it freezes back a little, but still there is enough left and to spare, for I cut it farther back. London I planted last year. It is highly spoken of as a leader. I had no success with Golden Queen; too tender. Black-cap raspberries and blackberries I have in cultivation for a short time. Am so far not struck on them.

GRAPES.—I am trying a second time; Janesville I have had two years, and good growth is made. Next year I expect fruit. I have given it winter protection, which none of the others had. Our place should be well adapted to the grape, as the wild grape, Virginia creeper and bitter-sweet are native to it, and grow in profusion.

PLUMS.—I have in cultivation Aikens, Chenny, Bixby, Forest Garden, Rockford, Wolf, Weaver, De Sota, and Hawkeye. In selecting plum trees, by all means give the American varieties first choice, and guard against any but early fruiters. De Sota is too late for this Province. I have found Aitken, Chenny and Bixby to be earliest; Garden City and Rockford about two weeks later, coming in about Sept. 15th.

APPLES.—I can not say much about them. Planted a hundred or more four years ago; many have died, but many still live. While there's life there's hope. Duchess, from cuttings, gave an apple or two, but the trees are not in a strong condition.

CRABS.—I have fruited for three years Transcendent, Siberian, Red and Yellow. Last year's crop was good, and very heavy; trees strong and healthy.

CHERRIES.—Colorado or Rocky Mountain cherry is a hardy, low-growing bush, bearing well.

I also mention two pretty little bushes planted last year, Maul's Japan quince and Birch-leaved pear; both easy to propagate by layering.

I hope what is lacking in this paper will be filled in by the following discussion:

### DISCUSSION.

Prof. Waldron: I would like to ask whether the raspberry trees were laid over and protected?

Mr. McPherson: No, they had no protection at all.

Prof. Waldron: Also as to strawberries?

Mr. McPherson: They had no wind-break at all.

Prof. Waldron: I would say, Mr. President, that his experience has been more fortunate than ours. At Fargo, with thirteen years' experience leads us to cover them in winter.

Mr. Bedford: Helicon is the only raspberry that can be called hardy with us.

Mr. Stevenson: Do you cover your black raspberries in winter?

Mr. McPherson: No, we have them in sheltered places among trees.



### Indian Head Tree Nursery.

A visit to Indian Head Experimental Farm by a representative of this paper, on April 16th, found Geo. Lang, of the Forestry Department, busily engaged preparing parcels of trees to be sent out to applicants in different parts of the country. This year no less than 180 farmers, and others throughout the Northwest Territories, will plant 286,750 trees, including 113,000 maples, 95,000 cottonwood, 46,000 ash, 18,000 Russian poplar, 16,700 elm, and about 10,800 willow. Mr. Lang has made a start toward growing spruce, pine and other evergreens from seed, and results so far are very gratifying. It must, of course, be understood that in a country like this, where conditions are so vastly different from those of any other, that considerable investigation work must be done before the best methods can be obtained.

The tree nursery at Indian Head covers fifteen acres, is well kept, and in an excellent state of cultivation. The future benefits this country will derive from trees which are planted now cannot fail to be very great, and although in many districts there is not the interest being taken in this work which it deserves, yet, taking the country in general, there is a vast awakening during recent years.

### How Plants Feed.

Although a great deal has been said about preparing the soil so that plants can make rapid growth, it is seldom that any light is thrown upon the way in which they feed upon the different elements in air and soil.

Take a wheat plant for example, and carefully wash all the soil slowly from its roots without breaking any, and we find very minute, hair-like, white rootlets. Near the end of these the plant exudes, or discharges, an acid similar in character to citric acid, which has the power of dissolving, to a certain extent, mineral plant food, such as sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, chlorides, potash, lime, magnesia, iron, etc. These salts, when dissolved, enter the plant by the absorbent surfaces of the younger rootlets, and pass up through the active portions of the stem to the leaves and new-forming buds.

In the leaves and some portions of the stems there are minute breathing pores, into which air freely enters and is there decomposed, the carbon being retained while the oxygen is thrown back into the air. This decomposition takes place during sunny days, for light and warmth are both required for the preparation of the new mixture, which the plant must have ere it can grow.

The carbon which the plant has received from the air, along with the soluble salts which the tiny rootlets absorbed from the soil and sent circulating in the form of sap, co-operate in the chlorophyll-cells of the leaf, forming carbohydrates, much of which is in the form of glucose or soluble starch. The same food elements, with a larger proportion of some compound of nitrogen, frequently in the form of salts of nitric acid (nitrates), combine in forming albuminoids. Alkaloids, pectose, acids, etc., are also formed for the growth of the plant by different proportions of the same food-elements. This mixture is now, through a sort of chemical preparation which took place in the leaves, in perfect condition to form leaf and fiber tissue, and that portion of it which is not required for adding more leaf surface, descends, diffusing assimilated nourishment, thus building up every active organ of the plant. As leaf surface is increased more cells are formed, and nature's perfect, minute laboratories are busy fulfilling the divine method of preparing food for man and beast.

Plants have, within certain limits, the power of selecting their food; that is, the rootlets of a plant can decompose a salt of two or more ingredients, and take one part for the building up of its tissue, rejecting the rest.

Part of the plant's food, as we have noted, comes from the atmosphere, and part from the soil. The atmospheric part man cannot change, but the soil, with its great variableness, is in a large measure under man's control, so that in the hands of the farmer largely rests the returns for his labors. It should ever be remembered that the full water supply required by the plant must come from the soil, and that all the food which the plant gets from the soil is drawn in the form of a liquid. This should teach the great necessity of preparing a seed-bed in the most approved manner for conserving soil moisture.

### The Strawberry Patch.

When strawberries have been covered during the winter, unless the covering is very thin, it is not well to leave the covering on too long as the leaves will be white and tender and liable to injury when it is removed. If the patch is clean of grass and weeds, the covering may be raked between the rows, where it will help to hold the moisture and keep the fruit clean. It will prevent the berries from being sanded during heavy rain-storms. There is no fruit to which moisture is so essential as the strawberry. It will suffer more from the lack of it than any other, and one of the chief problems in strawberry culture is the supply of moisture. Where irrigation is impossible, a good thick mulch between the rows is the next best thing. Most growers now aim at producing only one crop, claiming that it is easier to plant new rows than to clean the old ones, and in most cases this is true. But where the rows have not become too thick the first year, and are pretty clean, a very good second crop may be grown; but the life of the plant is short, and those that remain after the first fruiting, by the time they come to the second year the root has become a black bulb with only a few yellow fibres attached. In this condition they need a quick acting stimulant, Nitrate of soda is the best thing to use for this purpose. It has given wonderful results on old berry patches, applied at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre in the spring. It should be applied directly on the rows. It should be pulverized finely, and may be mixed with ashes to distribute it evenly.

### Gooseberries and Currants.

The pruning and care of the gooseberry and currant is practically the same. The best soil for both is a strong clay loam. The spring pruning consists in cutting out some of the oldest wood. The wood should not be allowed to remain more than three years without renewal, as it becomes weak, and the fruit borne on this old wood will be small and poor in quality. If the new wood that is to be left for renewal has made a rank growth, it should be shortened in to promote the development of fruit spurs. The best fruit is borne near the base of the one-year-old shoots, and on short one-year-old spurs from the older wood. Seven or eight main stems are enough for each bush, and these should be frequently renewed; superfluous young shoots should be cut away.

The gooseberry will require more work in pruning than the currant. Being a more vigorous grower, it produces more young shoots. Cultivation should be shallow, as the roots are near the surface; frequent stirring of the soil with a scuffer to keep it cool and moist. It is a very good plan to mulch the whole patch, putting it on thick enough to hold the moisture and smother grass and weeds. This will give better results probably in most cases than cultivation, as cultivation is in most cases neglected. The currant is one of the most wholesome fruits, and can be used in a variety of ways. It excels all fruits for making jelly, and nothing can be more toothsome than a currant pie. In canning it retains its flavor better than any other fruit. It can be combined with other fruits that lack in

sprightliness, and the combination is pleasant to the taste. It also makes a delicious wine. The juice of the black currant is said to have medicinal properties useful in fevers, etc. The white grape when well ripened is a fine dessert fruit, and no garden should be without a few currant bushes. The gooseberry is in favor with many for pies, but its usefulness does not extend much beyond this. They are very little used for canning purposes. As a culinary fruit they come very far behind the currant.

### Spring Work in Small Fruits.

The small fruit plantation will require attention at this time. The raspberries and blackberries should have the old dead canes removed. Some do this in the fall, and perhaps it is easier to find time for this work late in the fall than in spring.

But one very good reason for leaving them is that the thicker the canes are the better they will hold the snow, which is a great protection to them, especially in the colder sections, where the new canes are often severely killed back. In fact, in northern sections, it is advisable to have the plantation where the snow will pretty nearly cover it. Some of the canes will be broken when the snow melts, but the damage is more than made up in the protection of the bearing wood. The life of a berry cane is two years; fruits the second year and then dies. These old canes must be cut out and burnt. A pair of pruning shears is about the handiest tool for this purpose, and does very well for raspberry canes; but for the blackberries, on account of the thorns, a handy tool is made with a small curved blade, like a brush hook, and attached to a handle about four feet long. A blacksmith can make the blade out of an old file, and weld it to a piece of

3-8 iron of the right length, turning a loop on the end for a hand hold. After the old canes have been removed, a dressing of hardwood ashes may be applied at the rate of a half bushel to a rod of row in length. This treatment is specially indicated where the soil is sandy or sandy loam, as these soils are likely to be deficient in potash. The rows should then be cleaned of all grass and weeds, and in doing this the ashes will become well mixed with soil. If the tips of the canes



AFTER THE BUNT.

Two coyotes, a wolf-hound and a cowboy, on the Orangoville Ranch, thirty miles north-west of Medicine Hat, Assa.

Or it may be dissolved in water and applied with a watering can. If applied in this way, just before rain, it will quickly reach the roots. Where strawberries are grown in matted rows, the rows should not be more than 14 inches in width. Far better results will be got than with wide spreading rows. They must be kept narrow.

### How to Water Plants.

Watering is an exacting labor, and yet half of it is usually unnecessary. The reasons why it is unnecessary are two: the soil is so shallowly prepared that the roots do not strike deep enough; we waste the moisture by allowing the soil to become hard, thereby setting up capillary connection with the atmosphere and letting the water escape. See how moist the soil is in spring. Mulch it so that the moisture will not evaporate. Mulch it with a garden rake, by keeping the soil loose and dry on top. This loose, dry soil is the mulch. There will be the moisture underneath. Save water rather than add it. Then when you do have to water the plants, go at it as if you meant it. Wet the soil clear through. Wet it at dusk or in cloudy weather. Before the hot sun strikes it renew your mulch, or supply a mulch of fine litter. More plants are spoiled by sprinkling than by drouth. Bear in mind that watering is only a special practice: the general practice is to so fit and maintain the ground that the plants will not need watering.—[Country Life in America.]



**CHRONIC INDIGESTION.**

I have a mare twelve years old has had four attacks of pain; she doesn't roll around much; she puts her head around and smells just behind her front leg; the attacks last about two hours. This spring she used to seem as if she choked when eating oats, but she used to eat oats very slow; when she would cough them up it was all chewed, and a very small quantity. Please prescribe.

**Ans.**—Your mare is probably suffering from chronic indigestion, due to bad teeth. Get her teeth attended to by a competent veterinary surgeon, and get him to examine her as well and prescribe, or if there is no V.S. available, give a drench composed of: Raw linseed oil, one pint; turpentine, one ounce, and when that has operated, take powdered potassium nitrate, two ounces; powdered gentian, one ounce; powdered nux vomica, one ounce; mix and divide into twelve powders, giving two daily, until done. Give food of best quality and of a laxative nature.

**STIFLED COLT.**

I noticed my colt a little lame last December. He is stifled, and is worse now. Will go three or four miles all right and then drag his left hind foot for a few steps.

**Ans.**—From the symptoms given I presume you are correct in your diagnosis. He has partial dislocation of the patella, and occasionally it becomes complete. Give him a long rest, and blister the front and inside of the joint with 1½ drs. each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Tie his head up, clip the hair off and rub well with the blister; rub well again in 24 hours, and wash off in 24 hours longer. Turn him into a box stall now, and apply a little vaseline every day. Repeat the treatment monthly for three or four times.

**THRUSH IN FEET.**

Give treatment for thrush in horses' feet.

**Ans.**—Clean out the cleft of the frog thoroughly, and apply a little calomel, working it well down to the bottom of the cleft every second day until all discharge and foul odor ceases.

**Miscellaneous.**

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

**N.-W. T. EXEMPTION LAW.**

What articles or chattels may be kept under the exemption laws of the N.-W. T.? **SUBSCRIBER.**  
Prince Albert.

**Ans.**—By Section 2 of Chapter 27 of the Consolidated Ordinances, exemptions from seizure are as follows:

1. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the debtor and his family.
2. Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of \$500.00.
3. The necessary food for the family of debtor during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.
4. Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for same for the months of November to April, inclusive, or for such of these months or portions thereof as follow date of seizure, provided seizure be made between August 1st and April 30th.
5. The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set of harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill.
6. The books of a professional man.
7. The tools and necessary implements to the extent of two hundred dollars used by debtor in practice of trade or profession.
8. Seed grain to seed his land under cultivation, not exceeding 80 acres, at rate of two bushels per acre, to be selected by debtor, and fourteen bushels of potatoes.
9. His homestead, not exceeding 160 acres.
10. The house and buildings occupied by debtor and the lots on which situated to the extent of \$1,500.00.

**FULFILLMENT OF CONTRACT.**

A notice reading as follows appeared in school section —: "The undersigned will receive tenders until January 30th, '03, for placing at the school-house ten cords of good wood, and cutting the same into 16-in. wood lengths." Receiving the contract, I placed on the school grounds ten cords of wood, measuring on the sleighs, in the presence of witness, several feet over, but as no school official happened to be present, the measurement was not officially accepted. After being split and piled, the measurement did not hold out. Am I responsible for the balance? What measurement should be correct, on the sleighs or in the pile? The latter is customary in this country.

**Manor, A.**

**Ans.**—If your tender followed the wording of the

notice, the wood should be measured in the pile, as the contract is to place so many cords of wood on the school ground, and it should properly be measured after you had completed your contract by placing or piling it where desired.

**BROME AND RYE GRASS FOR B.C.**

I notice an article on grasses in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," where Brome and Western rye grass is spoken of very favorably, and I have often wondered if it would suit my farm. I am mostly in cattle-raising, and some springs my clover kills out so that I have to re-seed. This is quite an expense where we have to import all our seed. Some of my land is gravel soil, other an alkali clay, and some of a deep, mucky, black nature. This latter overflows every spring, and the clover is killed out, and has such an effect on timothy that it dwindles out only a very small yield. I have tried red-top on it, and even that does not do well. Do you think Brome grass would be an improvement on clover and timothy; would it give me as big a yield, and would I need to irrigate it as often as with clover and timothy? **F. D. W.**  
Lower Nicola, B. C.

**Ans.**—With your soil and conditions Brome grass is certainly worth a good trial. Sow a few acres this year for a start. If a good stand is secured, it will in all probability stand the unfavorable conditions as to flooding, etc., which are mentioned. As far as the yield in tons is concerned, it should compare favorably with clover and timothy on your land. While the amount of irrigation required to secure a good crop of (the latter might scarcely be necessary with this grass, it responds equally well to a good supply of moisture.

**REGISTRATION OF CATTLE.**

Who is the proper party to address regarding the straightening up of registered cattle, and where located? We have a small number of Hereford cattle which have changed hands several times, and the party who held the books and papers died very suddenly, leaving the cattle unknown. However, among the old cows are a few with tags in ear. Would it be possible to get these cows cleared up, if name or number is on tag? The cows are old, and tags worn a great deal.

**Red Lodge, Alta.**

**Ans.**—If you can secure the name and number of each one of these animals which have been registered, it is possible to have registration certificates properly arranged. It will be necessary, however, to have transfers made out for each time the animals changed hands. For definite information as to the course to pursue, write Henry Wade, Secretary Hereford Association, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving all possible information as to name and number of animals, as well as the names of such previous owners as possible.

**SLIPPERY FLOOR.**

I have a new frame stable with plank floor, and I find the floor very slippery, especially when wet; cows can hardly walk on it after being out on the snow. The planks are B. C. fir, with dressed side up (a thing I would not do again). Can anything be done to make the floor safe for cattle to walk on? Would a cement floor be any better, or are they slippery too?

**Hillesden, Assa.**

**Ans.**—About the only thing that can be done to a floor of that nature to prevent animals slipping, is to occasionally sprinkle a light coating of sharp sand over its surface. As the floor becomes wet from the urine, the sand will tend to sink in, and very soon the extreme smoothness will be worn off. One great objection to a cement floor is its smoothness, but as a rule cattle become accustomed to it very quickly. A rough finish can, however, be given a cement floor which will prevent slipping.

**WEED SEEDS IDENTIFIED.**

Enclosed find two samples of weed seed for identification.

**Ans.**—The smaller seed is corn cockle (*Lycnis githago*), and the larger, wild morning-glory, a weed belonging to the hedge or the bracted bindweed family.

**WHITEWASH.**

Two readers have asked for a good whitewash mixture. One wants a wash that will not rub off. A good wash, one that sticks well, is made as follows: Take one-half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk, and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste, and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard. Stables should receive an application every season, as it is a good disinfectant.

**GASOLINE.**

Could you give me the names of the raw materials from which gasoline is made?

**Ans.**—Gasoline is a by-product got from the distillation of crude petroleum. In purifying the crude oil it is subjected to gradually rising temperatures, and certain products pass off, among these are gasoline benzole kerosene, etc. It is also got from the distillation of coal tar.

**Field Notes.****The Barr Colony.**

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate."]

A visit to Saskatoon at the time of writing, on the 22nd of April, when upwards of three hundred acres of bleak prairie was, as if by the wand of the magician, changed to a busy, active canvas city, composed of about 2,000 souls, who had cast their bread upon the waters in the hope that it would in due course return to them again in this great Northwest land of plenty, is an education in the history of nations and individuals well qualified to constitute the most important and lasting impressions of one's life.

Three months ago, little was heard or known of the great scheme of the Rev. Mr. Barr, further than that he had formulated some scheme for the colonization of a number of his countrymen. About that time, however, efforts were made towards recruiting, and advertising in several forms spread abroad the rules and regulations under which membership was accepted, with the full inducements and privileges of the same were issued in pamphlet form, as "Pamphlet I," and "Pamphlet II." Those pamphlets were placed in the hands of all those who enquired for them. The result was that on the final call for mobilization, on the 31st of March, 2,300 "Barr Colonists" boarded, in a scramble which was a disgrace to the authorities of the Beaver Line, the Steamer "Manitoba," and sailed away to put their fortunes to the test in far West Canada. The colonists were composed of people from almost every county in the British Isles. The great majority, however, are English, with Londoners predominating, about one hundred Scotch and an equal number of Irish. The colonists complain of great discomforts during the voyage. This can be well understood when one reflects on such a number being cooped up and catered for in a steamer of the tonnage and capacity of the "Manitoba." Matters improved, however, during the voyage, and all arrived at St. John in first-class health and spirits, two births having taken place on the way over. On the railway journey westward, the emigrants say they were well treated. About five hundred of the number remained in Winnipeg. These are mostly tradesmen, who do not intend to start farming in the meantime. Almost the entire remainder of the colonists came straight on to Saskatoon and located on the prairie as best they could until they were able to procure and erect the tents which to-day, in their number and the area which they cover, constitute the marvel of nations, for in the history of the world a parallel is not recorded. Here we have upwards of two thousand people embarking on an entirely new life, in a new country, thousands of miles away from their old homes, with prospects as uncertain and precarious as they always are under such conditions.

The colonists have dropped into camp life with an adaptability which is marvellous. In fact, they seem to be to the manner born, and an observer dropping into Saskatoon to-day would, were he unaware of the facts, conclude that the people he was amongst lived in tents from preference. A study of almost every dialect in England could be made here. The broad Yorkshires and the Cockney are most commonly heard, although the tones of farther north country and the rich, melodious brogue of the sister isle are not uncommon. The camp life of the immigrants here is most interesting. They seem to be making the very best of their opportunities and to be enjoying the novelty of the life while it lasts. This is particularly true of those who may be described to be in a position to hang on till the clouds roll by and the sun shines again, for it must be understood that the life is not all sunshine, and if it is a huge and glorious picnic, it is not one destined to last forever. Perhaps the colonists expected too much when they looked for horses and oxen, to be on the spot from which they could make purchases for the equipment of their homesteads. This may be so, but in the matter they are not to blame, for they were led to expect everything, except to be dumped down where only a few inferior horses are available for purchase and where everything has to be bought and paid for at the highest prices, while they are awaiting the transportation of promised horses and oxen.

A description of the camps is a phase which will prove of interest to our readers. The immensity of the concern is the phase which first strikes one, nor is this feeling lessened on a closer inspection. In many respects it resembles military camp life. To that aspect a reality is lent by the presence of quite a considerable number of the khaki-clad ex-soldiers, whose heroic conduct on the South African veldt is destined not to be their last adventure in the great experience of empire-building. Cooking is done mostly in sod-made fireplaces, and the "skibi" of the frying-pan, with the accompanying odor of cooking when it nears mealtimes, is heard all over the camp. Two colonists have set up restaurants, and in one of them the bugle call in clear military notes sounds forth the welcome announcement at the "cook-house door" that dinner is ready. A shaving and hair-cutting tent is another novel feature, where the rates of the Saskatoon barbers are mercilessly cut down. The bronze cent is a coin respected in this institution, for a shave costs six cents and a hair-cut is twice that figure. In



the matter of coinage, Saskatoon is not a little puzzled in the meantime, for British coins are as plentiful as Canadian, and Saskatoon people are somewhat chary in accepting the former. In addition to the tents, there is a large immigration hall, where a portion of the immigrants live. The colonists are well provided with medical facilities. A hospital tent has been erected, where the services of two doctors and three nurses are available. The doctors are Dr. Kenting, of Kingston, and Dr. Amos, of Montreal. The nurses are English: Miss Farmer, Miss Still and Miss Herbert.

The Union Jack floats over one of the larger family tents, indicating that here some person of more than ordinary importance resides. This is found to be the tent of Dr. Barr, the leader and founder of the colony, and to judge from the number and frequency of the reverend gentleman's visitors, his life must be a more than ordinarily busy one. He is assisted in organization by the Rev. Dr. Robins and Mr. Lloyd.

The Government tent is another important one in the camp. Mr. Griffin, however, who presides over this department, is in the meantime powerless, for until the colonists are ready to move, their location cannot be decided upon.

Store tents are to be found here and there throughout the camp, where members of the colony supply their brethren with the necessaries of life. The baggage store tents and the horse stables make up the variety of the canvas city. In the former are to be found articles which may be considered somewhat out of accord with the surroundings, for quite a number have brought their pianos all the way from England to Saskatoon. The amount and variety in those tents would surprise our Western readers were a list of them published, for no less than five thousand tons of baggage was embarked on board the "Manitoba."

The Canadian Government have here in readiness two gentlemen whose duty will be to impart instruction in all branches of farming as soon as operations commence. Those gentlemen, Mr. Snow and Mr. Doyle, are anxious to be at work, and a lazy camp life in the heart of spring does not seem to suit their ideas of the proprieties of an agricultural life.

The social life in the camp is one worthy of attention. A considerable number of married women and young girls are present, also quite a number of children, and all of them not only seem to bear the rough life with equanimity, but seem to positively enjoy it. We find the women and girls always in high good humor, ever ready to look upon their experiences from the brightest side, and ever ready to look upon their disappointments from a humorous standpoint. The children romp and play, as all children will, in whatever position placed, so long as their physical comfort is well attended to. The weather since the establishment of the camp has been absolutely perfect, and nothing has occurred to disturb the perfect harmony of this novel life.

Fretting over delay has already begun to assert itself. The colonists complain that they are unable to do anything on account of want of horses or oxen, and someone must be found on whom to lay the blame. Some believe that Dr. Barr and his colleagues have undertaken something which has grown too big for them to handle. A feeling is prevalent that it is time to be up and doing, and anxious looks are being cast along the Battleford trail, with a longing to go forward and put their fortunes to the test. A few have been more fortunate than their neighbors. Some have procured horses and wagons, and it is only a matter of a day or two until they proceed westward. There are not a few who are not in a position to provide themselves with an equipment to make a start on their own account. In most such cases, however, arrangements have been made with more fortunate individuals whereby the former give their services to the latter on conditions that their homestead duties be attended to in part payment for services.

The colonist's knowledge of agriculture is not by any means a strong point, for although a large number of them come from agricultural districts, only a small proportion have had any actual experience in the industry. They are highly intelligent, and the majority of them well educated. They are most genial and frank in conversation, and all seem to be men of upright dealing and high principle. Bad times in the Old Country in their respective trades and occupations is in many cases assigned as the reason for their emigration, while, of course, a spirit of adventure can only be given as the reason for the presence of many of them. Most are hopeful of success, and believe that they will enjoy an agricultural life thoroughly. They all seem capable of engaging in hard work and able to adapt themselves to any ordinary circumstances.

JOHN, McBEAN.

### College Opening.

A despatch from Regina, under date of April 22nd, brings the following intelligence:

"Last night, in the presence of the members of the Territorial Assembly, and under the presidency of the Mayor of Regina, Hon. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, attended by the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, formally opened the Northwestern Agricultural College and Experiment Station, which is under the managing directorship of Prof. W. H. Coard. There were also present the leading residents of Regina and vicinity. Speeches were delivered by the Mayor of Regina, the Hon. Dr. Elliott, Prof. Coard, and several members of the Assembly."

### Barr Colony Notes.

Many novelties are to be met with in the Saskatoon camps. Most of the wagons purchased by settlers are rigged with canvas roofs, with the ends adjustable to open or close at pleasure. The roof is supported by wooden slats, which slide into staples on either side of the wagon. The top is convex, and the apex is about six and a half feet from the floor. It makes a splendid shelter from the elements, and will be found to constitute a great boon on the journey from Saskatoon. Some of the colonists live in them in the meantime and the erection of a tent will be saved by their use on the journey.

The river is the source of the water supply, and all along its shores the clean, bright ice of winter frost is piled, providing a first-class quality of drinking water.

The colonists seem to be highly pleased with the reception given them by the people of Canada. They say they have not received the usual formal welcome of strangers, but a genial, friendly reception, demonstrated by warm handshakes and cordially-expressed wishes for their welfare and prosperity. They feel treated as long-away friends returning again to their homes.

Long may this feeling continue to be extended to such as they, and should the present pioneer party—as we have every reason to believe they will—prosper to success, the same feeling will ever be extended by Canadians to all English-speaking subjects of King Edward VII., for in Canada our friends will find a patriotism more loyal, more general, and withal more fervent than they were accustomed to at home.

Few of the colonists favor the slow, docile ox, and if a great many of them will make their start with that true and faithful friend of the pioneer, it will be for reasons of expediency more than of choice. This

### Pork Factory for Carberry.

According to the Carberry Express, a movement is on foot to establish a pork factory in that enterprising town. A meeting was recently called at the instance of Nat. Boyd, M. P., when the question was discussed in the presence of a few prominent citizens. It was pointed out that the surrounding district was unexcelled as a hog-raising center, and the establishment of such a concern could not fail to prove a great benefit to the farmers, as well as to the town itself. The men behind the scheme are to be commended upon their enterprise. It is contended that what the hog-raising industry of this country needs is more factories within reach of the farmers, where the profits will not be consumed by long freight rates.

### With the Institute Speakers.

It is to be regretted that the Farmers' Institute meetings, which have been recently held throughout the West, were not more largely attended. A great deal of valuable information may be gathered from meetings of this kind. The farmer not only gets a scientific lecture on his business, but he hears the opinions and experiences of his neighbors, and it is certainly cheaper to profit by the experience of others than to depend upon oneself for experience in every branch of his business.

Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., says that "the Agricultural Society and Farmers' Institute should be the most important organization in every district. There are so many ways in which these societies may be of benefit to their members and the district in general." He enumerated several ways in which they could be useful. Among others were cheap clubbing rates for their papers; improving the class of stock by importing pure-bred males; experimenting in the different crop products by appointing certain members to make experiments, and in this way having systematic experimental farms right in their own districts at the cost of very little labor to each member.

Professional men and business men all have their organizations for the mutual benefit of members, while the farmer, who plays a most important part in the world's affairs, is probably the man who does the least towards improving his conditions by organization and discussion. The lumber and other like concerns are well organized and effective. Why, then, cannot the farmers do something in the way of combining and dictating what prices and general conditions will be? Mr. Harcourt gives a very instructive lecture along this and other lines, and no farmer can listen to his talk without receiving benefit therefrom.

J. A. Lang, of the Forestry Department,

also gives a lot of valuable information about tree planting and successfully maturing these trees after they have been planted. It has been proven beyond a doubt that fine plantations of the cottonwood, elm, tamarack, ash, birch, willow, maple, Scotch pine and spruce can be grown all over the West in a period ranging from eight to twelve years. The cottonwood has been found to be the fastest grower, while the sharp-leaved or Russian willow comes next.

In his lecture, Mr. Lang shows that the value of trees on an acre of ground after twelve years' growth, as fence posts, at ten cents each, is \$180, or \$15 per acre per year, and the total cost of labor to grow these posts is only \$14.50. This, then, as a money-maker, is more valuable than wheat, to say nothing of the protection and beauty of the trees.

VERMILYEA.

### Brick and Tile Making.

The Manitoba Tile and Brick Company is installing a large plant for the manufacture of bricks at Lariviere, Man. There will be sixteen down-draft kilns, and the daily capacity of the concern will be fifty thousand bricks.

### Binder Twine Prices.

Kingston, Ont., Penitentiary binder twine prices have been fixed for the present year as follows: Pure manilla, 650 feet, 11¢.; pure manilla, 600 feet, 10¢.; Kingston special, 525 feet, 9¢.

### New Cars for C. N. R.

The Cobourg Car Company is said to have an order from the C. N. R. for 12,000 new cars.



(Photo by G. H. Parsons.)

### STEWAN MARCHIONESS V.

A Shorthorn cow. Winner of many prizes at leading shows, including first at Highland, 1901. PROPERTY OF H. KER COLVILLE, MARKET DRAYTON, ENG.

is an easily understood prejudice which will die out, for the man with oxen will be found to get ahead just as quickly, and in every respect as thoroughly, as the man with horses.

When the binders begin to "birl" round the broad acres, of course, matters will be different, but by then we hope to have the accompanying sound of the steam whistle within hearing of all of the colonists.

### Institute Lecturer Returns.

Mr. Duncan Anderson, who has been addressing farmers' institute meetings throughout Assiniboia and Southern Alberta, called at the "Farmer's Advocate" office a short time ago while on his way east. In the Mormon districts of Stirling, Raymond and Magrath, he saw evidences of great industrial progress. On April 13th, the steel frame of the new \$500,000 beet sugar factory was erected and the machinery was all on the ground. The main building of this concern is 288 feet in length and 40 feet wide. In the same town there is now in operation a \$35,000 gristmill having a capacity of seven barrels per hour. Considering that eighteen months ago there was nothing to be seen at this place except the bare prairie, its growth has been phenomenal.

Mr. Anderson reported a good attendance at the meetings in this section and an active interest in the subjects under discussion. One thing that struck him forcibly while travelling throughout the West was the number of inferior bulls that had been brought in for sale. He was accompanied on his tour by T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector, and although a few of the meetings came at dates rather late for the locality in which they were held, still a fair attendance had been the rule.





REV. ISAAC W. BARR.  
As he appeared at his tent in Saskatoon.

#### Morden District.

On another page of this issue will be found the photogravure of a portion of the town of Morden. This town is located some 81 miles south-west of Winnipeg, on the C. P. R., and is surrounded by a district well known as one of the most fertile in our favored West. North of Morden a few miles is the famed Roland and Carman districts, and still a little farther north, the Portage Plains.

This whole neighborhood ranks equal with the choicest sections to be had for either wheat or stock, and has the distinction of having within its limits the best apple orchard in the West. Situated, as it is, near Nelson, a few miles north-west of Morden, its owner being the well-known horticulturist, Mr. A. P. Stevenson, it yearly testifies to the fact that in the south-eastern portion of Manitoba, at least, good apples can be grown. Mr. Stevenson is a shrewd experimenter, and to his skill in that respect and his fondness for horticulture must be attributed the success of the apple in this locality.

Timber thrives in this district, basswood, elm and many other varieties growing in their natural condition to a large size, especially in the neighborhood of streams and rivers. Where trees do so well and where apples have fruited so successfully farmers ought to plant out good wind-breaks and as soon as they are ready to shelter the more tender apple seedlings these should also be planted. "What man has done man can do."

East of Morden, a large tract of land has been settled by the Minnonites near Winkler. They are a frugal, industrious people, and are plodding away, helping to build up Canada. Morden also is beginning to be widely spoken of as the spot where the Manitoba Cement Co. intend erecting their large cement works. The deposit is considered very suitable for a cement of high quality. The town is growing rapidly, and to the rich agricultural district which surrounds it this growth can in a large measure be attributed.

#### Canadian Horse Show and Military Tournament.

The annual Canadian Horse Show and Military Tournament was held in Toronto, Ont., on April 29th and 30th and May 1st and 2nd. The show was in every respect a success, despite the fact that nearly all the classes for heavy horses have been eliminated. The show, as it now stands, is essentially a social function, and was patronized by the Governor-General, Lady Minto and their household, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and many other distinguished visitors. The horses in the saddle and driving classes were the best specimens ever exhibited in Toronto. Both's Hackney stallion, Saxon, sire Robin Adair 2nd, and bred by Rawlings Bros., of Calgary, Alta., and his stable mate, Smylett Performer (imp.), were the admiration of the lovers of high-steppers. The Thoroughbred stallion, Dalmoor, was awarded the Governor General's prize for the best stallion calculated to improve the saddle and hunter horses of Canada. The best single driver of the speedy roadster classes was Lady Cresceus, the only get of the celebrated Cresceus in Canada. She is owned by Miss Wilkes, of Galt. For stylish, high-acting pairs, both in the team and going tandem, Geo. Pepper, H. C. Cox, Mrs. F. M. Fraser, and Adam Beck (London) divided honors pretty evenly. In heavy draft teams, the old favorites, Moss King and Moss Rose, first last year and first at the Industrial, were again out and took their accustomed place. They are owned by T. A. Cox, Brantford. In the class of single drafters, Jimmie, a big bay roan gelding from Enbro, Ont., claimed second place to Moss King. He afterwards sold for \$300.00. When it came to hunters, a lot of the boys got out and gave some good exhibitions of riding. A few, however, were spilled upon the bark, but that only lent zest to the show. The military tournament was a very interesting and picturesque affair, displaying some remarkable horsemanship. An exceptionally capable staff of judges passed upon all the classes, to the general satisfaction of the spectators at least.

#### The Canadian Tariff.

After a lengthy debate in Parliament on the Budget, the chief features of which are outlined elsewhere in this issue, a vote was taken last week and the Government's programme was sustained, which leaves the tariff substantially as it has been. Hon. Mr. Tarte, formerly Minister of Public Works, voted with the Opposition, and Jabel Robinson, M. P., the Granger representative from Ontario, with the Government.

#### Yorkton Telephones.

The Yorkton Northwest Electric Company now has lines running out into the country in several different directions from the town. These connect farmhouses with the town through the central office, and thus the buyer and seller are brought in close touch with one another. The company's lines will be extended this year.



REV. D. ROBBINS. REV. G. E. LLOYD.  
Two very active officials with the Barr Colony.

#### Canada Unknown.

Mr. Arch. McPhail, Brandon, called at this office on his way home from England, where he spent a few weeks in the interest of the Canadian Immigration Department. He reports a very lively interest being taken in this country, but with a large class most absurd ideas exist regarding our resources and possibilities. Some apparently interested parties were even so ignorant as to enquire if it were possible to live in Canada during winter, while others had such limited conceptions of our geographical position as to ask if this colony was not in South Africa. Mr. McPhail was stationed in the office of Superintendent of Emigration Smart, where, owing to the fact that he had demonstrated in a practical way the possibilities of a man with limited capital becoming moderately wealthy in a few years in Western Canada, he was in a position to give satisfactory and conclusive answers to enquiries made by interested visitors to the department every day. So eager was the thirst for information that he was obliged on more than one occasion to talk unceasingly for several hours.

#### Fall Wheat and Clover at Strathcona.

J. W. Suddaby has some five fields of red clover and fall wheat on his farm, a mile and a half west of Strathcona. The clover measured seven inches and the wheat six inches in height on April 20th, and the former was sown two years ago, two crops having been cut off it last year. Mr. Suddaby informed an "Advocate" representative that, last year, from five bushels sowing, he threshed 112 bushels, besides 150 sheaves which he sold before threshing time.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BARR COLONY CAMP.  
As seen at Saskatoon, Assa., April 29, 1903.



### Live Stock at St. Louis.

An allotment of something over thirty acres of ground for the live stock shows at the World's Fair at St. Louis next year has been asked of the management by Chief F. D. Coburn, who has charge of that department. This site contemplates the erection of forty-seven buildings. Thirty-nine of these are planned for stock barns, with 2,400 open stalls 5 x 10 feet and 400 box stalls 10 x 10 feet. The 2,800 stalls will accommodate as a minimum that number of cattle or horses, and, later, simultaneously, a like number of both swine and sheep. Four octagonal dairy barns will provide 140 open stalls and 28 box stalls.

The larger of the main buildings is the amphitheatre and show-ring building, with an area of 250 x 450 feet. It will have a seating capacity of from 8,000 to 12,000. General headquarters will be provided in the building for all the numerous live-stock associations.

The other main building will be a commodious structure designed for demonstrations of the work of the Agricultural College Experiment Stations, meetings of live-stock organizations, sales and similar purposes.

The dates which will probably be fixed for the live stock displays extend from August 22nd to November 5th of next year. The barns will be given over to horses and mules from August 22nd to September 3rd; to cattle from September 12th to September 24th; to sheep, goats and swine from October 3rd to 15th; and to poultry, pigeons, dogs and pet stock from October 24th to November 5th.

Cows participating in the dairy test are likely to begin to occupy their barns December 1st, of this year, continuing their use until November 1st, 1904. Silos will be built adjoining the dairy barns, and part of ensilage to fill them has already been contracted for. A leading farm machinery company has agreed to put up the silos and to furnish all necessary silage machinery free of any charge.

Provision will be made for displays not hitherto given attention. As an instance, may be given the plans for awards to "the horse of commerce." Geldings for all purposes will be provided for. The cavalry, artillery and ambulance horses are to be in one or more classes, which will show the needs of the different nations as to war animals. The coach and saddle horses, the omnibus animal and expresser will be on display. The draft horse, the roadster and the general purpose horse will come in for awards. A class of especial interest will be the fire department horse, regarding which correspondence is now in progress with fire chiefs of the larger cities.

Poultry, pigeons and pet stock will all be given attention at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition fully commensurate with the magnitude of that great World's Fair. In many ways the fair at St. Louis next year will double standards set by any previous international exposition.

### Notes About the World's Fair.

Announcement is made of the appointment of E. Sundendorf, of Elgin, Ill., as superintendent of the dairy of the Department of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The appointment goes into effect at once. Mr. Sundendorf is secretary of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, and for several years he has been special agent for the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, in charge of the extensive butter tests. Mr. Sundendorf is a high authority on all questions pertaining to the dairy, and his appointment will be received with gratification by dairymen everywhere.

F. D. Coburn, Chief of the Live Stock Department, and his force of assistants are busily engaged in perfecting plans for the live-stock show. A beautifully wooded tract of 37 acres of ground, adjoining the agriculture exhibit, has been allotted to this department, and it will be at once improved. A great horse show will be one of the features arranged, under the direction of Robert A. Aull.

### Coming Our Way.

That grain men of the United States see great possibilities in Western Canada has been strikingly demonstrated of late. Now comes a further evidence in the incorporation of J. D. McMullan, E. N. Osborne, F. J. Smith, C. T. Jaffray and H. O. Trill, grain merchants, all of Minneapolis, under the title of the Colonial Elevator Company, Winnipeg, with a capital of \$350,000. They propose to run and operate grain elevators and warehouses and carry on a milling business in this country.

### Extra Prizes at Winnipeg.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has donated \$288.00 toward the prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, to be used in giving extra prizes for Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways at the approaching show.

### More Elevators.

It is reported that 200 new elevators will be erected this year along the C. P. R. and C. N. R. in this country, provided lumber can be secured. Some of the American firms interested in this work intend building mills for the purpose of manufacturing their own lumber.

### A Canadian Promoted.

Prof. F. R. Marshall, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College, has just accepted the position of head of the live-stock division on Brookmont Farms, the property of A. E. Cook, Odebolt, Iowa. Professor Marshall is Canadian by birth, having been born at Kingston, Ontario, where he remained until twenty years of age on his father's stock farm. He entered the Ontario Agricultural College, from which he graduated with very high honors, winning many prizes of distinction. After graduation, he returned to the home farm and pursued his chosen work successfully for about one year. He then entered the Iowa Agricultural College, pursuing special work under Profs. Curtiss and Craig. In one year's time he received his bachelor's degree, and was elected assistant to Professor Craig. Since then he has been advanced to Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry. He has always been a popular teacher and a close investigator. Brookmont Farms have become quite noted on account of the large feeding experiments being conducted there. In the future this work will be continued, and expensive breeding operations will be added.

### Prof. Robertson's Work.

The World's Work, a remarkably fine illustrated monthly, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, devoted to descriptions of the great commercial, industrial and other activities of modern life, presents, in its May issue, a full-page portrait of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada. It contains also an appreciative article by Mr. George Iles, under the following caption: "Teaching Farmers' Children on the Ground—The Best American and European Models United in the Comprehensive Reform of Canadian Country Schools—An Object Lesson for the World planned by a Man Who Has Brought Scientific Research Home to Farmers and Teachers." It describes the Macdonald Manual Training School system, the consolidated rural school project, the Seed Grain Associations, the extension of Canadian dairying, and other projects with which Prof. Robertson has been so prominently identified and with the progress of which our readers are familiar.

### Experimentalist Appointed at Ottawa.

Mr. Chas. E. Saunders has recently been appointed experimentalist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. His work will embrace all field experiments in cereals, grasses, forage crops, etc., and he will also have the direction and supervision of the plant-breeding, that is the forming of new varieties by the crossing of two distinct varieties. These two branches of work are among the most important touched upon by our Canadian Experimental Farms, and the wisdom of the appointment is apparent when the qualifications of Mr. Saunders and the field for further profitable work are considered. In the plant-breeding line there is an unbounded field for research, although the Canadian Experimental Farm has been quite as successful in such work as any foreign station. It is hoped now that as more attention is being given to this work, its success may be still more apparent.

### Hon. Mr. Hanbury's Death.

The Right Hon. Robert William Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, died on April 28th, of pneumonia, after an illness of a few days only. He has been President since 1900, and was chiefly known to Canadians through his persistence in maintaining the embargo against Canadian store cattle. He had an income of £30,000 a year.

### Death's Doings.

Sir Oliver Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who, for such an unprecedented period, was Premier of the Province, died in Toronto on April 19th, at the age of 83 years. He was a native of Kingston, Ont., and as a public man and statesman had a long and honorable career, being generally recognized as one of the most distinguished of Canadians.

### Sow-Thistle Seed.

If the grain from a field badly infested with sow thistle is threshed, say between six and seven rods from a clean farm, out in the field, and the wind carrying the thistle blows on to the clean farm, would there be seed enough to pollute the place, and would they grow the first year, some of the land being plowed after the stuff came over, the rest in pasture? Would ragweed seed blow that far?

Ans.—There is no doubt that much of the thistle seed would lodge on the clean farm, but, fortunately, not all of such seed grows that falls on the land; much of it is carried off by rains and spring freshets. Many of the seeds are of low vitality, not having matured by the time the plant is cut; birds, also, and other animals, eat considerable of it, so that frequently little harm results from wholesale seeding of thistles. In many cases the seed sprouts just in time to be destroyed by fall or spring cultivation. Those seeds near the surface would grow the first season, but any seed that was turned deeply under would not germinate until brought near the surface

again. Ragweed might easily be carried across the fence by the wind, and would be disseminated by water and other agencies.

### The Term Thoroughbred.

Will you kindly inform me if these terms are correct to use: Thoroughbred Clyde horse; thoroughbred Polled-Angus bull? H. B.

Ans.—No. The term thoroughbred, in describing a breed, is properly applicable only to the breed of horses known as Thoroughbreds, sometimes called Blood horses. The term purebred is properly used in reference to other distinct breeds.

## Markets.

### Winnipeg Markets.

Cattle.—Butchers' cattle are about the only grade in which anything worthy of mention is being done. A few exporters are changing hands, but the prices are little better than that paid for choice butchers', the latter going at 3½c. to 4½c. Milch cows continue firm, with prices unchanged.

Horses.—It is safe to say that a better demand for good work horses has not existed in this country for some time than at present, and in consequence the prices have an upward tendency. Supplies at present are coming mostly from the east, and for a reasonably good team \$350 and upward is the price. An occasional carload of mules continues to come in, but they are generally being placed on construction work.

Hogs.—At present, the supply of hogs coming forward is light, owing to farmers being busy with seeding, but an increase is expected very soon. Choice bacon pigs are bringing 6½c. per lb., and heavies and lights 1½c. lower.

Sheep.—As usual, offerings of sheep are small and the demand is strong. Lambs of 1902, in good condition, find a ready sale at 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

### DRESSED MEATS.

Beef.—There is a good demand for dressed beef at last quotations.

Mutton.—Prices firm, but supplies are limited. The ruling price is 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Pork.—Dressed hogs are not much in evidence around the market at present. The demand is moderate at 7½c. to 8c. per lb.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—City creamery butter is quoted 23c., and choice dairy from 17c. per pound upward.

Cheese.—The supply in store is now very limited. Manitoba is still quoted 13½c., and Ontario 14c., per lb.

Eggs have fallen off in price in consequence of the increased supply; 11c. to 13c. per dozen. It is not likely, however, the price will go any lower.

### GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat.—The wheat market generally shows a firmer tone than when last reported, although at times during the past fortnight it was dull; 76c. to 77c. for spot No. 1 hard, and 76c. to 76½c. for May delivery, is the range at present.

Oats.—There is a moderately good local demand for oats. Best grades in cars at Winnipeg are quoted 31c. to 32½c., and No. 2, 29c. to 30c. Seed grades have sold as high as 35c. per bushel.

Barley.—No special activity has existed in the barley market of late, and prices are about as when last reported, i. e., 30c. to 32c. for feed and 36c. to 38c. for choice shipping grades.

Flax.—Flaxseed has not yet begun to move on the market to any extent. Sellers are asking \$1.25 per bushel.

Mill Feed.—There is a lively demand for mill feed, at prices as quoted in last issue.

Hay.—The prices for hay have advanced somewhat, and the visible supply remains about the same. Fresh baled, in cars, is worth \$6.50 to \$7.00 per ton, and loose, 50c. less.

### Chicago Markets.

Chicago, May 2.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, nominal, \$5 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.10; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.80; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; estimated for Monday, 30,000; left over, 3,500; weak to middle lower; mixed and butchers', \$6.80 to \$8.50; good to choice heavy, \$7 to \$7.10; rough heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.20; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$7.05. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.25; Western sheep, \$4.06 to \$5.30; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.90; Western lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.90.

### British Cattle Markets.

London, May 2.—Canadian cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11c. per lb. (dressed weight); American cattle, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; "tops," 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. per lb.





"Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;  
And even when you find them,  
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,  
And look for the virtues behind them."

### "Pa" and Polly Moberly.

BY SUSAN HUBBARD MARTIN.

The girls were having a good time in the sitting-room. It was well warmed and lighted, and there was a sound of laughter and the hum of merry voices. Some one was tuning a mandolin to the piano, and there was a fluttering of music leaves. Company had come in, as usual, to spend the evening. The Moberly girls, this is, the three older ones, all had light hair, blue eyes, and lively, vivacious manners that proved very attractive to the young people in the quiet village.

"Pa" Moberly nobody knew much about. He sat out in the kitchen most of the time. It was a dingy little room, and often in the evening he had no light; only the dull glow of the stove and the red sparks of his old-fashioned pipe.

Pa Moberly was a little, timid, shrinking man. He had faded blue eyes, bent shoulders and toil-worn hands. He had worked hard for his girls. He had ungrudgingly given them his best. It seemed too bad that now he was old and they were grown to womanhood they did not care.

When Mrs. Moberly was alive things were different. He had his comfortable easy chair then in the sitting-room; his slippers, too, and there was the lounge to rest on when he was tired.

But as his girls grew up, pretty, strong-willed and altogether selfish, Pa Moberly found himself banished from his comfortable quarters. A number of cushions, too fine for use, adorned the old sofa, and his armchair had three tidies on it. He was soon made to understand that he was not wanted.

It was not long before he began to stay in the kitchen, and by and by he sat nowhere else. He knew every figure on the dingy papered walls, and the only chair he had to sit in was a straight-backed wooden one, in which he could not rest.

He used to long sometimes for his old corner in the sitting-room, with its lights, its laughter and its music, but to his gentle hints the girls gave scant encouragement. "They didn't want pa around," they told themselves.

The lonely, tired old man had many thoughts as he sat in the kitchen night after night in solitude, and he used sometimes to ponder the question in his gentle heart as to whether, after all, it paid to bring up girls who were ashamed of you when you were old.

Polly did not know about the changed condition of affairs. Polly was the youngest, and more like her mother than any of the others, being small, quiet and brown-eyed.

She had been staying for three years out in Pennsylvania with an invalid aunt for whom she had been named. Poor Aunt Bassett was dead now, and today Polly had come home again. She was upstairs now, busy in the small back room that the girls had forgotten to make ready for her.

As Pa Moberly sat alone in the kitchen to-night he was thinking of Polly. In his yearning, fatherly heart there was a faint stirring of hope.

There was a chance that he might take some comfort with this, his youngest daughter. He had felt that from the time she was born. She wasn't like the other girls, and she had seemed so unfeignedly glad to see him. He felt the pressure of her young arms yet about his neck, and her kisses still lay warm upon his furrowed cheek.

In the darkness of the old kitchen he brushed a tear from his eye. He was thinking of Ma Moberly, too, and of her gentle, tender, womanly ways. He wished the girls were more like their mother.

Just then Polly came in. She went quickly to his side.

"Why, pa," she cried, "what are you sitting in the kitchen for, and in the dark, too? Is anything the matter?"

In the friendly darkness Pa Moberly took the little hand and stroked it. "Nothing, Polly," he said. "I—I always sit here."

Polly seated herself on his knee. "Always sit here?" she cried, in surprise. "Don't you go into the sitting-room evenings as you used to?"

Pa Moberly shook his head. "No," he answered. "But why?" insisted Polly. "You don't want to tell me you don't sit in your old chair any more?"

Pa Moberly's chin quivered. Polly did not know, and it was hard to tell her. Polly was like her mother.

"Alice likes to keep that chair for company," he said, slowly. "Oh, I don't mind the kitchen so much now," he added, as cheerfully as he could. "At least I won't now, since you've come home. I do miss the old chair some, but it's all right."

"The girls don't want me in there, Polly," he went on huskily. "They're young, and there's always company, you know. I don't know as I blame 'em much. I'm old and worn-out and behind the times. No, I can't say as I blame 'em."

Polly laid her soft cheek suddenly against the wrinkled one.

"You're not old or worn-out or behind the times, either!" she said. "It's a shame for you to stay out here!" Her sweet girlish voice was full of indignation.

"Put never mind, pa," she went on. "I tell you there are better days ahead. I've come home now, and I'm going to look after you, see if I don't. What would ma think if she were here, to see you sitting here all alone in this dark old kitchen? Why, it would break her heart! Come with me, pa!"

"Where?" said Pa Moberly, hesitatingly, in his surprise.

"Into the sitting-room."

"Oh, I can't go in there, Polly; they don't want me."

"Yes, you can. I want you. You wouldn't refuse me anything on this, my first night home?"

Pa Moberly got up. The old wooden chair was uncomfortable, and he rose stiffly, even with the help of Polly's arm.

"No, I couldn't, Polly," he said. "You—you're too like your mother."

As they left the dark kitchen together, Pa Moberly grasped Polly's hand tightly. "I'm afraid, Polly," he whispered, "we'd better not."

But Polly only squeezed his hand in a reassuring clasp, and somehow Pa Moberly felt stronger.

Polly opened the sitting-room door, and a stream of light flashed out into the little dark entry. The girls were having a good time indeed.

A young lady in a blue dress occupied the piano-stool. A young man with his hair plastered down over his forehead occupied Pa Moberly's armchair. He had a mandolin in his hand, and was strumming it to the young lady's accompaniment. Alice and Belle and Harriet were sitting about with the liveliest air of enjoyment.

As Polly and Pa Moberly entered, their complacency suddenly faded into astonishment and dismay. What did Polly mean, and what did pa mean, by intruding on their company in this fashion?

Polly advanced steadily into the center of the room, still holding her father's hand.

How little and shy and bent pa looked, the girls thought, and how determined was the air Polly wore—like a young captain going into battle. It was as if Ma Moberly had come to life.

Alice rose. The young lady at the piano turned, the young man stopped his mandolin. In all the months he had come to the Moberly house, this was the first time he had ever seen the little, white-haired man who lived there. And who was that pretty brown-haired girl with flashing eyes?

Alice broke the silence. "My sister Polly, Mr. Bryant," she said, a little nervously, "and—my father. And this is our old friend, Eva Brent. Pa, you know Eva?"

Pa nodded cordially; so did Polly. But something wholly unusual was in the air, and every one felt it.

Polly led Pa Moberly up to the young man reclining in the chair. "Do you mind taking another chair, Mr. Bryant?" she said, pleasantly. "You see, this one is pa's favorite. Ma gave it to him."

Alice and Belle and Harriet flushed, but Polly was quite undisturbed. The young man was astonished, but he rose quickly, with a stammered apology, and Polly calmly wheeled the chair nearer the pleasant fire.

"Sit here, pa," she said affectionately, "and let me turn the light so it won't hurt your eyes."

She adjusted the light to her liking, then pushed Pa Moberly gently into his old place. His white hair shone in the lamplight, and his lips trembled.

"There!" said Polly, in a pleased voice. "Isn't that better?"

Regardless of all onlookers, she stooped and kissed the withered cheek; then she turned to the others.

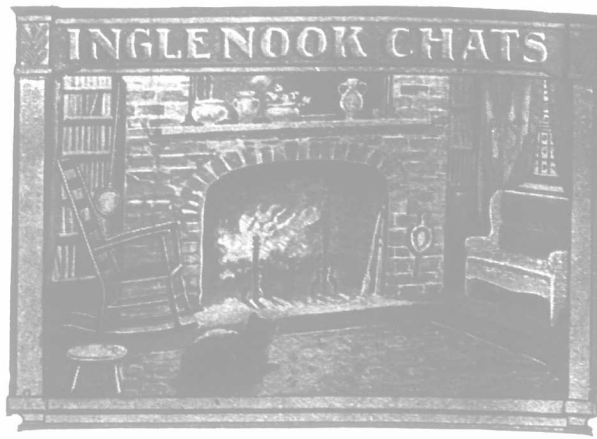
"Go on with your playing, won't you, Eva?" she said, gently.

Nobody spoke; then the young lady turned to the piano and the restraint was quickly over.

Pa Moberly's eyes grew moist. How soft the chair was, and how pleasant the fire, and how comfortable was the touch of the little, firm hand upon his shoulder!

And there was something else. He knew and everyone else knew that his lonely hours in the old kitchen were over.

To-morrow the straight-backed wooden chair would be pushed back, to be occupied no more. The fire-light could play on the dingy walls, the mice could scamper at will over the old floor. Pa Moberly would not be there to see. Polly had come home to take care of him, and Polly was brave. It was as if Ma Moberly had come to life again.



My dear Guests,—

Shakespeare says, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," and like innumerable other sayings of the same "wild Will," the remark is eminently true. We may not always discern the wisdom of the "shaping," especially when, as not infrequently happens, the operation is attended with pain, but that is because our earthly vision being but imperfect leaves us incapable of judging.

An all-wise Designer has allotted to each of us a certain place in the great structure of humanity. Are we filling that place as we should? Are we even preparing ourselves to fit our niche when the command to move on is given? If we have felt hampered, confined and even crushed at times, let us reflect that the place we were meant to occupy is perhaps but of small dimensions, and we in our arrogance would become too large for it, and thus suffer unceasing discomfort therein. Were it not better to have remained little? Behold, then, the wisdom of the "shaping."

We need not fret and worry about occupying a lowly position—no position is lowly that is honorably filled, and we may dignify the most commonplace action by performing it in a noble manner and from a worthy motive, unbiased by the petty judgments of the world around us. This great Designer has need of even the smallest of us, and he who faithfully performs his trivial duties accomplishes more than he who fills imperfectly the most prominent position.

"Who does the best his circumstance allows,  
Does well, acts nobly, angels could no more."

On the other hand, it may be we are intended to hold a responsible position, one requiring knowledge and a mind well disciplined. Such a place has not yet been offered us, but if we wait to prepare for it until it comes, then someone else will justly take our place. We should, therefore, strive to profit by every opportunity to add to our store of knowledge—and such opportunities are rarely wanting—but more than all we should endeavor to know one thing well. When a business man advertises for help he seldom chooses from the applicants the man who "can do anything," but rather him who has made a specialty of one particular line of work. The discipline hourly met with in every-day life is an important factor in the formation of character; and failure and the way in which it is borne is often a truer criterion of merit than is success. A religious writer speaking on this subject says: "One day of humble acceptance of failure, of generous, sustained struggle, in spite of defeats, in the midst of constant falls, is better than one month of triumphant victory."

Many of the most prominent men of this and of preceding ages have risen from comparative obscurity to eminence; this, principally, because they grasped opportunity ere it had passed them by. The greatest generals had first to be common soldiers and obey the commands of their superior officers; wisely so, since it is said that no one can properly command who has not first learned to obey.

Then let us accept graciously and gratefully whatever is sent to us, and make even of our failures stepping-stones to success; if in the moulding of our character we experience some present discomfort, we may console ourselves with the remembrance that it is necessary for our future ease; and that assuredly

"Compensation is twined with the lot of high and low;

Peopled and warm are the valleys,

Lonely and chill is the height,

But the path that lies nearest the storm-cloud

Is nearest the stars of night."

### THE HOSTESS

She put the book down with a sigh.

"What is it, darling?" he asked.

"Ah, dearest, I'm so happy," she replied.

"But you had such a sad look in your eyes just now."

"I know. I've been reading about the unhappiness that the wives of men of genius have always had to bear. Oh, Alfred, dear, I'm so glad you're just an ordinary plug of a fellow."



**San Antonio, "The City of Missions."**

A foreign visitor to the United States of America cannot truthfully say that he has viewed the remaining monuments of the historic past of our great nation without visiting the quaint city of San Antonio, Texas, known in history, because of its number of missions, as "The City of Missions." There are many places and objects of interest in or near the city, too many to be mentioned in this article.

The Old Barrack, with its beautiful flower gardens, is now used as an hotel. The old stone missions, though badly defaced, rear themselves in the very midst of the whirl and bustle of modern life, as silent yet eloquent reminders of the Texas Revolution, the fierce struggle by which the State won her liberation from the tyranny of Mexico.

In the heart of the city rises the scarred visage of the Alamo Mission, an emblem of heroism and martyrdom, whose walls are hallowed by their baptism of blood. The mission was founded, in the year 1744, as a place of safety for the settlers and their property, and for more than a century was the scene of many contests. One of the most heroic and bloody battles known to history was fought within its walls during the Texas Revolution, in the year 1836, when Colonel Travis and his band of one hundred and eighty-two Texans were slain by Santa Anna, the Mexican General, and his army of six thousand men.

As a nation progresses in wealth and population, the minor events are often overshadowed by the greater ones; but so long as there exists a love for liberty and heroism, the story of the Texas Thermopylae shall lose none of its interest.

Mission Conception, built in the year 1731, is one and one-half miles from San Antonio. The front, doors and windows of this mission display a remarkable work of architecture. San Jose mission is four miles from the city. It was built in the year 1718. Its walls are badly decayed, though, like the other missions, it has a guide in charge, who directs the sight-seers.

The old Military Plaza, the Veramendi Palace and many other picturesque buildings, monuments and plazas, bearing upon the early history of Texas, claim the time and attention of the visitor to "The City of Missions."  
LADY WILBURN.  
Texas.

**Filling in the Chinks.**

"Oh, I just fill in the chinks." The girl laughed as she said it, but her mother added quickly:

"The chinks are everything. You haven't the slightest idea what a help she is, and what a load it lifts from my shoulders, this 'filling in the chinks' as she calls it."

The busy woman spoke warmly as she smiled happily at her daughter.

"You see, when she was through school, there didn't seem to be anything definite for her to do. Her father and I wanted her at home, for a while at least, before she undertook to go out into the world.

"Our one servant does all the heavy work, of course, and I am kept pretty busy with the children, and so she looked around and noticed the little things that should be done to keep a home neat and orderly, and which a servant never does, and I have very little time for. The left-overs, I always called them—oh, but it is such a comfort to have them done."

"And what are they?" I asked of the girl, as she sat pulling out the edges of a lace mat and making it look fresh and fluffy.

"Oh, I don't know," she answered. "There are so many of them, and such little things, you know."

She spoke almost apologetically.  
"Let me see. Well, I began in the parlor, of course. All girls do at first. There were some little silver vases that were seldom shined. I kept those bright, and the silver on the afternoon tea-table. You have no idea how much it tarnishes. And the little cups always dusted, and the doilies fresh and clean, and the tidies also. Really, that is a work by itself, and mother never used to have time. Then the picture moulding. The brass hooks that holds the picture was never dusted. I kept those clean.

"Then in the bedrooms. I look out that there are fresh towels on the bureau and stand, and that the hair receivers are not jammed full.

"It is really too funny the way I found them packed when I first began. And the soap dishes clean, and fresh soap when it is needed, and dusters in their bags, and waste-baskets emptied; oh, yes, and buttons sewed on to the shoes. I believe I sew on a half-dozen every day.

"I go over the house daily, in the morning, right after the children are sent to school.

"I begin by picking up the things they have

dropped, and putting them in their proper places.

"Then I go into the library, sharpen the pencils that need it; fill the ink-well; see that the pens in the penholders are good, the blotting pad not too old, the waste basket empty; and then I go through the other rooms, and, if you'll believe me, I always find something to be done, something aside from the regular work of clearing up, sweeping or bed-making; these belong to the girl to do.

"You see, I only do the little things that get left for the general cleaning, or neglected altogether.

"It is very pleasant, and helps—at least mother says that it does."

"Yes," said the mother, "and no one else knows what a difference it does make in having those chinks filled."

**Old Bachelors and Old Maids.**

It is said that a woman is no older than she looks, and that she is quite as young as she feels, and, judging from appearances, it is safe to infer that women, as well as men, retain youth a great deal longer than was formerly the case. Certainly the age when the unmarried of either sex are dubbed "old maids" and "old bachelors" depends very largely upon themselves.

The cheery, pleasant man or woman who, in spite of preferring, or, possibly, being condemned to, a life of single blessedness, need never fear scorn in the description of their condition given by their neighbors. "Old bachelor" and "old maid" they may be, but wonder is sure to be expressed that such a "delightful old bachelor" or "really charming old maid" remained single, and never apparently saw fit to make some other person happy by taking him or her into the life partnership of marriage.

A selfish and ill-tempered man becomes a "miserable old bachelor" while his contemporaries are just in the prime of life; and the term "old maid" is unhesitatingly bestowed on the spinster who busies herself with her neighbors' affairs to their detriment, and who seems to find more to blame than to praise in the rising generation.

One thing is quite sure; it is that old maids and old bachelors may be as plentiful as blackberries, and yet equally generally appreciated as long as they preserve in their hearts the milk of human kindness.

**"We are but Little Children Weak."**

The face and attitude of each child in this unique little choir is of itself a study. Any mother or any infant-school teacher who has gathered her little ones around her on a Sunday afternoon can surely readily recall a similar group, singing some such simple children's hymn as that which forms the subject of our illustration. There may be in the attire of the little singers whom they remember the difference between dainty lace and homespun, but the earnest faces of the children, their sense of the gravity of what they are doing, or trying to do, will be much the same in the case of each. It seems easy, as one looks at the faces in the group, from that of the elder boy and girl, who are keenly alive to the responsibilities of their office as choir leaders, down to the mischievous Tiny making a knot of her bonnet strings, to follow in imagination these little ones to their several homes, and to hear them tell to mother and father how they had been singing to-day that hymn about "ickle child'en weak." H. A. B.



"WE ARE BUT LITTLE CHILDREN WEAK."

(By Mrs. M. Seymour Lucas.)

**Domestic Economy.**

**PUDDINGS.**

"Some like it hot, some like it cold." Thus runs the old nursery rhyme, and so it is in our day. Puddings both hot and cold, baked or boiled, frozen or chilled, are delightful, but much less appreciated than they should be. A properly-made pudding is light and easily digested, and in these two particulars differs greatly from the favorite American dessert of pie; they are also much easier of preparation, and as for their delicacy, few persons who have eaten the light and perfect concoctions of fruit and flour, eggs, sugar and spice which form the average pudding, but will unite in singing their praises. The fruit puddings are an inheritance from our English ancestry, and prove always the most satisfying and delicious of the more substantial desserts.

**GINGERBREAD PUDDING.**—Mix one-quarter pound of suet with one-half pound of sifted flour; add a pinch of salt, one and one-half gills of molasses, one teaspoonful of ginger, and when thoroughly mixed, one well-beaten egg and one-half pint of milk, in a part of which should be dissolved one-half a teaspoonful of soda. It may be necessary to use more liquid. It should be proportioned to the stiffness of molasses and flour. The original recipe calls for candied peel, but currants, sultanas, or all three may be used. Turn into a buttered mould or bowl, and boil for three hours.

**RICE PUDDING.**—Wash and soak a cupful of rice; drain; put in a saucepan; cover well with sweet milk, and let boil until tender; put into a deep pudding pan; add a pint of milk, a small cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter, a teacupful of seeded raisins, and the beaten yolks of four eggs; set in a hot oven to bake for half an hour. Beat the whites of the eggs with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; flavor with nutmeg, and spread over the top of the pudding; set in the oven for one minute. Serve without sauce.

**QUICK PUDDING.**—Sift two cups of flour; add one tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three well-beaten eggs, with a pint and a half of milk; flavor with extract of lemon; turn into a greased pudding pan, and set in a quick oven to bake for twenty minutes. Serve with hard sauce.

**RULES FOR OLD AGE.**

Dr. Richardson's "Rules for Old Age" are as follows:

To subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season.

To take food, in moderate quantity, four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed.

To clothe warmly but lightly, so that the body may, in all seasons, maintain its equal temperature.

To keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and cheerful.

To maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age was not present.

To take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours.

To spend nine hours in bed at least, and to take care during cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at 60 degrees Fahr.

To avoid passion, excitement and luxury.



### Travelling Notes.

Mollie has been to prison, charged with curiosity, locked and bolted in the condemned cell, a black, silent and stuffy hole, but released and set free by the small fee of twopence. It is wonderful what money will do. Newgate prison, which has stood for hundreds of years, a large, strong, stone building, covering a large space of ground, is being levelled to the ground and moved forever from that part of the City of London.

The day I went to see it, the "unique and historic relics" were being sold by auction, and proved an attractive draw, and the crowd that assembled round the auctioneer's rostrum in the Press Yard—where, when things were different, prisoners who preferred being pressed to death, and so conserving their estates for their heirs, to pleading and running the risk of forfeiting them, were accommodated—was a large one. Curiosity-hunters were there in great numbers. The first bid out of the ordinary was obtained by means of an appeal to Dickens' worshippers. "Now, gentlemen," the auctioneer began, "surely you remember your 'Barnaby Rudge'! Here is the cupboard to which Dennis, the hangman, went for the keys!" and the old oak, iron-faced warder's key cupboard went for over \$60.00. The pulpit from the chapel, the heavy wrought-iron grille that guarded the condemned cells, the doors and the windows, iron gratings, copper washing bowls, old leg-chains and weights, etc., etc., all brought large prices. Top price was paid for the old toll-bell, whose tongue will hereafter be silent in Madame Tassaud's waxen household. It brought \$500.00. Inscribed on the bell is the following loyal injunction:

"Ye people all, who hear me ring,  
Be faithful to your God and King."

Those who profess to look back with a sentimental regard to the "good old times" should bear in mind some of the facts connected with the old prison, which Mrs. Fry did so much to reform. In the middle of the eighteenth century we learn from an old recorder that six men of good family were lying there under sentence of death for highway robbery. After an election dinner at Chelmsford, these men had, for fun, sallied out and robbed a farmer. One of the six, through the intercession of Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, to whom he was engaged to be married, was reprieved at the foot of the gallows; the other five presumably being hanged for a drunken frolic. In another case a starving sailor, who had served with distinction on board a man-of-war, was hanged for stealing sixpence. There are those now living who have seen men led out from prison, tied to a cart-tail, and publicly flogged through the streets. These cases, however, illustrate the ideas of the times, rather than the prison where convicts were confined. A fact that shows the state of Newgate is that in 1750 the prison was so overcrowded and unsanitary that gaol fever was so infectious that the contagion was carried to the Old Bailey court, and killed two of the judges, the Lord Mayor, and several of the jury—in all more than sixty persons died. From then till 1868, when the last public execution took place outside the prison, improvements have taken place from time to time, but the spirit of the thousand years during which the site of the "New gate" to the City of London had been occupied as a prison, clung to the place; and very few of those who so lately wandered among the ruins will regret that the dark and gloomy pile has been levelled.

What Mrs. Fry accomplished against great difficulties is "one of the brightest facts in the whole history of philanthropy: how she transformed a filthy den of corruption into a clean, whitewashed room, in which sat rows of women, recently so desperate and degraded, stitching and sewing, orderly and silent."

It was still when I saw the place, most dismal, repellent and horrible. What it must have been before Mrs. Fry's visit would be too awful to contemplate.

MOLLIE.

### Humorous.

Doctors sometimes give their directions for taking drugs or other treatment in language beyond the comprehension of the patient. Occasionally tragic, but more often amusing, mistakes occur thereby. Judge tells one of the amusing kind, although it might have been uncomfortable, at least.

A small colored girl went to a drug store, and said to the clerk, "Ma mammy wants some o' de handsomest dye ye got."

"The handsomest?" repeated the clerk. "Well, I don't know—what does she want it for?"

"She done got de misery in her stummick, and de doctor say she must dye it; and she say if she hab got ter dye it, she want it a handsome color."

It is easier to catch a big fish than to make people believe the truth about it.

### Mrs. Margaret Anne Neve, Nee Harvey.

Born, May 18th, 1792. Photographed, July 14th, 1902, in her 111th year.

The picture reproduced in the "Farmer's Advocate" to-day is sent us by Mollie, at present a guest in the house of a revered relative, who can distinctly remember hearing a conversation which took place between her own mother and Mrs. Neve somewhere about half a century ago. The following beautiful mention of this most "grand old woman" was published in the "Girls' Realm," entitled "A girl when the last century was young." Mrs. Neve is the oldest living supporter of the Church Missionary Society, and until quite recently a constant reader of the Gleaner, through both of which societies she must have been closely linked with the interests of our own Northwest of Canada.

Her story runs thus: "Born on May 18th, 1792, this venerable lady has enjoyed the remarkable experience of living in three centuries. The register of the parish church of St. Pierre Port, Guernsey, testifies that 'Marguerite Anne, fille du Sieur Jean Harvey et de Elizabeth Guille, sa femme,' was there baptized on May 27th, 1792. The influence of her early training has been seen throughout her life in the charming courtesy of her manner, and the erectness of her bearing.

"Of the troublous times until Napoleon Buonaparte was overthrown and when Guernsey was one huge camp, Mrs. Neve had, until quite lately, a vivid recollection; and would relate how her father, who held a Captain's commission in the Royal Guernsey Artillery (of which he was after-



MRS. MARGARET ANNE NEVE, NEE HARVEY.

wards Colonel), had to take his turn of guard and patrol, whilst the Channel Islands were held in daily readiness to repel a French invasion.

In 1823 she was married from Rouge Huis, her parents' old home and now her residence, to Mr. John Neve, of Tenterden, in Kent. After a quarter of a century of married life, Mrs. Neve became a widow and returned to Rouge Huis to reside with her mother and sister. The two sisters went abroad every summer, and thus visited every country in Europe—Portugal excepted. The winter evenings would be spent by the travellers in reading the history and studying the language of the country they intended to visit the following summer. Indelible memories were thus stored, the vivacity of which have astonished all who have listened to Mrs. Neve's accounts of her travels. In her ninety-first year she paid a second visit to Cracow!

Since then her life has been spent at Rouge Huis in cheerful activity—knitting a little, reading her Bible, and enjoying the visits of her numerous friends. Annually she has entertained the Guernsey Hospital children to a sumptuous tea, watching with keen pleasure their enjoyment of the outing in the pretty grounds of her house. "I like to think of her," wrote a friend in the winter of 1900-1901, "sitting erect in her arm-chair, close to a window overlooking the lawn. A soft shawl of her own crocheting adds to the attractive whiteness which her snow-white hair leaves on the mind. Her complexion is wonderfully clear. Her eyes are bright, and her voice strong, without any signs of quavering. Every word she speaks is distinctly pronounced. Thus, in calm contentment this venerable lady passes the evening of her long and eventful life, tended

with the greatest solicitude by her nieces and nephews."

With words like these most frequently on her lips, "Hold Thou me up and I shall be safe," "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow," "Blessed Saviour, I belong to Thee," is it any wonder that this faithful servant can, after her long pilgrimage of one hundred and eleven years, so patiently await the happy summons which cannot now be long delayed, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." H. A. B.

### A Sentimental Journey.

"One Summer," in "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," "David Harum" and "A Chance Acquaintance," "Sentimental Tommy," planned "A Little Journey in the World." Before starting, they felt it "An Imperative Duty" to settle their "Debit and Credit," but as "The World Went Very Well Then" and there was no complaints of "Hard Times," they found they had enough "Hard Cash" to give them "Many a Glimpse of the World."

With "Captain Courageous," of the "Schooner Centipede," who had been "Twenty Years Before the Mast," they made a "Voyage to the Cape" over "Seven Seas." These "Three Men in a Boat" witnessed many "An Ocean Tragedy," encountering "The Sea Wolves" and "Roughing It" generally. After "Flying Visits to Australia and New Zealand," and "A Little Tour in France," they landed at "Treasure Island," where they found "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." Here living "Out of the World" were "Lorna Doone" and "A Group of Noble Dames," "Once Again" "A Pair of Blue Eyes" conquered "Sentimental Tommy," and, like "A Simpleton," he fell in love with Lorna. He said: "Come Live With Me and Be My Love." She replied: "My Heart's in the Highlands."

Lorna was "An Ambitious Woman" and had "No Intentions" of leaving her "Old Maid's Paradise" for less than "Ten Thousand a Year." "She" knew that Tommy was "A Gentleman of Leisure," disinclined to "Work" and not capable of "Self Help." She had to consider not "Only Herself," though she was "Without Kith or Kin," she lived with "A Terrible Family," and had to take "Precaution" to keep the matter "A Dead Secret," which was "A Fearful Responsibility." But after "A Mental Struggle" she was "Disarmed" of her "Pride and Prejudice" and "Loved at Last." She said to Tommy: "Hitherto, no man has 'Wood and Won' me, but in you I have 'Confidence,' 'Brave Heart and True.'"

So they were married at "The House of Seven Gables," "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Among the guests was "A Very Strange Family," consisting of "Jack's Father," "Mother Molly," "A Son of Hagar," "A Daughter of Bileth," the "Heavenly Twins," "Bootle's Baby" and "The Baby's Grandmother." Mid "Sunshine and Roses" the "Devoted Couple" took their stand "Under Two Flags," which were artistically draped with "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "The Little Minister" and "The Vicar of Wakefield" officiated. The bride was "In Silk Attire" with "Three Feathers" and "A Yellow Aster" and "The Moonstone" ring upon her Finger. They were "Bound Together" as "Man and Wife" with "Golden Fetters" "Forever and Ever."

"That Beautiful Wretch," "Young Mrs. Jardine," who had a "Mortal Antipathy" towards Lorna and was "Her Dearest Foe," said it was "A Foregone Conclusion" that Lorna would be a "Good for Nothing" wife.

The marriage was "A Shock to Society," and was pronounced "A Fatal Mistake," but "Twenty Years After" it was "An Open Verdict" that they knew "How to be Happy, Though Married."

### A Vegetarian Crusade.

[The reign of vegetables is at hand; but we need a crusade to bring it in. Let noble verse be set to noble music for that end. In the following lines we glorify rice. That rice is superior to flesh meat is easily proved. Who would throw mutton chops at a newly married couple? No, we all acknowledge that innocent rice is superior to mutton chops.]

RICE.

A mighty Theme is mine—'tis Rice,  
How nice  
Is rice!

How gentle and how very free from vice  
Are those whose nourishment is mainly rice.  
Far to the land of ayah and of syce,  
Where peaceful peasants earn their humble pice,  
There would I fly if I might have my "chice,"  
And revel in the luxury of rice.

Rice, rice,

Succulent rice!

Really it doesn't want thinking of twice,  
The gambler would quickly abandon his dice,  
The criminal classes be quiet as mice,  
If carefully fed upon nothing but rice:

Yes, rice!

Beautiful rice!

What the heathen Chinee would call "velly fine rice"

All the wrong in the world would be right  
In a trice

If every one fed upon nothing but rice!

Rice!

—Punch.



*The Quiet Hour.*

**Consider This, Ye That Forget God.**

"Sons of Toil, before ye labor,  
Kneel in worship to the God  
Who is nearest all and Neighbor  
When our path alone is trod.  
Seek for service that anointing  
Which will give you secret health,  
Though the wage be disappointing  
It shall be the truest wealth;  
For with His dear, early blessing  
Drudgery will lose its pain,  
And no work be overpressing  
Or the soil of Duty stain."

I don't write to try and convince unbelievers that there is a God. Honestly, I have very little faith in the unbelief of professed infidels. They may indeed say that they don't believe in the existence of a God; but I don't see how any sane person can really think that this wonderful universe happened accidentally; or that the certainty of the punishment of sin, even in this world, is only a chance. If anyone is seeking God with a real desire to find and obey Him, sooner or later sufficient proof will be given, as it was to the doubting Apostle. But, as Bacon says, "God never wrought miracle to convince Atheism, because His ordinary works convince it," and it is a significant fact that the risen Jesus appeared only to friends, and did not seek to convince His enemies by overpowering proofs of His divinity. Then Herod, who was so eager to see some marvellous miracle worked by the captive Christ, did not even hear one word from Him, for "He answered him nothing." No, I am not addressing atheists to-day—or any other day—but we may forget God without having any intention of denying His existence. Perhaps we may even think it quite excusable to have the thought of God crowded out of six days of the week, and sometimes even out of the seventh day too. Life is such a rush, and visible things have a way of blocking our view of the invisible. Many who go regularly to church—when it is fine—"forget God" from Monday morning to Saturday night, without feeling themselves particularly sinful. Yet it is written in the ninth Psalm: "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God;" and He has also said: "Now consider this, ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver."

God does not consider it a small sin when His people forget Him, for He says again: "If thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish." Can it truly be said that we are God's servants if we forget Him the whole week through? What good are we really devoting ourselves to? Are we worshipping the golden image, or is our heart set on pleasure, fame, or the good opinion of our world? Perhaps some are straining every nerve to accomplish a great deal of work, and the cares of life may have crowded out of their busy days any thought of God. Such hard-working people may feel quite satisfied that they are doing their duty, forgetting that our Lord has declared the first commandment to be loving God with heart, soul and mind. Others may be so strong and clever that they feel no need of God, but think themselves quite able to stand alone. It is said that before Napoleon started on his disastrous expedition to Russia some one said to him—"Man proposes, but God disposes." His answer was full of proud confidence in his own strength—"I both propose and dispose," and yet how powerless he found himself against God's messengers of cold and snow.

When Nebuchadnezzar boasted about the great City of Babylon which he had built, that same hour the kingdom was taken from him, until his understanding returned and he owned "that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will."

It is folly to trust in riches, which may be taken away any day, or which we may be forced to leave behind—for even this night our souls may be required of us. It is folly to trust in strength of body or mind, which a sudden accident might destroy at any moment.

There is a story told of the Apostate Emperor Julian when he went out to destroy the Persian army, confidently expecting to return and scatter the Christian faith to the winds. A heathen named Labianus said with a sneer to a Christian whom he met in Antioch—"What is your Master, the son of the carpenter, doing now?"

"Perhaps the Great Carpenter of the world is making a coffin," was the answer, and about the time when he spoke Julian was lying stretched out on the battlefield, uttering his well-known dying words, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!"

It is true that we cannot see God. The astronomer who announced that he had searched all through the sky with his telescope and yet had not seen God, need not shake our faith. If a scientist searched a man through and through with the X-rays, and saw no life, would that

prove that no life was there? If he saw no conscience, would that prove that the man was utterly hardened? No one would believe him if he said he had seen life or a conscience, and no one would believe the astronomer if he declared he had seen God through a telescope.

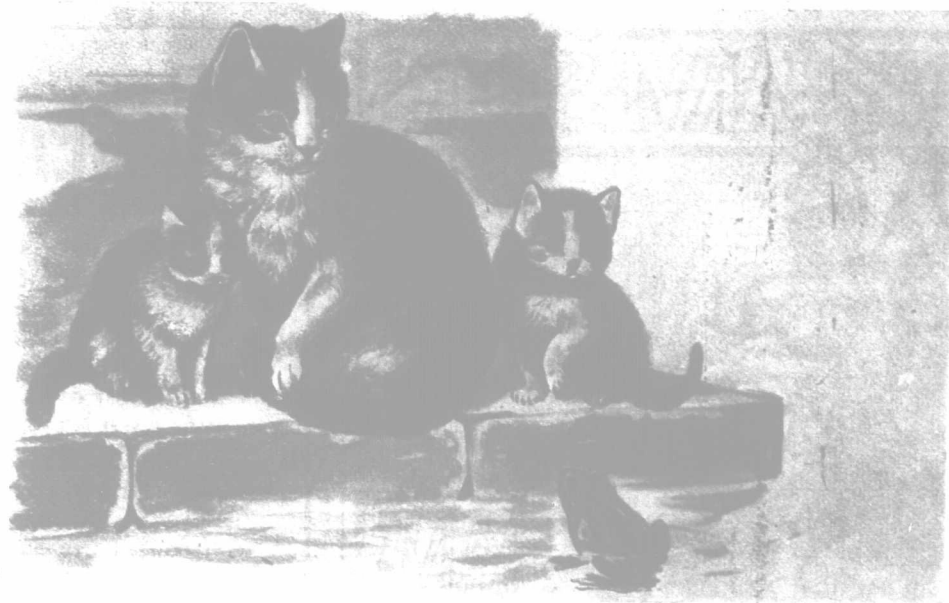
Forgetting God is, like most things, not a habit to be acquired in a week. If we are too hurried to pray in the morning, and too tired to pray at night, before long our prayers will be forgotten, even when we have plenty of time. God does not require long prayers, but if you are forming the habit of prayerlessness, break it now while you can. "Beware lest thou forget the Lord thy God," for He has said, "Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children." HOPE.

*The Children's Corner.*

**"Come Out and Play."**

"Come out and play!" That is what these kittens are saying to the frog, and he seems quite ready to accept the invitation. Perhaps he may be knocked about a little roughly by his big play-mates, but what of that! It is all in the game, and who cares for a few bruises?

I suppose you children are living out of doors as much as you possibly can, and are all as lively as young things should be in the bright days of opening summer. The world seems young again every spring, and even people who have left their young days far behind feel inclined to "come out and play." Is it any wonder that the children are wild with excitement when Saturday comes. Then come shouts of: "Mother, where did you put my straw hat last fall?" or,



**"COME OUT AND PLAY."**

"I spy, did anybody see my box of fish-hooks? I never saw such a grand day for fishing." Then comes the coaxing appeal: "Mother, won't you give us some grub, then we won't bother you at dinner-time? We're off to the woods. I'm sure the Mayflowers are out." Mother gets rid of the noisy crowd at last, knowing quite well that when her boys and girls come back, weary and grimy, they will be hungry enough to eat two dinners instead of one.

"When we go fishing in the brook,  
Joey and Cecil and I,  
A crooked pin's our only hook,  
That catches 'em! Sometimes we tie  
The string tight to a willow limb  
Just where the biggest minnows swim.

"Then we lie down there in the shade  
And watch our bobs that tip and float,  
And once a bridge of rocks we made  
And built a castle and a moat,  
But, just as sure as we begin,  
Why Joey goes and tumbles in.

"Then all the frightened fish they hide  
Beneath the rocks and in the pool,  
There's not a minnow to be spied!  
The water settles clear and cool  
With bubbles 'tween the rocks and foam,  
But then we must take Joey home.

"Of course he cries at mamma's look.  
She says: "Is this the only fish  
That you can catch in Silver brook?"  
She knows, though, we'd get all she'd wish,  
With just our string and pail and pin—  
If Joey wouldn't tumble in!"

How well I remember one day when I was fishing for chub in a little creek in the woods, and the log on which I stood turned over. There was a splash and a shriek, and then I was hauled out, dripping wet. Did I go home, looking like a half-drowned kitten, draggled and forlorn? Not a bit of it. I ran about in the sun for awhile, and then started to fish again. Probably a bad cold was the result, but I only remember the fun we had—what is the use of remembering unpleasant things?

A new way of fishing, that is said to be very satisfactory, is to fasten a tiny mirror to the line, near the baited hook. The idea is that the fish, seeing itself in the mirror, thinks that some other fish is trying to get the bait, and so makes a rush for it, determined to get there first. Perhaps, when the poor thing succeeds in catching the tempting worm and finds the sharp hook inside, it may wish that it had been more unselfish and given the other fish a chance for the first innings.

But if fish are not kind and unselfish, boys sometimes are, even in their games. Once upon a time some boys were playing baseball in a quiet, shady street, when a little chap of twelve years old came along and asked if he might play too. He was a poor little cripple, hobbling along on crutches, and it seemed of no use for him to try and play at such a lively game. The boys were very good-natured, and did not wish to hurt his feelings, but at last one of them said kindly: "Why, Jimmy, you can't run, you know." "Oh, hush!" said another boy quickly, "I'll run for him. You give the ball a good crack, Jim, and I'll make your bases for you." Then he whispered to some of the other boys, "If you were like him, you wouldn't want to be told of it all the time."

That boy was certainly a gentleman, although he may not have been dressed very well. And,

by the way, there is one important part of dressing that is often forgotten. A little boy, called Val, was rather proud of the fact that he could dress himself entirely alone—"all but the buttons that run up behind." He used to back up to his father for a little help with the buttons that were quite out of reach. One morning he was in a great hurry, and things got dreadfully tangled and mixed. Perhaps it was not much wonder that he looked cross when at last he was dressed, or thought he was.

"Why, no, Val," said his father, "you haven't put everything on yet."

Val examined himself from collar to boots, but could find nothing wanting.

"You haven't put your smile on yet," said his father. "Put it on quickly, old chap, and I'll button it up for you." And Val put on a very fine smile in almost less than no time.

Of course you never dress for the day without putting on the sunny smile which can make the plainest face attractive. I don't know that anyone would care to see a "smile that won't come off," but—

"Does anyone like a drizzling rain  
As well as a sunny sky?  
Does anyone turn to a frowning face  
If a pleasant one is nigh?

"Oh, give us all the look that springs  
From a kindly nature's grace!  
We do not care if he's dark or fair—  
The boy with the smiling face."

Cousin DOROTHY.

Of a certain bishop, famous as one of the plainest men in England, the Liverpool Post tells a pleasing tale. One day, as this homely parson sat in an omnibus, he was amazed by the persistent staring of a fellow passenger, who presently said:

"You're a parson, ain't you?"

"Yes."

"Look 'ere, parson, would you mind coming ome with me to see my wife?"

Imagining the wife was sick, the clergyman went with the man. On arriving at the house, the man called his wife, and pointing to the astonished parson, said:

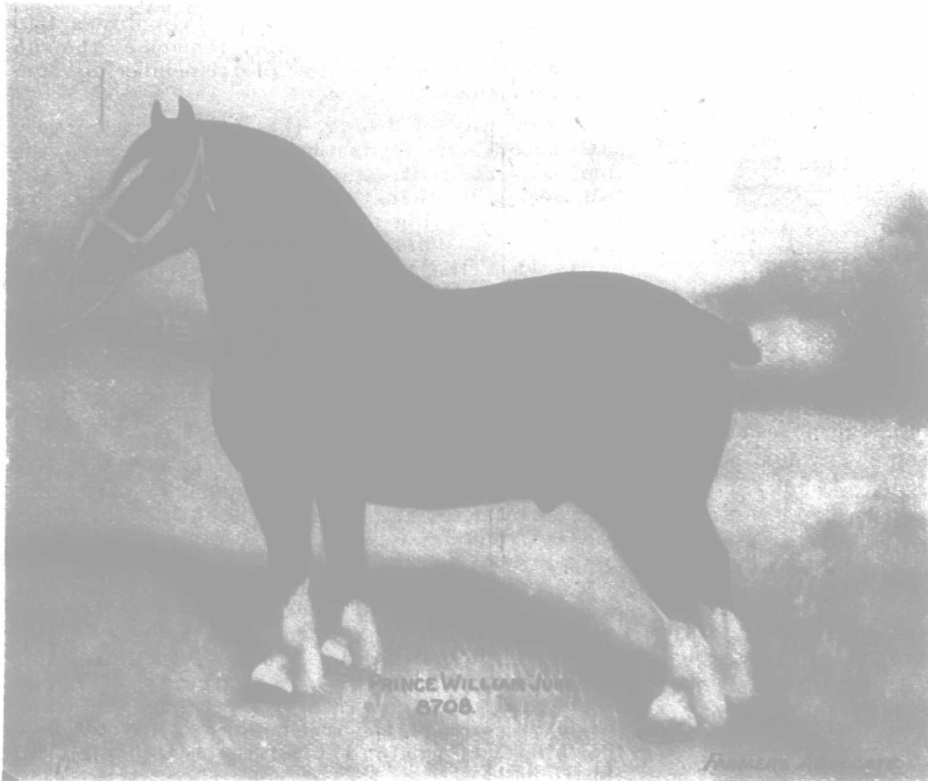
"Look 'e 'ere, Sairy! Yer said this morning as I wur the hugliest chap in England. Now, just yer look at this bloke!"



# NEW IMPORTATION!

Arrived January 21st, 1903.

Thirty-five first-class Stallions just added to our stock gives buyers an unequalled selection.



## Clydesdales, Suffolks, Percherons, Shires, Hackneys.

Call early and be convinced of the superior quality of our horses and our very reasonable prices.

OVER TWENTY YEARS AT THE FRONT.

### ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, and BRANDON, MAN.

JAS. SMITH, MANAGER MANITOBA BRANCH, BEAUBIER HOUSE, BRANDON

## CHAMPION HARVESTERS

**THE Champions** embody all that is best in harvesting machines. From a small beginning in 1849, their sale has steadily increased, until they stand among the leaders in the harvester trade of the world, and their sale is rapidly increasing. It is the valuable improvements found only on the Champions which give them their present popularity. On the tender, the force feed which prevents choking and waste in the elevator, and the eccentric wheel which gives more power for compressing the bundles. On the mower, the draw cut, which gives great traction and cutting power, and the lining device which lengthens materially the effective life of the machine. On the rake, the lock lever hold-down by which the teeth may be locked, if desired, so that no effort is required to hold them in position. Write for catalog describing these improvements fully and for handsome calendar in colors, free. CHAMPION DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO.

RIBY GROVE, GREAT GRIMSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

### Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Long-wooled Sheep.

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will sell by auction, on Friday, July 3rd, at Riby Grove, near Great Grimsby, about 70 SHORTHORN CATTLE and 100 Yearling LINCOLN RAMS and EWES (specially selected), the property of Henry Dudding, Esq.

The SHORTHORNS comprise a grand lot of young red and roan cows with calves at foot, many being excellent milkers, a large number of in-calf two-year-old and yearling heifers, as well as about 20 one and two year old bulls, mostly red or rich roan, of great substance and quality, bred from the best

old Shorthorn strains of long descent of the Scotch Bates-Booth blood.

LINCOLN LONG-WOOLED SHEEP—Also will be sold about 50 Yearling Rams and 50 Yearling Ewes from the very old-established Lincoln long-wooled flock that has been so distinguished at the R. A. S. E. and Smithfield Club Shows. Last year, first prizes were won at the Royal and County Shows, and the Champion Cup for the best long-wooled sheep in the great Smithfield Club Show.

Catalogues may be had of JOHN THORNTON & CO. 7 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London W., who will execute commissions.

#### TRADE NOTE.

HOGS THAT ROOT can be prevented from doing damage by using Farmer Brighton's device, advertised in another column. Down in Texas, hog-raising is way

carried on extensively, and his porcine nastiness is very largely controlled by this new invention. Western rooters can be prevented from doing harm in the same way.

In answering any advertisement on this page,

## \$ READY MONEY \$

Ready money is not always obtainable to the farmer's wife who depends on the result of the crops each fall. With a dairy she has a weekly basket of butter for exchange or cash, and usually a number of calves which can always be turned into cash when wanted.

The less you go in debt to pay in the fall the more money you will have when you sell your wheat. Hundreds pay their running expenses through the dairy. The investment of a separator repays many times over. If you have the best separator it's so many more dollars to you, both in cash and time. We claim the

## NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

to have no equal on the market. It contains every principle of advantage—it's the simplest and easiest machine to run. The National and a dairy may mean many dollars to any farmer.

Catalogues and description gladly sent.

### JOS. A. MERRICK,

GENERAL AGENT, MANITOBA AND N.-W. T.

117 BANNATYNE ST., E.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

AGENTS IN EVERY DISTRICT.

Messrs. John Thornton & Co., the noted London, England, live stock auctioneers, announce, in our advertising columns, an extensive sale on July 3rd of 70 Shorthorn cattle and 100 yearling Lincoln rams and ewes from the noted herd and flock of Mr. Henry Dudding, of Riby Grove, Great Grimsby, England, whose success in recent years as a prize-winner at the Royal and other leading British shows has been undisputed. See the advertisement and send for catalogue mentioning "Farmer's Advocate."

**WALKERVILLE WAGONS**  
ARE THE BEST  
Walkerville Wagon Co. Limited  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGS.

Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# The Quick Pace of Declining Health

Wasted Nerves and Weakened Bodies Give Way to Suffering and Disease.  
 New Hope, New Health, New Life, New Energy, come with the  
 Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

THERE are hosts of people who are susceptible to attacks of various kinds of illness. Their systems are ever ready to take on disease. They bend under the slightest trial and their health is jeopardized by every trivial exposure. They lack resisting power, and health declines because there is no nerve force to make good the waste by disease. At first, slight weakness, stomach annoyance, headache, fluttering heart, trembling of hands and limbs, restless sleep, indicate something is lacking—that something is nerve force. Until the stock of nerve force is replenished the pace of declining health will increase, until lost vitality is expressed in every move.

Pale, languid, nerve-shattered people find exactly what they require in **DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD**. It supplies the wants of wasted nerves, rebuilds the wasted cells and renews the blood. Its wonderful cures are due to the fact that it restores natural nerve force, and it is lack of nerve force that causes most suffering these days. Brain nerves, heart nerves, stomach nerves, give out and all sorts of troubles follow.



**MISS BUTLER**

MISS F. BUTLER, 1323 MILL ST., LONDON, ONT., STATES: "I was very much run down in health when I began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can now say that I have received more benefit from this medicine than any which I have ever used for my trouble. I used to be very nervous and suffered a great deal from nervous headaches, but these ailments have entirely disappeared and my health generally is better than it has been for years. I fully believe that this is the result of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."



**MRS. HARRISON**

MRS. T. HARRISON, 734 VICTORIA ST., KINGSTON, ONT., AND WHOSE HUSBAND IS A FIREMAN, STATES: "For some time I have been troubled with pains in my back which bothered me a great deal. At times I had dizzy feelings in my head and would suffer from severe headaches. I can heartily endorse Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it has entirely freed me of these distressing symptoms and so built up my system that I now feel real well."

## DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Is the greatest restorative known to medical science, and as it acts in accordance with the laws of nature and is a food cure, it is bound to do you good. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or by mail, postpaid, from Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.



**MR. DURAND**

MR. CHAS. DURAND, JAMES ST., BELLEVILLE, ONT., STATES: "For some years I have been a victim of nervousness and have suffered from weakness and palpitation of the heart. Along with these complaints I have suffered a lot from headaches and dizzy spells. About six weeks ago I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can now say that my nervous system has been built up, the action of my heart steadied and strengthened and the headaches and dizzy spells have entirely disappeared. I can recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a very superior medicine."



**MRS. EDWARDS**

MRS. R. W. EDWARDS, 33 McMURRAY ST., BRANTFORD, ONT., WRITES: "For five years I have suffered more than words can tell from nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia and exhaustion. The pains in my head would at times almost drive me crazy. I could not sleep nights, but would walk the floor in agony until I fell exhausted and unconscious, and my husband would have to carry me back to bed.

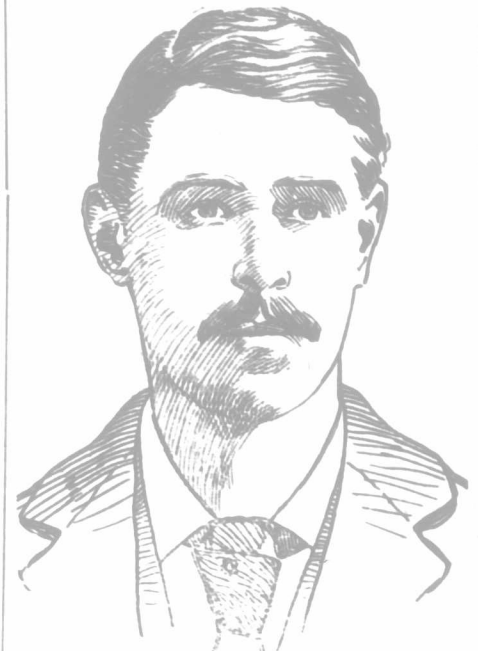
"Sometimes I could take no food for four days at a time, and experienced terrible gnawing sensations in the stomach, had bad taste in the mouth and coated tongue. I was pale, nervous, irritable, easily exhausted, was reduced to a mere skeleton of skin and bone, and my heart would palpitate as though it was about to stop beating. My greatest suffering was caused by the dreadful pains in my head, neck and back, and all this was in spite of the best efforts of three leading doctors of this city.

"For the past nine months I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and for a considerable time I have not experienced a headache, or any of the symptoms mentioned above. From a mere skeleton this medicine has built me up in flesh and weight, until now I am strong and well, do my own housework, walk out for two hours without feeling tired, and am thoroughly restored to health. Is it any wonder that words fail to express my gratitude for this remarkable cure? You can use this testimonial for the benefit of other sufferers."



**MRS. BATTISON**

MRS. C. BATTISON, 372 MURRAY ST., OTTAWA, ONT., STATES: "For some time I was a sufferer from nervousness, dizziness, nervous headache and rheumatism. I had the rheumatic pains for about three years. Several weeks ago I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and have found that these medicines worked together most satisfactorily in my case. I have taken altogether several boxes of the Nerve Food, and am now entirely cured of my old trouble. I know of others who have used these preparations and been cured, and I can therefore heartily recommend them."



**MR. WARING**

HARWOOD WARING, 43 PORTLAND ST., GALT, ONT., STATES: "I suffered greatly from pains in my head, resulting from exhausted nerves. My nervous system seemed all unstrung, and I was anything but well. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I can say that I feel like a different person. My nervous system has been toned up, and I am entirely free from the nervous headaches which used to make me feel so miserable."

### For Your Protection

The popularity of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has given rise to imitations. To protect you against all such the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box of his remedies. This is the strongest guarantee which any medicine can have.

**We will forfeit \$500 if these testimonials are not genuine.**

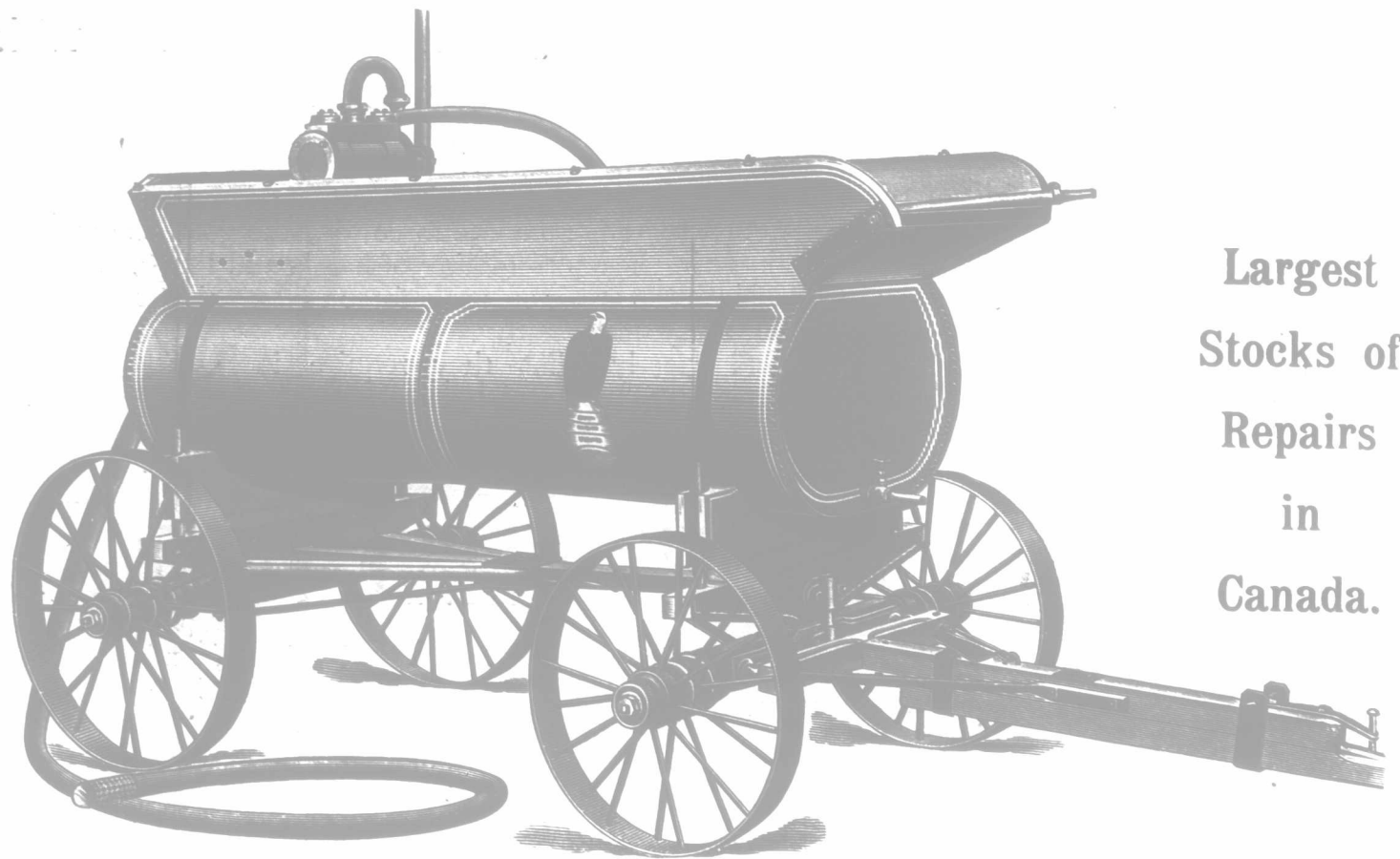
In answering the advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

Racine, Wisconsin.

Threshermen's  
Requisites  
at  
Specially  
Low Prices.



Largest  
Stocks of  
Repairs  
in  
Canada.

## Engines, Separators, Horse Powers, Steel Water Tanks

POST CARD BRINGS YOU CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

TORONTO.

WINNIPEG.

REGINA.

### Last Mountain Valley

PRICE FROM  
**\$6.50**  
UPWARDS!

THIS CELEBRATED DISTRICT is being rapidly filled up with the BEST CLASS OF SETTLERS.

#### Why Not Take a Homestead There ?

Open gently rolling prairie or park lands. Water supply is excellent. No early frosts. The price of land will advance again very shortly.

#### Now is The Time to Buy!

THE RUSH is just beginning, and land will be worth double the present price in a year. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND PARTICULARS.

**WM. PEARSON & CO.**  
383 MAIN STREET,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



### EMPIRE

EASY  
RUNNING

### SEPARATOR

Money in his pocket: smile upon his face:  
Everybody happy all about the place:  
Job done in a jiffy—work is almost play.  
Why? Because he runs his farm in

#### The Empire Way

The Empire way means greater profits for the buttermaker, more money for the milk producer, less labor for both, and greater satisfaction all around. Don't make a mistake: be sure and

**GET AN EMPIRE**  
EASY-RUNNING SEPARATOR


SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES TO

**The Manitoba Cream Separator Co., Limited.**

P. O. Box 509, 187 Lombard St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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





A

## TELEPHONE ON THE FARM.

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**Some of the Benefits:**

In case of sickness, a call to the doctor saves valuable time.

Machine breaks down—telephone your dealer to deliver part at once.

Keeps you posted on the markets.

Call your neighbors when assistance is required.

And a hundred and one things that can be transacted over a phone.

**The cost would be trifling.  
The benefits to be derived are manifold.**

LET US SUBMIT YOU ESTIMATES FOR INSTALLING A COMPLETE OUTFIT. YOU'LL BE SURPRISED HOW LITTLE MONEY IT TAKES. . . .

**ERNEST S. HARRISON CO.**  
LIMITED.  
264 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

## TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD

BRANDON, MAN., AND BUSHNELL, ILL.



24 YEARS IMPORTERS OF PURE-BRED

### Shires, Percherons, Suffolk and Hackney STALLIONS

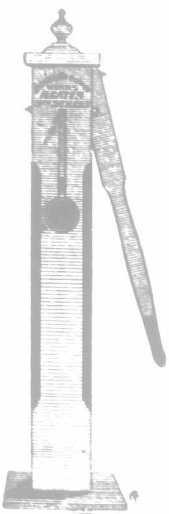
A NEW SHIPMENT has arrived at Brandon, and can be now seen at McKay's Stable. We have HORSES with which we give genuine guarantee of breeding qualities.

OUR PRICES are such as will make it worth your while to communicate with us either for individual or company service.

EACH STALLION has been carefully inspected by a competent Veterinary before purchasing; hence we are able to guarantee our stock. We want to do business, and cannot afford to sell worn-out or old horses to the Canadian farmer. Then our reputation is at stake; this is something that should merit your consideration before you buy.

**Weightman & Reid, Mgrs.,**  
BRANDON, MAN.

**J. G. Truman, Mgr.,**  
BUSHNELL, ILL.



## THE BEST PUMP

Is none too good for the  
**BARR COLONY.**

It is made by H. CATER, proprietor of the BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

If you want a pump, be sure it has

### CATER'S

name on it, and take no other. If no one in your town keeps them in stock, write to

**H. Cater,** Wholesale Manufacturer and Dealer in Pumps and Windmills.  
Box 410, Brandon, Man.

## The Latest Production!



**I**DEAL FAVORITE RANGES and COOK STOVES, "up-to-date" in every particular. Highest grade square ovens, with cold rolled steel bottoms. Duplex grates. Burns coal or wood. Hot blast attachment.

**Screw Draft Registers,  
Knife Sharpener.**

Made in a variety of sizes and styles. Send for description and prices.

Sold by  
**Horace Wilson,** 180 Market Street, **Winnipeg.**  
P. O. Box 1406. Phone 664.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. J. H. Truman, manager of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, and Brandon, Manitoba, writes us under date of April 29th: "On arriving at Brandon last week I learned there had been a horse show here. On enquiry, I find ours were not shown, those shown at the International, Chicago, having been sold and others away, so that gentlemen from a distance would not have the pleasure of seeing the Shires from the Pioneer Stud Farm, which have been proclaimed by far the best horses ever seen at Brandon. The prize Shire, Prince Shapely, by the noted Orchard Prince 1st, champion gold cup and medal, London, 1893; second, London, 1894; fourth, London, 1895; and first, London, 1896, taking his old position as he grew older, shows he developed well. Still, this horse is not sold yet. I make this remark as singular. Such a noble horse, and perfectly sound and a sure foal-getter. The price is said to be too much. All think him a wonderful horse, perfectly made. I hold him at \$3,000.00, and consider him cheap at this price, if breeding and individual merit stands for anything. Would a community be much fooled or swindled by buying such an animal? I think here he stands in Canada as cheap and good a horse as I ever sold or offered. The Suffolk stallion, His Grace, first at the Royal at Manchester, first at the Royal Show at Birmingham, is also unsold. Admitted, as he is, to be a noble animal, yet the price is said to be too much money. Now, I ask if at \$20.00 service fee, at which price he can stand, and all he can do, how can he be dear at \$3,000.00. Several horses have been syndicated for more money, and I think these two horses can pretty nearly clear themselves the first year. What better percentage is wanted than

that. I will say this on behalf of the Pioneer Stud Farm, that we advertise that which we have, not 'what we have not,' and the noble cut of Girton Ensign, in your last issue, will bear testimony to the many London winners we have imported, not years after their winnings, but the very year they took their laurels. We were giving, last fall, \$200.00 each for his foals. What better test than that for filling the breeder's pockets, and they are on our farms in Illinois now. I feel confident that the horses that we have shipped to Manitoba will do us credit, and leave a substantial investment to the companies and individuals who have purchased them. We have met with awful opposition here, and wherever we have placed a horse, yet we intend to stay at Brandon, if possible, as a branch only."

### ITALIAN BEES

FOR SALE.  
As usual, I am prepared to sell my surplus stock. For particulars, write  
**C. A. FLOWN, - BIRTLE, MAN.**

### TO FARMERS:

The undersigned is anxious to secure, at once, quantities of flax straw, both in the sheaf and as it comes from the threshing machine, in order that he may send further samples to the Old Country, there to be compared more fully with the flax of other lands, and to continue his work of perfecting machinery to handle this fibre. The samples already sent compare favorably with many grades of Irish flax, but he desires samples from various places, and to make more extended comparisons. It is now difficult to get this straw, as most of that grown last year has been destroyed. If any who have the straw will communicate with him, they will assist in developing processes of manufacture that promise to be of immense benefit of Manitoba farmers. N. WOLVERTON, Brandon, Man.—Adv't.

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



**200**  
PER  
CENT.

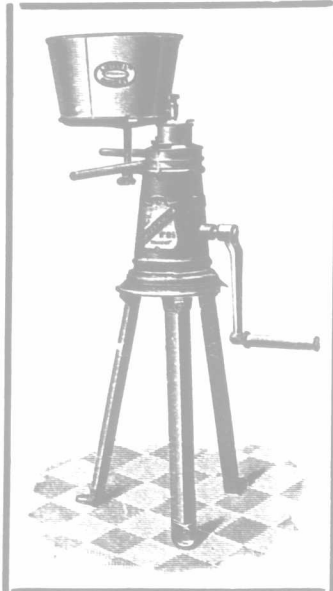
INCREASE IN THE SALE OF THE FAMOUS  
**"Alexandra" Cream Separators**  
DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS

Over same time in any corresponding six months during the past 10 years.

This absolutely shows the entire satisfaction the "ALEXANDRA" has and is giving.

The Great IMPROVEMENTS In our new 1903 MACHINES will still further increase our sales and hold the "ALEXANDRA"

**QUEEN OF ALL SEPARATORS.**



Write us a Post Card and get our Separator Catalogue.

**WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.**

COMMISSION AGENTS WANTED.

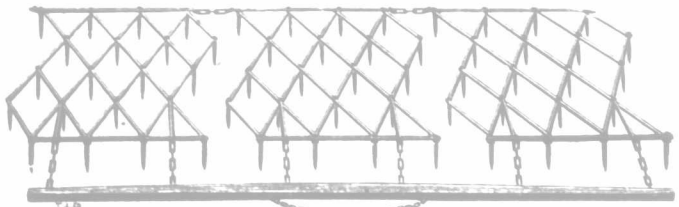
Offices and Works:

DURSLEY, ENG. MONTREAL, QUE. VICTORIA, B. C.  
VANCOUVER, B. C. MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.  
CAPE TOWN, S. A. AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

**R. A. LISTER & CO. LIMITED**

232 King Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**The Settler's First Requirements**

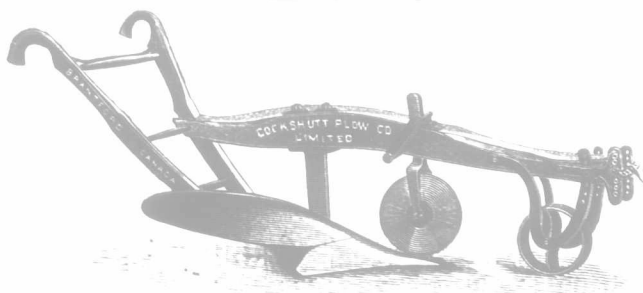


BE SURE AND SECURE A SET OF

**Cockshutt All-Steel, Channel-Bar, Diamond Harrows**

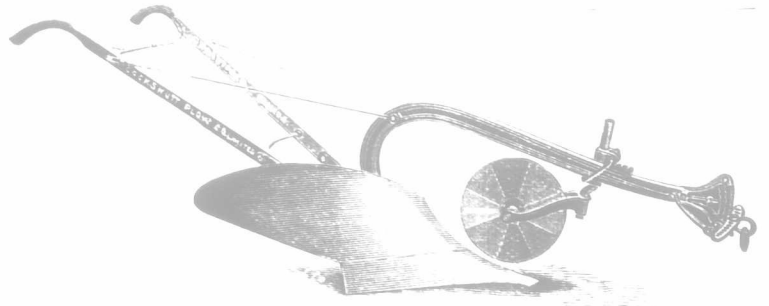
The Standard Harrow in the Canadian Northwest.

**The Brantford Prairie Breaker**



Will draw lighter than any other, owing to the gradual slope of the share. Its work will satisfy you.

**Cockshutt Plows** Are built specially for Western requirements. They give satisfaction everywhere.



Start with COCKSHUTT IMPLEMENTS and your success is in a large measure assured.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO'Y, LTD.**

Factory: Brantford, Ont.

Western Headquarters: Winnipeg, Man.

*In answering an advertisement on this page...*



# Land

Wild and Improved  
in all parts

# in Canada

## A Rich Soil

Well Watered.

Agreeable Climate.

You Will Like It.

Good Market.

The Excellent Railway  
Facilities effect outlet for grain.

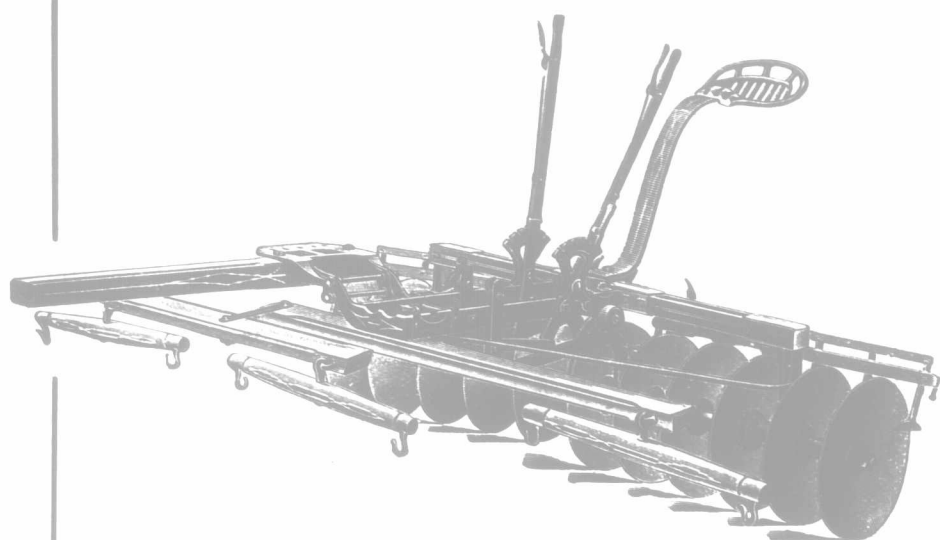
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE  
GRAIN FIELDS OF THE WORLD

## The Haslam Land and Investment Co.,

312 Jackson Street,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Merchants Bank Building,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

# The Windsor Disc Harrow



It has all the features necessary to make a first-class implement—a rapid and thorough pulverizer and land leveller.

The sections do not heap in center; the shifter-bar prevents it.

Scrapers can be thrown on or off by a foot lever, which also locks them down to the discs.

Each scraper is swivelled, so that it bears its full length on the disc.

Sections run level at any angle—cuts an even depth.

**EASY TO OPERATE. COMFORTABLE TO RIDE.  
ECONOMICAL TO BUY.**

Write to-day for Catalogue.

## The Frost & Wood Co.

Limited.

Head Office:

Western Canada Branch:

Smith's Falls, Ont.

Winnipeg.

### GOSSIP.

At Mr. C. F. Hunt's second annual sale of Holstein-Friesians, at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 22, 62 animals made an average of \$129. The highest price, \$500, was realized for the four-months heifer, May Hartog Pauline De Kol's daughter. The two-year-old bull, Beryl Wayne's Son, brought \$455, and the three-year-old cow, Aaggie De Kol Wayne 3rd, brought \$300.

Springhurst, the home of Mr. H. Smith, breeder of Shorthorns, Exeter, Ontario, is very suitably named, the farm, of some 250 acres, being intersected by a never-falling stream, the flats affording good pasture during summer, and the brook abundance of water at all times for the fine herd of Shorthorns kept there. Space will not permit of mention, much less a description, of the whole herd, but three roan imported cows, Bruce Augusta, Molly and Sensation, make an exceptionally fine trio, but Sensation was doubly interesting, she being a sister to Mr. Deane Willis' Royal champion cow, White Heather, and the mother of Royal Prince =36092=, by Mystic Archer =75123=, who could not be better bred, as he was got by the noted Scottish Archer =59893=, sire of Brave Archer, imported by Mr. Kelly, of Ohio, at a cost of \$6,000, and out of Missie 136th, by William of Orange. Royal Prince, a three-year-old, at the beginning of what promises to be an exceptionally useful career as a sire, is a thick, low-set, vigorous-looking bull of the Kilblean Beauty tribe, red with a little white, a regular William of Orange head, and a bearing as if conscious of his royal breeding, while of his strong individuality there can be no dispute. A very fine six-months-old red heifer calf attests to this, for the calf was pail-raised, and skim milk at that—very stimulating milk it must be said, by the appearance of the calf, but its being Scotch perhaps accounts for that. In the same pen was another fine heifer calf, Sensation's last addition to the herd, by Bonnie Lad, a faultless young lady that should be shown next fall. Gold Drop, Vol. 19, bred by H. Cargill & Son, the assistant stock bull, now eighteen months old, is very choicely bred, being sired by Imp. Golden Drop Victor, and out of the Brawith Bud cow, Imp. Golden Gift, by the Duthie-bred Cyprus, by William of Orange. Strongly built, with great heart-girth, smooth, even conformation and ideal quality, he bears the blood of the best and the indications of a potential sire.

Leaving the home buildings, we went across the farm to the new barn, with cement basement 40 x 70, where was a fine bunch of young females which would be an excellent foundation for a new herd, also the young bull, Huron King, by Village King, by the great Abbotsford =19446=, a very strong, well-put-up bull, held at a price within the reach of those not wishing too expensive an animal. The Springhurst herd was never in better fit than at present from the standpoint of the breeder, comprising, as it does, excellent representatives of most of the popular Scotch families, on which the highest class of sires have been used. At the new barn, the circular cement silo has proved an unqualified success, the cement work having set as hard as stone, and the ensilage has kept in prime condition to the very bottom. We were informed that it is not advisable to put a drain in the floor of the silo, as it is not only useless, but positively injurious, as it lets in air, which is fatal to the safe keeping of ensilage.

While passing over the fields, the Kemp manure spreader was seen in full operation, and of it we cannot speak too highly. A full load was spread in four minutes, with an evenness impossible by hand, which proves the machine to be the farmer's friend, being a help and time-saver, and can be set to spread from three loads upwards per acre at will by the driver. Mr. Smith contemplates spreading a light layer of manure over his grass land with the spreader, as it spreads it so evenly and lightly for that purpose.

### THE PRIVATE SECRETARY



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Ready reckoner, **ACCOUNT BOOK.** File for receipts, Conveyancer, cheques, notes, Calendar for six years, etc., without folding. Indelible pencil. Thumb indexed. Turn up any part in an instant. Pocket size. Price, \$1.00. Five copies to agents, \$3.00. Agents wanted.

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A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 4B

#### CHANGES!

We beg to notify the public that we have made certain changes in our prices.

The Waggoner Extension Ladder remains without a peer. In ladders the lightest, handiest and safest is the cheapest. An unsatisfactory ladder is dear at any price. You want one for painting, repairing, getting at the hayfork, stacking, fire protection, etc. Write for our free illustrated catalogue, price list and discounts. We make also beautiful lawn swings and extension step-ladders, fine for fruit-picking.

THE WAGGONER LADDERS CO., LTD., London, Ont.

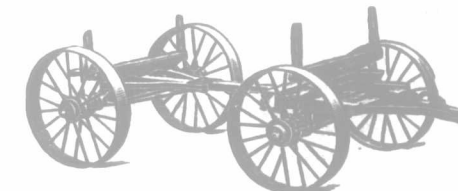
Northwest inquirers may write MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co., Winnipeg.



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Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our

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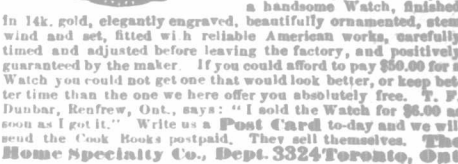


With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons. -cm

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd.,  
9 AND 11 BROOK AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

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What is the use of spending \$25.00 or \$50.00 for a Watch when you can get one for nothing that looks like a Solid Gold Watch and keeps time equal to say \$50.00 Watch. Here is your chance. We will give this handsome reliable Watch to any person who will sell for us only 16 Canadian Home Cook Books at 15c. each. These Books are nicely printed, beautifully bound and each contains 739 choice recipes. Every Lady buys one. A 50c. certificate free with each Book. This is not a cheap pocket clock, but a handsome Watch, finished in 14k. gold, elegantly engraved, beautifully ornamented, stem wind and set, fitted with reliable American works, carefully timed and adjusted before leaving the factory, and positively guaranteed by the maker. If you could afford to pay \$50.00 for a Watch you could not get one that would look better, or keep better time than the one we here offer you absolutely free. T. F. Dunbar, Kennew, Ont., says: "I sold the Watch for \$5.00 as soon as I got it." Write us a Post Card to-day and we will send the Cook Books postpaid. They sell themselves. The Home Specialty Co., Dept. 3524 Toronto, Ont.





# Melotte Cream Separators

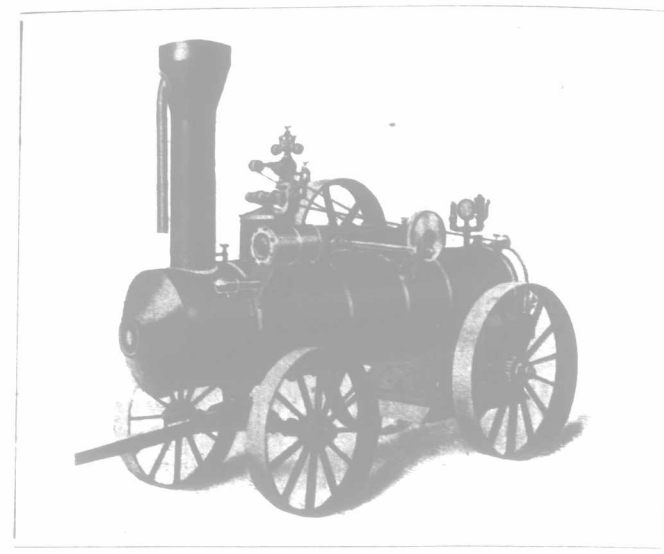
**5 YEARS OLD AND SATISFACTORY.**

Beulah, April 3, 1903.  
**MELLOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR Co., Winnipeg, Man. :**  
 Gentlemen,—  
 In reference to my Melotte Separator, which I have used for some five years, I may say it has given perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is easily manipulated, separates rapidly and close, and is, in my estimation, an ideal machine.

Yours truly, (Sgd) J. L. THOMPSON.

**Melotte Cream Separator Company,**  
 LIMITED,  
 BOX 604. 124 Princess St., Winnipeg

## BRANDON NEW CORNELL



Manufactured by ourselves; 18 and 20 H.-P.; first-class steamers; easily handled; unlimited power. Ask for prices.

**THE FOLLOWING SECOND-HAND OUTFITS ARE FOR SALE:**

Three Cornell 16-H.-P. engines in first-class repair, each	\$ 850 00
Four Advance separators, rebuilt, as good as new, each	400 00
Three 16-H.-P. Norsworthy engines, each	750 00
One 17-H.-P. Sawyer-Massey	750 00
One 18-H.-P. Abell Advance traction engine	1,350 00
One 16-H.-P. White engine	800 00
One 14-H.-P. Norsworthy engine	550 00
Two Waterous 16-H.-P. stationary engines and boilers, including stacks, suitable for elevators, each	600 00
One 35-H.-P. low-pressure boiler	200 00
One 30-H.-P. stationary boiler, almost new	275 00

Ask for prices for repairs. We take contracts, or day work. We have a large staff of men, and guarantee all our work. Full line of fittings and thresher supplies on hand.

**THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO.,**  
 LIMITED.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. D. G. Ganton, Elmvale, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Scotch Collie dogs, has recently moved to a farm just outside the village. Recently his herd of Shorthorns was strengthened by the addition of the Matchless bull, Royal Ensign =30933=, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, by Royal Sailor (imp.). He is a very compactly-built fellow, low-set, soft, mellow skin, royal bearing, and vigorous health, so essential in a sure and impressive sire. Among the females, we note Madrina 3rd, by Vice Consul =4132= (imp.), an aged cow, but still a good breeder. Madrina 5th, a very pretty heifer, by Duke of Fergusovale, being a living witness to her good qualities as a dam. The herd is chiefly of the Cruickshank Nonpareil family, including Nonpareil 46th, a roan heifer, by Champion =24209=; Nonpareil of Tay =31567=, by Crimson Chief, and others that had not yet been brought up to the new home.

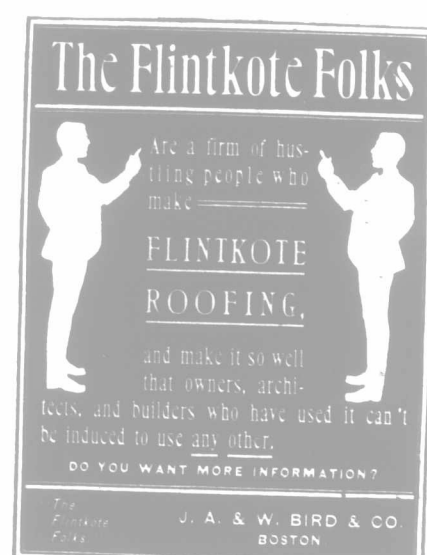
The Shropshires, sixty in number, are looking very well considering the cold April they have passed through. The two imported stock rams, Mansell's 4 =717=, sired by Fortification, four years old, has proved a sure sire; Mansell's 62 =0274=, by Rose Bush, is a well-covered ram, with even and dense fleece, one of the best rams imported by R. Miller in 1901. A brother of this ram sold for 400 gs. at Mr. Mansell's dispersion sale, the highest price ever paid for a Shropshire ram. The flock is made up of Harding's and Mansell's stock, and are in good breeding condition. Lambing is well under way; lambs strong and healthy. Ganton's 12 and Ganton's 8, the unbeaten prize-winning ewes, are looking very fit, with a lamb each by Lawrence's 49 =78194=, one of the best stock rams ever owned by Mr. Ganton.

The breeding of Scotch Collie dogs is also carried on here. Hazel Kirke, a sable and white bitch, by Handsome Chriss, out of Auchairnia Flirt, has a

## FLINTKOTE ROOFING

Is what you want on that new building.

Light,  
Lasting,  
Fire and  
Weather  
Proof.



**The Flintkote Folks**

Are a firm of hustling people who make FLINKKOTE ROOFING, and make it so well that owners, architects, and builders who have used it can't be induced to use any other.

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The Flintkote Folks  
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Easily  
Laid,  
Handsome  
Appearance

Can be used on any kind of building. It is especially adapted to this climate.

Ask your dealer for samples and full information, or write

**MACKENZIE BROS.,** WINNIPEG,  
 "THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS."

litter of jolly little pups, well marked, and a curiosity in one being a pure white. Wild Rose, by Handsome Chriss (imp.), a beautiful young bitch, sable and white and perfect markings. Ruby, by Scottish Laddie, an equally good bitch as the last, and both young, docile and with all the inherited intelligence of the breed are in stock. The kennel consists of four bitches and the stud dog, Mountain Storm. Dogs are shipped to all parts of the Dominion, with care and safety.

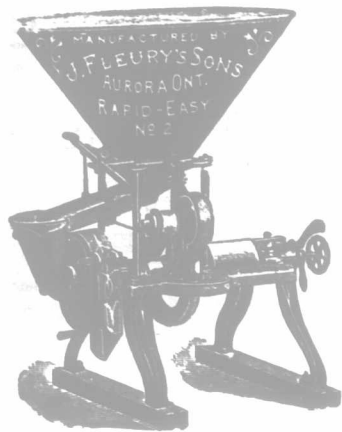
Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, manager of the Hillhurst herd, Hillhurst, Que., writes: "The demand for Shorthorn bulls has been quite brisk, and I have recently sold the thick roan bull calf, Merry Morning, by Joy of Morning, to H. H. Williams, East Broughton Station, P. Q.; the roan yearling, Diamond Jubilee, also by Joy of Morning, to one of the "Advocate" subscribers, Jos. H. Wright, Adderley, P. Q.; the yearling, Frosty Morning, by Joy of Morning, from Imp. Corbie 32nd, to H. W. Burton, Lennoxville; the yearling, Royal Scot (imp. in dam), by Cyprus, out of Rosemary 132nd to Wm. G. Johnston, Compton; and the yearling, Prince's Plate, by Scottish Bear, to the Harvey Agricultural Society, Upper New Horton, N. B., and have orders for more, which I cannot fill."

**TRADE NOTE.**

**MARCH ON!**—The artistic hanging calendar of the Champion harvesters begins with the spring months and carries one clear through to the next spring. It shows a handsome farm team refreshing themselves at the watering trough, and in brilliant colors and handsome design, please everyone. This art calendar is offered free to all of our readers who will send their names on a card to the Champion Division, International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, and make request for same. We know this is an opportunity of which you will take advantage.

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





**"RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS.**

**MOST WORK with LEAST POWER.**  
In SIZES suitable to SMALL or LARGE amount of power.

February 10th, 1903.  
"Enclosed please find settlement for Grinder. It is giving our customer grand satisfaction. We came very near losing the sale on account of its delay, but the party is highly pleased that he waited and got your make."  
W. J. WILSON & CO., Greenway, Ont.

March 30th, 1903.  
"We are well pleased with the work the Grinder does. With four horses we can grind about 20 bushels mixed grain per hour. Our neighbors say it is all right."  
JOHN MUMA, Coldstream, Ont.

COULD MORE BE SAID!

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

Write to-day. Medals—World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris. Write to-day. -om

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by purchasing a  
**U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

The U. S. Gets More Cream, which means **more Money** to the user ;  
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**THE U. S. SEPARATOR THE MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY.**

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There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

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**RANCHEERS**

**Second to None in Canada.**

For full particulars and advantages of investing capital in the ranching industry of Western Canada write to

**The GREAT WEST RANCHING COMPANY, Limited.**  
INDIAN HEAD, N.-W. T.

**CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**

used exclusively at Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

AFTER 20 years' experience with many of the leading makes, we, as experts, have decided that the Cyphers is specially adapted to our climate and have discarded all other makes. We are special agents for the Northwest, and carry a full stock in Winnipeg. We can supply you a machine without delay, and have reduced the prices from those charged last year, giving our customers the advantage of car-lot rates. We give a 10-years guarantee and our incubator expert will answer all questions during operation by return mail.

We carry a full line of poultry supplies, including Mann & Wilson Green Bone Cutters, Dry Bone and Grit Crushers, Insect Exterminators, Roup Cure, Spray Pumps, Leg Bands, Poultry Books, Limestone Grit, Granite Mica Grit, etc. Also Acclimatized Utility Breeds of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen Ducks, "Hero Strain" Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Catalogues mailed free. Address:

**MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**HILLHURST DISPERSION SALE.**

HAMILTON, ONT., AUGUST 11th and 12th.

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

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

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

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

**IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE OF Imported Scotch Shorthorns**

At the Village of

**Markham, Ontario,**

on the Midland branch of the G. T. R., 22 miles from Toronto, and three miles from Locust Hill Station, C. P. R., on

**Wednesday,**

**May 13, 1903**



The entire herds of Imported Shorthorns belonging to

**GEO. ISAAC, Bomanton,**  
AND  
**JOHN ISAAC, Markham,**

consisting of

**45 HEAD**

All young and in prime breeding condition. These cattle were selected from many of the best herds in Scotland, and many of them will make show animals. The females of breeding age have been bred to first-class Scotch bulls. This is such an opportunity to secure imported cattle as will not soon occur again.

CATALOGUES WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION TO

**JOHN ISAAC, MARKHAM, ONT.**

Conneyanes will meet morning trains at Locust Hill, C. P. R.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, } AUCTIONEERS.  
GEORGE JACKSON, PORT PERRY, }

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**"A FREE SAMPLE PACKET"**

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

(Write plainly and mention Black, Mixed or Natural Green.)

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"Farmer's Advocate."

Address "SALADA" TEA CO., TORONTO.

**Reliable Goods in All Lines**

Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines.  
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ST. PAUL, MINN. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

F. H. CRANE. Canadian Representatives: VULCAN IRON WORKS, LIMITED. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



**CLEARING  
OUT SALE**

**CREAM SEPARATORS**

Here is an opportunity for a farmer to get a valuable Separator at REDUCED PRICE.

**Creamery and Cheese-Factory Outfits.  
Large Stock of Dairy Machinery.**

Write for particulars at once to

**Winnipeg Cream & Produce Co.**

S. M. BARRE, Manager, WINNIPEG, MAN.

m

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

**GOSSIP.**

Some high prices for Lincoln rams bred by Mr. Robert Fisher, of East Yorkshire, have been obtained at Buenos Ayres, whither they were exported by Mr. Church. The best prices of the 30 sold were £176, £159, £136, £124, £106, £92, £79 and three at £61. The average was £80 per head.

**CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.**

A few miles south-west of Manitou lies Claremont Stock Farm, owned by Mrs. C. H. Brown, and managed by her son, Mr. F. A. Brown. Shorthorns, Berkshires and a few Clydesdales are kept. At present, the Shorthorns number fifteen, thirteen of them being females.

The stock bull, President, a Winnipeg winner, is in splendid form. His handling qualities have improved, and the abundance of flesh which he carries is very evenly distributed and free from patchiness. He is a thick, deep bull, with good heart-girth and a strong back. His stock are turning out well. He was sired by Emperor Earl, and out of Marchioness 11th. The females are a breedily-looking lot, of thick, useful type, some of them recently purchased from Purvis Thompson, of Pilot Mound. White Rosebud, sire Hillary, is a smooth cow, winner of second at Winnipeg as a two-year-old. She is a breeder of choice ones, and at present has a thick, growthy bull calf at foot by Caithness. Duchess of Rosedale 11th, sire Defiance, is an extra thick roan with strong loin, well-sprung ribs, splendid chest and good hind quarters. She has a smooth, deep heifer calf by Caithness at foot, and is again with calf to him. Duchess of Rosedale 12th, sire Defiance, is a short-legged, thick cow, with a deep, smooth, extra good heifer calf at foot, sired by Caithness. One of the aged matrons is 5th Duchess of Rosedale, sire Elkhorn Chief. She is a thick, deep cow, and holds her form well. She is with calf to President. Duchess of Claremont 2nd, sire President, dam 5th Duchess of Rosedale, is a strong-backed, deep two-year-old heifer with well-sprung ribs and a good loin. Duchess of Claremont, sire Cavalier, is a straight, deep three-year-old. All the young stock are looking well.

Of the Clydesdales, one particularly worthy of mention is Chrystal, a smooth, well-quartered filly, well ribbed up and exhibiting good quality of bone and splendid action. She was sired by Sir Erskine, and was purchased by the present owner from Mr. Smith, Whitty.

A steam threshing outfit has recently been purchased with a view of adding to the conveniences of this grain and stock farm. Over \$800 worth of grade cattle have recently been sold to make room for a larger pure-bred herd.

**Farm Hands.**

Mr. Robert Adamson, of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, is on his way to Scotland for the purpose of bringing a number of experienced farm hands, who will enter into a year's engagement at \$220.00 wages and board and lodging. These men will be carefully selected by Mr. Adamson, and are expected to arrive about the 15th of June. Any farmer desiring to secure one of these men should make application in writing to the undersigned, accompanied by \$25.00 on account of passage money for each man, which sum will be deducted from the first three months' wages. All applications should reach the undersigned not later than the second week in May. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

**AUCTION SALE**

AND

**SPRING SHOW**

OF

PURE-BRED

**CATTLE**

TO BE HELD AT THE

**CITY OF CALGARY**

ON

May 13-14, 1903,

Under the auspices of the Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

**300 HEAD**

Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Holstein-Friesians and Ayrshires to be offered for sale.

**IMPORTANT!**

All animals purchased delivered for \$2 per head to purchaser's nearest railway station in the Territories west of Moose Jaw, and to points in British Columbia and east of Moose Jaw at proportionate cost.

**REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.**

Tickets will be issued on May 11th and 12th from all stations in Assiniboia and Alberta between Moose Jaw and Banff to Calgary, good to return until May 16th, at single fare. Members of any of the Territorial Live Stock Associations outside the above described district should purchase single fare tickets and obtain standard certificates, which, upon being signed by the Secretary, will entitle the holders to secure return tickets free at the Calgary ticket office.

Catalogue of sale and further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

**CHAS. W. PETERSON,**

SECRETARY.

Calgary, N. W. T., April 9, 1903.

**BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE.**

One-hundred-pound lots at 10c. per lb.

Apply to

M. W. THOMPSON, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

**LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS**

Headquarters for pure-bred poultry. Barred Plymouth Rocks, single and rose-comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans and Blue Andalusians. My stock holds the highest prize record in Western Canada. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 13. Address: GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P. O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

From GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, INDIAN GAMES and BARRED ROCKS. \$3 for 15 eggs. These are from birds winning highest honors at Virden and Winnipeg last month. A few choice birds for sale; also pigeons.

**S. LING,**

128 River Avenue, WINNIPEG.

**EGGS AND COCKERELS FOR SALE.**—White Wyandottes only fowls kept. Cockerels of select breeding on hand. Eggs \$2.00 a setting, or three settings for \$5.00. JOHN KNOWLTON, Brandon.

**Poultry and Eggs for Sale.**—B. Rocks and Silver Wyandottes. Good stock always on hand. Eggs, 13 for \$2.00, or 40 for \$5.00, from same stock which I use for my own hatching. A. J. CARTER, Brandon.

**VIRDEN DUCK YARDS.**

MENLOVE & THICKINS, Props.

(Successors to J. F. C. Menlove.)

Pekin ducks for sale. Orders for eggs booked now—\$1.50 per setting. \$8 per 100.

**VIRDEN, MANITOBA.**

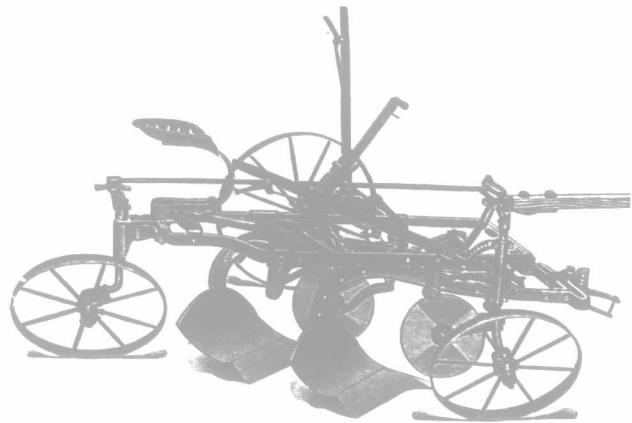
Agents for Cypers Incubators, Brooders, Supplies.

**IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT**

Chambers' Barred Rocks are better than ever. Do you remember their great sweep at Brandon's big fair—1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pens, special for best pair, and silver cup for best pen, any breed. At Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, 1903, I won the lion's share of prizes. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 13; also Buff Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Manitoba.



## THE Columbia Gang Plow



### A STRONG PLOW FOR HARD WORK.

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

MANUFACTURED BY

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., Rock Island, Illinois.  
**JOHN STEVENS, Gen'l Agent,**  
 Winnipeg, Manitoba.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. Dan Hamilton, of Neepawa, Man., has recently purchased a very select bunch of Herefords. There are 24 in the lot, all but two being young bulls, ranging from one to two years of age. Of the others, one is a full-grown, massive bull, very thick, straight and deep—a top-notch for some good herd. The other is the low-set cow, Sophia Edwards. She is a typical Hereford, and is with calf to Coxie. Intending purchasers will do well to see this bunch before buying. Look for Mr. Hamilton's ad., which appears in this issue.

The Farmer and Stockbreeder, London, Eng., of March 23rd, reports the sale of the noted stock horse, King Holt, as follows: "Mr. H. H. Truman, M. R.C.V.S., has bought from Messrs. Forshaw & Sons the noted Shire stallion, King Holt (15673). The sale was negotiated at Peterboro' on Saturday by Mr. J. H. Truman. This horse is a son of the famous Bar None 2388. King Holt is a horse of great size, standing 18 hands, and with this is combined quality. He has been a noted winner, and is now ten years old, and quite sound. This is a point to which Mr. Truman attaches the greatest importance, namely, soundness in old horses. We understand King Holt will travel in the March district."

Alex. Galbraith & Sons, Brandon, Man., write as follows: "We have just sold to Mr. Sam. McLean, of Franklin, one of our choicest imported Clydesdale stallions, viz., Cherrystone, by Prince of Quality, dam by Old Times. Cherrystone is a horse of superlative quality, and has a set of the best legs and pasterns we have ever seen, resembling in a marked degree his grandsire, Cedric. He will be crossed on registered mares of Lork Erskine and Lord Lyn breeding, and ought certainly to make his mark as a sire. Mr. McLean is to be congratulated on acquiring such a valuable and promising young stallion."

### MOLINE POULTRY YARDS

HEADQUARTERS FOR W. P. ROCKS. Won at Manitoba Poultry Show, Virden, 1903: 1st cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pullet, and special for 2 highest-scoring W. P. Rocks. Eggs 13 for \$3, or 25 for \$5. **PETER KAHLER, Moline or Rapid City**

### Eggs for Hatching

From the finest collection of pure, selected, imported birds, scoring from 90 to 95 points. My birds took first prize here last summer. Banded Plymouth Rocks, White Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White-crested Golden Polish, Imperial White-crested Creamy White Pekin ducks, weighing 8 and 9 lbs. \$2 per 13, carefully packed and expressed.

**C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City, Man.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington, Houdan and Pekin duck, \$1.25 per setting.

**C. W. BEAVEN, Pinegrove, Prescott, Ont.**

How to make

## DOLLARS

Out of Chicks.

Coarse grain and frosted wheat will net \$1 a bush, if turned into chicken flesh. Poultry is the surest crop. The demand is unlimited.



### The Chatham Incubator

will pay for itself in one hatch. It is built to last a lifetime, and will hatch a dozen broods a year. The prices are right. In the guarantee we lead where no other maker dares to follow. Write for catalogue and prices.

**WM. ATWELL, Brandon, Man.,**  
 General Agent.

The M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., Chatham, Ont.

## IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF IMPORTED

# LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

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

**THURSDAY,**

**70 Head 70**

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



**JUNE 25, '03**

**Britain's Best**

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

**S. FRANK SMITH,**  
 CLAPPISON'S CORNERS,  
**THOS. INGRAM,**  
 GUELPH, ONTARIO.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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



## GOSSIP.

Duxmoor Ingleside, the prizewinning Hereford bull at the head of J. E. Marples' Poplar Grove herd, Deleau, died recently, the result of an accident. The head has been purchased by the Dominion Government, and will be exhibited at St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. Ferris Bolton, of Darlingford, Man., owns two very prolific cross-bred (Tamworth and Berkshire) sows. In April of '92, they raised 21 pigs, which, when seven months old, sold for \$252.00. Again, in the following fall, they raised 17 pigs, which at present are worth over \$9.00 each. They have both farrowed this spring, and are raising 25 splendid-looking young porkers. A record like this is rarely equalled.

Mr. J. Herriot, of Souris, keeps quite a dairy herd, and among them are a few pure-bred Holsteins. His stock bull is Pietertje Burky De Kol, sire Sir Pietertje Josephine Mechthilde, dam Helena De Kol's De Kol. Mr. Herriot has six females, among which is Tempest 4th, a cow of note, sired by Tempest's Captain Columbus, dam Tempest. A 22-month-old heifer, Lady Smith De Kol, has a very fine heifer calf at foot. A couple of heifers lately brought out from the east are Queen Mollie, sire Margaret 4th's Netherland Cornelius, and Queen Mattie, by the same sire.

The secretary of the pure-bred cattle sale to be held at Calgary on 13th and 14th of May writes as follows:

The entries now aggregate nearly three hundred, and animals will be gathered from the following points: Moosomin, Wapella, Whitewood, Broadview, Grenfell, Regina, Prince Albert, Rosthern, Saskatoon, Osler, Oxbow, Crane Lake, Medicine Hat, Pincher Creek, and practically from every point on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway. Every preparation for the reception and care of the animals has been made at Calgary by Secretary Peterson, Sale Superintendent Talbot and staff.

There can be no doubt that the annual auction sale has amply justified its existence, and the most important factor in making it the success it is has been the liberal transportation arrangements offered. The association will this year undertake to deliver all bulls purchased at the buyer's nearest railway station west of Moose Jaw for a nominal charge of two dollars per head. Low rates are also in force east of Moose Jaw. In spite of this feature, the sale has not in the past been as well patronized by ranchers as might be expected, and it is likely that a large number of strong, useful bulls, not fitted as skillfully as would be desirable, will be sold at very low figures. The catalogue of entries has now been published, and copies may be obtained upon application to C. W. Peterson, Secretary Live-stock Association, Calgary, N.-W. T.

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont herd of Scotch Shorthorns, Middlechurch, near Winnipeg, reports recent sales of bulls as follows: "A red five-months calf to Baldwin Johnson, of Hnausa, and a two-year-old roan (own brother) to G. Hamilton and Harry Irwin, Neepawa. They are Kinellar Rosebuds, and grandsons of my little cow, Rosabella, which our veteran, Lynch, says is the best Shorthorn he has ever seen. To Vagnus Harper, of Kildonan, a yearling of the Daisy strain. All are sired by Prince Alpine (imp.). I have about twenty calves since January, and about nine of them from imported cows and heifers. Singularly enough, a pair of twins is a recent arrival, but one dead as usual. In all my years of breeding a fairly large herd, have only once had living twins, those from my Star of Morning cow, Elsie 2nd (imp.). Statistics of the human race tell the anxious father twins come once in 80, triplets in half a million, four in two and a half million, and five in seven and a half million births. Twins is one too many in cattle-raising. Eight for a pig is ample, and four is, I believe, the average in the Corn States. I once read about a sow having a litter of twenty-six, but I believe the sow eat her litter and the owner too, so there are no available records obtainable. Next."

## "Canada's Greatest Seed House."

## SEEDS!

THE SEED THAT GROWS is the seed we sell. Every up-to-date merchant in Western Canada sells STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS, because they give satisfaction, and he gains favor with his customers. We have a reputation at stake in this vast Dominion, and can hope to retain it by giving only THE BEST SEED.

## Plant Seed That Will Produce Profit!

We Mail a Catalogue Free, which is a "gardener's handbook." If you have not got one, send a post card to-day.

We Recommend the Following Varieties for the Northwest  
THE GARDEN

## BEANS—dwarf or bush.

Golden Wax. One of the best dwarf beans known. Peck, \$1.60; 5 lb., 60c.; lb., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

## BEET.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip. One of the best for table use; color dark red, flesh purplish red, crisp, tender and sweet. An excellent keeper. Lb., 60c.; 1/2 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Extra Early Egyptian Turnip (No. 3). One of the earliest, of good quality and medium size; a fine forcing variety; small top. Per lb., 60c.; 1/2 lb., 25c.

## CABBAGE.

Early Winningstadt. One of the best cabbages for general use. Heads regularly conical, solid and of excellent flavor. Lb., \$1.60; 1/2 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

Autumn King. One of the finest winter cabbages. Lb., \$2.; 1/2 lb., 60c.

Early Jersey Wakefield.

## CARROT.

Guerande, or Ox-Heart. This variety has given great satisfaction. While not attaining one-half the length of many other varieties, it will compare favorably in bulk of crop, as on good land it will produce carrots four to six inches in diameter. Lb., 75c.; 1/2 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Early Scarlet Horn. Excellent for planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots tap-shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small point; surface dented; skin orange red. Per lb., 75c.; 1/2 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

## CAULIFLOWER.

Earliest Snowball. More extensively grown than any other variety. Oz., \$2.50; 1/2 oz., \$1.40; pkt., 25c.; 1/4 pkt., 15c.

## CELERY.

White Plume. Excellent variety; tender, crisp and mild. Price: 1/2 lb., 75c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

## FLOWER SEEDS.

All lovers of a flower garden will find a complete and interesting list in our Catalogue, which embraces not only all the popular and easy growing varieties, but many novelties of recent production. Don't Overlook Our Wild Flower Garden Mixture, page 51, which contains over 100 varieties of hardy flower seeds mixed together, and wherever planted will ensure something new every day. Price: Oz., 20c.; large packet 5c.

## FOR THE FARM.

STEELE, BRIGGS' "ROYAL GIANT" SUGAR BEET. Grows heavy crops. Easily harvested. Price, lb., 30c.; postpaid, 35c.

STEELE, BRIGGS' "IMPROVED SHORT WHITE" CARROT. The surest cropper, the heaviest yielder, the handsomest shaped, easiest harvested, the most uniform sized, the greatest favorite, and the very best field carrot in existence. Price, lb., 50c.; postpaid, 55c.

STEELE, BRIGGS' "PRIZE MAMMOTH" or "GIANT LONG RED" MANGEL. Price, lb., 20c.; postpaid, 25c.

SWEDE TURNIPS, THE STEELE, BRIGGS CO.'S SELECTED PURPLE TOP. There is no other sort which we have ever grown that yields a more uniform size and handsome crop, or that will produce a greater weight. Price, per lb., 25c.; postpaid, 30c.

ANGUS MACKAY, Supt. of Indian Head Experimental Farm, in regard to these two grasses, says:

"Throughout the greater portion of the Northwest Territories, only two varieties of grass have so far been found that can be relied upon from year to year. These two, Bronn and Western Rye Grass, have now been grown long enough to enable them to be called "old timers," and one or the other, or both, should be found on every wheat and stock farm in the country."

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(Bromus inermis). A Grass for the Stock Raiser.

Owing to the rapidly increasing herds of cattle and the lessening natural pasturage in the Northwest, the interest in grasses and fodder plants is increasing each year. As a pasture grass, Brome Grass for the Northwest is unequalled. All kinds of stock eat it readily. It makes good hay, and immediately after cutting, a fine growth of aftermath springs up, which remains green till the snow weather. Starting early in the spring again, it is fit to pasture two weeks earlier than our native grasses. It is perfectly hardy and withstands dry weather. Price, \$12.00 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Winnipeg; no charge for sacks.

WESTERN RYE GRASS—(Agropyrum tenerum). One of the best Western hay grasses. Produces an abundance of soft, leafy stems and root leaves, and ripens a large amount of seed that is easily gathered. Gives good results as a pasture grass, especially for horses. Price, \$8.00 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Winnipeg; no charge for sacks.

Good Seed is the first consideration with the wise farmer. The quality of the seed we have to offer of these two magnificent grasses is the Best Obtainable.

SEED GRAIN, GRASS SEEDS AND CLOVER. We pay particular attention to this department of our business. If interested write for our Farmers' Special Price List, which includes the following: Wheat, Oats, Barley, Speltz, Spring Rye, Field Peas, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Corn—North Dakota White Flint, North Dakota Yellow Flint and Red Cob Ensilage; Clover and Grasses.

FREIGHT RATES. The farmer who buys Seed Grain and Grass Seeds FROM WINNIPEG, for seeding purposes, has only to pay half current mileage tariff rates.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

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# De Laval Cream Separators

The Standard by which all others are judged.

They are not in the Cheap, Clap-trap, Gas-pipe-tubing Bowl class!

DE LAVAL is the trade-mark representing superior quality in all points that go to make up a perfect machine—clean skimming, ease of operating as compared with actual capacity, and superior workmanship.

Ask Us or Our Agents

to set a machine with you for free trial, then you will better understand our claim for superior merit.

MONTREAL. TORONTO. PUGHKEEPSIE. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. The De Laval Separator CO. Western Canadian offices, stores & shops: 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

In summer the continuous coil takes up the slack. In the winter season pays it back.

### Page Woven Wire Fence

All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence. Page spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sagging in summer, no straining or breaking in winter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened; if it tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its own tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

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



### BARGAIN SALE

Remnants of SILK RIBBONS almost FREE

We have recently purchased several thousand dollars worth of Ribbon Remnants, in London, England, much below the actual cost of manufacture. We are thereby enabled to offer the lady reader a paper an immense bargain in choice silk ribbons. They are all from one to three yards in length, and some 3 inches wide. Amongst these Ribbons are some of the very best quality, Crown Edge, Gros-Grain, Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Ed. e. Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman and various other plain and fancy styles, in a variety of fashionable colors, all shades and widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. All first class. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons at these at any store in the land for many times our price. Don't miss this Bargain. Mrs. W. Gallagher, East Clifton, Que., says: "I consider your Ribbons the cheapest I have ever got." Price, per box, only 25c., or 3 boxes for 75c. Wholesale: Will. Inery Sup. Co., Box 3320 Toronto.

## SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AND WIN \$200.00 GRAND VEGETABLE CONTEST



The picture to the left represents a well known Vegetable that appears on the table every day. If you are clever enough to make out what it is and will send us your answer you may win \$200.00 which we are giving away to advertise our business. Should there be more than one correct answer the money will be paid just the same, proportionately. Everybody will be treated exactly the same as everybody else who sends us a correct answer. Absolutely no money whatever is required for a guess, and we guarantee to pay cash to all who send correct answers and who comply with our one easy simple condition. Just think of the many things you could do with \$200.00, and then remember that the money will surely be paid and it might just as well be to you as anyone else. Bear in mind one thing clearly—we do not want any of your money. This is an absolutely free contest. Just study the picture carefully, and, if you have brains and are clever enough to make out the correct name for a Vegetable, send us your answer on a Post Card at once. Is not \$200.00 worth the investment of one cent for a Post Card? This is a golden opportunity for you. Do not delay a moment or you may have good reason to regret it afterwards. Address very plainly THE PRIZE CO., DEPT. 3322 TORONTO, ONTARIO

### GOSSIP.

Within half a mile of Cartwright station, on the Deloraine branch of the C. P. R. can be found John Wallace's herd of Herefords. This herd is well known by their numerous show-yard winnings, and when last visited by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" were found to be in their usual good form. The present stock bull is Young Actor 94498, sire Actor, dam Lady Grace. This young bull is a very thick-fleshed animal, with good shoulders, straight lines, strong back, broad loin and an extra full rump. He is one of the meat-making type, and a good handler. A yearling bull, Rogers 1598, sire Maple Duke; dam Peach 28th, by Warder; grandam Peach 15th, by Duke of Manchester (imp.), is also an extra good one, with splendid quarters, strong back, good straight lines and shoulders, and chest equal with his other good parts. The matrons are a choice lot. One of them, Lady Belle 4th, won first at Winnipeg last year. She has a fine young calf at foot. Lady Belle 4th was sired by Prince of Beresford; dam Lady Belle 2nd, by Young Tushingham 2nd; grandam Lady Tushingham, by Tushingham (imp.). The yearling and two-year-old heifers, which took first at Winnipeg last year in their respective classes, were also seen and they certainly are a choice pair. Two extra good fall bull calves are well worthy of more than a passing notice, and will likely be heard of yet. A pair of exceptionally good two-year-old heifers are Sarah Maud, sire Dominion Hero, and Jenny Lind, by the same sire. Mr. Wallace has 21 cows, 5 yearlings and 7 calves. He made quite a large number of sales during the winter. Males of the best are always used in this herd.

Some seven miles south of Manitou, in the Province of Manitoba, will be found J. S. Robson's large herd of Shorthorns. On this farm (of the homestead buildings and some of the cattle of which a photo-engraving appeared on page 406 in our April 20th issue), besides the stock bulls and young stock, there are over 50 breeding cows. The past winter has passed lightly over this herd, leaving them in good condition to make profitable use of the full summer. One of the present stock bulls is Royal Sailor =37071=, sire Jolly Sailor; dam Royal Jessie, by Royal Sailor (imp.). This young bull is a straight, compact animal of Watt's breeding. The other stock bull is Challenge, sire Caithness; dam Missie 142nd (imp.), by Sea King. He is also a straight, strong bull with good heart-girth. Only a few of the matrons can be mentioned, owing to lack of space. Isabella 4th of Thorndale, sire Duke of Manitou; dam Isabella of Thorndale, by Manitou Chief, is a good blocky cow. Daisy 3rd, sire Village Boy 12th, dam Duchess of Thorndale 5th, is a very deep, thick heifer, strong in all parts. Rosa d'Erina 5th, sire Marchmont Earl; dam Rosa d'Erina, by Duke of Rock Lake, is one of the useful kind. Hope 3rd, sire Village Boy 12th; dam Hope, by Thorndale. Duke is another of the low-set type most desired. Thorndale Rose, sire Thorndale Duke; dam Gold Dust 4th, by Oxford Duke, is an all-round, good cow, smooth and of good size. The yearling heifers, 22 in number, are a very good kind, chiefly sired by Bismarck. The calves, about twenty strong, are also good, and mostly sired by the same bull as the yearlings. The following are some of the recent sales: Royal Judge, sire Judge, dam Roan Mary (one of the Hon. John Dryden's breeding, out of Lady Marjory (imp.), direct from Cruickshank), went to E. Swanson, Manitou. Royal Judge was formerly one of the stock bulls. He is a thick-fleshed fellow. To J. F. Ferguson, Maida, N. D., two cows. A. Burns, Langley, B. C., two heifers. J. L. Parkinson, Roland, Man., four heifers. S. Wakley, Roland, Man., two heifers and two cows. J. Elson, Mariapolis, Man., one bull. C. Howitt, Maida, N. D., one heifer; and E. Swanson, Manitou, Man., two cows and one heifer.



### Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books

And everything known in music. We have the largest and best selected stock of these lines in Canada to select from. If interested, write for Catalogues. Mention Goods required.

### Whaley, Royce & Co. LIMITED.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

### HOLWELL MANOR FARM

FOR SALE: Two Scotch Collie bitches, one 8 mos., the other 15 mos. old. D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

### THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).

TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ARNOLD SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 15-37-02

### BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS

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

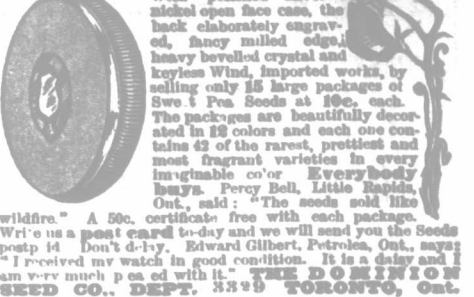
### THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, BOX 640 VANCOUVER, B. C.

### ELKHORN STOCK FARM.



O. I. C. swine, Hereford cattle, B. P. Rocks and L. Brahmas. No cattle for sale. 25 April pigs for sale; quality unsurpassed. B. P. Rock eggs for sale, \$1.50 setting, 2 for \$2.50. A. B. THOMPSON, Wakopa, Man. Niina, C. P. R., shipping station.

### Earn This WATCH



With polished silver metal open face case, the back elaborately engraved, fancy milled edges, heavy bevelled crystal and keyless Wind, imported works, by selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 15 colors and each one contains 45 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Everybody buys them. Mary Spohn, Moose Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seeds sold." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will send you the Seeds postpaid. Don't delay. Mary Murphy, McPhail, Ont., says: "I am delighted with my fur. Everyone thinks it is beautiful." Pringle Seed Co., Dept. 3322 TORONTO, Ont.

### FUR SCARF FREE



Soft, warm, glossy black, 3 ft., 6 inches long, 5 inches wide, made of selected full fur skins with 6 fine full tails. A handsome, stylish fur, given free for selling at 10c. each only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 15 colors and contains 45 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Everybody buys them. Mary Spohn, Moose Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seeds sold." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. Don't delay. Mary Murphy, McPhail, Ont., says: "I am delighted with my fur. Everyone thinks it is beautiful." Pringle Seed Co., Dept. 3322 Toronto.

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



**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.**

We are now offering a choice lot of six weeks to two months old. Some snags for those looking for bargains in registered Yorkshires. Write at once to  
**WALTER JAMES & SONS,**  
ROSSER, MAN.

**ROMB BANK FARM OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

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

**FOR PURE-BRED O. I. C. and YORKSHIRE SWINE**

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

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

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

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

**Improved Yorkshire Swine**

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

**YORKSHIRES!**

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



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

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.**

Pure-bred Clydesdale Horses.



It will pay Canadian farmers

TO WRITE  
**JOHN R. CAMPBELL, Prop. HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.,**

For prices on **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** from strains that are famous the world over. Has been a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for 20 years.

Address  
**JOHN R. CAMPBELL,**  
Highland Stock Farm. CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.

**GALLOWAYS:**  
Bulls and heifers for sale.

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

**RANGE BULLS OR HERD HEADERS**

Stock bred in Manitoba is most suitable for range conditions. Arrangements have again been made by the Live Stock Associations of Manitoba, whereby pure-bred stock will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Freight charges only \$5 per head on bulls and \$7.50 on females. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. Apply to the undersigned for lists of stock for sale in Manitoba, prices, etc. The Association recommends Mr. William Sharman, Brandon, Man., commission agent, to intending purchasers.  
**GEORGE H. GREIG,**  
Secretary Live Stock Associations. WINNIPEG.

**HEREFORDS**

I have 23 choice yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale, selected from the best herds of Illinois, regardless of coat. Many of them sired by the famous Coxie; also one cow, Sophie Edwards, with calf to Coxie. This shipment is considered the best of the breed ever brought to Canada.  
**DAN. HAMILTON, NEEPAWA, MAN**



**GOSSIP.**

H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., writes us to say that he has sold out of Shorthorn bulls and, consequently, cannot supply them as advertised in another column. He still has both imported and home-bred females for sale, several of which are in calf or with calves at foot to Bapton Chancellor, recently imported from Uppermill, Scotland. A change of ad. will appear in next issue.

Ayrshires made a good showing at Old Cumnock, Scotland, District Show, held April 11th. In the class for dairy cows in milk, four years old and over, first prize went to Mr. John Murray, Carston, for a big, useful, commercial cow with good teats. Mr. Robt. Wilson, Ochiltree, was second with a cow out of a Cairngillean dam, at present at Stairhouse. There was an entry of 20 in the Derby class for cows calved in 1900. The first prize was given to a cow entered in the name of Miss Anne S. Murray, Carston. This is a three-year-old cow, by Wee Earl, and she has a good vessel and teats. In the three-year-old class, the prizes went as in the Derby. In the aged cow-in-calf class, Mr. William Sloan took first prize with a well-shaped, big granddaughter of Peter of Whitehill.

Mr. J. Morron, of Darlingford, Man., recently purchased two young Clydesdale stallions and one mare. Homer (11374) (imp.), a two-year-old stallion, sire Good Gift; dam Liberta, by Ethiopia; grandam Heir Jean Darnley, by Darnley, was bred by J. & J. Wilson, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He is a large, smooth colt, with good head and neck; short, strong back; well-ribbed, nicely-rounded barrel; full chest, well-feathered limbs, and good bone and action. The other stallion, Fair City (imp.), is about the same age. He was bred by Scott Wylie, of Perthshire, Scotland, and sired by Sir Archie; dam Montrave Rona, by Brooklin; grandam Tinwald Rosebud, by Prince Lawrence; great-grandam Tinwald Rose, by Lord Erskine. One of the great grandsires of this worthy young stallion is the famed Prince of Wales. Fair City is a large, growthy, muscular colt, with a good neck, and smooth, strong shoulders, short back, first-class limbs, and with action hard to beat. Twilight (imp.), the mare, is a blocky, muscular animal, short in the back and smoothly turned. She is an extra good mover, and has a fine set of limbs. Before leaving the Old Sod she won quite a number of prizes. Her sire, Gallant Sunrise, was one of the leaders. Twilight is out of Sally, by Charmer; grandam Blythe, by Prince of Kirkbean.

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES.**  
One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Order booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke—7900—bred by J. A. McGill and King Edward—10852—  
**F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assn.**

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

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

**ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS.**

Choice young stock recently brought out from the best Ontario herds. Nine two-year-old bulls, bred by the Stone Estate, Guelph, and eight smooth, growthy heifers, bred by A. B. Hunter, Durham. A better shipment of Herefords never entered Manitoba. Purchasers, this is your chance.  
**J. A. CHAPMAN, BERESFORD, MAN.**

**POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS**

The Leading Herd of Western Canada  
YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

**J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.**

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**

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

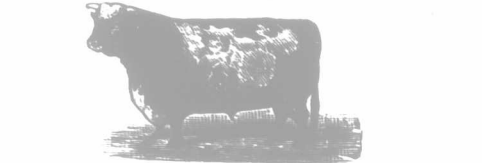
**Scotch Shorthorns.**

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

**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.**

**CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares**



**SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.**

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

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

**CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.**

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

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

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Two young bulls, grandsons of the famous Knuckle Duster (imp.); also several females of various ages.  
**A. & D. STEWART, WESTBOURNE.**

**GREENDALE STOCK FARM.**

Have several young Shorthorn bulls for sale—thick, sappy fellows, of good families. Also a few upstanding, well-bred teams, weighing from 28 to 32 cwt. Throughly  
**F. W. GREEN,**  
Moore Jaw, Assn.

**The WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Ltd.**  
TORONTO, CANADA.

**THE WILKINSON** implements are high-class machines, because there is not a purposeless part in any one of them. Each piece of wood or metal used in their construction is made by skilled workmen, who know what is required to get the best results. We enumerate a number of the lines we manufacture:

Walking Ploughs, Gang Ploughs, Riding Ploughs, Ditching Ploughs, Sidehill Ploughs, Pick Ploughs, Railway Ploughs.	Scrapers, wheel and drag, Road Planers, Land Rollers, Golf Rollers, Drag Harrows, Disc Harrows, Disc Ploughs.	Turnip Drills, Beet Pullers, Scufflers, Ensilage Cutters, Wheelbarrows, Rooter Ploughs, Trucks of all kinds.
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WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.  
**The WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, Limited, TORONTO, CANADA.**

In answering any advertisement on this page, please mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



**What John T. Gibson, Director Dominion Sheep Breeders Association, Says About Zenoleum Dip:**

"I find Zenoleum very good both for sheep and cattle. Keeps them free from ticks and lice and is also a very good disinfectant."

JOHN T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggy's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip." ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.



The ironing of black goods requires particular care and particular starch—common starch gives a rusty appearance to the fabric and leaves it streaked with white.

Celluloid Starch gives a glossiness and preserves the solid blackness. Use two tablespoonfuls to a quart of cold water and add a little boiling water to clear it. For mourning goods, skirts, delicate laces, etc., the results will be excellent.

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

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada.

The **Bowness** herd  
of **Shorthorns**

Containing 200 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. As I am reducing the size of my herd, now is the time for bargains in heifers and cows to start your farm with. Please write to

**W. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.**  
LATE SAMSON & MACNAGHTEN.

**LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.**  
**Shorthorns**  
FOR SALE.

I am offering my whole herd for sale. In this offering there is that grand stock bull, Clan McKay (imp.); Empress of India (imp.) and her heifer calf, about 12 months; this is a show calf in any country; also some good cows and heifers; some of them have calves at foot by Clan McKay (imp.), and served again. There is no reserve. All cheap if sold now. It will pay any one wanting good cattle to see these before buying, and get some show and good breeding stock. No reserve.

**THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor, OAK LAKE, MAN.**

**REGINA STOCK FARM**

Ayrshire cattle and Improved Yorkshire pigs. For sale: choice young bulls, ready for service. Improved Large Yorkshires of the highest bacon type kept. Orders for spring pigs booked.

**J. C. Pope, Regina.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Bulls and Females.

Reds and roans, all ages, good cattle, choicely bred, and at prices buyers can make money on. We are not going out of business, but going to do all the business we can. Write us or call on us if interested. Will treat you right, and meet you if advised in time. Golden Rule is our motto. Come and try us.

**D. HYSOP & SON,**  
BOX 103, KILLARNEY.

**LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.**  
2 1/2 miles east of station.

**SHORTHORNS AND BERKS FOR SALE.**  
Stock bull, Sir Calhoun; also young bulls and heifers of his get, possessing extra quality and good bone. Large Berks for sale, of both sexes. Purchaser's livery paid. **R. H. WILSON,** Pilot Mound Station, Harrington F. O.

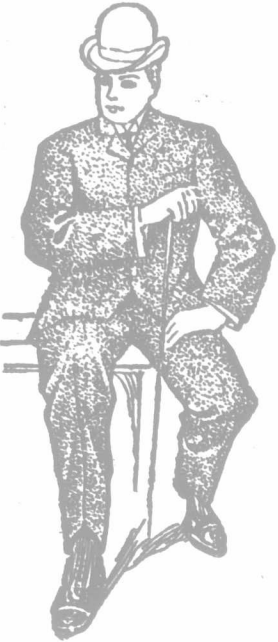
**GOSSIP.**

**THE MARKHAM SALE OF IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

The thoughts of thousands of farmers and stock-raisers who read the "Farmer's Advocate" have recently turned to the great clearing sale of the herds of imported Shorthorn cattle belonging to Messrs. John and George Isaac, to be held in the historic village of Markham, on May 13th, as advertised elsewhere in this paper. The sale is rendered imperative by the fact of Messrs. Isaac having disposed of their farms and their decision to retire from business. Having probably imported more high-class Scotch-bred cattle in the last 25 years than any other firm in Canada, many of the best herds in the Dominion and the most successful in prizewinning at the principal shows having been founded on their importations, they have well earned the rest they seek. Acknowledged to be first-class judges and to the manor born as breeders of Shorthorns, they have made it the study of their lives and have been eminently successful. Having full faith in the merits of the type of Shorthorns evolved by Cruickshank, Campbell and their contemporary Aberdeenshire breeders, and availing themselves largely of its influence, they have yet refused to be bound by any cast-iron formula of line breeding, but have made constitutional vigor, thick flesh and good feeding and early maturing qualities the standard of excellence in selecting and breeding, and while their present offering, carefully selected, comprises many good representatives of the popular families found in the records of the far-famed herds of the departed heroes in breeding circles whose names have been honored the world over for their work's sake, as well as their own, yet the Messrs. Isaac have been sufficiently far-sighted to recognize that it is impracticable to always live in the past and sufficiently free from prejudice to feel free to select from soundly-bred herds of more recent reputation raised under similar conditions and partaking largely of the same blood through a succession of selected sires of high-class quality and which have produced most of the prizewinners at leading British shows in recent years. The offering at the Markham sale, therefore, combines in high degree good breeding and individual merit, by which is meant robustness of constitution, symmetry of form, an abundance of natural flesh and hair and conformity to the approved type of modern Shorthorn so generally and universally sought after. Since samples of their breeding were given in the last number of the "Advocate" and the catalogues are now in the hands of the people, it is unnecessary to add to the list here. We would, however, emphasize the favorableness of this opportunity for the purchase of foundation stock for a herd or for the infusion of new and approved blood for the strengthening and building up of existing herds which have been more or less depleted by sales to meet the active demand for cattle in the last few years. There are few herds in the Dominion that would not be benefited by the addition of one or more of these cattle, and we hope to see them all remain in the country. They are all young and full of promise, most of them just coming into use as breeders, some with young calves at foot, and the majority in calf to first-class imported bulls, while in the list are also a few excellent young bulls of serviceable age and bred in the best lines, which will doubtless be eagerly sought after. We confidently anticipate a large gathering of farmers and breeders at Markham on May 13th, where they may be assured they will be well received and will not be disappointed.

**CANADA'S LARGEST CLOTHING STORE**

**This Suit by Mail 750**



A suit offer of rare importance to all the men of the West. Tailored in our own workrooms from the finest imported Clay Worsteds—Blue or Black—soft or hard finish, (guaranteed fast dye). You may have a Single-Breasted Coat or a Double-Breasted. Or you may have a Single-Breasted Sack Suit, from the finest imported Scotch Tweed in any of a dozen patterns. We will send samples, instructions how to take measurements, and all the information you want, or that is in our power to send. This is the best \$7.50 Suit made anywhere.

**FREE** Write to-day for our Illustrated Catalogue of Clothing, Hats, Boots, Furs, Furnishings, Cigars, etc., etc. It's worth Dollars to you—a Post Card will bring it.

**PHILIP JAMIESON**

Manufacturer and Retailer, 13 Toronto, Ont.

**The Livingston Linseed Oil Co., Ltd.,**  
BADEN, ONTARIO,

Manufacturers of strictly pure  
Old Process Linseed Oil Cake and Meal, also Ground Flax Seed.  
Write for prices.

**BRUCE'S**

**NEW CENTURY TURNIP**

After carefully testing this variety, we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the very best shipping varieties on the market, while for cooking purposes it excels all the ordinary Swedes. It is a purple-topped Swede, resembling the Westbury, of splendid uniform growth and of fine quality, and the roots are clean and well shaped. It is the best Swede we know of to resist mildew, and is a heavy cropper.

1-4 lb., 13c; 1-2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.20 (Postpaid.)

**New Kangaroo Turnip**

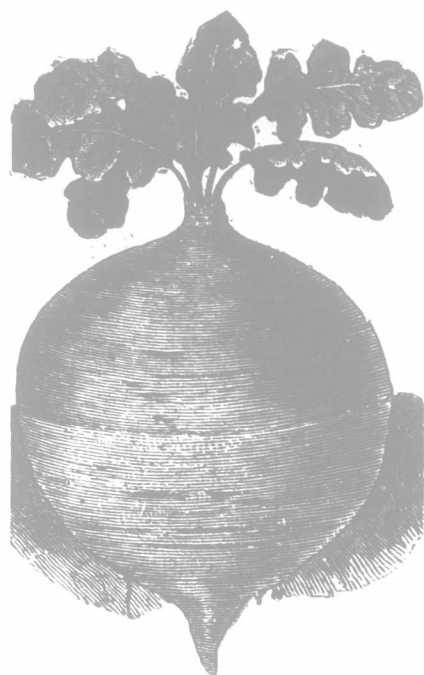
A very hardy Swede, similar in size and growth to the Elephant; color, a bronze green, possessing heavy-cropping features of the famous Elephant or Monarch, with the grand constitution of the best types of Bronze Green Top Swedes, and is increasing in popularity each year, particularly in those districts where the land lies exposed and is consequently cold and backward.

1-4 lb., 13c; 1-2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.20 (Postpaid.)

Our beautifully-illustrated Catalogue—88 pages—mailed free to all applicants.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,** Seed Merchants, Hamilton, Can.

Established Over Half a Century.



BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE.

**DOMINION ROSE COLLECTION**

Twenty one-year-old Tea and Ever-Blooming Roses, each different named **\$1.00**

This collection is well and favorably known all over Canada, as the extremely low price admits of roses being purchased and planted as freely as geraniums. If planted fairly early they will start quickly and bloom abundantly. They are of the Ever-Blooming class, so that the bed will be bright and beautiful the whole summer long. After blooming they can be protected to survive the winter, or taken up and kept under cover, or allowed to perish, the same as many other summer-blooming plants. The roses in this collection are well-rooted, healthy plants, sure to bloom this season. Sent by mail, if desired, prepaid, or by express, with the earth on the roots as grown, at purchaser's expense. Address all orders:

**WEBSTER BROS.,**  
HAMILTON, CANADA.



A "Dominion Collection" Rose Bed.





When the Public has faith in a name it is a faith that must be backed up by good works.

**Elgin Watches**

Every genuine Elgin has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works.

have the name and works; and the faith of nearly 10,000,000 users as the world's standard timekeeper.

Sold by every jeweler in the land. Guaranteed by the world's greatest watch works. Illustrated booklet mailed free.

**ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Ill.**

## GOSSIP.

## D. C. FLATT &amp; SON'S SALE OF IMPORTED YORKSHIRES.

As announced in the last issue of the "Advocate," the advertisement of the great auction sale of seventy head of imported Large English Yorkshire hogs to be sold at auction at Hamilton, Ont., on June 25th, by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., appears elsewhere in this issue. The unprecedented demand for the Large Yorkshire from all the Provinces of the Dominion for the founding of pure-bred herds and for crossing with other breeds and grades for the production of the type and quality of bacon hogs called for by the best markets has been drawing so heavily upon the available supply that the need has been felt of fresh importations to help meet this demand, and also by the infusion of new blood to maintain the vigor and stamina of our swine stock. And this exceptional demand for the Large Yorkshires is not by any means limited to Canada, but the trade with the United States, where the farmers are so clamoring for a change from the fat-backed, dumpy, non-prolific class of hogs they have principally been raising, to the lengthy, fleshy-backed and prolific sorts that have done so much to give Canadian bacon its present enviable status in the British market, that the firm of Messrs. Flatt alone have shipped, for breeding purposes, to the States in the last thirteen months over 200 head of Yorkshires. The cultivation of that field for the trade in breeding swine means a mint of money for Canadian breeders in the near future, as American buyers are proverbially liberal buyers and will not haggle about prices, but will pay well for what they want, and just now they want a better class of hogs and want them badly. For this reason, Canadian breeders are all interested in preparing to meet this coming demand, and will do well to fortify and strengthen their herds by the introduction of the best blood and quality obtainable. It is with a view to cultivating this trade, as well as the ever-increasing home demand, by advertising the merits of the Large Yorkshires and familiarizing the farmers of both countries with their good qualities that the Messrs. Flatt have made their present large importation of high-class young boars and sows, numbering 70 head, selected with a view to the type in favor in Canada from the leading herds in Great Britain, and which they are placing in the hands of the public, prepared to let them go without reserve, at the people's own prices. The reputation of the firm for handling only the best and for fair and honorable dealing may safely be accepted as a guarantee as to the quality of the stock to be offered and of the cleanness of the business methods on which the sale will be conducted. A postal card, addressed to Messrs. Flatt, will bring the catalogue, now in the printer's hands, which will give full information regarding the advertising.

## FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Ay shires, Yorkshires and B. Minorcas. For sale: Stock bull, Craigielea of Auchenbrain (imp.) (3302)=1861=, 1st at Toronto, and 3 choice young bulls of his get. Fall pigs on hand and spring orders booked.

**WELLINGTON HARDY, Roland, Man.**

## SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Mr. Collyer Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General = 30369 =, Lord St. Oliver 43rd = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (G.P.) 28878, our present stock bull.

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

## GLENROSS FARM.

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

**A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. Sta. Home Wood Sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.**

## PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

COTSWOLD, SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE. FOR SALE: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of boars and sows, all ag's. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them.

**F. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Portage la Prairie, Man.**

## THORNDALE STOCK FARM

138 Shorthorns in Herd. FOR SALE: Royal Judge = 29260 =, one of the stock bulls, winner of 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon, and 19 young bulls; also, females of all ages.

**JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOUL, MAN.**

## LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

**R. McLennan, Holmfield.**

## DISPERSION SALE

## OF CLYDESDALES

## AT MOOSE JAW, early in AUGUST, 1903.

Best breeding quality and large size. 1 (imp.) stallion, 3 yearling stallions, 11 mares and fillies, 5 mares in foal to (imp.) Fortune Finder, one of the largest horses of the breed. Opportunity to secure high class, acclimatized breeding stock at your own prices. Mares of breeding age will be carefully bred this season.

**B. FLETCHER, V. S., Auctioneer.**  
Write for catalogue to  
**J. M. MACFARLANE, Box 138, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.**

In answering any advertisement on this page, always mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## GOSSIP.

Montana sheepmen are in good spirits. They expect to see wool selling at 15 cents a pound this season. The price is getting better right along. Wool is bringing three cents a pound more at the shearing places now than it was a year ago, and when the buyers come next month flockmasters look for a substantial advance. Winter losses of sheep in the greater part of the State have been light. Most flockmasters were in a position to feed, but wherever this could not be done losses are heavy. The lambing season is expected to be good. It commences in this latitude early in May.

Recent auction sales of Shorthorns in the United States have been quite successful and satisfactory, indicating a good degree of confidence on the part of breeders in the outlook. At a joint sale at Dayton, Ohio, on April 14th, of 30 head from the herds of Messrs. J. A. Gerlaugh and Chas. J. Stuckey, the average price realized was \$199.85. The imported two-year-old heifer, Capricious, by Lovat Champion, consigned by Mr. Gerlaugh, brought \$680, the highest price of the day. Mr. E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio, was the buyer. The next highest price, \$380, was paid by Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., for the three-year-old, Alexandrian of Oak Grove 2nd, consigned by Mr. Stuckey.

## TRADE NOTE.

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT.—In studying conditions in Western Canada, a most remarkable fact is forced upon one, namely, that American capitalists have been evidently reaping a harvest by dealing in Canadian lands. Something in the great development of the United States begat in her people a confidence in new countries, which confidence is showing itself in the manner in which American colonization companies are opening up the Canadian West. Underlying their confidence is the undeniable fact of thousands of settlers of the most excellent class from the Republic pouring steadily into Western Canada. With characteristic conservatism the capitalists of Eastern Canada have been for the most part slow to realize the advantage of investments in Western real estate, just as some eastern manufacturers have been tardy in pushing business there. It is only because of the immensity of the country that our American cousins have not secured a greater proportion of the available land in these new districts. However, the success of the American land companies has opened the eyes of Canadians to the possibilities they were neglecting. When the situation became apparent, they were not slow to participate in the business of colonizing great sections of the West. For this purpose the Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Co. was organized. The company is under the management of Canadian business men of high standing, who are offering stock in the enterprise to those who have money to invest and who have confidence in the resources and ultimate greatness of Western Canada. The company's announcement appears on another page, in which the location of their land is indicated and the advantages fully pointed out.

Shorthorns for Sale—Two well-bred young bulls 20 and 11 months old. Large, growthy individuals, of choice quality and low-set type.

**GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Six miles north of Elkhorn.**

## Oak Grove Farm.

**SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES**

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

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

## FOREST HOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks

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

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

## MARCHMONT HERD

## Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrier, head a herd of 90 imported and Canadian-bred, Scotch topped cattle. A catalogue showing their breeding is now printed, and will be forwarded on application. 25 young bulls for sale, of modern breeding and good conformation, and at moderate prices.

**W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O. 7 miles n. of Winnipeg. Tel. 10046.**

## ROSELEA FARM

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, mostly sired by Sir Victor or Spithcoona. Six of them are 2-year-olds and 6 yearlings; a so females of all ages. Several young York boars fit for service.

**KENNETH McIVER, Virden.**

## JOHN WISHART'S CLYDES DALES AND HACKNEYS

At PROSPECT FARM, four miles north of P. la P., can be seen Clydes and Hackneys, many of them sired at Winnipeg, Brandon and P. la P. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, JOHN WISHART.**

## CLYDESDALES

Two stallions (imp) almost 3 years old, carrying the blood of Darnley, Lord Frayne and Prince of Wales. A 1 (imp.) mare, 5 yrs. old, a Scotch prizewinner of like breeding.

**JOHN MORRISON, Darlingford.**

## NO HUMBAG. Three in One.

Patented V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine from rooting. Makes different ear marks. Extracts Horns. Price \$1.00. Send \$1 for trial. If you like, send half price. Dated May 6, 1902. H. C. and C. H. Holder only 75c.

**FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.**

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

Breeder of SHIRES, SHORTHORNS, and LEICESTERS. Young stock for sale, both sexes, Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rolla's, Claret's, Lovels, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Crocus, Roses, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis = 32082 = (77486), heads the herd. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C. P. R., and 14 miles north-west of Toronto.







**When  
Business  
is Over**

you are bound to feel tired and dirty. A good general cleaning up is necessary to a refreshed condition of mind and body.

**Fairbank's  
Glycerine  
Tar Soap**

cleanses more thoroughly than ordinary Soaps. It takes away every particle of dirt, cleanses the pores, heals the skin and renders it soft and smooth. It is antiseptic and leaves no odor. Made from a combination of Pure Glycerine and Pine Tar. Most Tar Soaps make a black lather and leave your washstand in a dirty condition.

Fairbank's Glycerine-Tar Soap makes a white lather.

At Grocers' and Druggists'.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
Montreal and Chicago—Makers of GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

**THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on.**

JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

**10 SHORTHORN BULLS**

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:

1. **Topsman's Duke** = 29045 = — First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
2. **Sir Arthur Grant** = 30503 = — Two years old, and out of Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.
3. **Nobleman (Imp.)** = 28871 =.

Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them.

You will always be made welcome at

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

Three miles from town of Carberry.

Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.

**PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM**

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE.

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Sittyton Hero 7th and Moneyfuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside and Paul Kruger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Summer Hill Monarch and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

**THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR,**  
Address all communications Crystal City, Man-  
on farm business to Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

**Bargains in Imported Stallions**

AT BRANDON, MANITOBA.

I have located permanently at Brandon, and I have brought from my Aurora, Illinois, stables, a very choice selection of

**SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS**

of the most popular breeding. All young and vigorous; every one passed by a competent Vet., and will be fully guaranteed. I never handle old second-hand or worn-out show horses. I am offering mine at living prices, on easy terms of credit to responsible buyers, or allow liberal discount for cash.

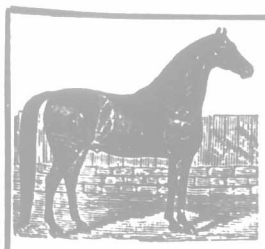
Individual buyers or syndicates will save money by corresponding with me before paying the fancy prices at which inferior stallions are being sold by peddlers.

A few reliable Agents wanted at various points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Address—

**GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MAN.**

**CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE?**



**\$200.00  
GIVEN AWAY IN CASH**

The puzzle to the left represents a well known Vegetable. If you are clever and smart enough to make out the correct name you may win \$200.00 which we are giving away. Remember, we do not want you to send us a single cent of your money. Just study the picture carefully, send in your answer and who knows but what you may win the cash? Should there be more than one correct answer the money will be paid just the same, proportionately. Everybody will be treated exactly the same as everybody else who sends us a correct answer. \$200.00 is a nice lump sum to give away at one time, but we are going to do it to advertise our business. There is only one slight condition which will take less than one hour of your time which we will write you as soon as your answer is received. Remember we mean it when we say that we do not want any money from you. As soon as we receive your answer we shall at once write and notify you if you are entitled to a cash prize. Don't delay a moment. \$200.00 is indeed worth trying for. See if you are bright enough to make out what vegetable is represented by the picture and to get a cash prize without investing a cent of your money. Write at once. A Postal will do. The Prize Co., Money Dept. 3335 Toronto

**GOSSIP.**

**W. G. PETTIT & SON'S SHORTHORNS.**

The large and superior herd of imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns, numbering at present about 75 head, owned by the Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Son, of Freeman, near the city of Hamilton, Ont., was recently visited by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," and found in fine, thrifty condition, the cows breeding regularly and raising lusty calves, and the younger things showing the best of type and quality. It is safe to say that there are few if any herds in America that can claim more sterling representatives of the most popular Scotch families of Shorthorns or that show in their breeding the use of so many high-class sires bred in the blood lines of the most impressive sires that have been in service in the leading herds of Great Britain and have made their mark in the prizewinning record of their progeny in the Old Land and on this continent.

The breeding of the excellent bulls in use in the herd at present plainly shows its potency in the character and quality of the young things growing up, which, with unusual uniformity, conform to the approved type and show their breeding in their beauty, symmetry and style. Of these service bulls, the oldest is the rich roan, Scotland's Pride (79907), and he is only four this spring, a massive bull, carrying a wealth of good flesh and showing in his head and crest and in his general make-up and bearing the nobility of his breeding, being a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of Morning, the great sire of champion winners; his dam, Corona, bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, sired by the Clipper bull, Rex, of the same herd, and his grandson by the Royal winner, Mario, by the great Field Marshal, one of the very best of the Sittyton sires. The breeding of Scotland's Pride, which is almost identical with that of the champion Pride of Morning, gives him unmistakably the hallmark of a superior sire. Scottish Pride, a red three-year-old bull of Mr. W. S. Marr's choice Roan Lady tribe, is another of the imported bulls in service. He is a son of Scottish Prince, bred by Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, of the popular Princess Royal family, whose dam was by Scottish Archer and his grandam by the noted William of Orange, which may well account for the uniform excellence of the get of Scottish Pride, whose calves are typical of the best of the breed, low-set, deep-bodied, well covered with natural flesh and hair, and bredy looking in the highest degree. To share with and follow these sires, Messrs. Pettit were fortunate in securing, at the Duthie-Marr sale in October last, by personal selection, the princely roan yearling bull, Prime Favorite, bred by Mr. Marr, sired by Bapton Favorite (76080), one of the most prepotent of the Sittyton-descended sires in Britain at the present time, and his dam, Princess Royal 49th, of that popular Uppermill family. Prime Favorite is aptly named, owing to his personal make-up, as well as to the pre-eminent quality of his breeding, as he combines in himself style, symmetry and character of the first rank, and he can hardly fail to prove a potent factor in maintaining the high-standing of the herd.

Among the females are so many good ones that to mention one-half of them would exhaust our allotted space, but prominent in the list is the roan, imported five-year-old cow, Orange Blossom, of the Uppermill Roan Lady tribe, but bred by Mr. John Young, of Tilbouries, sired by Remus (70402), her dam by Portland of Cluny, and having the great Heir of Englishman well up in the list of sires in her pedigree. She is a bredy, motherly-looking cow, with a handsome feminine head and neck, but is large and full of substance and quality, and swings a large and well-balanced udder that proclaims her a deep milker, a dual-purpose cow in the best sense of the term, just such as one

(Continued on page 476.)

**HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS**

**GOMBAULT'S  
CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

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

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossibile to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

**RED RIBBON STUD**

Largest Importers and Breeders of

**Shire Horses**

in the Dominion,



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

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

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

**Thorncliffe  
Stock Farm**

ROBERT DAVIES

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

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

**THORNCLIFFE,  
TORONTO.**

**A GOOD LINIMENT**

For 80c. a gallon.

Can be made as follows:  
Absorbine, 4 ounces.  
Vinegar, 1 quart.  
Water, 3 quarts.  
Saltpetre (powdered) 1 ounce.

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLIC, CALLUS, to toughen the SHOULDERS for work horses; will reduce SWOLLEN ANKLES, BAD TENDONS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.

Buy the **ABSORBINE** at the store, or send to **LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal,** agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas for mules of Veterinary Remedies.



**DR. PAGE'S**

**ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE**



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering.

This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 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.**



**DEATH TO HEAVES** Guaranteed  
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or R.R. paid. Newton's Heave Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Druggists supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto and Montreal.

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







## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

**Used it ten years.**  
Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1902.  
Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." 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.

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




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

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

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

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER.  
THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.



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

**BARON DE CHAMLOUIS, Importer,**  
DANVILLE, QUEBEC. om


**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.**  
IMPORTED SHIRE and CLYDESDALE HORSES.  
SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP.

Newham Duke, the gold and silver medal four-year-old Shire stallion, and the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Kerr, in service; also Clyde and Shire stud colts for sale. Imp. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, heads the Shorthorn herd. Of the females, 15 are imported, from such families as Marr Missies, Strathallans, Jealous Girls, Crimson Flowers, Orange Blossoms, Wimples, Lovelys, Jilts, Secrets, Verbenas, etc. Farm 15 miles from Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Post office, telephone and telegraph.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

**ROBERT BEITH,**  
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,  
IMPORTER AND BREKDER OF

## Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses



Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

om

NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED FEBRUARY 20, 1903  
ANOTHER LOT OF

## First-class Clydesdale Stallions

has just been added to our stock, giving buyers an unequalled selection. These horses are sired by such sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Romeo, Prince Thomas, and other noted sires. They have superior quality, and are for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons desiring to purchase should write or call on

om

**WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and G. T. R. Station, Ont.**

**GOSSIP.**

Attention is directed to the advertisement, on another page, of the herd of choice Jersey cattle belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., all of which, by the terms of Mrs. Jones' will, are to be sold. An opportunity is here afforded of securing high-class dairy cattle that have been bred from large producers and have proven large producers by actual test. See the advertisement, and write for particulars to Miss Elsie Jones, box 324, Brockville, Ont.

The auction sale at Hoboken, N. J., on April 15th, of imported Jersey cattle belonging to Frank C. Ward, Milburn, N. Y., owing to the very unfavorable weather, and probably also to the announcements of other important sales of imported Jerseys to take place in the near future, was not the success that was expected. The highest price made was \$400, for the heifer, Advancer's Frugal, bought by Geo. W. Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y. Three others brought from \$310 to \$325 each, and the average on the 45 sold was \$196 each.

An important announcement in our advertising columns in this issue is the coming dispersion sale, by auction, at Hamilton, Ontario, on August 11th and 12th, of the entire herd of Shorthorns belonging to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec, consisting of 80 head of imported and home-bred animals, including the herd bulls, Imp. Joy of Morning, Imp. Scottish Hero and Imp. Lord Mountstephen. A few choice young bulls, fit for service now, are offered for sale privately. The dispersion of this noted herd is rendered necessary by the advanced age of Senator Cochrane and his desire to wind up his business in all lines. Further notices of this important offering may be looked for in following issues of the "Advocate."

**BOOK REVIEW.**

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


ONION GROWING.

Onion growing is becoming one of the greatest of garden specialties in America; hence the need for a good text-book on the subject for gardeners. "The New Onion Culture," by T. Grenier, one of the best authorities of the day, fills the bill. A new edition, re-written and enlarged, has been issued by the Orange, Judd Co., at 50c. per copy. It contains 150 pages, is well bound and illustrated. Clear and minute directions are given of how the plants are grown; the cold frame; seed-bed; planting; fire hotbed; hotbeds heated by steam; cheap greenhouse for market gardeners; greenhouse heated by hot water; quantity of seed required; time of sowing; varieties; what soil to select; how to manure and prepare it; onions on muck soil; clean soil essential; how the plants are set in the ground; tillage as moisture preserver and weed killer; tools of tillage; when and how to harvest the crop; danger in delay; signs of maturity; curing the crop; curing sheds; weight of crop; wintering onions; advantages and profits of the new way; estimation of cost and returns. Copies may be ordered through this office.

**NOTICE.**  
Expectations Realized.

Littitz, Pa., March 22, 1898.  
Mr. W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:  
Dear Sir,—I am very well satisfied with your Absorbine, which did exactly what you said it would. Yours respectfully,  
JACOB BIEDINGER.

## A Common Bred Cow



When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

### DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves food, too, because a smaller amount of well-digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

50 cents a package.  
Looming, Miles & Co., Agents,  
MONTREAL.

## SWISS Cow Bells



Patented Design. Made from Finest Quality Swiss Bell Metal.

We sell exclusively to the jobbing trade, but to introduce these delightfully musical toned Swiss Cow Bells more generally, offer them singly or in sets, tuned to accord. Made in 8 different sizes, with extra fine and substantial traps, or singly with or without traps. Send for circular of Cow, Sheep and Turkey Bells, etc. We are the oldest Bell Makers in America.

BEVIN BROS. MFG. CO., EAST HAMPTON, CONN.

## SPECIAL To Stock Raisers

500 Packages Given Free.



We will give a 35-cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, \$3. Send cash by P.O. note or express.

Ask your dealer, or write to om

**THE Day's Stock Food Co.,**  
TORONTO

### CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four bulls, from 8 to 15 months old, by Golden Robe (got in quarantine); also a few heifers, a choice lot, and prices right. Address,

**W. G. HOWDEN,**  
Columbus P. O.  
Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R. om

**FOUR BULLS** (red). Ury and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, on ROBERT BATH'S Y. Glenbourne Farm, Menford P. O. and Sta.

### SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.



Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 1 and 1 bred Hereford cows and heifers.

om  
H. D. SMITH,  
Compton, Que.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**  
For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right.

om  
W. HALL,  
Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

**J. Richards, Bideford, P. E. Island,**  
Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale. om

**HIGH PARK STOCK FARM**  
GALLOWAY CATTLE.  
6 choice young bulls, from 10 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see them.

Shaw & Marston, P. O. box 294, Brantford, Ont.  
Breeder of Galloway cattle. om





The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only **BABY'S OWN SOAP**

Pure, Dainty, Delicate. Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL

**ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES**



**BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD**

**E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO, ONT.

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee =2881= and D.uble Gold =37851=. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

**TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS**



**JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.** **W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.**

**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.**



**The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers** are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other articles. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, and one and prices mailed free. Address: **WILCOY & HARVEY MFG. CO., 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

**GOSSIP.**

**ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.**

Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., writing of his Rose Cottage Shorthorns, says: "The Rose Cottage herd of Shorthorns are looking very well; I might say, their best. The young red cow, Jannetta =29702=, has recently dropped a grand roan heifer calf, we think as good a calf, at the present time, as the Fair Queen, that took first at the Toronto and Western fairs last September, also first at the Chicago International, all sired by Royal Prince =31241=, a chip of the old block, Imp. Royal Sailor. The dam of Fair Queen is in prime show condition, and is a comely cow to own, having sold seven of her calves at good prices, Capt. T. E. Robson having purchased five of her offspring, which is proof enough of their quality. The six-year-old cow, Golden Gem, by Golden Rule =22661=, has a fine bull calf that will take a high place in the show-ring—a good grower. We have lately supplemented the herd with three importations from the famous Salem herd of Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt. Village Maid, by Challenge =2933=, is a grand roan cow, with a fine bull calf at foot by Coming Star, and she is bred again to Royal Prince =31241=. Matchless 16th, by Clipper King =16293=, is in calf to Royal Prince =31241=. Matchless 34th, sired by Royal Wonder =34682=, is a grand, big, sappy heifer of the best breeding. The red bull, Lord Curson, now for sale, is a calf of the right sort, smooth, and a grand feeder, nineteen months old, and will make a good one to head a herd. We could spare five or more cows and heifers at once, all registered in the American herdbook."

**"NEWTON LORD" DEAD.**

Mr. John Campbell writes us, under date of April 16th, 1903: "After entering his fourteenth year, that wonderful sheep, the winner in many hard contests and the animal which so largely advertised Canadian Shropshires at the World's Fair, Chicago, has died at Fairview Farm. Bred by Harry Williams, Shrewsbury, England, shown by him, and a winner in 1890 and again in 1891, he was imported by John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., the same season. Most successful was his show-yard career on this side the sea, as on the other, finishing up at the Columbian, where he won five first premiums, including the championship, in Shropshire class, winning in all \$480 in cash and the Cooper Dip Co.'s \$30 silver cup. While his record was unequalled as a show sheep, it was as the sire of high-class progeny that he is worthy of special notice. From 1892, when his get were first exhibited, until 1902, not a single season did they miss being first-prize winners at leading fairs in Canada and the States. At the World's Fair, two sons and three daughters won first in pen of five bred by exhibitor. At the Canadian Winter Fair, in 1899, the pen of five winning the Prince of Wales prize, with sixty lambs in the ring and all breeds competing, were all his get but one by a son. At the Pan-American, one of his get won first and championship in American-bred class, and the pen of five shearing rams, winning three firsts, competing against all breeds and imported Shropshires, were his sons and grandsons, with one exception. At the International, Chicago, in 1900, his son won firsts, and his grandsons many firsts. At the 1901 International, his descendants won 14 individual firsts. And we might go on adding to the list, but the above is enough to show that Fairview has lost a sheep which left an impress there, which is transmitted generation after generation; and not only there, but in many flocks all over America, has he proved his great merit in the widespread improvement his get has wrought. He was one of the comparatively few, and altogether too rare, animals which are of inestimable value to the breed to which they belong."

**WHAT THE NATIONAL WILL DO.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NATIONAL No. 1.**  
Capacity, 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

**NATIONAL B.**  
Capacity, 250 lbs. per hour.

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

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

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

**Lakeview Shorthorns.** Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Grimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. **om James Howes, Strathnaire P. O., Meaford Sta.**

**OAK LANE STOCK FARM**  
**Shorthorns, Gotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.**

**FOR SALE:** Three bulls (2 imp.) cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE** and Oxford Down she p. Imp. Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. **JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, nt. Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station, on**

**SHORTHORNS** Imp. Christopher =28859= heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. **om A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.**

**HAWTHORN HERD** Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.

**FOR SALE:** Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones.

**om W. M. GRAINGER & SON, Londonboro, Ont.**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires**

I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. in dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages.

**A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBBOURG STA. & P. O.**

**R. & S. NICHOLSON**  
Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.

Importers and breeders of

**SHORTHORNS**

Have for sale:  
**13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,**  
**7 YEARLING BULLS,**  
**20 HEIFERS (choice).**

Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovels, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

**J. & W. B. WATT**  
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
**Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires**

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand. Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. **om Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.**

**Orchard Hill Shorthorns.** I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 15 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms. **A. Johnston, Vandeleur P. O., Markdale Sta. om**

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS**  
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.

Importers and breeder of

**Scotch Shorthorns**

and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

make special offering for January and February.

2 imported bulls coming 2 years old.  
4 bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, from imported sire and dam.  
6 bulls, 10 mos. to 2 yrs., by Imp. sire.  
Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.  
Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 75 head.

**JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKSDALE, ONT.**

BREEDER OF **SHORTHORN CATTLE**, for sale.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON,**

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREEDERS OF **CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

Five choice young **CRUICKSHANK** bulls. Straight, smooth, low-down and of show-yard type. Visitors welcome.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** FOR SALE

2 imported bulls; 2 from imp. sire and dam; 2 home bred. Females of all ages, imp. and home bred. **ALEX. HURNS, Rockwood P. O. and Sta., G. T. R.**



**GOSSIP.**

That remote location and unfavorable conditions for traveling are not sufficient hindrances to enterprising breeders to discover valuable Shorthorn cattle is proved by the laborious and dangerous trip taken last March by James R. Hopkins, of Hopkins Brothers, Fort Fairfield, Maine. In an open boat, the trip was made through broken ice-floes, open stretches of water and drifting fields of half-frozen snow and ice, across the arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence which separates the Island Province of Prince Edward from the continent, for the purpose of inspecting the herd of Shorthorns at Broadland, owned by Fred. G. Boyver, of Georgetown, the result being the purchase of five well-developed heifers, the sire being the noted sweepstake bull, Silver Chief =20500=, winner of numerous honors in the provincial shows in Quebec and Maritime Provinces. His dam, Imp. Mimosa, of the Mayflower tribe, and his sire, the famous Imp. Indian Chief, the sire of Columbia, World's Fair pilewinners, and at numerous other shows. One of the purchase was Rosemary 126th, dam Imp. Rosemary 125th, of the Shethin tribe of that name, Crabstone (66885) being her grandsire. This heifer has all the size, quality, hair, depth, breadth and shortness of leg that gives right to distinction in the showing. Two Minns are included, bred close, on the side of dam, to Imp. Minerva, with Imp. Indian Chief blood very strong, proving it hard to have too much of a good thing. Previously, Messrs. Hopkins had four head of Silver Chief's daughters. Their satisfactory character caused the last purchase of Mr. Boyver's breeding.

**RIDGEWOOD PARK SALE.**

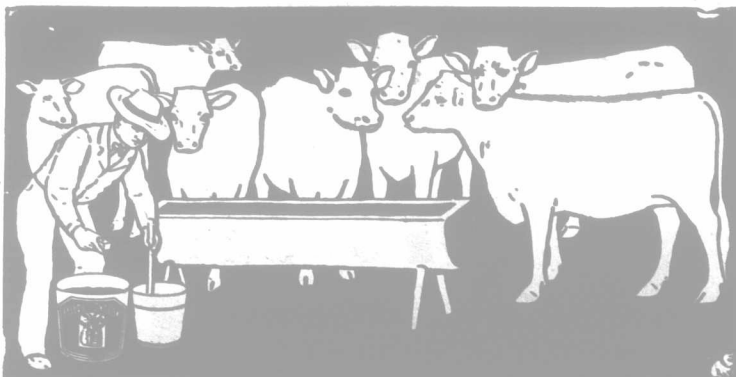
The auction sale, on April 14th, of the small but select Shorthorn herd of E. C. & E. C. Attrill, at Ridgewood Park Farm, Goderich, Ont., was well attended by breeders from a distance and largely by farmers of the County of Huron, who were the principal purchasers, and the prices were considered fairly satisfactory. The bulls made an average of \$93, and the females an average of \$115. The highest price, \$197.50, was paid by D. Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., for the red three-year-old twin heifer, Duchess of Gloster F. The sale was ably conducted by Messrs. Thos. Gundry, Goderich, and Geo. Jackson, Port Perry, as auctioneers, who gave excellent satisfaction to all concerned.

The following is the list of sales, with names of purchasers and prices:

Cows.	
Clarissa Wilkes; A. Mugford, Saltford	\$125.00
Britannia 38th =23428=; Jas. Chisholm, Dunlop	105.00
Elgitha 21st =29619=; Herbert Morris, Saltford	100.00
Caledonia Rosebud 4th =29425=; Thos. Tabb, Carlow	120.00
Duchess of Gloster F; David Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont.	197.50
Helen of Ridgewood; John Newcombe, Goderich	152.50
Lulu of Ridgewood; A. Culbert, Dungannon	85.00
Elgitha of Ridgewood; R. Jewell, Saltford	78.50
Belle =23669=; Mr. Elliott, Colborne	76.00
Bulls.	
Fancy's Heir of R =42219=; J. D. Sproat, Seaford	\$125.00
World's Fair King =38431=; Gordon Young, Carlow	120.00
Baron Ridgewood =38766=; Samuel Appelby, Londesboro	91.00
Britannia Chief =44054=; R. Jewell, Saltford	85.00
Jubilee Wilkes =42221=; Mr. Taylor, Fordyce	70.00
Diamond Wilkes =42218=; A. Young, Nip.	67.00

**NOTICE.**

THE "SALADA" TEA CO. have secured a prominent position in the Ceylon Court of the World's Fair to be held next year in St. Louis, where they will make a fine exhibit of Ceylon tea, and where they will be much pleased to receive all their friends.



**SKIM MILK MADE EQUAL TO NEW MILK**

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. GARDEN PLAIN, ILL.  
Gentlemen:—I have used "International Stock Food" for three years and can recommend it. I mixed it in skim milk for calves and they thrive as well as when fed new milk. It also prevents scours. Butchered one of my calves at six months that dressed 330 pounds. I would not feed stock without using "International Stock Food."  
Very truly,  
T. H. ADAMS.

**HOW ARE YOUR CALVES?**

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. AVON, NEW YORK.  
Dear Sirs:—I have used "International Stock Food" quite extensively. It is the best food I have ever used or known of for fattening cattle or milk cows or calves. I do not hesitate to recommend it very strongly.  
Yours truly,  
CHAS. C. RATHBURN, Veterinary Surgeon.

We have thousands of similar testimonials and will pay you \$1000 Cash to prove that they are not genuine and unsolicited.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is Prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Berks and Won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases the appetite and Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human System. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your Own Food at every meal. Salts a stomach tonic and worm medicine. Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic. Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these condiments promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "60-cent Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations! No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Berks and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so Must be an Ignoramus or Faker.

**WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THIS BOOK.**

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., EAU CLAIRE, WIS.  
Dear Sirs:—I received your "International Stock Book" and was more than pleased with it. It is worth more than \$10.00 to me.  
Very truly yours,  
RICHARD J. MORRISSEY.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., ODESSA, MO.  
Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish.  
Respectfully,  
GEO. W. NULL.

**A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE**

**IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.**

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. This Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals, and also testimonials. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have This Stock Book in Your Library for Reference.

**\$10.00 CASH, we will send you, IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.**  
This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid. Write Us Today (letter or postal) and Answer These 2 Questions:

1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You?  
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

We employ over 300 people and have Hundreds of Thousands of Testimonials from Farmers and Stockmen. Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000. We Occupy 52,000 Feet of Floor Space.

**PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice rams, also high-class ewes bred to first-class rams. Address

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,**  
Rockland, Ontario.

**SHORTHORNS**

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

**Herd Numbers 150 Head.**

**Send for New Catalogue.**

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

**H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. om Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS 12**

First-class Scotch Breeding.

**CHOICE QUALITY. LOW PRICES.**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO. Farm adjoins Exeter, on the G. T. R., 30 miles north London.

**IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS**

FOR SALE:

A number of 2-year-old heifers, bred to Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Also young imported cows (with calves at foot), and a few choice Canadian-bred bulls and heifers of popular breeding. Address:

om **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**

GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R. om  
Claremont Station, C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS.**

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om  
JAS. A. CREEAR, Shakespears, Ont.

**PENNABANK STOCK FARM**

Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 14 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shropshires left, of choice quality and breeding. om  
Hugh Fugh, Whitevale, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES.**

We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 24 months, from imp. sire and dams; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS,**  
BROUGHAM, ONT. om  
CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS (IMP.)**

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

**EDWARD ROBINSON,**  
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**

ESTABLISHED 1851.  
SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale. om

**A. W. SMITH,**  
ALMA CRAIG STA., G. T. R., MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.  
3 1/2 miles.

**Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.**

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. om  
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.



**GOSSIP.**

A number of Devon and Cornwall breeders of South Devon sheep have resolved to form a flockbook for the breed.

Statistics of bull-fighting in Spain show that 527 fights were held in Spain last year, 2,753 bulls being slain. In Lisbon, thirty-three bull-fights took place.

Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters, in sending a change of ad. for next issue, writes: "I wish to report that I have sold the stock bull, Imp. Christopher =28859-, that I have advertised in the 'Advocate,' to A. M. Shaver, of Ancaster, Ont., and I can truthfully say Mr. Shaver has got a grand bull to head his herd, as his calves prove (to anyone that has looked them over) his worth as a getter of good stock, and he is a good bull individually and well come. I must say I had a great many enquiries for this bull through my ad. in the 'Advocate,' but as Mr. Shaver was close by, when he saw the bull was for sale, he came over at once and secured him. Your readers will please note by my ad., in another column, that I have still a number of extra good young bulls and a few heifers and young cows to offer, also some choice Leicester sheep."

To those looking for good Improved Large English Yorkshires, we would draw attention to the advertisement, appearing in this issue, of Mr. T. J. Cole, Maple Grove Farm, two miles from Bowmanville, Ont., G. T. R., who has a number of pigs for sale, of all ages and from prizewinning stock, such as the brood sow, Millicent =6935-, by Look-Me-Over—a prizewinner, being third at Toronto—with a nice litter by Maple Grove Vanguard. She is a nice, long sow, broad, deep and heavy boned. Five young sows, bred to the imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier =10955-, would be just the thing for anyone desiring a start for a pure-bred herd. The above boar is a very smooth, lengthy hog with an ideal Yorkshire head, and should turn out a good type of bacon pigs. Maple Grove Sunshine =5187- and Maple Grove Gilt Edge =7955-, bred to Douglas, are due to farrow soon. Summer Hill Fancy 4th =3979-, out of the imp. sow, Summer Hill Holywell Lily =3554-, sire Look-Me-Over =2612-, has a nice litter, and was very successful last year, winning seven first prizes. Maple Grove Vanguard =7959-, the stock boar, raised by Mr. Cole, sire Oak Lodge Vanguard, dam Summer Hill Fancy, is a grand long boar, very deep and broad, and very smooth throughout, and a great sire. He is assisted by the young imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier (mentioned above), by Borrowfield Topsman =5037-. Mention must also be made of two very sweet young sows, Maple Grove Fancy 2nd =10824- and Lake View Duchess 3rd =10031-. The latter was shown in Toronto, winning in the six-months and bacon classes.

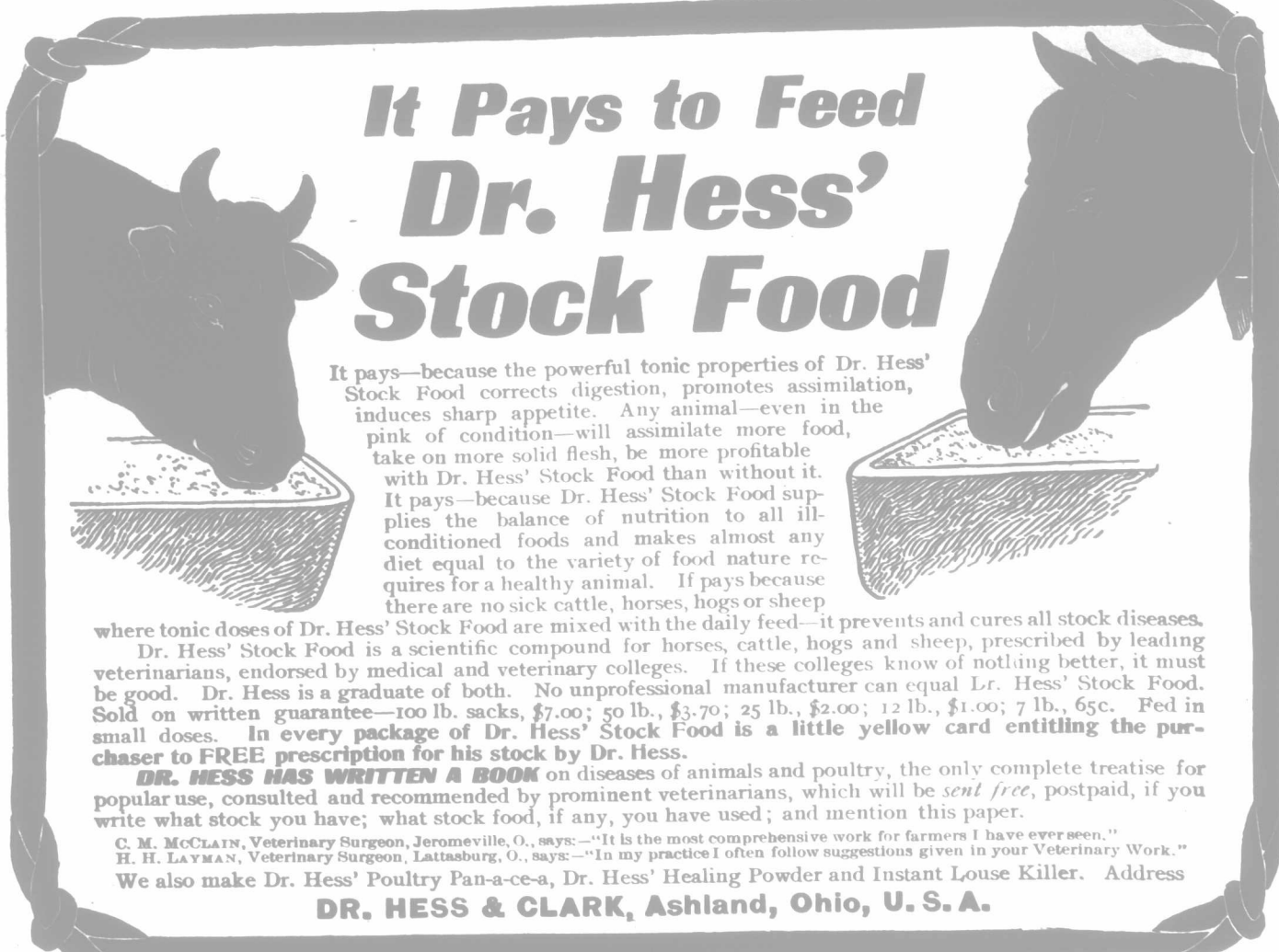
Mr. Cole goes in also extensively for poultry, keeping Buff Cochins and Partridge Cochins; B. and W. Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins' strain; Buff Wyandottes, Hawkins' strain; Orpingtons, Buff and Black, an extra good pair of which weigh, cock 114 lbs., hen 9 lbs., Ontario winners in all the large shows. Flock of Mammoth Bronze turkeys headed by imported tom, and among which are many prizewinning birds. For further particulars, see advertisement.

**AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION WILL MOVE HEADQUARTERS.**

The business office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will soon be removed from Springfield, Ill., where it has been located since January, 1894, to the new Live-stock Record Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Illinois.

This move will be made as soon after May 1st as it is possible to pack and ship our effects, and we expect to be in our new quarters by Monday, May 11th, prepared to do business.

After May 1st, notices of the office will please send all communications to our new address, Live-stock Record, John W. Groves, Secretary.



## It Pays to Feed Dr. Hess' Stock Food

It pays—because the powerful tonic properties of Dr. Hess' Stock Food corrects digestion, promotes assimilation, induces sharp appetite. Any animal—even in the pink of condition—will assimilate more food, take on more solid flesh, be more profitable with Dr. Hess' Stock Food than without it. It pays—because Dr. Hess' Stock Food supplies the balance of nutrition to all ill-conditioned foods and makes almost any diet equal to the variety of food nature requires for a healthy animal. It pays because there are no sick cattle, horses, hogs or sheep where tonic doses of Dr. Hess' Stock Food are mixed with the daily feed—it prevents and cures all stock diseases.

Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, prescribed by leading veterinarians, endorsed by medical and veterinary colleges. If these colleges know of nothing better, it must be good. Dr. Hess is a graduate of both. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal Dr. Hess' Stock Food. Sold on written guarantee—100 lb. sacks, \$7.00; 50 lb., \$3.70; 25 lb., \$2.00; 12 lb., \$1.00; 7 lb., 65c. Fed in small doses. In every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a little yellow card entitling the purchaser to FREE prescription for his stock by Dr. Hess.

**DR. HESS HAS WRITTEN A BOOK** on diseases of animals and poultry, the only complete treatise for popular use, consulted and recommended by prominent veterinarians, which will be sent free, postpaid, if you write what stock you have; what stock food, if any, you have used; and mention this paper.

C. M. McCLELLAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Jeromesville, O., says:—"It is the most comprehensive work for farmers I have ever seen."  
H. H. LAYMAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Latasburg, O., says:—"In my practice I often follow suggestions given in your Veterinary Work."

We also make Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, Dr. Hess' Healing Powder and Instant Louse Killer. Address  
**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

**SHORTHORNS.**  
THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sallor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

**REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.**

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM,** 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

**D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS (imported)**  
One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers.

**THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.**

**Spring Grove Stock Farm**  
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

**HERD** prize and Sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

**T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

**SCOTCH COWS and HEIFERS**  
of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few young bulls, for sale at prices you can stand. Shropshire rams and ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding, for sale as usual. Ask for catalogue. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., College Hill, Shrewsbury, Eng.

**ROBERT MILLER, - STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.**  
Present offering:—Have still on hand one bull and four heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages.

**BELL BROS., Bradford P.O. and Station.**

**SHORTHORNS.** Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.

**James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS.**  
Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 15 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17095 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (61728). Bull calf, 9 months old, dark red, also yearling and two year old heifers.

**JOHN McFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.**

**AYRSHIRES**  
**WATSON OGILVIE,** PROPRIETOR.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

**ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.**  
Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

**Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep**  
Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

**J. T. GIBSON, on DENFIELD, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS:** We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavendar and Miss Ramsden dams.

**THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.**

**GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS**  
Are made up of Floras, Meadowsweets, Mary Booths and Roan Duchesses. For sale, 3 bulls, extra nice, thick animals, sired by Fergus Chief, Royal Beau and Golden Count; also a few females.

**J. H. Black & Son, Allanford P. O. & Station.**

**H. K. FAIRBAIRN**  
**ROSE COTTAGE,**  
Thedford P. O. and Station.

One bull 18 months old, 10 cows, 3 yearling heifers, 1 two-year-old in calf, 4 bull calves, 3 heifers, all the get of Royal Prince =31241-.

**BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS.**  
Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

**E. & C. PARKINSON, Thornbury P. O. and Station, G. T. R.**

**H. PARKER, RIVER FARM, DURHAM.**  
Breeder of **SHORTHORN CATTLE.** In service, Verschoyle (imp. in dam) =36125-. Stock for sale.

**I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE** postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Notrouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

**L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**English Shorthorns.**  
Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on \$400 won in prizes last year and this.

**WM. BELL,**  
Ratchough Farm, Alawick, Northumberland, Eng.

**A SNAP IN JERSEYS.**  
Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$25 for the four. Write for particulars.

**W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Box 552, Chatham, Ont.**

**JERSEY CATTLE** Fit for St. Louis.  
The herd of the late **MRS. E. M. JONES** is **FOR SALE.**

This magnificent herd represents the result of 30 years of careful breeding and selection by one of the first among the acknowledged experts of America. 1 splendid 3-year-old bull; 9 milking cows, of which, on ordinary feed of herd, one yields 16 lbs. butter a week; 4 rising 3, made on first calves, 13 lbs. 134 ozs., 11 lbs. 4 ozs., 10 lbs. 6 ozs., 10 lbs. 6 ozs.; 6 2-year-olds (calving soon), the most beautiful which have ever stood in this celebrated home of beautiful Jerseys; 2 yearling heifers; 4 heifer calves; 2 bull calves.

**MISS E. JONES,**  
Box 324, on Brockville, Ont.

**Jersey Bulls**  
Out of tested show cows and sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.). As we have the largest herd of pure-bred Jerseys in Canada, we are able to offer great choice. Come and see or write for what you want.

**B. H. BULL & SON,**  
C.P.R. and G.T.R. stations, **Brampton, Ont.**

**JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.**  
Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record \$4 lb milk daily, on **WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.**



**COOPER SHEEP DIP**

**STANDARD OF THE WORLD**

for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. Superior to all other kinds. No smell. Benefits while it cures. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth and quality of wool. Used by large majority of sheep breeders in all countries. Sold by all leading druggists and general merchants everywhere. If local druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to **Evans & Sons, Montreal and Toronto.**

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR,** with Tubular bowl, is guaranteed to yield the farmer a 6% greater profit on his investment than any other separator will yield.

It gets more and better cream. It makes more and better butter. It takes less time and labor. It turns more easily and cleans more easily. It requires less oil and fewer repairs.

all because it is so simple in construction and so perfectly made. Get free catalogue No. 193 SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa. \*You can have a Sharples before you pay for it.



**Maple Park Farm Holsteins.** Netherland Hamming De Kol (Imp.), stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pietertje Clothilde and Barington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgeley Mol, milk record 104 lbs. in 24 hours; Emery Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. **SIDNEY MACKLIN,** om Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

**HOLSTEIN BULLS**

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Agrie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. **THOS. B. OARLAW & SON,** om Warworth.

**Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.** 3 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER,** Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

**High-Class Ayrshire Cattle**

For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,** "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

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

**NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.** Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prize-winners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchinbrain (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. **T. D. McCALLUM,** om Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, S. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE. **J. YUILL & SONS,** om Carleton Place, Ont.

**W. W. BALLANTYNE,** Stratford, Ontario, offers three

**YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULLS** of choice breeding, and right good individuals, at reduced prices, to make a clearance this month. Also bull calves, all ages, and heifer calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. om

**SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS**

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING,** Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

**GOSSIP.**

**R. BEITH & CO.'S HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES.**

"Yes, our sales have been very good," was the cheering news to our representative, from Mr. Duncan Beith, of the firm of R. Beith & Co., importers and breeders of Hackney and Clydesdale horses, Lake View, Bowmanville, Ont. "We are just now exercising the horses, so you will have a good chance to see them." A beautiful bright bay Hackney filly, Canadian Queen, was the first out. She is by Squire Rickell, grandsire Jubilee Chief; dam Cherry Ripe, by Jubilee Chief; a very sweet, clean-limbed filly, plenty of life and promise of great action, and should make a strong bid for the ribbon at the forthcoming show. Mona's Queen, Hackney mare, by Lord Derwent 2nd, has the remarkable record, and she only thirteen years old, of ten foals, such as Banquo, Jessica, Cherry Ripe, Sylvia, etc., all sold except Cherry Ripe. Mona's Queen looks as well as ever, but is not in foal this year. Now came the pride of the stud, Saxon, a rising four-year-old Hackney stallion, by Robin Adair 2nd, dam Fimber's Pride, both imported; stands sixteen hands, brown, with white hind feet and star on forehead. In describing him, it is difficult to point out any defection, so, perhaps, it is best to say that he is a perfect model of what a Hackney should be—very smooth, with strong back, kidneys well covered, a clean, Thoroughbred neck, gracefully carried, and a bold, intelligent eye; muscles of limbs extending well down, knees and hocks ideal, quality and quantity of bone faultless, and the very best of feet. His action, both in front and behind, is perfect, straight as a bee line, with plenty of vigor and style. Is he destined to, for the third time, win the prize at N. Y. for his owners? For the honor of Canada, we sincerely hope so. He will be shown at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, April 29-30 and May 1-2. Smylett Performer, a rising three-year-old Hackney stallion, by His Majesty, came next. A nice free mover, light and neat in his action, and a close rival to Saxon in point of excellence, and will, no doubt, keep up the traditions of the Beith stud. Tosca, by Lord Roseberry, dam Lady Brookfield, by Cadet, a bay two-year-old, is a very gay colt, with lots of action and well developed for his age. A Hackney pony, by Squire Rickell, and out of a pretty little grey pony, Queen May, attracted our attention. Mr. Beith tells us that there is a great demand for this class of animal. Five young fillies, by Squire Rickell, and out of the brood mares, Mona's Queen, Portia, Lady Brookfield, Wild Mint and Florence, are coming on very nicely.

The Clydesdales are well represented by Prince Priam =10854= (3616) (imp.), a five-year-old brown stallion, by Prince of Albion, best son of Prince of Wales, who, as a two-year-old, was sold for £3,000—highest-priced two-year-old ever sold—a well-developed horse of great quality, grand chest-girth, well-feathered legs and extra good feet, fourth at Toronto this spring, and has improved greatly since then. Star of Roses =11551= (3614) (imp.), a bright bay stallion, a very smooth horse, good back, limbs and feet, and with plenty of spirit and ambition. Third in Spring Show, Toronto, in four-year-old class. Peveril 11452 (3613) (imp.), a very massive, bright bay stallion, four years old, by The Prior 10470, weight 1,900 lbs., a very heavy-boned horse, a good walker, and should make a very impressive sire.

A great improvement to the farm buildings is in process of construction. A stable 150 x 40, with two rows of box stalls and an aisle in the center for exercising in bad weather, which will add much to the comfort of the horses and their kindly friend, Mr. D. Graham, to whose efficient care the firm owe no small measure of their success.

**NEWMARKET, ENGLAND**

**IMPORTANT SALE OF THE**

**Late Colonel McCalmont's**

**PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.**

**JOHN THORNTON & CO.** will sell by auction, on **WEDNESDAY, JULY 22nd,** at **CROCKFORD'S, NEWMARKET,** the flock of **SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,**

The property of the late Colonel McCalmont, which now holds the premier position among English winning flocks, and consists of about 700 head, and includes all the noted prizewinners. Last year 2 special champion prizes, 8 medals and reserves for champions, 25 first prizes, 7 seconds and 3 third prizes were won by this flock, including the championship at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Carlisle, and the Breed Cup at the Smithfield Show. Catalogues may be had of **HERBERT J. GURROD,** Cheveley, Newmarket, England, or of **JOHN THORNTON & CO.,** 7 Priuceas street, Hanover Square, London, England, who will undertake commissions and attend to insurance and shipment. om

**HILLCREST HERD OF**

**Large English Berkshires**

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. **Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.**

**FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE**

**Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle**

Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families. **CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.** Write us before buying elsewhere. Address: **F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUAN, ONT.** Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station. om

**American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.**

**A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont**

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address: **A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL.** om U. S. A.

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID**

**NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH**

**THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip**

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

**For sheep.** Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

**Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.** Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

**No danger, safe, cheap, and effective**

Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.**

**Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound** Sole agent for the Dominion. om

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

Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them. om Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

**Dorsets & Chesters**

Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable. **R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.** om "MAPLEVIEW FARM."

**PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.**

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

**IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP**

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs. om **BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTOISE, ONT.**

**SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.**—Shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. **MALCOLM McDUGALL,** om Tiverton, Ont.

**TAMWORTHS.**

Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A.C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. **JOHN HOED & SON,** om Parkhill P. O. and Station.

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine**

Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled all past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: A few choice young sows, 4 to 5 months old; 2 yearling sows, in pig; and we are now booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Enquiries promptly answered. om **COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

**WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES**

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prizewinner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin. om **W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.**

**Large English Yorkshires**

Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to Imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs, all ages. om **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.** Box 518.

**Langelier's Yorkshires**

I am expecting, by the first steamer next spring, a few choice sows with litters. Will book orders now for young stock, 8 to 10 weeks old, to be delivered at beginning of May. This is a rare chance to buy imported stock at reasonable prices. Write me now and ask also for the finest poultry circular published in Canada. om **GUS. LANGELIER, Quebec City.**

**Spruce Grove Herd Yorkshires**—A few choice boars fit for service; also choice pairs, not akin, from 7 weeks old to 3 months, for sale. Prices right. om **FRED. C. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.**

**FOR SALE:** Some choice young sows and boars, ready to breed; also Barred Rock eggs, \$1 per setting. om **O. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.**

**FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins**

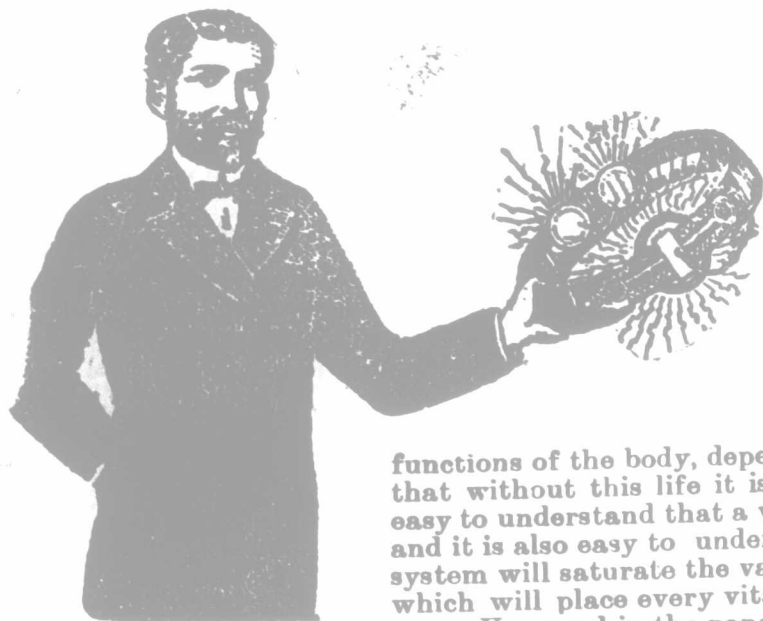
Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** om Brickley P. O., instead of Warworth.

**Yorkshires**—For the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. om **WM. TEASDALE,** Thornhill Sta. and electric cars. Dollar P. O.

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



# STRENGTH RESTORED



Now that it is generally conceded that "Electricity is the Basis of Life," you should give some credit to the theory of my teachings.

It has been demonstrated that Electricity is the most natural of all remedies for the cure of the ailments which afflict the human body. Every physician of modern ideas is an advocate of electrical treatment, and concedes that it stands far above all medical agents, especially when applied to diseases relating to the nervous system. This is a practical admission of the power of electricity over the nerves and vital organs, hence it must be evident to a thinking person that a means of intelligently applying this wonderful agent should be the greatest boon to suffering humanity.

When we consider that our nervous system, which is the fountain of life to the kidneys, liver, stomach, brain and the various organic functions of the body, depends for its sustenance upon the vitalizing element of electricity, and that without this life it is impossible to keep up a normal condition of health in the body, it is easy to understand that a waste of this life principal will be followed by weakness and disease, and it is also easy to understand why the natural restoration of this electric force in the nervous system will saturate the various vital organs which have become weakened with a new energy which will place every vital part of the body in a state of natural health.

You read in the papers every day of prominent people dying suddenly, and the physicians decide that the cause was "heart failure." Does anybody know what that means? What made the heart fail? The heart never fails without reason. Find that reason and you will find the actual cause of death. I say it is, nine times out of ten, exhaustion of vitality. The heart stops beating because the power which runs it is shut off. That power is vital energy, which is nerve force.

Let us take for example this case—Miss Adamson of Ottawa, Ont. Suppose she had died suddenly in one of those spells, what would they ascribe her death to? "Heart failure." Not sufficient strength in the nerves to keep up the action of the heart. Read this letter:—

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—A few lines in regard to your Belt. I may say I wore your Belt only one week myself. My sister has been doctoring for close on two years. The doctors claimed that she had no blood. She was tired and worn out all the time. At night she would wake up and would be perfectly numb. In the above time she was treated by three doctors. They did not seem to do her any good, and in reading over your book, I came to the conclusion your Belt might help her, so I gave her the Belt to try, and after the third night the numbness left her, and she has not felt it since. So, Doctor, if the Belt does me no good I will be well satisfied, for I am sure it is only a matter of a little time till she will be all right. She is gaining every day. I will write you later on. Yours truly, W. G. ADAMSON, 156 Friel Street, Ottawa, Ont., April 11, 1903.

I believe in finding the cause of all such troubles and removing it. If it is in the stomach, I restore the power there; if in the nerve system, I build up the nerve force; in the kidneys, the blood or the organs of generation, I find the cause and supply to the body the needed help, and after I have removed the cause Nature will cure the disease.

Too many physicians make the mistake of treating the condition and overlooking the cause. If a heart is weak they stimulate it with drugs, when they ought to devote the treatment to building up the stomach, which is the real cause of heart failure. Every time the heart is stimulated by a drug its vitality is strained, and one day it will simply stop short.

Take Rheumatism; it is found the world over; it does not respect age or sex, rank, condition or occupation. We believe we are justified in saying that no other disease numbers so many subjects; from no disease is the sufferer rendered so helpless, or deserving of pity.

## NOTE THE ACTION OF MY METHOD ON THESE CASES.

I have been wearing one of your Belts for about thirty days, and feel more than pleased with it. I do not feel any of the rheumatism now. I am also a great deal stronger.—WM. J. THOMPSON, Omemoos, Ont.

I am cured as sound as any man can be, after nearly four years' suffering. I drove the rheumatism out of my leg nearly in one night. What I am telling you is the truth.—GEO. A. MADGETT, 178 Stanley Avenue, Hamilton.

No rheumatism nor dizziness now, and the blood's circulation is greatly benefited also. Thanking you for your kindness. I remain, dear doctor, yours truly, JAMES S. POLLARD, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

It is now three months since I got your Belt, and I am completely cured of muscular rheumatism and sciatica, from which I was a great sufferer. I doctored for months, but I got no better. I can now walk a mile or so without feeling tired, but when I got the Belt I could not walk across the house in half an hour.—MRS. J. L. HYNDMAN, 138 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

Your Belt is all that you claim it to be. I can recommend it to anyone who is suffering from rheumatism. It has cured me of indigestion as well. Also helped my kidneys. I used to suffer a good deal from kidney trouble, and I do not feel it at all now.—GEO. S. BROOKS, Shanty Bay, Ont.

I would have written to you sooner, but thought it wise not to halloo till I was out of the bush. I am pleased to tell you that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since last fall, and feel stronger in every way. I have gained 13 pounds.—ATHEW ROBINSON, Mayfield, Ont.

I wore one of your high-grade Belts. I suffered for two or three years previous to this with rheumatism. I can honestly recommend the Belt to anyone, also your method of doing business; the manner in which you treat your patients, and the attention you give them. Your business should certainly prosper.—M. E. MITCHELL, Forrest, Man.

## I WILL PAY \$1,000

For a case of Nervous Debility, Stomach Trouble, Varicocele, Early Decay, Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot cure with my improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

## READ MY OFFER:

I know how skeptical people are after paying hundreds of dollars to doctors without getting any benefit, and, knowing that any man would willingly pay for a cure when he gets it, I now offer any man a complete restoration to manly vigor and health before he pays a cent. There is no deception about this offer either in the making of it or carrying it out. All I ask is fair security that I will be paid when the work is done; this any honest man will be glad to give. I take all the chances—you take none. Isn't that fair? Do you want any better evidence of my confidence in my belt? Now, if you suffer do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act upon it to-day—NOW. Tell me what you are suffering from and I will arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments suitable for your case and send it to you and you can

## PAY ONLY WHEN CURED.

**READ WITH CARE.** Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold where you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice Free of Charge during the time you are wearing the Belt.

**FREE BOOK.** I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it I will send it to you closely sealed Free. Consultation Free. You are invited. If you cannot call write for this book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a Book especially for women. Free on application.

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.**

OFFICE HOURS—  
9.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.





# DRESSED DOLL FREE!

**GIRLS**, would you like to have this beautiful dressed doll? If so, send us your name and address on a postcard and we will send you one doz. large, beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds postpaid. Sell them at 10c. each, return us \$1.20 and we will immediately send you the most beautiful Doll you have ever seen. Dolly is fully and fashionably dressed, including a stylish hat, underwear trimmed with lace, stockings and cute little slippers ornamented with silver buckles. She has lovely golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and jointed body.

Eva Gilley, New Westminster, B.C., said: "I received your pretty Doll and am very much pleased with it. It is a perfect beauty and far exceeded my expectations."  
Lizzie Sprout, Newdale, Man., said: "I received the Doll and think it is a fine Premium. It is the loveliest Doll I have ever seen."  
Gertie McDonald, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, said: "Thanks very much for my beautiful Doll. I am more than pleased with it."

**GIRLS**, just stop and think what a truly wonderful bargain we are offering you. You can get this lovely big Doll completely dressed for selling only ONE DOZEN packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 1/2 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They are wonderful sellers. Everybody buys.

Maggie Sinclair, Shelburne, Ont., said: "I sold all the seeds in a few minutes. It is a pleasure to sell them."  
Mary Speaks, Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seed sold. They will like selling it."  
A 50c. certificate free with each package. Girls, write us at once and this beautiful Dolly will be your very own in a short time.

Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3327, Toronto

## THE LOVELIEST SILK REMNANTS YOU EVER SAW. ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.



Enough heavy, rich, elegant Silk Squares to make 2 large soft cushions for only 15c. All good big pieces, some so large that you will have to cut them up. How can we do it? Why, because we picked up a great bargain at a European Silk Mill. They had an immense stock of extra fine samples of their very best silks cut in large pieces for their travellers to take orders with from wholesale houses, and offered us the lot at a price which enabled us to give you this great bargain. We closed the deal and now we are giving our lady friends the benefit. Think of a package of these beautiful, large pieces, all of the newest patterns, stripes, checks, flowers, rich heavy quality, enough to make two large cushions, or drapes, tides, and a hundred other lovely things to beautify your home, for only 15c. In making this kind of fancy work a great point is to have a variety of patterns, is it not? Well, in the whole of this immense stock there are no two pieces alike. With each package we send free a booklet showing over 100 fancy ideas for ornamenting the square, which will add a hundredfold to the beauty of your work. Don't miss this chance. We shall never be able to buy pieces like these again, and so will not be able to offer them to you. **Head what ladies who have bought our Silk Squares!** Corval P.O., Ont., "I was very much pleased with the Silk Remnants. There were more pieces and of better quality than I expected."—Mrs. T. Dinkson, Salmon P.O., Ont., "I think your Silk Remnants are just lovely. Please send me some more."—Miss Aggie Smellie, Milltown P.O., "I enclose 25c. for 2 more packages of Silk Remnants. I was very much pleased with both the quality and quantity, as you may judge by my repeating my order."—Mrs. W. E. Saxby, Pembroke, Ont., "I am very much satisfied and delighted with the Silk pieces received. I have found them very useful and beautiful."—Mrs. J. Hemlock, Centralia, Ont., "I am sending for 2 more packages of Silk pieces, I think they are very nice and the cheapest bargain I ever got."—Mrs. Wm. Huxtable, "We have hundreds more like these. Price, 1 package, 15c.; 2 for 25c. Don't send stamps. Already we have filled 1,781 15c. orders, and 17,027 25c. orders. The Home Supply Co., Silk Dept. 725 Toronto, Ontario.

**A GOLD WATCH FOR THE CORRECT ANSWER**

A beautiful Gold-finished Watch, handsomely engraved (Ladies' or Gentlemen's size), will be given to everyone who correctly answers the following puzzle:

**V \_ \_ T \_ \_ R \_ \_ A**

There are four letters, represented by four dashes, omitted from the above word, and when the proper letters are supplied the complete word will be the name of a very noted Queen. To everyone who sends us the correct answer we will present, absolutely free, a beautiful Gold-finished Watch, such as anyone would be proud to own. If you are smart, you can solve the puzzle and send us the correct answer at once. It will cost you only one cent for a Post Card. Immediately upon receipt of your answer we shall promptly write you, explaining one further condition necessary to be complied with by you to be a successful competitor for one of these beautiful and valuable Watches. This condition is very simple; in fact, it is merely a slight favor which we would like you to do for us. It will cost you nothing, and will not take up more than half an hour of your time. We shall write you all about it and tell you more about this beautiful Watch as soon as we hear from you. Boys and Girls, here is your chance. Send us your answer on a Post Card at once. Is not this beautiful Watch worth the investment of one cent for postage? Do not delay as we have only a limited number of these valuable Watches on hand. Address—**THE ENTERPRISE CO., DEPT. 3326 TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

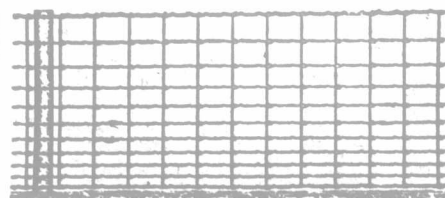
**\$200.00 IN CASH FREE**

**For Clever People with Brains**

Can you tell us what prominent French-Canadian Statesman of the present day is represented by this picture? If so, you may win \$200.00 in cash. To help you a little we will tell you that there are seven letters in the name and that the first is L. Now set to work and study the head at once. It requires thought, patience and time, but stick to it and you may win a cash. The Golden Prizes of life are being gained by both brains and energy nowadays. Here is a Golden chance for anyone who will strive hard and it does not cost one cent to try. If you possess skill and observation you should be successful. Don't delay a moment, but study the picture very carefully and if you are clever and smart you will find out who it represents write us at once. Who knows but that you may win the cash? There is only one other condition, which should take you less than half an hour of your time, which we shall write you as soon as your answer is received. Our former Cash Prizes have gladdened the hearts of many people who needed the money. If you need money, write us immediately. Prize Co., Mon-Dep. 3330 Toronto.

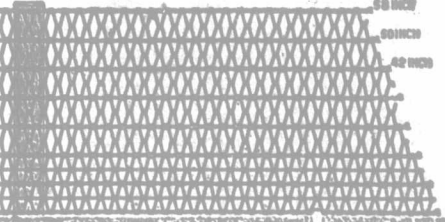
## WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA  
The best selling because the most satisfactory.  
"American" Field Fences



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

"Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.  
Six styles. Heights, 18 inches to 58 inches.



If you can't get the celebrated AMERICAN and ELLWOOD fences from your dealer write to us and we will help you.

The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO. (LIMITED), HAMILTON, CANADA.

## THE CYCLONE SWEEPS THEM ALL.

Fence Weaving Machinery.  
Lawn and Cemetery Fence.  
Wire Wholesale and Retail.  
Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., LIMITED, TORONTO, - ONT. Write for circulars, om



BEST BECAUSE MADE OF BEST WIRE.  
The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Ltd., LONDON, ONT.  
Fence shipped from our Winnipeg Warehouse.

Jennie Codling Moth—"Oh, mama! that awful Vesuvius below is in eruption, and all of our neighbors have been destroyed."  
Mother Codling Moth—"My dear child, the Vesuvius you have seen is undoubtedly the terrible Spramotor, and if so, we are doomed."  
Spramotor Treatise of 80 pages, entitled "A Gold Mine on Your Farm," mailed free. Address: om  
**SPRAMOTOR Co.,** London, Canada.

**PROVAN'S PATENT REVERSIBLE Carriers, Fork and Slings**

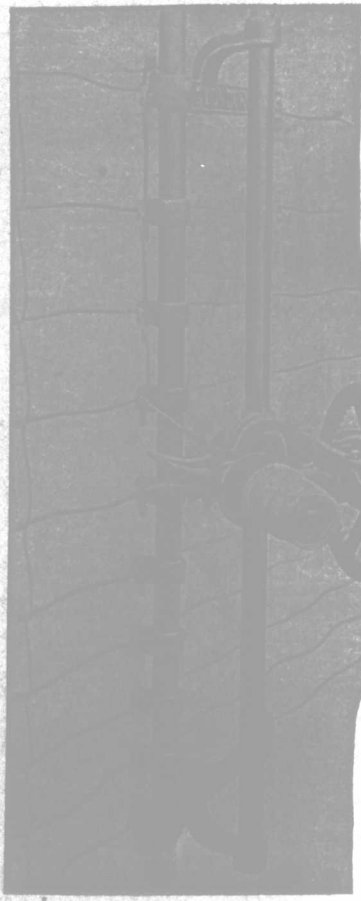
FOR ROUNDED IRON, WOOD OR ANGLE STEEL TRACKS,  
Have now become a standard of excellence with the farmers of Canada and the United States. At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the only medal and diploma given on hay carriers, forks and slings was awarded to us on these implements. Following is a copy of the judges' award: AWARD.—"For open trip hook to receive the sling; automatic clutch, adjustable for size of load desired; ingenious design of stop-block, which enables perfect control of carriage; no springs required for locking car, which has motion in all directions; compact form of fork, which can be tripped in any position; the car is reversible and of double action; for novelty, ingenuity and usefulness, excellence of material and construction." Correspondence solicited.  
Manufactured by **JAMES W. PROVAN,** Special discount for cash, om OSHAWA, ONT., CAN.

**SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP** on every sheep you shear with  
**STEWART'S PATENT SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE**

The day of the old fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with this machine and get ONE POUND WOOL EXTRA PER HEAD. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free and will save you money.  
**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 Ontario St., CHICAGO.**

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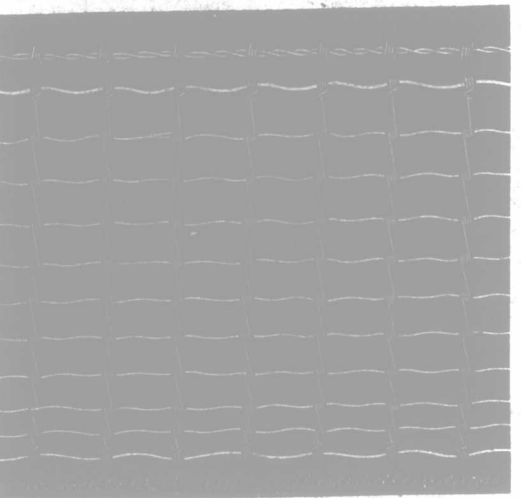


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FROM  
**LONDON COILED STEEL SPRING WIRE**  
WITH A  
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In very little more time than it would take to erect an unsatisfactory ready-woven fence, which would cost twice as much.

Each strand is stretched separately; therefore, better and also quicker than roll fence is stretched, and it only takes a day to weave 40 to 60 rods.



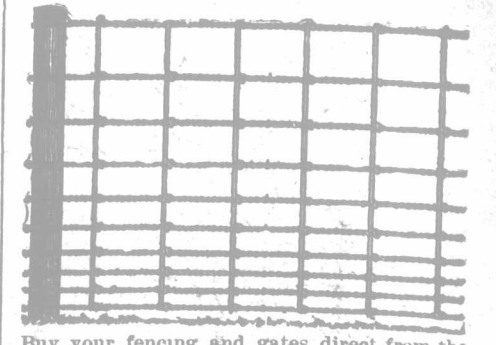
SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN APRIL 20th ISSUE of ADVOCATE DO NOT MISS IT.

A. P. McDONALD, 528 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,  
SOLE GENERAL AGENT FOR THE WEST.

LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., LTD.: LONDON, CAN.; CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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**Fencing and Gates**



Buy your fencing and gates direct from the manufacturer. The Oshawa Wire Fence Co. Limited, are the largest manufacturers of different styles of fencing and gates in Canada.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

**OSHAWA WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,**  
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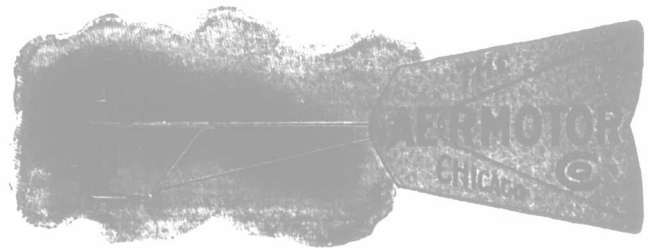
**A MACHINE**  
to weave your own fence of  
Called Hard Steel  
Spring Wire.  
32 inches high, at  
**25 Cts. Per ROD.**  
925 buys wire for 100.  
Rod Fence. Agents  
Wanted. Catalogue FREE.  
GABLER  
Wire Fence Machine Co.  
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FOR HEAVY WAGONS AND FINE CARRIAGES.  
Put up in Metal Tins. 1-lb. Tins, 15c.; 3-lb. Tins, 40c.; 5-lb. Tins, 60c.

SOLD BY HARDWARE DEALERS.

Try a can instead of axle grease.

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Guarantees to the user of the mill the utmost limit of satisfaction. Guarantees over the official signature of the Aermotor Co., with their official seal attached, are furnished each customer who will trouble to satisfactorily fill in the "Request for Warranty" sent with the directions accompanying every Aermotor. No purchaser can afford to be without it. IT INSURES HIM against loss or damage, and is a proof that his outfit is well erected. Kindly bear in mind the absolute fact that Chicago Aermotors pay for themselves in from one to two years, and write for our Windmill Book.

**E. E. DEVLIN & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**BEEMAN'S**  
**New Process Grain Cleaners**

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



**DO YOU**

Want to raise your wheat from one to three grades by separating all frosted, sprouted or shrunken kernels?  
Want to clean and bluestone your wheat at one operation?  
Want to sack your clean grain, tailings and screenings all at the same time!

If so, our **JUMBO** Will do it for you.



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Factories: **Winnipeg, Man.** **Minneapolis, Minn.**  
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**B**EAUTY in tone, beauty in case, beauty in construction: these are the cardinal virtues in a high-class piano.

The first charms the critical ear; the second delights the critical eye; the third satisfies the critical judgment. The **MORRIS PIANO** is the incarnation of these salient piano graces. It is an ideal instrument.

From whatever point of view one examines the **MORRIS PIANO**, it gives thorough pleasure. A standard of honor shapes the work of construction that gives the same honest effort to the small as well as to the larger features of the instrument.

If you write or come to investigate why these instruments have won success and a distinctive position for themselves so rapidly you will find it evident that the manufacturers have been inspired by a determination to take a prominent place in the Piano industry from the start.

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