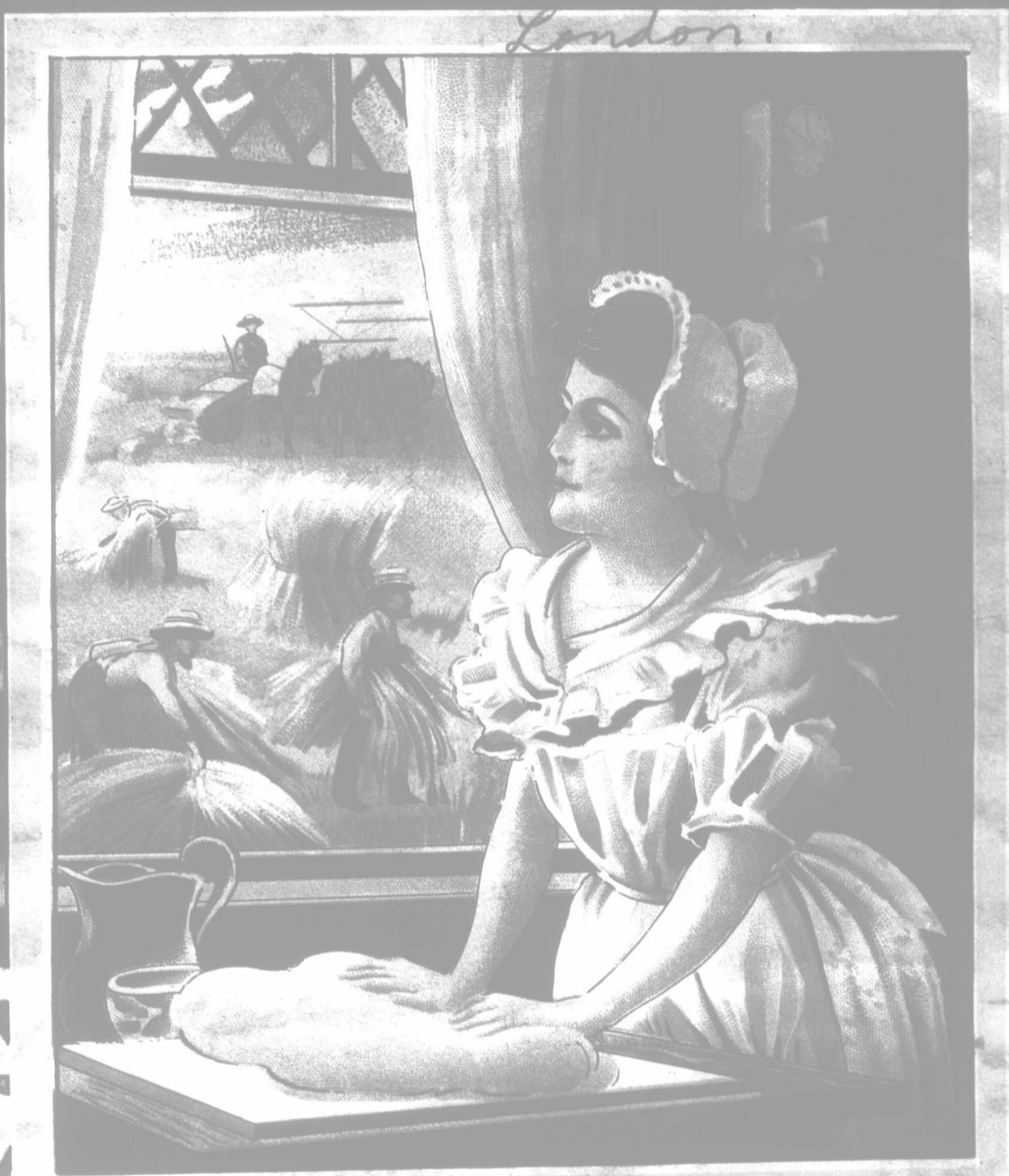


Dec. 15-1902

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

CHRISTMAS, 1902.



1866

1902

The golden fields are waving,
 The sun sets golden red.
 A sleeping Empire's waking,
 An Empire's day is breaking,
 A maiden Empire's making
 A mother Empire's bread.

By W. W. W.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

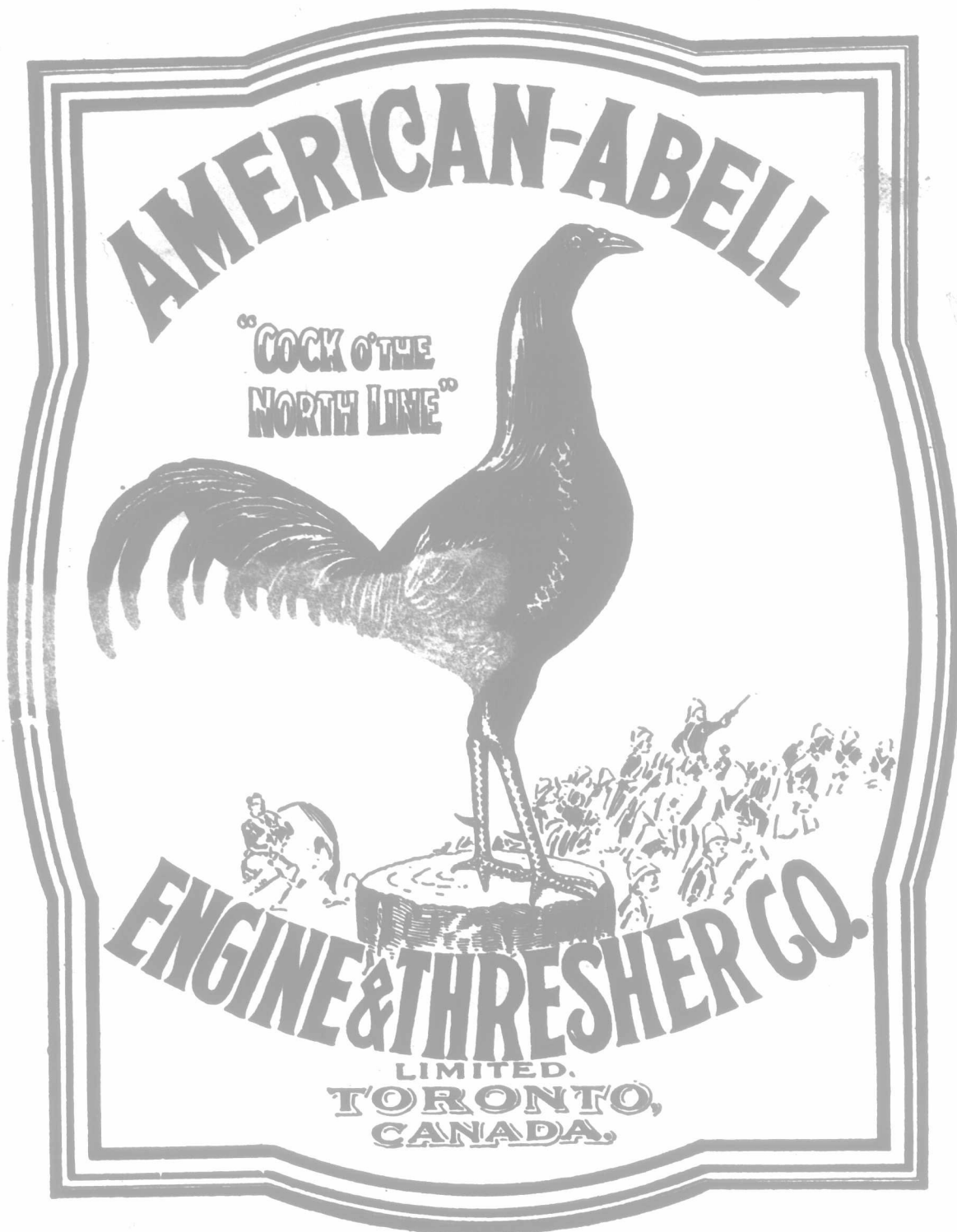
Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1902, by the William Weld Company, Limited, at the Department of Agriculture

THE BIRD THAT WON THE CUP!

American-Abell Threshing Engines

Represent the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
to and for CANADIAN THRESHERMEN.

Canada
The
Huge
Granary
of a
Mighty
Empire



Canada
Her
Wheat
Fields
the
World's
Wonder

"TORONTO ADVANCE" and "COCK O' THE NORTH" SEPARATORS

Wind Stackers, Parsons Self-Feeders, and All Good Things
for Threshermen. The Goods that Take the Prize.

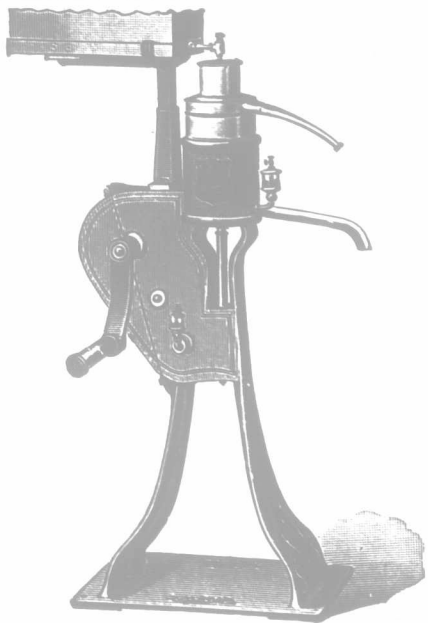
(SUCCEEDING THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE & MACHINE WORKS CO., Limited.) THE FIRM THAT TREATS YOU WELL.

American-Abell Engine & Thresher Company,
Limited.

THE U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Shows Its Superiority.

HOLDS THE
WORLD'S RECORD



AVERAGE FOR FIFTY CONSECUTIVE
RUNS, .0138 OF ONE PER CENT.

At the Oregon State Fair this year, one of the attractions was a contest between the different makes of Cream Separators, and, as usual, the U. S. beat everything. Read the following letter and notice particularly the different skim-milk tests:

Vermont Farm Machine Co.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 19th, 1902.

Gentlemen,—In contest at our State Fair yesterday, the U. S. Separator beat everything there, leaving only two one-hundredths on skim milk, while the De Laval, Sharpless and National tied at .06, the Empire leaving .11, and the Reid .12. HAZELWOOD CREAM CO. By E. BURR.

The above letter reiterates the fact that

THE U. S. SEPARATOR SKIMS THE CLEANEST.

and the letter below, that

THE U. S. SEPARATOR IS THE MOST DURABLE.

Hazelwood Co., Spokane, Wash.:

Colfax, Wash., Sept. 10th, 1902.

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 9th inst., will say in the last four years there have been something like seventy-five U. S. Cream Separators sold from this Creamery, and all the extras that have been furnished by us are as follows:

One crank, with handle.....	cost, \$2.75
One crank shaft.....	" 1.25
Express on same.....	" 2.25

This covers all extras that we have any knowledge of, and we wish to say that it was no fault of the Separator that these parts gave way. It was the fault of the party who had been running said Separator. JERSEY CREAMERY. By E. H. HINGECLIFF.

The above reports go to prove very conclusively that the U. S. has no equal for thoroughness of separation and long life. Our catalogues contain many statements of the same kind, also that it has many other points of excellence; therefore,

THE U. S. SEPARATOR IS THE BEST TO BUY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE FOR THE ASKING.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

NEW ONTARIO

Rich Farm Lands for Settlement

—IN—

Rainy River Valley, Algoma,
Thunder Bay, Nipissing,
Wabigoon, Temiskaming.

For terms of settlement, information as to character of soil and other conditions, write to the

HON. E. J. DAVIS,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.,

LIMITED.

THE LARGEST FLOUR MILLS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE,
AND THE PALACE FLOUR MILLS OF THE WORLD.

To be the greatest flour milling concern in the British Empire is certainly a distinction for any industry. To have this industry in Canada is a matter of pride and congratulation to Canada and Canadians.

This is the centenary year of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., and its history during 100 years has had to do with the growth and prosperity of the wheat-producing and flour-consuming population of Canada.

Magnificent as its past has been, its magnitude to-day and its provision for the future are so great that a sketch of this Company will prove of more than passing interest to our readers.

Nearly One Hundred Elevators.

Ninety elevators scattered over the vast wheat areas of Western Canada receive the great bulk of the finest wheat grown in the world.

The buyers are men who have been identified with the Ogilvie Company for many years. They are thoroughly trained in their duties and know both the requirements of the Company and the quality and character of the grain. The most friendly relations have always existed between the Company and the farmers of the Northwest. No complaints have ever been made that advantage was taken of local conditions to compel farmers to accept an unreasonably low price for grain. How much the development of the Northwest is due to this great pioneer Company would be hard to estimate. The production of a crop, no matter how great, is of small moment, unless there are purchasing, receiving and shipping depots.

This wheat in turn is ground in the different mills of the Company, which aggregate a daily output of 7,500 barrels of flour. It is difficult to realize the immensity of this amount. Great as it is, the management are preparing to add still another great mill, increasing the capacity to the astonishing quantity of over 10,000 barrels daily.

Three Great Mills.

There are now three mills in operation. The Royal Mills at Montreal, the Glenora Mills at Montreal, and the Winnipeg Mills.

A visit to any one of these mills is a pleasure and an education. The writer visited the Royal Mills at Montreal, and his preconceived ideas of a great flour mill were destroyed.

The first thing suggested is immense capacity; the next, perfect system; and last, absolute cleanliness.

The Royal Mills and the Glenora Mills are both situated on the Lachine Canal, where enormous water-power privileges belong to the Company, and day and night, except Sunday, without break or cessation the work goes on.

Almost noiseless in its operation, the giant power carried and crushed and ground and sifted until the transforming process was completed, and from the choicest wheat in the market the finest flour in the world is made.

The wheat is received in a steady stream from the elevators, and the flour is shipped in waiting cars and vessels to the markets of the world. Nothing but a visit to any one of the mills conveys any adequate idea of how Ogilvie's Flour is made.

Even figures convey a very imperfect idea of the magnitude of the work, of the ground area and the floor area, the millions of bushels of grain bought and the millions of barrels of flour sold. There is an army of employees, including the office staff in the head office at Montreal, the managers and workmen in the mills and elevators, the experts and the buyers, the carters and men in other capacities, and there is a feeling of intense loyalty to the interests of the Company amongst these employees, most of whom have been identified with the Company for many years.

The great rooms are spotlessly white and clean, not a mark on the floor or walls, and most

surprising, not a particle of flour or dust floated in the air. So attractive are the mills as show places that no less than 3,000 ladies have visited the Winnipeg Mills of this Company during the past 18 months.

Appreciated by Royalty.

The most distinguished of these visitors was H. R. H. the Duchess of York—now Princess of Wales. So charmed was she with the surroundings that the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. have been appointed, by Royal Warrant, Millers to the Prince of Wales, and bakers in the Royal Household are commanded to use no other flour than the product of this Company's mills.

There is a triple compliment in this appointment, to the country, to the Company, and to the product. The attention that is naturally directed to Canada by such unique distinctions as this, does not affect simply the one line, but kindred lines, and, generally speaking, all the agricultural products of Canada. Practically the whole of the Dominion gains by the position occupied by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., apart from the great sums of money spent by them in Canada.



F. W. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

The Prince of Wales' three feathers on each bag is a distinguishing mark. Very few consumers are unacquainted with the trade-marks and registered design, every bag being sewed with red, white and blue cord.

Well-known Brands.

The two brands sold throughout Canada and the flour-importing countries of the world are, Ogilvie's Glenora Patent and Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent. All that science and mechanical knowledge combined could do for the perfecting of flour-making has been applied to the manufacture of Ogilvie's Flour, and as they have led in the past, so have they the advantage for the future.

The evolution of flour-making from the primitive grinding of grain in the East thousands of years ago, through all its mechanical and scientific gradations to its present condition, as indicated in the Ogilvie Mills, produces these two brands, which are the perfection product of the chief of cereals.

While the buyers of the wheat in the West are amongst the most expert in the world, having had a long connection with the Company, and

while the wheat selected is only the best, yet the most exacting tests are continuously made as the flour passes through its final stages to see that its quality is maintained. Experts are employed for this work alone, and a standard of uniform excellence is maintained.

The Commercial Standard of Canada.

Ogilvie's is practically the Standard by which flour is graded in Canada, and we notice the Toronto Globe and other papers base their quotations on Ogilvie's brands.

Consumers, whether large or small, should understand that it is to their interest to use this flour in preference to inferior qualities, and in getting Ogilvie's they may rest satisfied that they have the best.

It is a deduction simply made from the facts that it would be impossible to produce a better flour than Ogilvie's. The conditions and circumstances are so largely in their favor that it would hardly be reasonable that any other manufacturing concern should claim an equality of product.

The bakers of Canada are the best judges amongst Canadians of the properties of flour, and they recognize the advantage of using the very best flour and accept Ogilvie's as giving the greatest satisfaction.

The success of a business can be made or marred, according to the good or bad quality of a material used, and when the best can be obtained it shows only reasonable commercial instinct to select the best in preference even to second best.

"Ogilvie's Royal Breakfast Food" and "Ogilvie Oats."

At the present time we are deluged with a multitude of breakfast foods, and many of uncertain origin and still more uncertain value. A great many of these are imported, so that the item of duty is added to the original cost and consumers in Canada pay fancy figures for them. The basis of a breakfast food is the quality of its constituent parts. This is supplemented by the process it undergoes. Ogilvie's Royal Breakfast Food is produced from the best selected wheat, carefully and scientifically prepared to retain its nutriment and present it in a most palatable and digestible form.

Ogilvie's Royal Breakfast Food has all the good qualities claimed for the best of them, and the fact that it is Ogilvie's is the best guarantee of its purity, its value and its excellence. Amongst breakfast foods this one has a value on a par with the value of Ogilvie's flour amongst other flours.

"OGILVIE OATS" is an old-time favorite for the breakfast table, and is known throughout Canada. It is simply a preparation in which the best qualities of the grain are preserved, and which has stood the test of years.

The Management and Its Aims.

The guiding spirit in this vast concern is the Vice-President and Managing Director, Mr. F. W. Thompson, who has been associated with its success for the past twenty years, and who now in the prime of his life is projecting plans for improvement and development that the marvellous growth of the country justifies.

The objective point of Mr. Thompson and those associated with him, to make the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. not only the largest in the British Empire, but one of the largest in the world, is likely to be realized at no distant date. The pride with which all classes of Canadians view the progress of this great representative concern should be some return for the untiring energy and commercial genius of the man on whose shoulders rests the success of the industry.


1859 - 1902.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF CANADA.

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION, OVER \$3,200,000.00
BUSINESS IN FORCE, - - - - - 60,000,000.00
(INCORPORATED BY DOMINION ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Established



1859.

ASSETS		\$502,800.53
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT		57,535.00

HON. JNO. DRYDEN,
PRESIDENT.

LAUHLIN LEITCH,
SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. GILLIES,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

D. WEISMILLER, JNO. KILLER,
INSPECTORS.

H. WADDINGTON,
SEC. & MAN. DIRECTOR.

HEAD OFFICE:
476 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONTARIO.

FRED J. HOLLAND, WINNIPEG, General Agent for Manitoba and N.-W. T.
G. W. and C. G. HOBSON, Vancouver, General Agents for B. C.
H. BLACHFORD, 180 St. James St., Montreal, General Agent for Quebec.

USE **ULRICH'S**
ENSILAGE
CORN:



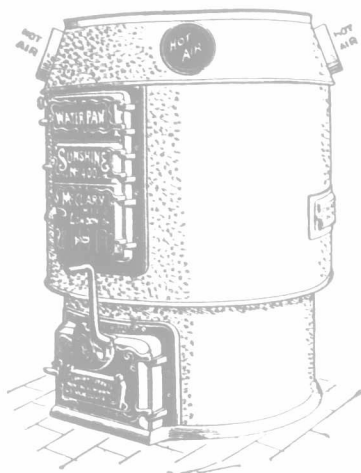
- Mammoth White
- Giant Prolific
- Yellow Dent
- Improved Leaming
- Also Feeding Corn.

E. R. ULRICH & SONS.

Main Office: Springfield, Ill.

Ask your dealer for ULRICH'S seed corn. Take no other.

McCLARY'S SPECIALTIES!



"SUNSHINE" FURNACE.

We Make a Specialty of Manufacturing
Cooking and Heating Apparatus
for Farmers' Use.

The "Sunshine"

furnace will burn either coal or wood; has large, double feed-doors, to admit rough chunks—heavy triangular grates—self-acting gas dampers, and many other good features not found on any other furnace.



"CORNWALL" STEEL RANGE.

The "Cornwall"

is an extra heavy and strongly built steel range—with ordinary care one will last a lifetime. Has heavy duplex grates, and is always fitted with both coal and wood linings. Oven is ventilated and bakes uniformly throughout.

Write for free catalogue on these lines.

McCLARY'S.

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

DOHERTY Organs



STYLE 170

A
PEERLESS PIANO
ORGAN

MADE IN THE

LARGEST
REED
ORGAN
FACTORY

UNDER THE

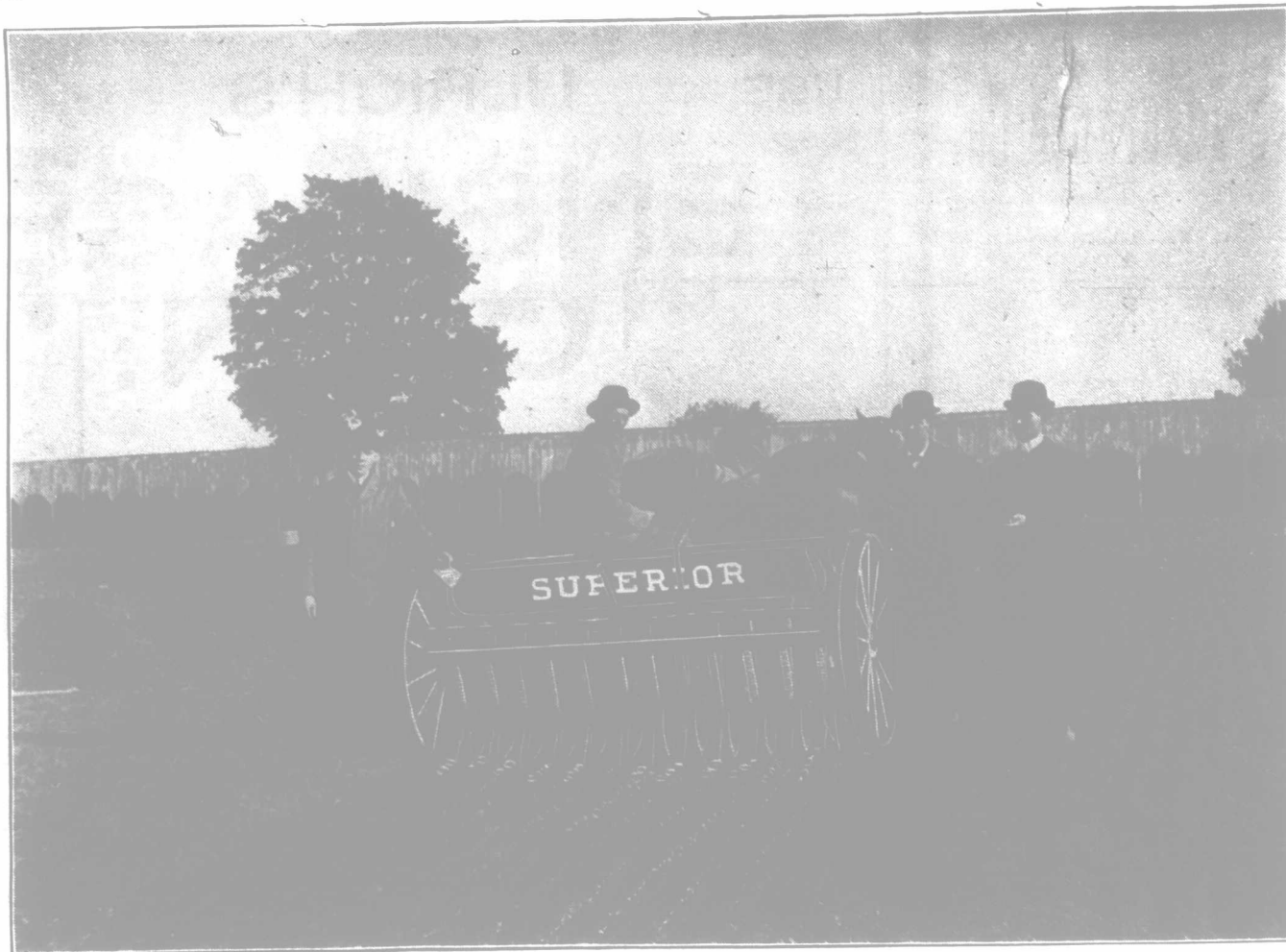
BRITISH FLAG

DOHERTY

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

W. Doherty & Co'y,

CLINTON, ONT., CAN.



The Above Photograph Shows the Superior Disc Drill at Work in a Field Trial at London Ontario.

SUPERIOR

SINGLE DISC,
DOUBLE DISC,
HOE and SHOE

DRILLS

The Most Perfect Seeding Machines that Ever put in a Crop.

SUPERIOR DISC HARROWS ON WHEELS are as easily managed as a road cart

THE SUPERIOR is recognized in every grain-growing country of the world as the Standard and Leading Grain Drill. We make large and small machines for sowing all kinds of grain—wheat, oats, rye, barley, peas, beans, corn, millet, rape, alfalfa, etc.

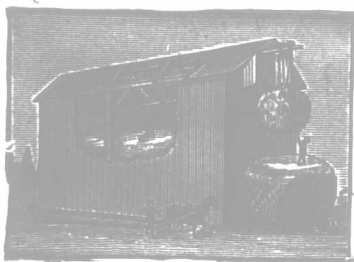
Superior Drills Have More Features of Genuine Merit—Features that Save Time, Worry, Seed and Labor—Than Any Other Grain Drill.

INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF THE SUPERIOR. Note the furrow made by the Single Disc. Uniform, even depth of planting in all kinds of ground. Plants shallow or deep, and more even than any hoe drill. THE SUPERIOR DRILLS ARE NOW ON SALE IN CANADA. If no agents in your town sell the Superior Drills, write direct to

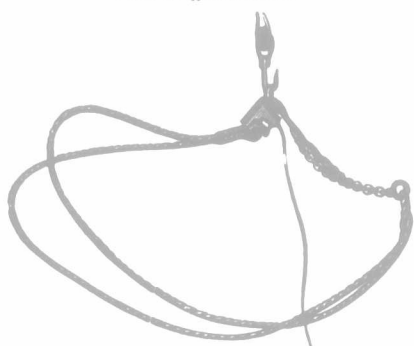
THE SUPERIOR DRILL CO., MCKINNON BUILDING, TORONTO.

BUCHANAN'S
(Malleable Improved)
PITCHING MACHINE

For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable Iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter

Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to **T. M. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Can.**

A wide-awake, hustling, working, result-producing school.



STRATFORD, ONT.

One of the best commercial schools on this continent. Proof of this statement may be found in our Catalogue. Write for one.

Winter term opens Monday, Jan. 5th.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

MICA ROOFING!

USE Mica Roofing on all your buildings.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN SHINGLES.

WATERPROOF. FIREPROOF.



RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

Is put up in rolls of one square each, 40 feet long by 32 inches wide, and costs only \$2.25, including nails, thus affording a light, durable, and inexpensive roofing, suitable for buildings of every description—especially flat roofs—and can be laid by any person of ordinary intelligence.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO., OFFICE: 101 REBECCA ST., HAMILTON, ONT.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The page advertisement, in this issue, of the American-Abell Engine and Thresher Company, Limited, Toronto, (successors to the John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Limited), should be looked at by threshers and farmers. A new catalogue will be issued shortly by this company.

Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., report the sale from their Maple Bank herd of Shorthorns of two of the quartette of bull calves that won the first herd prize at the Western Fair, at London, this fall, for the best four calves bred by the exhibitor. These were sired by their imported bull, Diamond Jubilee. Diamond Victor went to head the pure-bred herd of Mr. S. Rankin, Fairview, Ont., and Scottish Diamond has been placed at the head of the herd of Neil Smith & Son, Coldstream, Ont.

An official intimation has been issued of the sixty-fourth annual exhibition of live stock, poultry, farm produce, agricultural implements and machinery of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which will be held on the Society's new permanent show-ground in London between Willesden and Faling, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 23rd to 27th, 1903.

Mr. D. H. Rusnell, Stouffville, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires, reports stock having gone into winter quarters in excellent condition. His stock bull, Royal Stamp, who has proved a capital sire, he is now offering for sale to avoid inbreeding, as well as some choice yearling heifers, Shropshire sheep and young Berkshires. Sales have been good, and orders have recently been filled for shipment to several Provinces and States.

Mr. Wm. Bell, a successful Shorthorn breeder, of Ratcheugh, Alnwick, in the north of England, whose advertisement runs in this paper and whose portrait appears on another page in this issue, writes the "Advocate," under date of November 17th: "I have had a very good season with my Shorthorns. My champion bull, Baron Abbotsford, has got me a lot of grand yearlings and calves, such good colors and like making winners another season. I have had winners this year at the Royal, Highland, Yorkshire, Royal Lancashire, Northumberland, Durham, Wirral and Birkenhead, which is very good for a tenant farmer.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton, Ont., has recently placed at the head of his herd of Shorthorns the imported yearling bull, Prince Sunbeam (81964), a good roan, bred by Mr. R. Bruce, of Heatherwick, sired by Prince of Archers (son of Scottish Archer); dam Sunbeam 4th, of the Bruce Mayflower tribe. He is said by good judges to be a bull of fine character, conformation and quality, and will make a worthy successor to the noted sires preceding him in the Captain's herd, among which were Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005 at the Hamilton sale in August last; Valiant, the Toronto champion of 1901, and Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad, triple champions of the Dominion. With the veteran herdsman, Harry Coltham, at the helm, it will not be surprising if Prince Sunbeam maintains the record of the herd and the judgment of its owner in having always at the head a superior sire.

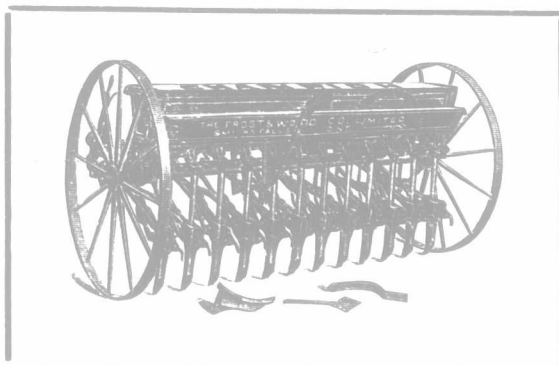
SHEEP AT THE ENGLISH ROYAL SHOWS.

Under the new prize scheme adopted by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, all breeds of sheep for which provision is made in the catalogue are to have the same classification, namely, a class for shearing rams, a class for three ram lambs, a class for three shearing ewes, and a class for three ewe lambs. The prizes in each case will be firsts of £10, seconds of £6, and thirds of £4. Several of the leading breed societies are not quite satisfied with these arrangements and are agitating for the inclusion of an additional class for two-shear or aged rams.

Canadian Implements for Canadian Farmers



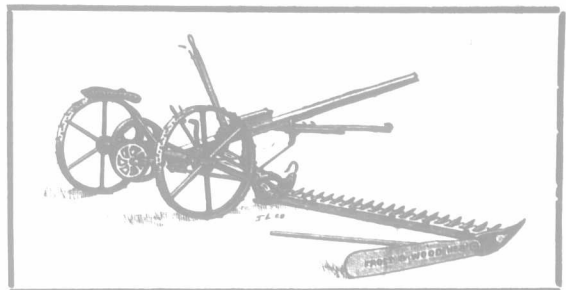
WE WANT YOU TO BUY THEM.



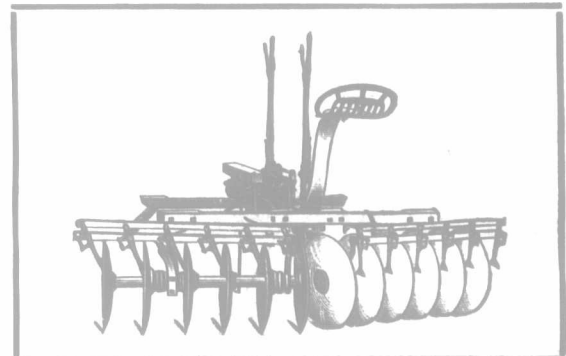
WE MAKE

Binders, Mowers,
Reapers, Horse Rakes,
Drills, Broadcast Seeders,
Cultivators, Disc Harrows,
Spring-Tooth Harrows,
Spike-Tooth Harrows,
Scufflers, Plows,

And We Make Them Right.



WE KNOW YOU WILL LIKE THEM.



OUR CATALOGUE TELLS ALL ABOUT THEM.
ASK FOR IT.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:
SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.



BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que.
London, Ont. Quebec, Que.
Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N. B.
Truro, N. S.

If you want the very best Sugars,
ask for

ST. LAWRENCE SUGARS

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., MONTREAL, LIMITED,

All wholesale grocers can supply them.



Buy the
**NEW
CENTURY
AMERICAN
CREAM
SEPARATOR**

And have the best.
Nothing as good.

Simple, durable, easy to turn and clean. Five different dairy sizes.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION.

AGENTS WANTED.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,
P. O. Box 1048. - - St. Mary's, Ont.

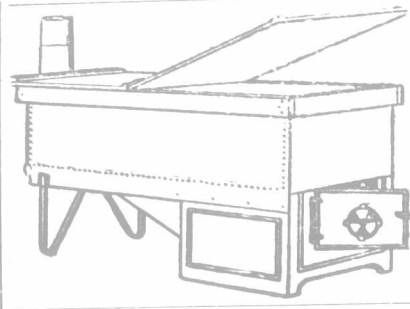


ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. o Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred E. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

The Elmira Food Boiler



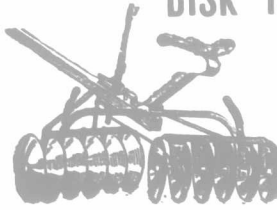
It is—

**SIMPLE,
DURABLE,
ECONOMICAL
AND CHEAP.**

Constructed of heavy galvanized sheet steel and cast iron. Will burn wood or soft coal without changing grates. You will save over 25% by cooking feed for hogs or stock. Built in three sizes—40-, 90-, and 125-gallon capacity. Write for prices. o

The ELMIRA AGRICULTURAL WORKS CO., Limited,
ELMIRA, ONT.

DISK HARROWS and STEEL ROLLERS



Experienced farmers, who should know, claim that the Bissell Harrows and Rollers are ahead of all others in features of construction, capacity, draft, durability and improvements. Would you care to know the particulars, free? Address: o
T. E. BISSELL, DEPT. W., ELORA, 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. o

For Camp, Cottage or Summer Home:

Perfection Wickless Blue Flame

Oil Stove

1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 Burners and Oven.

Burns ordinary coal oil safely, economically and WITHOUT ODOR. Ask dealers.

Queen City Oil Company, Limited
WHOLESALE. -o TORONTO.

Standard Scales

For railroad, hay, live stock, dairy, coal and platform.

For prices and particulars write or call on o

GEO. M. FOX,
YORK STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Beat the Bugs

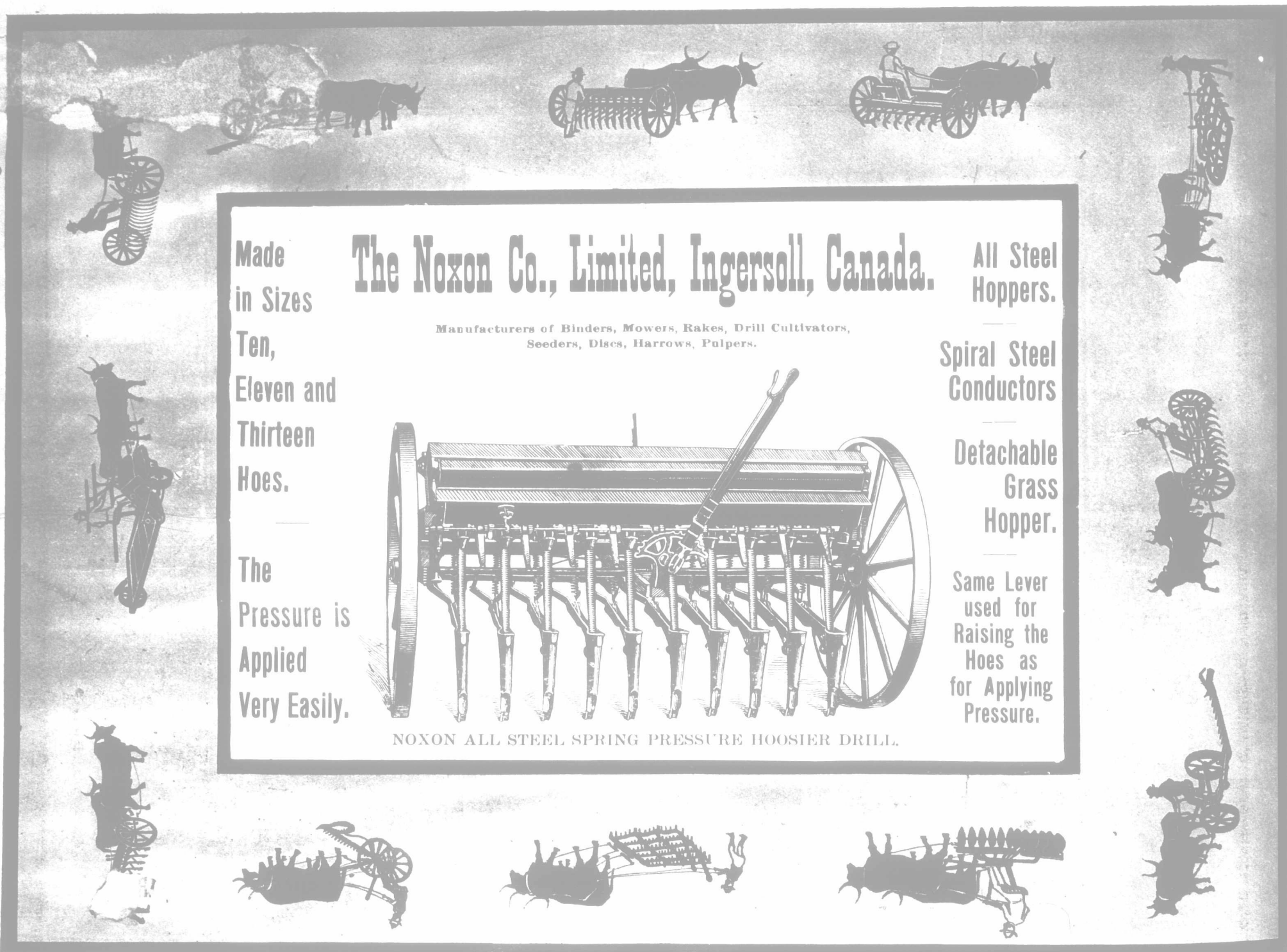
Such things as Codling Moth, Curculio, Green Apple, Scaly Bark, San Jose Scale, Blight, Etc., can only be defeated by frequent and persistent spraying. The

Spramotor

has proven to be the best all round spraying outfit on the market. Was awarded Gold Medal at Pan-American Exhibition, and winner of the Canadian Government Spraying Contest. We mail free, booklet "A Gold Mine on Your Farm." Ask for it. Your dealer will sell you the Spramotor, or you can get it from us direct.

SPRAMOTOR CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
London, Can.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

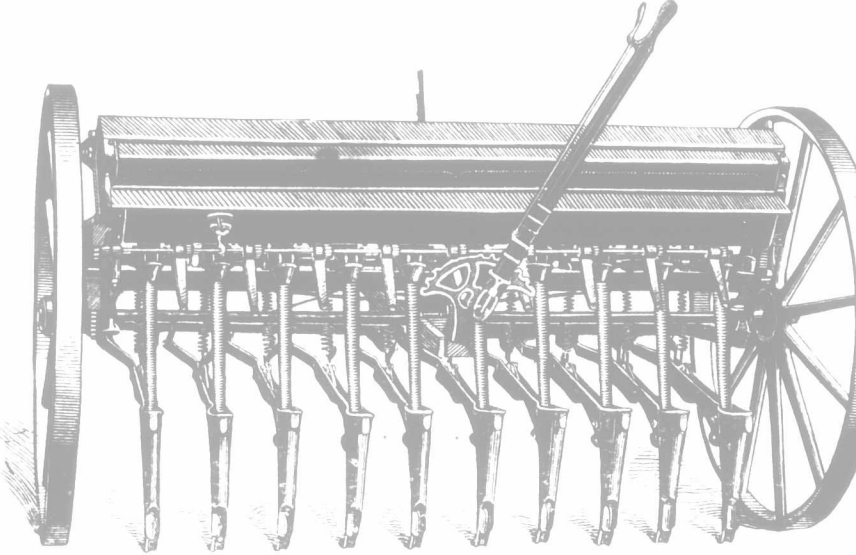


Made in Sizes
Ten, Eleven and Thirteen Hoes.

The Pressure is Applied Very Easily.

The Noxon Co., Limited, Ingersoll, Canada.

Manufacturers of Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Drill Cultivators, Seeders, Discs, Harrows, Pulpers.



NOXON ALL STEEL SPRING PRESSURE HOOSIER DRILL.

All Steel Hoppers.
Spiral Steel Conductors
Detachable Grass Hopper.
Same Lever used for Raising the Hoes as for Applying Pressure.

A LINE WITHOUT AN EQUAL ON THE GLOBE.

WE SELDOM BOAST!

Perhaps we're too modest,
but we just wish to say that

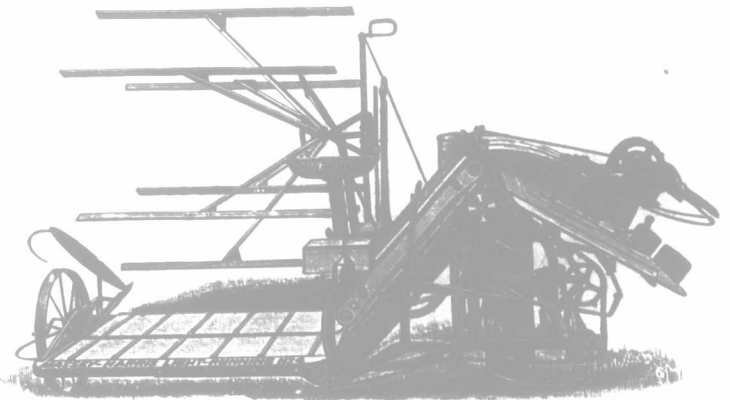
MASSEY-HARRIS CO.,

LIMITED.

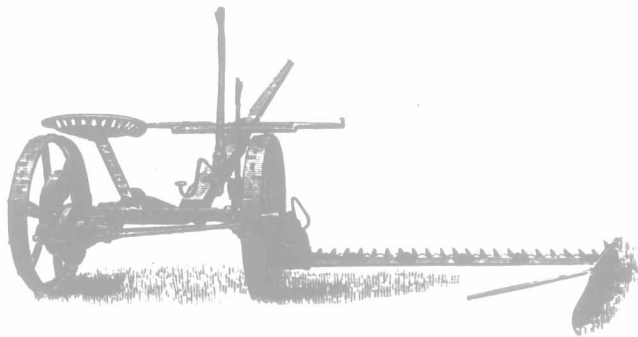
has recently won the

HIGHEST AWARDS
for
Binders, Mowers and Reapers

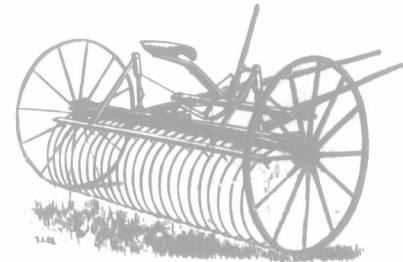
in a field trial in Ischigri, Russia, in competition with Deering and Osborne machines.



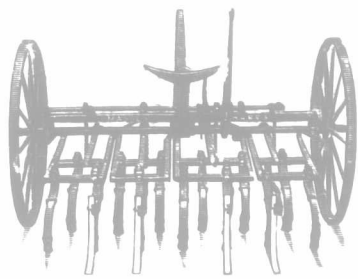
MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER.



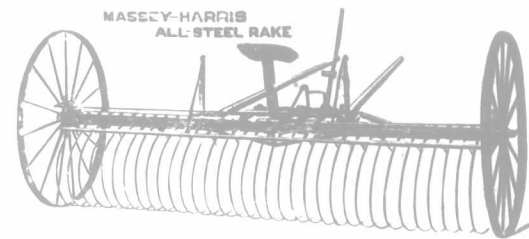
MASSEY-HARRIS MOWER.



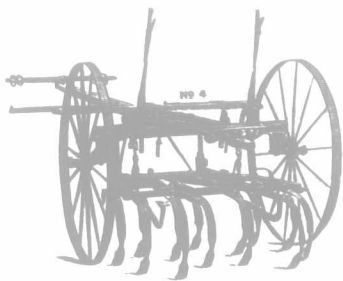
MASSEY-HARRIS SHARP'S RAKE.



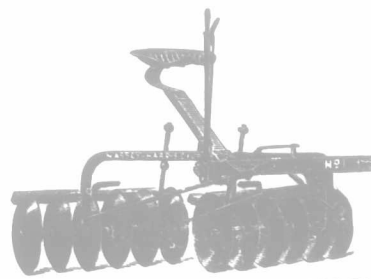
MASSEY-HARRIS STANDARD CULTIVATOR.



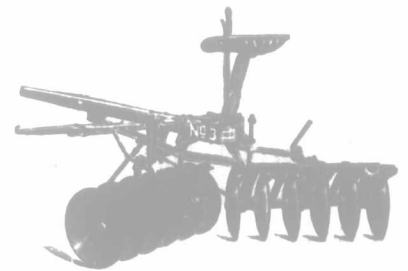
MASSEY-HARRIS ALL-STEEL RAKE.



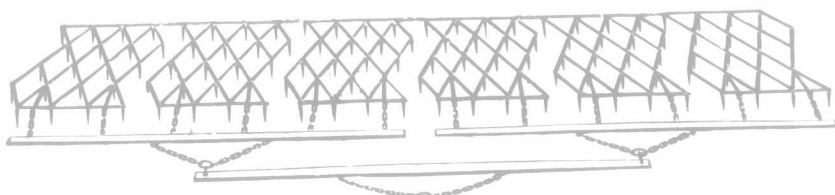
MASSEY-HARRIS CORN CULTIVATOR.



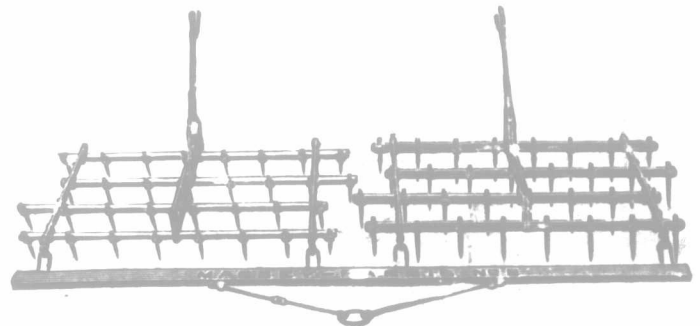
MASSEY-HARRIS NON-REVERSIBLE DISC HARROW.



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MASSEY-HARRIS DIAMOND HARROW.



MASSEY-HARRIS SPIKE-TOOTH LEVER HA

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Windsor Salt.

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I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal, and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk.

I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly.

I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail, I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway.

If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

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

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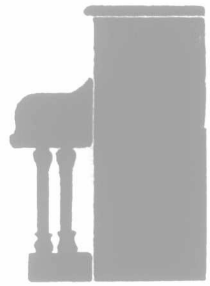
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AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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Vol. XXXVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 15, 1902.

No. 564.

Lightly Weave The Wheaten Garland.

Lightly weave the wheaten garland for the brow of one we love,
With it twine the gracious maple touch'd with light from Heaven above,
Crown Our Lady all resplendent with those symbols of her power,
Wheat and maple softly blending, as her own and rightful dower!
Canada reveals new visions, but there's none of all more sweet
Than the plainsmen busy gleaning 'mid her boundless fields of wheat.

Fair and stately shone the pageant when King Solomon, array'd
In his glory, welcomed Sheba's queen with all her cavalcade;
New and dazzling was the splendor when those feudal kings of old,
Brilliant human suns of glory, lit that field—"the cloth of gold!"
Yet our tired eyes turn gladly now a fairer scene to greet,
'Tis the plainsmen busy gleaning 'mid the boundless fields of wheat.

Ah! the better day is breaking!—now the earth a shadow flings
Like the phantom of old Sorrow on those revels of her kings,
For their diamonds and pearls sought in desert, pit and flood,
Speak of tears of bitter agony, bear yet the trace of blood;
While 'tis ours to sing of freedom, never slave with fetter'd feet,
Pining, breath'd a sigh to Heaven from our boundless fields of wheat.

Wealth appears in forms protean, wearing still a new disguise,
Flying far when need is sorest, bringing oft a glad surprise,
Stealing now in shape alluring from the wood, the sea, the mine,
Yet if ever out of Eden she has worn a form divine,
'Twas when sprang in Manitoba, all with magic power replete,
Blessed earnest of our future, that first ripen'd stalk of wheat.

All its need was loving nurture: finding that the harvest grew
'Neath the sunny smile of morning, 'neath the touch of starry dew,
Till young Canada, enraptur'd at the radiance of the gleam,
Mused amid the golden glory of the promise of her dream;
If 'tis thus so bright and early while the night and morning meet,
Noon shall see the nations feasting on the gleanings of our wheat!

Scarce uplifted is the curtain to display the rolling plains
Conquer'd by a stalwart people having freedom in their veins,
Having freedom in their veins as the peaceful scene unrolls,
Having freedom in their veins which inspireth mighty souls,
Mighty souls that, high and holy, as Time's throbbing pulses beat,
Praise their God, the Lord Almighty, for the blessings of the wheat.

Lightly weave the wheaten garland for the brow of one we love,
With it twine the gracious maple, touch'd with light from Heaven above,
Crown Our Lady all resplendent with those symbols of her power,
Wheat and maple softly blending, as her own and rightful dower;
Canada reveals new visions, but there's none of all more sweet
Than the plainsmen busy gleaning 'mid the boundless fields of wheat.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

The Land of Promise and Fulfilment.

Canada has suddenly swung out into the world's great current on one of those tidal waves of progress that come betimes to nations. In a measure overshadowed by the magnitude and splendid development of the United States during the couple of hundred years just passed away (though last year her total trade was about double that of the Republic per head of population), it remained for the dawn of the 20th century to disclose to the world the greatness of her natural resources and to realize within herself as she has never done before the birth-thrubs of national life and activity. With an area greater than that of the United States, and but little less than that of all Europe, with vast stretches of fertile land yet unoccupied, with a healthful climate, with waterways capable of carrying the commerce of the world, with great lakes and streams teeming with fish, with practically illimitable timber and mineral wealth, with a moral, intelligent and self-reliant people, forty-five per cent. of whom are engaged in agriculture, Canada is destined to become one of the chief food-producing and industrial centers of the world. Every enterprise is making marvellous strides. Since Confederation our total trade has increased from \$181,000,000 to nearly \$424,000,000, and the volume, according to the latest trade and navigation returns, is still rapidly increasing. For the last fiscal year, out of a total of \$211,640,286 exports, over \$107,000,000 was from the farms, going chiefly to Great Britain. The "great trek" Canadaward of population and capital will cause this development to continue. To their touch nature will yield up her resources. All that is needed is facilities to bear them to the world on terms that leave the toiler a fair return for his skill and industry. The genius of a nation-building seer flung one railway across the Dominion and more are coming to discover wheat, cattle, timber and ore beyond the dreams of avarice. Since 1881 our railway mileage has increased from 7,260 to 18,139, while passengers, freight and earnings have tripled. Another fleet of steamers will plow the Western Ocean, and we shall see an adequate Atlantic service from Canada to Great Britain, and the eastern termini of our railways at Canadian ports. Canada is British, and vital to the Empire's being. We are on the great highway to the unnumbered millions of China and Japan now quickening into life, and the new British Australian Commonwealth. Cy Warman, the popular American author, who makes his home under the honest blue of Canadian skies, contributing for our colored frontispiece, with poetic vision discerns in our golden sunsets the bright augury of a golden day now dawning, and sees "the maiden Empire making the mother Empire's bread." Let us be true to our traditions, true to Canada, and true to the motherland of liberty, intelligence and faith.



MRS. ADELAIDE HOODLESS,
President Ontario School of Domestic Science and Art.

A New Education for Women.

"Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is prime wisdom." —Milton.

Notwithstanding the fact that philosophers, poets and other writers have, for ages, emphasized the importance of that knowledge which best qualifies for the duties of life, we have been apparently unconscious of the changed conditions around us, and housekeepers especially have remained in the old rut made by tradition and followed by our grandmothers.

It is true "women are more conservative than men," but is it their fault? They have been "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" so long, after being deprived of their heritage—the home industries—which served as an educational force in the days when schools and book knowledge were not considered essential to happiness or social distinction, the wonder is how the home has survived such a change. Everything, in what is recognized as progress, whether social or commercial, has led away from rather than towards the home.

A brief comparison of woman's place in the early ages and that which the majority occupy at the present time may be of interest. In O. T. Mason's book, "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," woman is credited with being the "inventor of all the peaceful arts," or those industries directly related to the preservation and protection of the home or family life. While man was occupied in killing beasts and his fellow-man, the women at the fireside became the burden-bearer, the basket-maker, the weaver, potter, agriculturist, domesticator of animals, etc.

Modern conditions are summed up in M. P. Joigneaux's book, "Advice to the Young Farmer's Wife," in which he says: "For our boys there are agricultural schools, and masters who visit the district to teach them useful things. For the daughters of the farmer there are neither schools nor masters, as there should be. It is proverbial that women make or mar the home, but our girls are not taught what they should know in order always to make and never to mar it; they are taught nothing to make them delight in a country life; on the contrary, in the city boarding-school they are made ashamed of such a life. The fine speech of the drawing-room scoffs at our 'patois,' so do their white complexions at our brown skin, their candles at our sun, their pianos at our nightingales, their painted canvas at our real landscapes, their artificial flowers at our living ones; in a word, the people in a cage scoff at the people in the free air.

"An effort is made to tie the young men to the soil; but another effort is made to estrange the young woman from it; what is built up with one hand is pulled down with the other. It is desired that farmers should think and reason; but they are not enabled to have wives who are worthy of them and capable of seconding them. This is the sore point of our time.

"If we send girls to the village schools, they come out with a slight knowledge of reading,

writing, etc. That is something, to be sure, but it is not the stuff a good farmer's wife is made of. If we send them to town, we fare still worse."

"If educated farmers do not care for girls brought up in the village, the girls educated in town do not, in their turn, care for farmers."

"The moment a farmer is in easy circumstances, the first thing he hastens to do is to send his daughter to a boarding-school, where she will learn music and other accomplishments.

"Meanwhile her mother, with whatever help she can get, continues the work of her household, dairy and poultry-yard, of which the daughter does not get the least idea at school. After two or three years she comes home, having lost all affection for rural life, and no longer understanding the reasons for agricultural occupations. In this dilemma she seeks consolation in the reading of novels; her ideal is the city, where she will find less ease than in rural life.

"The evils which are caused by the depopulation of the country districts, disastrous as they are for agriculture, are still more serious in so far as they concern the daughters of farmers. At the present moment, when competition with other countries is so intense, the farmer is left without that moral support which he would find in an intelligent wife, understanding economy, book-keeping—in a word, equal to her duties. What is the reason?

"It is to be found in the general state of our morals; in the country, as in the towns, habits of luxury are prevalent, and, unfortunately, these habits are developed in our schools, in which the teaching of trifles is put above instruction in useful subjects. So far from inculcating a love



"APPLE GRAFTS."

Photo by W. H. Thurston, Grey Co., Ont.

of agricultural life in them, the schools did not even give them an education in accordance with their future duties. Being, as a rule, ignorant of the utility of the various processes of scientific agriculture, most of the farmers' wives keep their husbands back from the road of progress instead of urging them on. Generally speaking, they know no more of the hygiene of man than of that of the domestic animals; they are ignorant of the first principles of nutrition; they make butter according to ancient process, the poultry-yard is in a neglected condition, and they do not attempt to heighten its productivity by rearing fowls of more prolific breeds. The kitchen garden, above all, is a pitiable sight; it is full of vegetables of only a few varieties, and badly cultivated; so is the orchard, and they can make nothing of the beehive. Bookkeeping is unknown to them, and they consider it unnecessary."

These extracts prove very clearly that the present anomalous position occupied by woman is a natural consequence of changed conditions. For commercial purposes, men have taken over the home industries, and have not provided an equivalent; for a time even educational privileges were denied to women; an eminent psychologist says "women's development was arrested." When educational opportunities were offered they were on the same lines as those provided for men, and contrary to every inherited instinct, or, as outlined by Joigneaux in the above extract.

This transition period has undoubtedly delayed the progress of women to a certain extent. As one consequence, false social standards have been

established, such as exchanging the pure air, health and protection of home and parents on the farm, for the vitiated atmosphere of the factory, shop or office; the pre-eminence given to commercial and professional pursuits over domestic and agricultural occupations; the attempt to rival men rather than excel in the more womanly arts; the standard of refinement, that of a useless doll, and of the industrial world, a mechanical drudge.

Enlightened understanding—due no doubt to scientific discoveries—greater attention to economic questions, and the more liberal education of women, is creating a new order of things, chief of which is the new education. The type of woman described by Joigneaux will soon be relegated to a place with the stage-coach and other relics of the past.

The new woman will have opportunity to qualify herself for whatever position she may be called upon to fill. Instead of the primitive industries, she will find scope for all her powers in dealing with scientific questions, such as the science of agriculture, which will enable her to raise poultry, make butter, cultivate flowers, fruit, vegetables, etc., with so much interest that city life will appear vapid by comparison. She will study domestic science, not as cookery, but in its broadest sense, that of home economics, which deals with the vital question of home-making, not housekeeping, as there is a wide difference.

The new education will arouse women to a fuller sense of their responsibility as the caretakers of that greatest of all social institutions—the home. It will teach her the relation of the home to the state; the value of proper food, and how to prepare it; to understand why hygiene, sanitation, the care of the body, suitable and artistic clothing and decoration, the care of children, and domestic duties in general, require the very highest mental and executive power that education can give.

Higher standards of living—which means a more simple process—will be established. The home-maker will know that a variety of cakes and pastry indicate ignorance of food principles, and an extravagant waste of material; she will find time by systematic methods, and a more rational valuation of time, to read, travel, and enjoy life. In consequence of this wider knowledge, the daughter will be more sympathetic, the wife a more intelligent companion, and the mother a wiser guide.

A long step has been taken towards securing this new education, in the establishment at Guelph—in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College—of a school in which opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of the distinctly domestic arts will be given. The student from the city and the student from the country will meet on the same level, thereby creating closer social relations and a better understanding of the dependence of the one upon the other.

The "city girl" who loves flowers, animals, and outdoor life, will be able to study along the lines most congenial to her, and fit herself for some useful occupation; while the girl brought up on the farm may have her mind so awakened as "to create around herself an external world which answers to the world within, and is a great happiness and the fulness of life."

ADELAIDE HOODLESS,

President Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science and Art.

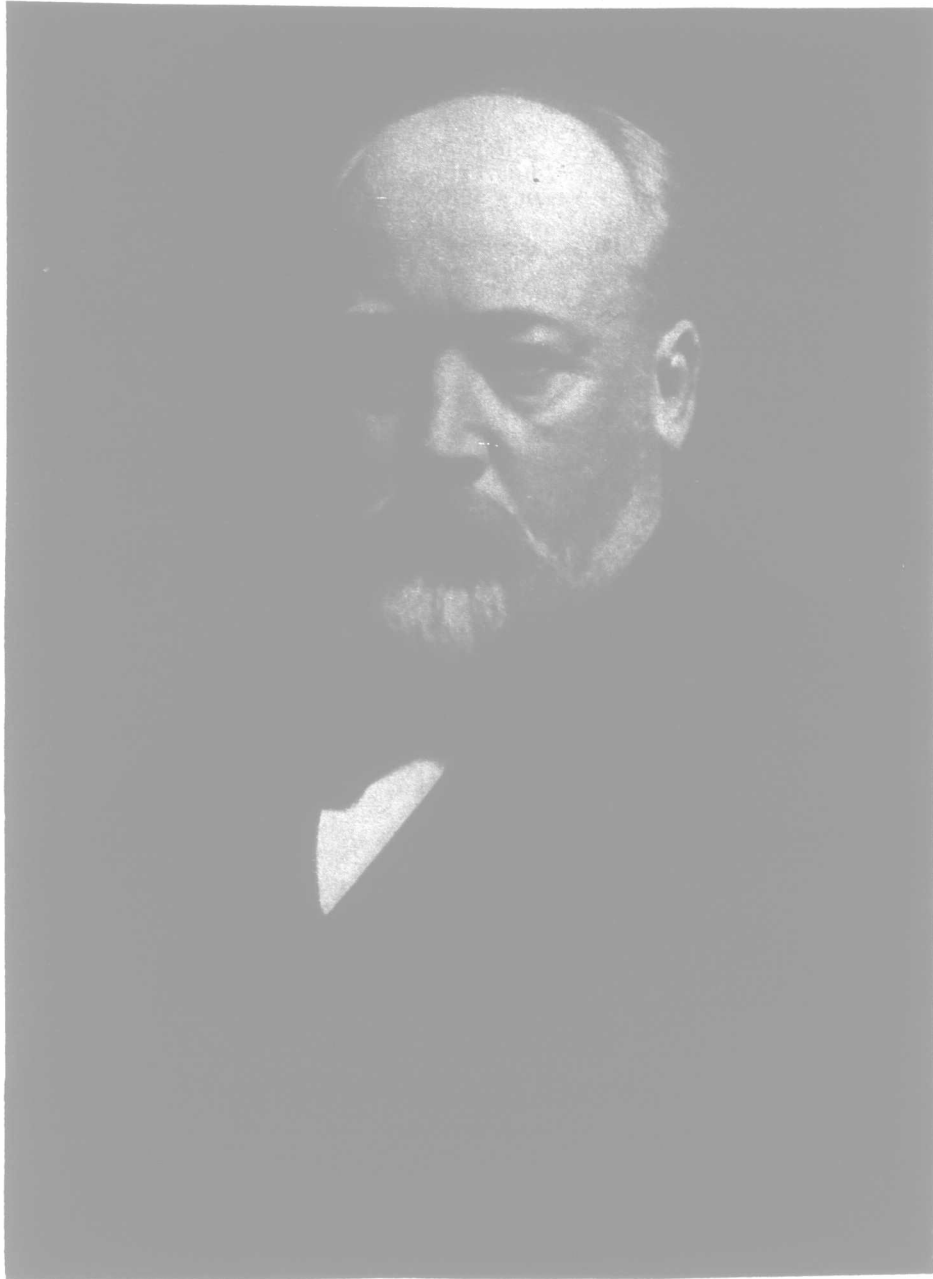


MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF DUNDONALD,
Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia.

Lord Dundonald, Canada's Military Chief.

Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, better known as Lord Dundonald, whose portrait we give in this issue, is the twelfth holder of the Earldom first created in 1669. He comes of a fighting family. His grandfather, known in history as Lord Cochrane, distinguished himself in destroying the great Napoleon's fleet in the Basque Roads in 1809. He was also much in evidence in the wars for the independence of Chili and Peru a few years later. The subject of this sketch is in the prime of life, having been born 50 years ago (29th Oct., 1852). He is a military man of note, and has had much experience in real warfare in various parts of the world. Entering the Second Life Guards in 1870, he served in the Nile expedition of 1884-85, in which the Canadian voyageurs did such signal service, and was mentioned in the despatches. Promotion after promotion came to him. From 1895 to 1899 he was Colonel commanding the Second Life Guards, and when the war in South Africa broke out he was given the command of the South Natal Field force, before Colenso and elsewhere. Afterwards, he commanded the Second Cavalry Brigade at the relief of Ladysmith, and subsequently the combined 300 Mounted and Natal Volunteer Brigades, clearing Natal of the enemy, and then taking command of the 300 Mounted Brigade operations which were so effective in bringing the war to a close in the Transvaal. In his two years' service in South Africa, Lord Dundonald had much to do with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and the Strathcona Horse. They were under his especial command, and he has invariably spoken highly of their merit as citizen soldiers. He was himself promoted to the position of Major-General for distinguished services in these operations, and he well deserved it. Canadians generally, and especially the militia force, were well pleased when they learned early last summer that Lord Dundonald had been prevailed upon to accept the position of Commander of the Dominion Militia. He took hold of the position in July, and has made a very favorable impression. He is, as his published addresses show, thoroughly seized of the military necessities of Canada, and is likely to give cordial co-operation to the Government in promoting the efficiency of the force under his command, without unduly increasing the expenditure. The Major-General lays much stress on the thorough education of the officers—commissioned and non-commissioned—of the various corps, but he never loses sight of the practical training of the men, and of developing among them self-reliance, common sense and reason in emergencies, which, by the way, were qualities lamentably deficient among many of the regular force that operated in South Africa. Lord Dundonald begins well, and we are sure the people of Canada wish him a most successful term. He will find Sir Frederick Borden a reasonable civil government chief. The Major-General is happily married to a Welsh heiress, who was Miss Winnifred Hesketh, and their home is at the romantically situated Gwyrch Castle, Abergele, North Wales. They have a charming family of five—two sons and three daughters. His heir is Lord Cochrane.

The C. P. R. has engaged Mr. W. W. Hubbard to travel through the districts of the Maritime Provinces served by that railway to lecture on live-stock husbandry, apple-growing, potato-growing, and model road-making.



*You very truly
W. C. Van Horne*

Football Described.

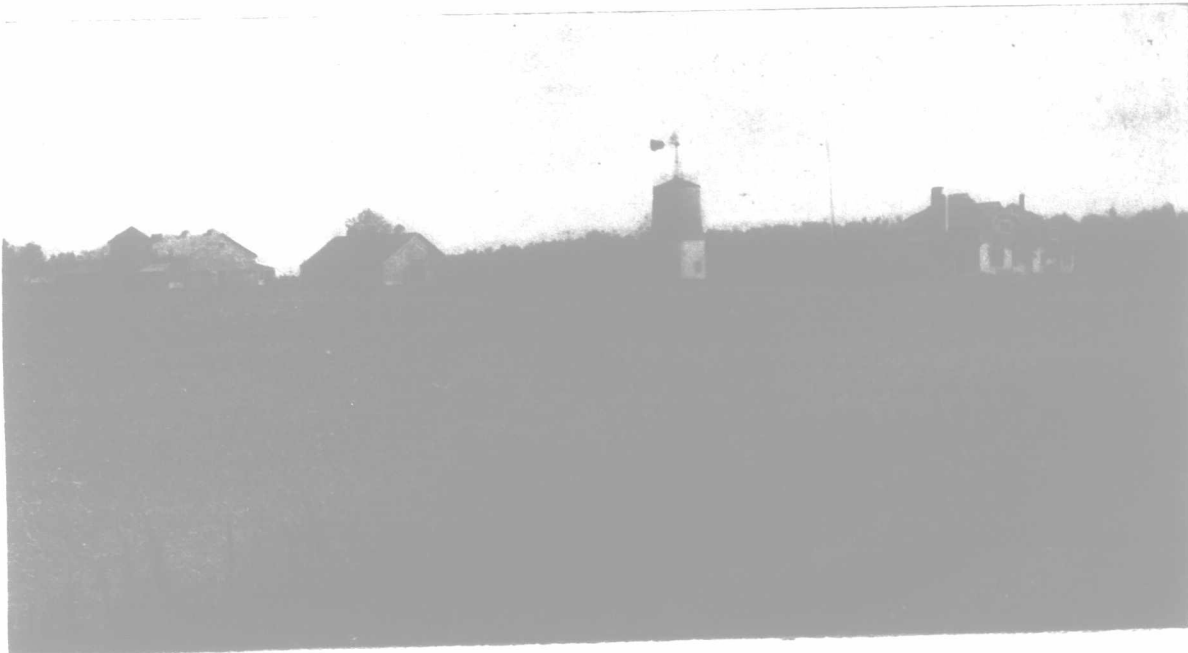
A Bowdoinham farmer saw the Bates-Bowdoin game at Brunswick the other day, says the Hartford Courant. A neighbor asked him about it. "Nothin' to tell," he said. "Just let twenty big hogs out on a soft field any day, and then throw down a peck or so of corn in a sack, and see 'em go for it, and you'll know 'bout what a game of football looks like to a farmer."

It was a Maysville negro preacher who, needing the money, said: "Brethren, we will now staht de box, an' fo' de glory ob heaven, which ebber ob you stole Mr. Jones' turkey will please not put anything in hit." And every man in the congregation contributed.

position he now occupies by sheer force and genius. Upon the retirement of Duncan McIntyre as Vice-President, in 1884, he took that office, and on the retirement of Lord Mt. Stephen, Sept., 1888, he became President. In 1894 he was created a K. C. M. G. by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in recognition of his services in this portion of the Empire. Relinquishing the more active direction of C. P. R. affairs, he became Chairman of the Board of Directors. During a still later period, he has been engaged in the regeneration of Cuba's railway interests, his line there being recently opened for traffic. An artist, a literary critic, as well as a far-seeing railway chief, he will be sixty years old in February, and if one can judge by our photogravure, the wish of the "Farmer's Advocate" that he will yet build a few more railways, may certainly be realized.

Get Married.

Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Toronto, Ont., in a recent address, quoted Tennyson's "Princess" as conveying the ideal of the married state. He declared that married life is the normal state of man and woman. Every man should, he said, seek out a woman to be his helpmeet, not of frivolous character, who marries to have a good time, but one who has the ministerial, not the magisterial, spirit, and that union would be blessed. The preacher exhorted the single man to look out for such a woman, and the single woman to look out for an earnest, loving, sensible and level-headed man for her husband.



SIR WM. VAN HORNE'S FARMSTEADING, EAST SELKIEK, MAN.

Reminiscences of a Hunter.

BY "WHIP."

I am a son of Woodburn, my dam is Jessie by Old Terror, second dam by War Cry, hence I am seven-eighths bred. There can be no mistake about that, I have heard it said so often. I am a solid bay, stand 16 hands and weigh 1,260 lbs. I was born on a farm and did well the first summer. My master gave me to his son Tom, a lad of 17 years. He taught me to lead and stand tied when I was quite young; he also taught me



"THE IMP" WITH THE DUMMY ON.

to eat crushed oats, and when I was old enough to wean gave me a nice box stall and fed and cared for me well. It was not surprising that I was a good yearling. When strange men came to the barn, Tom used to lead me out for inspection. I looked and felt well, and used to show to good advantage. The remarks that were made by some were really laughable; it is not hard to know a horseman by the manner in which he criticizes a colt. I remember one day when two strangers were looking me over, one said: "Now, Tom, take my advice and trade that thing off for a steer; he is no good, his legs are like pipestems and he has a very poor brisket." The idea of a man talking about the brisket of a colt! The other said, "Don't pay any attention to him, Tom, he doesn't know a horse from a steer; you have a grand colt, he has the quality of a Thoroughbred, with the substance of a plow horse; if you take good care of him and handle him properly, he will make a high-class heavy-weight hunter and probably a good steeplechaser." I immediately concluded that this man recognized a good thing when he saw it.

The opinions of all horsemen were favorable, so Tom became very proud of me, impressed with the idea that he had in me the makings of

A WORLD-BEATER.

Occasionally, people wanted to purchase me, but Tom would not price me. He always said, "He is not for sale." Tom's father was not so sanguine of future glory; he favored the heavy classes, and had sold my mother as soon as I was weaned. He advised Tom to sell me, but did not insist upon it, as he had given me to him, and was not one of those men who adhere to the old adage, "Boy's pig, but daddy's bacon." I came on well the summer of my yearling form. Tom continued my education and had me handy on the halter. In the fall he exhibited me at several exhibitions. In the class for yearlings by a Thoroughbred sire, likely to make saddle horses or hunters. I won first prize in every case, and Tom refused many tempting offers for me. I was admired for my size, quality, action and manners. I continued to improve the following year, and as a two-year-old won wherever shown.

During my third winter Tom was ill. I was left to the care of hired help, and soon learned what it means to a colt to be neglected. A great many strange horses were stood in the stable and I contracted colt distemper. I used to hear the men and Tom's father talking about his condition, and one morning I learned that he was dead. Everybody loved Tom and was very sorry, but none felt his death more than I.

Tom was an only son, and as his father was an old man, he decided to retire from farming. He advertised and sold his farm and chattels by public auction. Owing to neglect and the effects of distemper, I was neither feeling nor looking well the day of the sale. When I was led out I coughed badly and discharged freely from the nostrils. I heard several remark that I might not recover, and as the disease was contagious, it would not be safe to put me in a stable along with other horses; so there was no bidding. At last I heard some one say, "I have no horses to contract the disease, I'll give you \$25.00 for him." As no one else would have me, I was knocked down to this man, a Mr. B. He led me home and tied me in a dirty, foul-smelling stable with two cows and some hens. I soon realized that I had got into bad hands. Mr. B had a son called Sam, about the same age as Tom. He did not like horses, and the extra work my care entailed made him angry. He had a differ-

ent way of handling colts from Tom, and gave his orders in a different way. As a rule, I did not know what he wanted me to do. If I were not prompt he would kick me or strike me with a fork or anything he had in his hand. He did not feed me well, nor give me water regularly. Even under these conditions I soon recovered from the distemper, but being so poorly fed and roughly used, I became sulky, ill-tempered and treacherous. I resented the ill-treatment by kicking and biting whenever opportunity offered. I did not regain the flesh I had lost during my illness, and when I was turned out to grass in the spring of my three-year-old form, I was a tough-looking specimen of horseflesh. I did fairly well during the summer. Occasionally, I would jump into the neighbor's field for better pasture. Whenever I was found trespassing, the men of the farm would try to catch me to take me to pound, but I was so handy with my mouth and heels that they were afraid of me, and would set the dogs after me and throw stones. I could get away from the dogs, but could not always escape the stones. The whole neighborhood was afraid of me, and I was

CALLED A VICIOUS BRUTE.

In the fall Mr. B and Sam managed to get me back into the stable with the cows and hens. The place was worse than before, as owing to neglect the hens were covered with vermin, which soon attacked me and caused intense agony. Sam was no more kindly disposed to me than formerly, and my love for him had not increased, so it was a fight from the first. I had gained some flesh and was now a big, strong fellow in fair condition. One day Sam told his father that he was going to break me to harness and sell me. He borrowed an old set of harness and a cart, and proceeded to put the harness on me. I kicked and would not have it. With his father's assistance, he got a twitch on me and got me harnessed and hitched to the cart. He had a long, strong rope around my neck and looped around my under jaw, while his father held the reins. This was the first time I ever had a bit in my mouth, and it irritated me and the harness produced a peculiar sensation. As soon as the twitch was taken off I commenced to plunge and kick, and as both harness and cart were rotten, I was soon free, except from the rope held by Sam, from which I could not escape. They got me back into my stall, and Sam said sullenly, "I'll starve you into subjection."

I was kept in the stable for about six weeks with little to eat or drink, and in the meantime Sam was more cruel than before. At last he thought he had me sufficiently weakened to make it safe to hitch me, so he borrowed another outfit and proceeded as before. I certainly was in a wretchedly weak state, but the blood of my ancestors had lost none of its blueness, and while reduced by poverty and abuse, I was not conquered. It was winter now, and they hitched me to a cutter. About the time that I had freed myself, except from the rope held by Sam, and both he and his father were endeavoring to express their opinions of me in language not fit for publication, a Mr. H. drove up and said:

"Hello B, what in thunder are you trying to do? Do you mean to say that that skate is too much for you?"

"Too much for us!" said B, "he is a devil; I



"THE IMP" READY FOR THE HUNT.

bought him at A's sale, and I wish I had never seen him."

"The amount of the business is, B," said H, "you have never given the colt a chance. I remember him as a 2-year-old, and he was a grand fellow. You have starved and abused him, and ruined his temper. If properly fed and handled, he will be all right yet; he has breeding, quality and size."

"As you admire him so much," responded B, "you had better buy him. I gave \$25 for him

and you can have him for \$40. He will be four in the spring."

"I'll take him," answered H. "Here is your money."

He paid Mr. B, got a halter on me and started to lead me behind his cutter. Sam said, "I wish you luck; be careful, he kicks, bites and does everything that is mean; in fact, he is a perfect imp."

"Thank you for the warning and the suggestion. I will call him The Imp," said Mr. H.

I followed without giving trouble, but he had



FIRST LESSON OVER TIMBER.

to go slowly, as I was weak and hungry. On reaching his home in town, Mr. H called his groom, Harry, an Englishman. When he appeared, Mr. H said: "Here, Harry, is a three-year-old that I have bought. Put him in the empty box, give him a drink and a light feed of scalded bran and crushed oats and some hay; feed him lightly for a while, as he is not used to much, and heavy feeding at first might make him sick. I am told that he is vicious, so be careful. He has been abused, and I think he will be all right if kindly treated."

"Do you mean to say that you 'ave bought that thing?" said Harry. "What are you going to do with it? 'Ee is nothfink but a pile of bloomin' bones."

"I am going to feed and treat him well and make a hunter of him," responded Mr. H. "I will require a good mount to follow the hounds on next fall."

"Follow the 'ounds on 'im!" said Harry. "I tell you 'ee's no good, 'ee can't carry a hempty saddle."

"Never mind, Harry; do as I tell you, and we will see how things will turn out. In the meantime be careful until he gets used to you."

Harry did as directed, and I felt assured that I had got a good home, and made up my mind to act well. The next morning, when Mr. H came to look at me, he discovered that I had vermin, so he had me clipped and applied some peculiar smelling stuff over my body, and this killed them, which was a great relief to me. He also had me docked. Harry put a blanket on me, and Mr. H told him to not show me to anybody until they got some flesh on me, and to turn me out in the back yard every day for exercise. Harry did as directed, and we soon became good friends. One day he said to Mr. H, "I believe you were right about the bloomin' Himp, 'ee is beginning to look

SOMETHING LIKE A 'ORSE.

"Of course I was right," said Mr. H. "He is doing better than I thought. I'll be able to show them all the way next fall. Put the dummy on him for a few hours every day, and as soon as he gets used to the bit and a little restraint, take him out and lunge him regularly."

One day they put a saddle and bridle on, and Mr. H mounted. He weighs 190 lbs. After this he rode me mostly every day, and also taught me to go in harness. He drove a kicking strap on me for a few times, but I did not want to kick. By the time the roads were dry in the spring of my four-year-old form, I was in good flesh and handy in the saddle. I weighed 1,230 pounds, and stood 16 hands. I had regained my normal condition of style, quality, ambition and action. Several wanted to purchase me, but Mr. H said: "He is not for sale. I want him for myself; he is well up to my weight and that kind is hard to get." He commenced to school me over timber, and I performed well from the first. He gradually asked me to go higher, and one day I heard him tell Harry that I was jumping so well he would enter me in some of the classes at the big exhibition to be held in the neighboring city. When the time arrived he put me in a car and sent Harry with me. He came later himself and rode me in the class for heavy-weight green hunter, and the class for performance over hurdles of different heights. I won in each class. Considering himself too heavy to ride me in the class for best leaper, he tried to get a good light-weight rider, but they appeared to be all engaged. Harry was very much excited over it, as he wanted me to win and could not ride himself. Just as the class was called, a young

fellow named Joe came and asked for the mount. "Can you ride?" asked Mr. H.

"Ride, I should say I can. I have never done anything but ride hunters."

"Well, said Mr. H., I wish we had time to see what you can do, but the horses have been called, and I will give you a chance. Remember, he is highly bred, high-lived and rather nervous. No person but myself has ever ridden him; he has any amount of courage; you must not punish him nor worry his mouth, else you will rattle him and spoil everything. Be kind to him, steady him at the jump, give him his head while taking off, and he will do the rest. He seldom makes a mistake and never falls. Allow him to make his own pace. Take your spurs off and mount, and all that you win will be yours."

Joe answered, "I never ride without spurs, but I will not use them."

"You must remove your spurs, else I will not allow you to mount," responded Mr. H.

OVER THE HURDLES.

Then he took them off and mounted. There were several horses in the competition, which commenced at 4 ft. 6 in. I was the last called; the others had all taken it at the first trial. Joe rode me at the hurdle, and when I was about to take off he hit my sides with his heels, spoke sharply and pulled heavily on the reins. Not being able to get my head, I blundered and knocked the bar down. When I was taken back for the second trial, Mr. H. said, "Now, do not worry his mouth nor urge him, and give him his head at the take-off as I told you."

"I am not worrying his mouth," answered Joe, "but I must lift him over the jump." "Is that all you know about riding? You cannot lift him; do as I tell you and allow him to do the lifting."

At the second trial he gave me a better chance and I got over clear. The bar was raised 4 inches each time, and I performed fairly well, notwithstanding the fact that my rider continued to lift me over. Some of the horses dropped out before we reached 6 ft. 2 in., after which the bar was raised 2 inches each time. According to programme, 6 ft. 6 in. was to be the maximum height. When we reached this height, there were but two horses in it besides me. Both took it at the first trial, and then I was called. I was nervous now, as Joe continued to ride me according to his own ideas. He started me and I went a little faster than at the lower jumps. He urged me still faster, and just as I was taking off he lifted me more forcibly than ever and struck me a sharp cut with his whip. Of course I blundered and knocked the bar off. As I was coming back I heard Harry say to Mr. H., "Pull the bloomin fool huff and kick 'im. 'Ee can't ride a hox, let alone a 'orse like The Himp." Mr. H. said to Joe, "Now you must allow the horse to perform in his own way. Just sit there—hand me your whip—do not touch him with your heels nor try to lift him."

He forced Joe to give him the whip, and then I was started again. I think Joe was more excited than I, as he paid no attention to instructions, but pounded me with his heels and lifted me even harder than before. I could not avoid blundering again. I felt very badly, as I was anxious to win for my master, who had so much faith in my ability.

I had one trial more, and when I was ridden back for it Mr. H. did not say a word, but caught Joe and pulled him out of the saddle, and prepared to mount himself. The owner of one of the other horses objected to a change of riders. Mr. H. said, "The conditions do not stipulate who shall ride. You certainly cannot claim that I am asking any advantage, as with this saddle I ride at 205 lbs." The judges decided that there were no objections to the change. Mr. H. said to me, "Now, Imp, keep cool and do your best." I immediately lost my nervousness; he cantered me around a little and then faced me towards the hurdle, allowed me to make my own pace, gave me my head and I cleared the bar without a tip. As three of us were ties, it was decided to go on raising the bar. At 6 ft. 8 in. one was beaten, and the other took it at the third trial. I cleared it nicely at the first. It was then raised to 6 ft. 10 in. My competitor knocked the bar down the first trial, and then I was called and took it clean. He failed at the second and third trial, and I was consequently the winner.

My master again refused several tempting offers for me. He took me home and hunted me regularly as long as the season lasted. He soon discovered that I had speed and staying powers as well as ability to jump both high and broad. He usually held me back and selected a low jump when he could, as I was too young for heavy hunting, and he tried to save me, but he would occasionally give me my head for a brush with other horses, and I always beat them.

During the winter and following summer he rode and drove me, and also allowed his wife to ride me and do some hurdle jumping. I now weighed 1,260 lbs. and retained my quality. He fitted me for the shows and won in the same classes as before, and also for performance with my mistress in the saddle. The judge said, "He is really too heavy for a lady, but is only 16 hands, and his quality, manners and performance

outclass the others so much, I have to place him first."

AN EXCITING EVENT.

I was hunted the same as the previous fall, and performed better, as I was older and fully matured. Towards the end of the season the City Hunt Club got up an afternoon's racing and asked our club for entries. One event was a five-mile point-to-point steeplechase, open to horses belonging to any recognized hunt club, that had



THE FINISH.

been regularly hunted during the season; owners up, minimum weight 180 lbs. I was fit to race, and Mr. H. entered me, and of course had to ride himself. On account of having to carry 205 lbs. I was supposed to have no chance to win, as the others were all to be ridden at about 180. The day was fine, there were 14 horses in my race. Public opinion was divided between a big chestnut and a rakish-looking big grey for the winner. No one but Harry and Mr. H. condescended to give me a thought. When we arrived at the post I heard several express their opinions as to how we would finish, but my name was not mentioned. Harry was there, not saying a word, but I could see that he was indignant that no person thought well of his favorite.

Some one said, "What does H mean by starting The Imp with so much weight up? He can jump well, but cannot gallop, and will not be at the turning point when some of them are home."

This was too much for Harry, so he turned and said, "You bloomin fool, there's only one 'orse in the race, and 'ee is The Himp; 'ee'll show them all 'is 'eels on the run 'ome." The flag fell and we started across country. We had to take fences, ditches and a broad water jump. The going was heavy in some places, as we had to take the fields as they came. I was anxious to go to the front, but my rider held me back, saying, "Take it easy, Imp, let the others make the pace. You may require your wind later on; the most of them will come back to us before the journey is over; watch the chestnut and the grey, they may try our metal."

He kept me well back and sat still. Some of the horses blundered and threw their riders at the first jump, others went further. Six only reached the turning point. I was the last to turn; I was running easy and fighting the bit to get to the front, but my rider would not allow

it. One after the other came back, until the chestnut and grey alone were in front of me, and I was still fighting for my head. The others also appeared fresh and strong; they were well-ridden and running easy.

When about a mile from the post Mr. H. said, "Now, my boy, we will chase them a bit. Keep your head and we will see what kind of stuff they are made of." He gave me my head, and quickening my pace I reached within a length of the others, who were running as a team. They also quickened and kept their lead. Master said, "They still have something left, do not force too much pace, you are badly handicapped with weight, save yourself for the finish, and it will be a victory worth winning, to beat two such horses." We galloped thus for the next half mile; we still had a fence about 4 ft. 6 in. and the water jump to take and then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the flat to go. We all took the fence in good style; my rider then gave me my head and said, "Now, Imp, get even, and if they do not come to grief at the water, it will be a race home, and may the best horse win; go on boy, but do not jostle them." I came up even, but could not get a lead; we were all tolerably fresh and ran abreast at a terrific pace to the water, which we all cleared safely without slacking speed. My master whispered, as he sat more closely and leaned forward in the saddle: "Imp, my boy, do not fail me now. You have foemen worthy of your steel, but you must win for your own glory and mine; we will show the city folk what a country horse and rider can do; go on, my boy, go on."

I was as anxious to win as he, so I settled down to my fastest clip, but could not shake them off. The riders of the others were using whip and spur, but mine sat perfectly still, knowing that I would do my best.

The chestnut began to falter, he could not stand the clip; we had him beaten, but the grey stayed on; I could not gain an inch. With heaving flanks and distended nostrils, we each strove for victory, as anxious to win as our riders. When within about 100 yards from home my rider leaned still a little further forward and whispered, "Imp, my boy, Imp, now or never, he must not win." He pricked me slightly with his spurs (the first time he ever did so); I made a supreme effort, sprang forward, and won by a neck!

The crowd had been very quiet, and while the most of those present were anxious for a city horse to win, they appreciated the noble race I had run, and cheered me and my rider right heartily. Harry was delighted. As soon as Mr. H. dismounted, he removed the saddle, threw a blanket on me, threw his arms around my neck and said, "I knew you would win, but you 'ad no bloomin picnic, 'ad you, Himp?" He took me to a stable and attended to me well. Mr. H. received some fancy offers for me, but I was still "Not for Sale." I was taken home, and I heard Mr. H. tell my mistress one day that he would probably start me in some steeplechases next year if he can secure the services of some good medium-weight rider; that I would have to compete with Thoroughbreds, but he thinks I can win in first-class company, with a good man up, who will ride according to instructions.



RED PRINCE 2ND.

The thirteen-year-old first prize winner in Thoroughbred class at the Dublin Horse Show, 1902.



RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P.
An emigrant builder.

The Attitude of British Farmers to Canada.

BY ARCH'D MACNEILAGE, EDITOR OF "THE SCOTTISH FARMER."

This is not a subject which I would have selected of choice. It has been selected for me, and I must make the best of it. In the suggestion of such a subject there appears to be indication of a latent idea that the British farmer, in some sort, is jealous of his Canadian compeer. This is an entirely erroneous impression. The worst feature of British agriculture, in our view, is the indisposition of many farmers to learn from those who are ousting them from their own markets. Too many of our countrymen here are disposed to regard foreign competition as of little moment. They growl at the results, but they seem determined not to learn from the success. Canadian agriculture is fostered by the State in a fashion with which we have no familiarity in this country. If anything like the same amount were expended here on education and experiment, many farmers would ask the old question, "To what purpose is this waste?" Nor are the conditions in this country at all parallel with those which prevail on the other side of the Atlantic. Insular, and overcrowded in many parts, Great Britain must, of necessity, to a large extent rely on other lands for sustenance. By no possibility could she succeed in maintaining her population, even on famine rations. Foreign supplies must come in, and because they must, the political economist says it does not matter to what extent they make their appearance. The farmer's mood, too, largely coincides with this of the commercial citizen. He shrugs his shoulders when told that Danish butter sells in Glasgow at 114s. per cwt., while there is no quotation at all for home-made butter. His answer is, "Nothing can beat the fresh butter produced in Mearns and Eaglesham," and having so said, he regards the debate as closed. There is, however, prospect of the dawning of a better day. By pegging away, the advocates of dairy instruction are at length gaining a hearing. The Kilmarnock Dairy Institute has become too strait for its students, and the Governors of the West of Scotland Agricultural College are face to face with a big building scheme, entailing an expenditure of £4,000 or £5,000. In this there is an indication of advance in public opinion, of a

disposition to learn from the enemy, and although the leeway to be made up is enormous, anyone who looks back even ten years must acknowledge that the Scottish farmer, at least, is slowly learning from his competitors. This is the first view of the attitude of the British farmer to Canada.

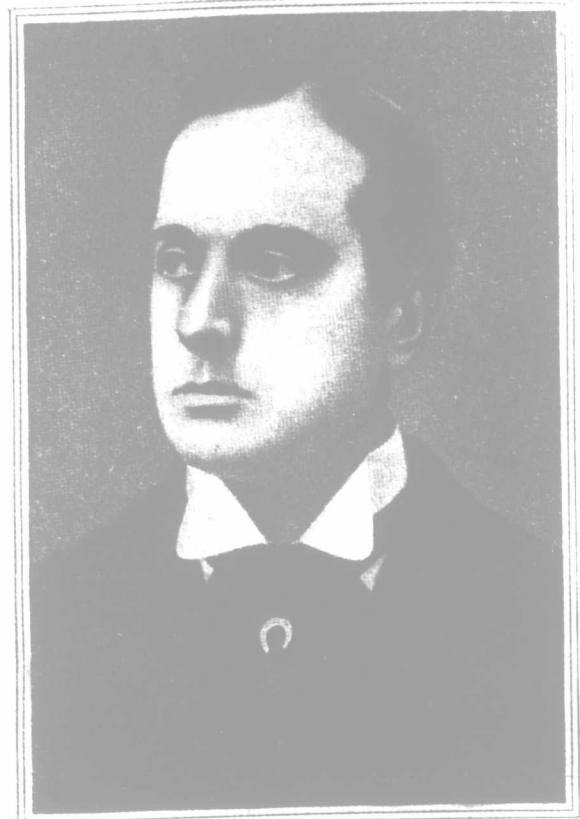
The second may be looked for in another sphere of action. Canadian farmers seem to cherish an idea that the ordinary stockman here has a grudge at Canadian stock. If the farmer cherishes such a grudge, it is because in the horse department such stock is so scarce. All classes of horse-owners here are loud in their praises of the animals which come from Canada. Those who take another view have not been found by me. The chief complaint is that horses so well adapted for labor on streets and in tillage are not more extensively bred and sent here in larger numbers. Ten or twelve years ago, the trade in Canadian horses was a flourishing item. Men made money who imported them, and men made more money who bought them up on arrival and put them into condition for doing hard work. Hardness of feet, soundness of wind and limb, and in general the presence of sound, substantial wearing qualities, were what enhanced the Canadian horse in the eyes of British farmers and horse-owners. Naturally, one may ask, how is it possible that British farmers are not jealous of such a trade? The answer is, that on account of the high rent of land on this side of the Atlantic, horse-breeding does not pay as well as horse-rearing when Canadians can be secured in our markets at from £30 to £40 apiece. What puzzled men here was to find out how it ever paid Canadian farmers to breed horses at that money. Such horses must have been sold by the breeders at not more than from £20 to £30 apiece, and many must have made a good deal less. It is to be presumed that the cessation in this trade is largely due to the fact that the trade did not pay the Canadian farmer. With its falling-off



A TYPICAL OLD-COUNTRY WINDMILL.

came also a falling-off in the demand for breeding stallions from this country. Unless the Canadian farmer is making his horse-breeding a success, he will not be a customer for Clydesdale stallions. Pure-bred stock is the one asset in which Great Britain enjoys something like a monopoly. Whatever tends to enhance the demand for this will pay the British farmer either directly or it may be indirectly. He views with equanimity competition in commercial stock, knowing that, at least so far as horses are concerned, he holds the winning cards for breeding sires.

"How does this principle affect the cattle trade?" I imagine someone may now ask. Precisely as it affects the horse trade. It is not yet demonstrated that any country in the world can produce better breeding stock than Great Britain. From time to time, during the past thirty years, both horses and cattle have been brought over here, in some cases at enormous expense, and the feeling is universal that good as these animals may have been, they have really contributed nothing to the improvement of the stock in this country. In every case they were easily matched by home-bred animals, and while "Imp." means something before the name of a British-bred animal in America, it means nothing at all after the name of an American-bred animal in this country. Such as have been imported have entered the lists, and the cases have been few indeed in which the home-bred has been eclipsed by the foreigner. The drastic pedigree rules of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, so admirably fitted to hinder the progress and improvement of the breed to which they apply, only provoke a smile on this side. We are pedigree breeders here, but with this difference, that Amos Cruickshank taught us to regard the results of pedigree as of greater importance than the length of its record. If the veteran of Sittyton had followed the plan now regarded as a gospel in orthodox quarters in the States, he never would have made Sittyton famous. Nor is the Canadian embargo by means of the tuberculin test regarded as one whit more serious. This year its only effect has been to keep the pick of the bull calves at Cologne and



EARL OF ROSEBERRY.
British statesman and stock-breeder.

Uppermill in this country. My opinion is that our breeders here take too little advantage of the tuberculin test. It is not infallible, but it is sufficiently accurate to be a guide in efforts to control and reduce tuberculosis to a minimum. Breeders here will, no doubt, in due time recognize this. Meantime, the abuse of the tuberculin test is too evidently before their eyes to make them enthusiastic in its praises. In this department the British farmer is not disposed to learn from his competitors, mainly because he sees, or thinks he sees, that these competitors have too readily given themselves over into the hands of theorists.

So far nothing has been said on the subject of this country's policy regarding Canadian store cattle, nor do I purpose saying much about it. In 1896 Great Britain, after varying experiences of other policies, adopted the principle and embodied it in legislation, that all sea-borne cattle should be shipped to this country for immediate slaughter. This policy was not adopted in a panic. Other policies had for years had a fair trial under the control of Ministers belonging to different political parties. The Act of 1896 was at the time opposed only by Harbour Boards which had erected expensive wharves and shedding for the importation of live cattle, the graziers of Norfolk, and a section of the cattle-feeders of the Scottish Midlands and the North-east of Scotland. All the rest of the country was unambiguously in favor of the fixed policy embodied in the legislation of 1896. So matters continue until the present hour. The same parties have for about 18 months been agitating, at first for the repeal of the Act of 1896, now for its amendment so that it may be rendered inoperative in so far as Canadian cattle are concerned. The President of the Board of Agriculture has resolutely refused to accede to this request. He could not, in any case, do anything in the matter, but he declines to head the movement for the amendment of the Act. There can be little doubt that any attempt on his part to do otherwise would mean the defeat of the Government.



RIGHT HON. E. W. HANBURY, M. P.
President of the British Board of Agriculture.



MR. WM. BELL.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Eng.



MR. ROBT. MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

Fifty Years of Fair-going.

BY J. C. SKELL.

When in 1852, just fifty years ago last September, a twelve-year-old boy, with my father and other members of the family, I started at three o'clock in the morning, in a lumber wagon, on a thirty-mile drive to the Upper Canada Provincial Fair, held that year in Toronto, I little thought that that was the commencement of a record of attendance of provincial, national and international exhibitions equalled by that of few men living in this country half a century later. It was the first time in my life that I had seen a city, and as Toronto then boasted a population of 32,000, and some buildings of considerable size, it was to me a greater wonder and revelation than was old London when, on a visit to the Royal Show some twenty years later, I spent a few days in the Metropolis of the Empire.

If asked what feature in the city most impressed my youthful mind, on this my first visit to Toronto, to be honest, though I have since discerned that "all is not gold that glitters," I should have to confess that it was the golden lion that then, and for many years after, served as the sign over the door of Robert Walker's store on King street. If asked what in the exhibition made the greatest impression on my mind, I should answer promptly,

OLD GREY CLYDE,

the first of his kind brought to Canada, shown by Joe Thompson, of Whitby, then a young man, and who passed away only last month, in his 85th



HON. GEO. A. DRUMMOND.
Breeder of Shorthorn and Dexter-Kerry cattle and Southdown sheep, Pointe Claire, Quebec.

year, as announced in the "Advocate." As shown in the parade, the groom riding on a Shetland pony, his feet nearly touching the ground, Grey Clyde, followed by 17 young grey stallions, all his sturdy sons, presented a spectacle long to be remembered, and the old horse appeared to me then like a moving mountain. I have probably seen many bigger horses since, but none that seemed to me more than about half as large as he. Another horse that made a lasting impression on my mind by his beauty, style and action, was Yorkshire Lad, an English Coach horse, imported, owned and shown by Thomas Blanshard, then of Malton, who showed him with a skill only equalled by that of our own Tom Graham, of Claremont, in handling a Hackney in the showing in these later days.

The impress of the blood of Yorkshire Lad and Old Clyde was distinctly noticeable in the horse stock of the Toronto district for many years after their demise, and was only excelled by that of that prince of prepotent horses, the old grey Messenger, whose life and influence was well-nigh immortal, of whom it has been said, he embodied all the blood of all the Howards, and was "the noblest Roman of them all." Many of his descendants were on exhibition and at work in the country at that time, models of the carriage class, big enough for any farm work, and of wonderful endurance. I often wonder at, and regret, the existing prejudice against grey horses, for it seems to me, in looking back over my life, that nearly all the best work horses I have known, and those that lived the longest were greys.

The equipment of fairs in those days was not on as grand a scale as now, the fair buildings being of temporary character, built of rough boards and scantling. Stabling for stock was very limited, and was provided, I believe, only



S. J. THOMPSON, P. V. S.
President of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association.

considerably older men than the writer. It was here I first made the acquaintance of these substantial men, who for many years were prominent figures in Canadian show-yards, and certainly did more towards the introduction of pure-bred stock into this new country than any other family of its adoption. And the blood breeds on, as the sons of the sires are yet well known throughout two continents as prominent breeders of pure-bred stock in different lines. Uncle Geordie was a unique character, speaking with a broad Scotch accent. Gruff and blunt in his manner betimes, he was yet kind at heart, capable of giving and taking a joke in good part, and always willing to lend a helping hand, if need be; but he planted his feet firmly on the ground, left big broad tracks on the sands of time, and struck hard with his heavy cane at weeds, whether in the form of plants, or dogs, or men. I have a vivid recollection of an exciting incident in which he played a prominent part at a New York State fair some years later, where he and we were showing sheep. A highly-dressed dude, from the city, with silk hat, slender cane and long, flowing beard, pulled a sample of wool from one of Uncle Geordie's sheep, and promptly found the old farmer's fingers vigorously

TUGGING AT HIS LOVELY WHISKERS

as a reminder that wool, as well as hair, has its roots in the skin, and that quadrupeds as well as bipeds have feelings. The dandy called a policeman, who, on hearing the exhibitor's explanation, decided that the account was squared, and advised the first offender to move on. It



AN OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME.

for horses, the cattle being mostly tied to trees on the grounds, the fair that year being held in what is now known as Queen's Park, in which the Provincial Parliament buildings and University stand.

GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

But there were grand men, with liberal views, on the directorate, who laid broad and deep, and with a high purpose, the foundations of the fairs system in Canada. On the board that year were such sterling men as Hon. Adam Ferguson, Hon. David Christie, Col. E. W. Thomson, Sheriff Rutan, and T. C. Street, of St. Catharines, who was president. It may surprise some readers to learn that the prizes offered for stock at that time were much higher in amount than at the most pretentious shows in the Dominion in the present day. Among the prizes then offered were £10 (\$50) for the best stallion and £17 10s. (\$70) for the best bull in different classes. On one day the number of visitors was estimated at nearly 25,000. One exhibit which created a sensation was a 700-pound cheese from Oxford county, the banner county of the Province for dairy products, where, in later days, Mr. Ruddick, now chief of the Dominion Dairy Division, made for the Columbian Exhibition, the 7,000-pound "mite."

It was here I first saw Shorthorn cattle, or Durhams, as they were then called, and in my eyes they appeared proportionate in size to Old Clyde. The principal exhibitors of cattle were Ralph Wade, of Cobourg, father of the present Henry Wade, editor of the Dominion Herdbooks, and the Millers: George, of Markham, or "Uncle Geordie," as he was familiarly called in after years, and his brother William, of Pickering, with his stalwart sons, three of whom yet live, being



MR. F. E. CAME.
Breeder of Southdown sheep, "Chamcook Farm," St. Andrews, N. B.



THE MIDWAY AT THE HORSE SHOW, 1902, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN, IRELAND.

was, I think, at that same show that Mr. Miller showed his imported bull, Prince of Wales, of which he was so proud, that on being asked the price on him he snapped out, "Six hunner dollars—no an inch less."

It was at the first Toronto Exhibition that I saw the first illustration of the tricks of the show-yard, and that from Uncle Geordie Miller. He was showing Leicester sheep. The first prize for a ram lamb was \$20. An inexperienced farmer had entered a lamb that was better than he knew. Uncle Geordie, seeing that his own would surely be beaten, asked the newcomer the price of his lamb. "Five pounds," was the answer. "I'll take him," said the man of experience, suiting the action to the words, and, handing over the money, he slipped his own entry ticket on the back of his new purchase, secured the first prize, and sold the lamb, five minutes after, for more money than he paid for it. There were not so many rules relating to term of ownership, etc., then as now, but I have lived to learn that, as with acts of parliament, so with fair rules, there are few through which some people cannot, by hook or by crook, drive a coach and four. A Saul among the people around the cattle ring at Toronto exhibitions in these later years, known as

"LONG JOHN,"

is the eldest son of the late Geo. Miller, "the Laird of Riggfoot farm," and in facial features resembles his sire, but stands about a head and a half higher, and inherits the milder manner of his mother. He was a lad of about my own age at the fair of fifty-two.

My first experience as an exhibitor at the big shows was at the Provincial at Cobourg in 1855, where my father showed sheep with gratifying success. We went by steamboat from Port Credit. It was at Cobourg I first saw a railway locomotive. It came in by night on the short line from Rice Lake, and with its glaring headlight was even a greater wonder to me than Old Clyde. It was here I first saw Cotswold sheep shown, and fell in love with their stylish appearance and flowing forelocks. They were imported and shown by the late Mr. Stone, of Guelph, that year, but the Millers had brought out a few the year before, and my father paid them \$240 for a pair. The year previous, he paid Jimmy Dickson, of Clarke, the same price for an imported Leicester ram, which lived only six weeks after being placed in the flock, but left over one hundred lambs of such superior excellence that he was considered a good bargain. These would be considered good prices for sheep even in these advanced and prosperous times.

Pages might readily be filled with a recital of reminiscences of the experience of one who for fifty years, as visitor, exhibitor, judge, director, and journalist, has followed the leading fairs of two continents, but the limits of space demand brevity for the balance of this brochure, hence only cursory mention must be made of a few of the many interesting men and incidents met with at the annual fair gatherings during this long term.

Prominent among the men must be mentioned another Miller or two, for John, the son of William, and now in his 87th year, known as the

sage of "Thistle Ha," the oldest living importer and exhibitor in Canada, was in those days always the life of the company he was in, cracking jokes by the bushel with a Scotch "burr." His brothers, Robert, of sober mien, now of Pickering, and "Atha Will," the brightest of the bunch, now of Storm Lake, Iowa, the light of whose eyes has failed, but who yet has the vision of prophecy and an itch for scribbling, but has to be content with dictation—these also turned up at the "Provincial" with about the regularity of the season.

Simon Beattie, an importation of 1855, put in his first appearance at Canadian shows at Cobourg in that year, in charge of Geo. Miller's Shorthorns, a ruddy-faced young man with a cheerful smile and a broad Scotch accent. I well remember his jubilation over the success of his charges in winning the best prizes, and hearing him declare as he swung the red ribbons over his head, "I wouldna' carry a second or a third in my pooch." Like Jacob of old, Simon, after several years' service, became son-in-law to his employer, and afterwards confidential manager and conductor of show herds for

THAT PRINCE OF STOCKMEN,

Matthew H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec, now Senator Cochrane, who, in the seventies, bought and sold individual Shorthorns for prices running into twice ten thousand dollars, imported them by the ship load and exported a consignment of 32 head in 1877, which sold for fabulous prices at Wintermere, in the home country of the breed, realizing for two of the females \$44,000. In his show herds will be remembered such phenomenal animals as Baron Booth of Lancaster, Rosedale and Queen of Diamonds, stars of the greatest magnitude and models of their kind. In 1871, at the Royal Show at Wolverhampton, I met Mr. Cochrane, Simon Beattie, and that other star stockman, the ever-versatile Richard Gibson, who still shines as a winner in sheep sections at international shows. On that occasion Richard and I each bought a bull from that past-master in the fitting of show stock, Joe Culshaw, manager for Col. Towneley. These bulls were Baron Hubback 2nd and British Baron. The former, secured by Richard for Col. King, of Minneapolis, was first-prize yearling, and Mr. Cochrane got Cherub, from Lord Sudely's herd, the second winner in the same section, the best of the three by odds, sold afterwards by Ed. Iles, of Illinois, for \$6,000. Culshaw, of whom an English rhymster once wrote, "He whom the gods call Culshaw, and men on earth call Joe," still lives, though close to the mark of four score and ten, if he has not crossed it.

Mention of Gibson recalls the record cattle sale of all the centuries, the Duchesses at New York Mills, in 1873, where I saw and heard him, without a tremor, bid, on the order of an English breeder, \$26,000 for a six-months calf, but another \$1,000 took her to Kentucky. That was

THE CRAZIEST CROWD

I ever saw, outside of an asylum for lunatics. Inside of four hours, with \$10,000 as the first bid for the first animal offered, 109 head were knocked off for an average of \$3,504, one cow selling



IN ELM PARK, WINNIPEG.
A fallen elm over the bicycle path.



AWARDING THE RIBBONS AT THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.



SIR WM. MULOCK.

Canadian Postmaster-General, and breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

for \$40,600, another for \$30,600, five for \$25,000 and upwards, six others at figures ranging from \$10,000 to \$21,000, and fourteen for an average of \$18,742. Little marvel that when the orgie was over, the men who figured in it seemed dazed and wondering whether it was a reality or a wild dream they had passed through. When the accounts came to be settled the buyers doubtless realized that it was only too real, and there that day more than one man sealed his financial fate.

In 1860, at the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, I had my first look into the face of the then Prince of Wales, our present King Edward, then a handsome but slightly-built young man, who reviewed the prize animals, part of which were in my charge. On the occasion of that visit to Canada, His Royal Highness donated £200 to the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, the interest of which was annually offered, as a special prize, for some class of pure-bred stock, and known as the Prince of Wales prize, which it was my good fortune to win four times in the following years.

It was along in the sixties I first met John Dryden, the present Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, then among the younger stockmen and showmen with whom it was my privilege to become so intimately acquainted that we were familiarly known to each other by our boy names, which even yet we find ourselves unconsciously using when we meet. Both followed the leading fairs pretty closely during the intervening years, having met at different times at such widely distant shows as those at Chicago, St. Louis, and at the Royal of England at Windsor. Seldom, if ever, had a man a better training for the headship of so important a department of government, he having run the gamut of practical agriculture and stock breeding, and knowing the needs of the farmers from a fellow feeling. Prominent among the monuments to his judgment and skill, stands the influence on the cattle of this country of Barmpton Hero, a bull he bred, whose prepotency in the production of prizewinners has been equalled by no other in the annals of the breed on this side of the sea.

It was in the fall of 1866, at the Kentucky State fair at Lexington, just after the close of the Civil War, that I first met that

BIG-HEARTED BRITISHER,

John Hope, then in charge of the Shorthorn herd of Geo. M. Bedford, where I first formed the acquaintance of those stalwart stockmen, Wm. Warfield, A. J. Alexander (of Woodburn), Abram Renick, Ben Vanmeter, the Bedford brothers, and Jerry Duncan. Hope was, I think, the best all-round judge of stock, from a hog to a horse, I ever knew, and few, if any, could eclipse him as a feeder and fitter and showman. He was a prominent figure in American showyards in following years, where, as manager of the Bow Park herd, he carried the Shorthorn flag to victory in many a well-fought field in Canada and the States with that matchless show herd in which 4th Duke of Clarence, Lady Isabel and Havering Nonpareil were included, marvellous productions of the art of breeding and feeding.

Along in the seventies, it was my privilege to meet at State fairs, and at the St. Louis Exhibition, those noted worthies in Shorthorn show circles, Macmillan, of Ohio; Pickerell, Spears and General Meredith and son, of Indiana; Kissinger, of Missouri, and their skillful Canadian herdsmen, Lyall, Grant, the Storvys, and Wheeler, who made magnificent displays of finely fitted herds.

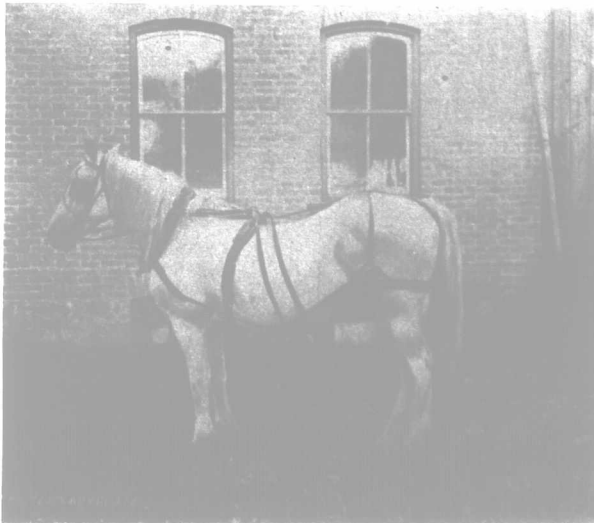
The record would be sadly incomplete, did we fail to pay a tribute to the memory of that kindly gentleman, Fredrick William Stone, of Guelph, who for many years figured prominently as an

enterprising importer and exhibitor on a large scale at Provincial exhibitions, and to his faithful foremen, Jos. Kirby and Henry Arkell, who each, with admirable skill and patience, handled from four to six carloads of show stock, of as many different breeds. It was in those years that the prize lists in several principal classes were largely made up of the names of Miller, Stone, and Snell.

A quaint character, a capital feeder and fitter, and a cunning exhibitor of Leicester sheep at the fairs in those early years, was Christopher Walker, from near London. "Christopher Columbus," as we sometimes called him, but more commonly "Kit Walker," was a tall, gaunt, patriarchal figure, a born shepherd, with a British bend in his conformation, a fine Cumberland accent, and some cute sayings. His finest and fattest exhibits, according to his version, got nothing to eat but what they picked up, but he made it interesting for all-comers in the show-ring, frequently stealing a march on his shrewdest competitors, and always landing a fair share of the prizes.

THE BERKSHIRE BOOM.

At the St. Louis fair in 1875, I first met Nicholas Hawkins Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, one of nature's noblemen, big-hearted, generous, transparent, a gentleman "to the manor born." The Berkshire boom was on just then, and a month later Nick, as his friends familiarly call him, came to Canada and paid me (the record price for swine at that date) \$700 in gold for the imported boar, Lord Liverpool, and \$900 for two sows, or \$1,600 for the trio. I often wonder now how I ever had the "gall" to ask such prices, but the buyer declares it was one of the best bargains he ever made, as it placed him at the head of the procession in America, and gave



A THIRTY-YEAR-OLD MARE.

Owned by Mr. Thomas McBeath, Paisley, Ont., a twenty-eight-year subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate."

him such an advertisement that he had no difficulty in selling weanling pigs at \$50 to \$100 each, the first litters of the sows practically paying for them. It has been published as a fact that so precious were piglings in those days that in hot summer days Gentry kept his negro servants fanning them as they lay under the trees on his lawn.



W. R. STEWART.

President Territorial Horse Breeders' Association.

IN THE BLAZE OF ROYALTY.

Perhaps the proudest period in my fair-going experience was that during the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, in 1879, when, in the Senate chamber in the Canadian Parliament buildings, it was my good fortune to receive from the hand of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, two gold, six silver and three bronze medals, including one offered by the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne; to the exhibitor securing the largest number of first prizes in the live-stock classes. It was a trying ordeal for a stockman, to walk the length of that stately chamber, before a vast cheering assemblage of the elite of the city, and to face royalty for the first time. I carried my hat in my hand when called, but finding my share of the medals too many for one hand, I was about to clap the hat under my left arm and present both hands, when, fortunately, a voice from the gallery shouted, "Hold your hat," a suggestion which greatly relieved the embarrassment of the situation, though it was followed by a storm of applause, during which I had the extreme pleasure of receiving the congratulations of the Princess on my success, accompanied by a sweet smile. The approach to the throne was scarcely more trying than the retiring act, for we had been informed by connoisseurs in court etiquette, that it was bad form, if not, indeed, an unpardonable offence, to turn one's back on royalty, and the thought of backing out a distance of sixty feet or so, with a soft hat in one's two hands, with no free arms to balance one's self, was truly appalling to one who had had no opportunity for rehearsals in the practice of the goose step, for a hitch of a heel in the carpet might easily have brought about a disaster that would have clouded the glory of the occasion forever. Among those who received medals on that occasion was Joe Thompson, the veteran horseman, who appeared in his everyday jacket of "hodden-grey," and faced the music with a smile, taking no chances, however, on the return trip from the backing



"CURIOSITY."



RIVER PIPESTONE, KIM VALLEY.

process, but wheeling right-about face, he followed his nose as he had done safely for sixty years. At the close of the performance, we were informed by one of the civil service, that one man only had retired properly, and that was Sheriff Powell, who won a medal for a carriage team, and who backed out bowing the entire length of the chamber.

While writing of royalty, I am reminded that it was in 1889 that, as an ex-president of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, I attended the semi-centennial exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held in Windsor Park, opposite the grand avenue of stately elms running out from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of blessed memory, had accepted the presidency of the society for that year. Here I had the pleasure of seeing the Prince of Wales again, then a broad-shouldered, heavy-bearded but handsome man, in company with his beautiful wife, the Princess Alexandra, and their three grown-up daughters, walking among the prize cattle in the show-ring, the well-preserved mother looking nearly as young as the daughters. By courtesy of the officers of the show, from a front seat on the grand stand, it was my joyful privilege to look into the kindly face, beaming with smiles, of

THE GOOD QUEEN.

as, in her carriage, drawn by the six cream-colored horses, she, with other members of the Royal family, passed by, heralded by a splendid retinue of attendants on horseback and on foot. That was a show to be remembered, as apart from the unusual display of royalty, it was the greatest exhibition of select high-class live stock in the history of the Royal Society. Here I saw the Queen's bull, New Year's Gift, done out of the championship by the worst piece of judging I ever witnessed.

My story grows apace alarmingly, and I must hasten to a close, but cannot forbear to mention my humble part in that memorable exposition, the Columbian, at Chicago in 1893, where, as one of the three judges who were entrusted with the awarding of the grand sweepstake prizes for beef breeds of cattle, I had my way and will in the placing of the splendid prize of \$1,000 for the best herd of one bull and four females of any

beef breed, and also of the \$600 prize for the best herd under two years, which latter came to Canada, for the herd of the Russells, of Richmond Hill. As an illustration of the uncertainty of the outcome in show-yard competitions, and the difference in opinion of judges, it may be of interest to relate that we gave the grand prize of \$1,000 to the Shorthorn herd which, by another set of judges, had been placed third in their own class. I have never had a shadow of a doubt that the last rating was right, and it has been well supported by show-ring records since that day. Since that time it has been my privilege to officiate as judge at the principal fairs in every Province of the Dominion, except that of Prince Edward Island, and also at that greatest of livestock shows, in the estimation of its promoters, the International at Chicago.

It is recorded with feelings of gratitude for good health and good fortune, rather than with



SOURIS RIVER, AT SOURIS.



"WHAT WE HAVE WE HOLD."

any claim to personal merit, that from 1855 (with the exception of 1856), I was privileged to attend, without a break, every Ontario Provincial Exhibition held, up to the time of their discontinuance in 1889, and every Toronto Industrial Exhibition since its inception in 1879, making a record of 46 successive years of attendance at the principal Canadian fairs. In this review, for brevity's sake, I have omitted mention of many

important shows attended, and of many splendid men met, who are, perhaps, equally worthy of remembrance with those named, most of whom have joined the great majority on the other side of the river. I have also omitted mention of two very important expositions which I attended as a visitor, namely, the American Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876, and the Pan-American at Buffalo, in 1901, the latter, in the design of its buildings and their illumination, the most beautiful of all, its splendor suggestive in some measure of the ideal holy city of our visions, the New Jerusalem.

Couldn't Breathe.

Pat had come over to America with the expectation of finding money lying around loose, only waiting for some one to pick it up. Of course, this was long ago. Pat had soon become disillusioned and was always glad to get hold of odds jobs which would net him a little something to help him to keep body and soul together.

Finally, becoming tired of the struggle, he decided to end it all, and was very industriously tying a rope around his waist when his landlord happened in on him. After watching him curiously for a few minutes, he asked:

"What's up, Pat? What are you trying to do?"

"Trying to choke myself, of course," was Pat's answer.

"Choke yourself? You can't do it that way. You'll have to put the rope around your neck."

"Sure, I tried that, but I couldn't breathe."

Red Ears.

"Sary Ann," sighed the Higgins boy in tremulous tones, "if I git a red ear at the huskin' bee to-night I'm a-goin' to do somethin'."

"Are ye?" asks Sary Ann.

"I be."

"What are ye a-goin' to do?"

"If I git a red ear I'm a-goin' to take a kiss f'm you."

"If you take a kiss f'm me," asserts Sary Ann, giving her head a saucy toss, "you kin be sure that you'll git two red ears right away."—Judge.



PIPE OF PEACE—AN EDMONTON CHIEF.



AN EXHIBIT OF VEGETABLES, GRAIN AND FURS FROM THE YUKON.



DR. WM. SAUNDERS.
Director Canadian Experimental Farms.

The Fruit Industry in Canada.

BY WM. SAUNDERS, LL. D., DIRECTOR OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Within the large area covered by the Dominion of Canada there are many different climates, some of which are very favorable for fruit-growing. The marvellous extension in the production of fruit in this country during the past twenty years, and the great success attending this industry wherever orchards have been well cared for, speaks well for the capabilities of Canada in this direction.

In the east, the cool, sheltered valleys of the Maritime Provinces present conditions congenial to the growth of the apple to a wonderful degree of perfection and of the highest flavor. The noted Gravenstein, the Spy, the Baldwin, the Nonpareil and other well-known sorts are shipped in large quantities from these Provinces to Great Britain

and the United States. The pear, plum and cherry also succeed well in many parts of the Maritime Provinces.

In the western parts of Quebec, and particularly about the Island of Montreal, much excellent fruit is grown. The Fameuse apple is produced in this district, of unsurpassed beauty and quality, and large quantities of this highly esteemed sort are now annually disposed of in the British markets at remunerative prices. In brilliancy of color, the apples of Quebec probably excel those grown in any other section of the Dominion.

Ontario has wonderful resources as a fruit-growing country, and Ontario apples are favorably known in all the countries to which they have been sent. While the area occupied by the ten million apple trees now growing in Ontario is large, it represents but a small proportion of the land which is adapted to fruit-growing, and the acreage might be increased ten or twenty times without seriously interfering with other lines of farm work. In the Niagara district, and in the south-western part of the Province, along the shores of Lake Erie, fruit-growing is a special industry, owing to the very favorable climatic conditions which prevail there. Great quantities of peaches, pears, plums, cherries and grapes are produced, and it is rare to hear of any lack of success among those engaged in this industry where the plantations are carefully looked after. The Burlington and Oakville districts are famous for their apple, pear and plum orchards, and also for small fruits. The Lake Huron and Georgian Bay sections produce immense quantities of the finest winter apples, which have excellent keeping qualities. Plums also are successfully grown over a large part of that area. The east-central counties of Ontario have also gained for them-

selves a good reputation for the excellent character of their fruits.

In the western prairie districts of the Dominion, fruit-growing is much restricted by unfavorable conditions of climate and the absence of sufficient shelter. Many sorts of small fruits can be grown successfully, but the efforts which have been made to grow the larger fruits have, with a few rare exceptions, been thus far attended by failure, owing to lack of hardiness in the trees. Within the past five or six years, new varieties have been produced at the Dominion Experimental Farms, by cross-fertilizing one of the hardiest known crabs from Siberia (which has been thoroughly tested in the Northwest) with some of the larger apples grown in Ontario. Most encouraging success is attending these efforts, and among the seedlings already produced are several of such size and quality as to be useful for culinary



FARMERS ADVOCATE.

SECOND-CROP STRAWBERRIES.

(Reduced about one-third life size.)

Picked November 7th, 1902, by J. R. Johnston, in his garden, Halton Co., Ont. A few, as large as any in June or July, were also picked on November 24th and 25th.



FARMERS ADVOCATE.

From a painting by Mrs. MacArthur.

AN ENGLISH HAYING SCENE.



HOME OF MR. GEO. H. STARR, STARR'S POINT, KING'S CO., N. S.

purposes, and as soon as they can be generally introduced they will prove a great boon to settlers in all the more northern parts of the Dominion. Similar work is being carried on to obtain improved varieties of the hardiest wild plums and cherries.

In British Columbia there are large districts where the conditions are very favorable for fruit-growing. In no part of the Dominion do the apple, pear, plum and cherry grow in greater luxuriance, or yield more excellent crops. All through the coast climate, not only in the valleys, but on the sides of the mountains, these fruits can be grown to advantage, and in the interior parts of the Province, east of the coast range of mountains, there are many valleys where the conditions for the production of fruit are most favorable. The area over which fruits may be successfully grown in this country is so great that Canada could easily supply the civilized world with these luxuries.

Fruits have long been grown in Canada. In 1663, a French writer refers to apple trees growing about Montreal, which had been introduced from France, and which bore very fine fruit. Nearly a century later, in 1761, when the Township of Cornwallis, in Nova Scotia, was settled by New England people, they found apple trees of several sorts, which had been introduced by the early French settlers. These plantations were enlarged and new and promising kinds brought in, and fruit-growing thus extended.

In 1789, the first agricultural society in Canada was established, under the patronage of Lord Dorchester, then Governor, and among other proceedings recorded at the first regular meeting were arrangements made for the importation of fruit trees from Europe. As years passed, fruit-growing became more common and many orchards were successfully established in different parts of the country.

In 1854, the Montreal Horticultural Society appointed a committee of prominent fruit-growers to prepare an exhibit of fruit for the Paris Exposition of 1855, and over two hundred varieties of apples and twenty varieties of plums were secured for this purpose. This was the first public effort made to bring Canadian fruits prominently under the notice of the world. Since that time, the successive displays of fruit from Canada at the great exhibitions held in different countries have done much to impress the nations with the fact that the Dominion excels in fruit-growing, and the excellence of the products displayed has resulted in the opening of new markets.

Prominent among the agencies which have been instrumental in fostering and encouraging the rapid growth of this industry are the Fruit Growers' Associations of the various Provinces. The most important of these are in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the meetings of these societies, men enthusiastic in this calling have been brought together, who have given freely of their experience for the benefit of their fellow workers. Lists of varieties of fruit best adapted for the climates of the Provinces have been published, and special attention paid to the growing of long-keeping sorts of high quality, suitable for shipment to foreign markets. Reports of the proceedings of these meetings have

been widely published, and thus the good work has been pushed along. The home market is now abundantly supplied with all sorts of fruit, and there is probably no other country where the people use fruit so freely as a common article of diet. The foreign trade has grown to goodly proportions. More rapid means of transportation—the use of ventilating appliances in vessels—the general introduction of cold storage—the more careful selecting and packing of the fruit—have all helped to establish the trade on a permanent and satisfactory basis. In the assistance thus given to the fruit-growers of Canada, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has taken a very prominent part. The liberal spirit in which this work has been conducted reflects great credit on both the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The general progress in the growing of fruit in this country owes much to the persistent labors of early individual experimenters, who tested varieties and originated new sorts. To this individual work Canada is greatly indebted for the proud position she now occupies as one of the great fruit-producing countries of the world. All honor to these noble men! Many of them yet live to labor for their country; others have passed to the world beyond. The memories of Charles Arnold, Peter C. Dempsey, W. H. Mills, Wm. Haskins and others are warmly cherished by those who were privileged to know them. These individuals have left behind them, in the new fruits which they have originated, legacies to the country which deserve lasting recognition.

A Seventy-year-old House.

The farm homestead of Mrs. F. Hustler and family is situated in the tenth concession and 14th lot of the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. It was built by Jacob Scott, about 1830, the brick being made on the farm, not more than 100 yards from the house. Four years after the house was built, Joseph Smith, a great Mormon preacher, came over from Salt Lake City, and by his influence persuaded Jacob Scott and family to join the Mormons. They were baptized in a little creek that runs close by the house. This creek has ever since been known as the River of Jordan. Jacob Scott sold the farm to Wm. Cawthra, the great millionaire, of Toronto, and went away with Joe Smith. Jeremiah Hustler, having sold his property in Ohio, was visiting Mr. Cawthra in Toronto. He became interested in this property and purchased it in 1842. In 1837 the house was searched twice for William Lyon Mackenzie.



HISTORIC BRICK HOUSE.
Built in Halton Co., Ont., over seventy years ago.



HARVESTING OATS, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA, ONT.



FRANK M. ARMINGTON, ARTIST, WINNIPEG.

Mr. Frank M. Armington.

Frank M. Armington, a thorough Canadian, was born in Fordwich, Huron County, Ontario, but the greater part of his life was spent in Toronto. From a child, Mr. Armington showed his love for things that were beautiful, and this talent was encouraged by his parents. In 1892 he became the pupil of Mr. J. W. L. Forster, and studied under his tuition for over seven years. In the summer of 1899, Mr. Armington went to Paris and studied in L'Academie Julien, under the tuition of the now late Benjamin Constant, and also under Jean Paul Laurens, in the same school. In the fall of 1900, on account of illness, the artist was obliged to return home, and, having a desire to see the Western part of Canada, has made his home in Winnipeg, where he opened his studio in April last. Although a portrait painter, Mr. Armington is an enthusiastic student of nature, and in his studio are to be found several pictures depicting Canadian life, one of which we reproduce, "The Mischiefs," three newsboys getting gum from a slot machine. The mischievousness of the boys, especially of street gamins, calls for the attention of the policeman standing at the corner of the lane, who suspects trouble.

The Outlook for the Cattle Feeder of the Future, and His Problems.

[By W. J. Kennedy, Vice-Director of Iowa Experiment Station, and Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College.]

The cattle feeding business has undergone many changes during the past two decades. These have been in a large measure due to the marked advance in the value of agricultural lands, thus keener competition among the producers, to the marked improvement in our various breeds of cattle from an early-maturity standpoint, and to a very decided change in the demands of the consumer.

With low-priced farm lands and cheap corn, the production of beef was a very different problem to what it is at the present day, when farms are changing hands at from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, and corn selling around fifty cents per bushel. Such is the present condition of affairs in the central west. The question quite naturally arises, can the farmer make the production of beef a paying business under such conditions? This is the one and most important problem which most farmers are trying to solve at the present day. Where old-time methods are strictly adhered to, the margin is generally on the wrong side, but where business principles and modern methods are applied, we find men in all sections of this great country making the beef-growing and feeding business a decided success.

These men have made a careful study of the business. They know too well that the large, overgrown steer, weighing in the neighborhood of a ton or over at the age of four or five years, is no longer a profitable animal on any farm. He is no longer wanted by the consumer, thus he is a thing of the past. The time is fast approaching when such an animal will be considered a curiosity. But why should this be true? Does not the large steer weigh more, thus bring more dollars than the smaller animal? To a certain

extent the above is true, but pound for pound he will not bring as high a price on any of our leading stock markets as will the "handy weight" steer which weighs from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. This is due to the fact that the smaller steer is the more profitable animal to the butcher, whose customers purchase their meat in small quantities, thus the smaller animal cuts up with less waste. From the producer's standpoint, the "handy weight" steer is by all odds the most profitable animal to rear. Where good stes of any one of our leading beef breeds are used, the producer experiences no difficulty in finishing a bunch of steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds at from twenty-four to thirty months of age. The earlier he can market them at the above weight, the more profit he will realize. He has learned the all-important lesson that the successful farmer of the present day is not the man who "fattens cattle," but the man who "grows beef." When corn could be purchased at from 15 to 20 cents per bushel, a man could "fatten cattle" and make money. With the present high prices of feed stuffs, the most money and the surest money is made by "growing beef."

The motto of the man who makes a business of growing beef is "the greatest weight at the earliest possible age." In other words, he feeds his calves and never ceases to feed them until ready for the butcher. Right here is where most men on high-priced land fail. They forget that it costs twice as much to make a pound of gain during the second twelve months as it does the first twelve months, and three times as much during the third twelve months as it does during the first twelve months. They seem to think that if the young animal weighs about as much in the spring of the year as it did the previous fall, they have done real well, notwithstanding the fact that the animal consumed valuable feed during the six months in question. That old saying, "Never let a calf lose its milk flesh," cannot be adhered to too closely. It will be of more

importance to the feeder of the future than at the present time.

The production of "baby beef" is one of the coming things. This is especially true for the man in the East, as he is not so favorably located as the man in the Central West, who can, for a time at least, get feeding cattle from the range country. The Ontario feeder must, of necessity, raise his own stock. Thus the production of "baby beef" looks to the writer, who has had a fair opportunity of studying conditions on both sides of the line, as being the most profitable line of beef production open to the Ontario farmer. Generally speaking, the farms are small, thus a limited amount of pasture. Where "baby beef" is produced, the animals are ready for the market at from ten to sixteen months of age, thus allowing the farmer to keep a much larger herd of cows than where he markets his steers at from two-and-a-half to three years of age.

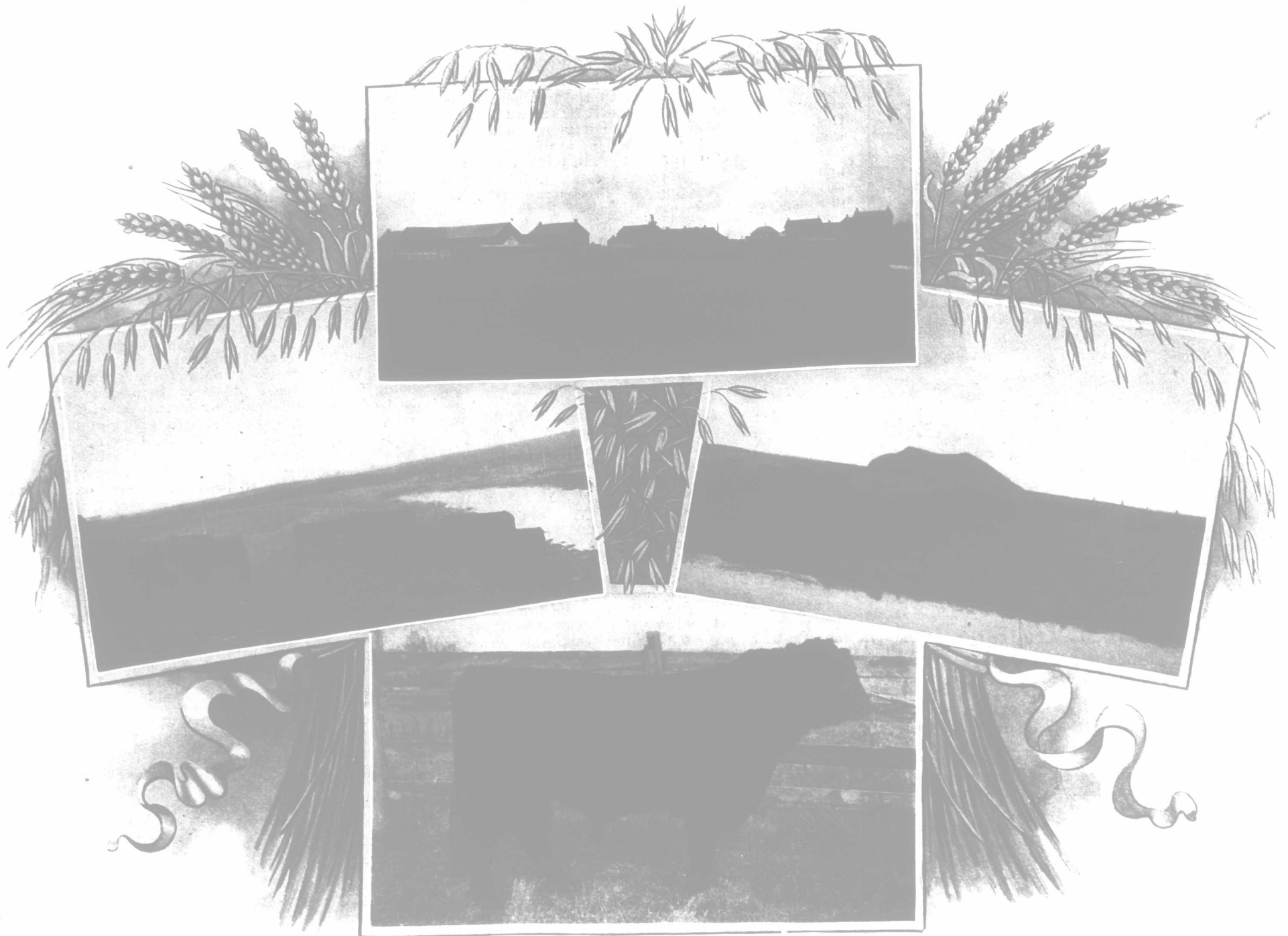
In the production of "baby beef" the farmer will need to change his former methods of feeding. Where steers two or three years old are being fed, the main object is to produce fat, thus feed of a carbonaceous or heat-producing nature, such as corn and barley, will give good results. In the case of younger animals, they must be fed a ration which will cause them to grow and fatten at the same time. In other words, they require a ration rich in protein, such as oats, peas, bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal, gluten feed, etc.

For roughage, such feeds as clover hay and oat hay will give excellent results. The Canadian farmer who grows either roots or silage will have an excellent feed to produce rapid growth in the young animal. The Ontario, Quebec or Maritime farmer has a decided advantage over the average American farmer for producing "baby beef," in that as a general rule he has much better farm buildings, thus warmer quarters for his stock during the winter months. On account of this fact, it would be advisable for him to have



From a painting by Frank M. Armington.

"THE MISCHIEFS."



HOPE FARM AND ITS GALLOWAYS, ST. JEAN, MAN. PROPERTY OF MR. WM. MARTIN.

the calves dropped in the fall of the year, thus ready for market by a year from the following spring. By following this method he could keep a much larger herd on a small farm, due to the fact that he would just have to pasture the animals during one summer.

In the production of "baby beef" the farmer should use nothing but first-class beef sires, noted especially for their easy-fattening and early-naturing qualities.

Hope Farm Galloways.

In this age of our Provincial history, when wheat is by nine-tenths of our population crowned king, it is a real satisfaction to find one of the largest wheat-growers of the Province not only a keen advocate of mixed farming, but putting into practice his belief. Wm. Martin, the proprietor of Hope Farm, being a prominent member of the Northern Elevator Co., with a personal experience in the grain trade of this country extending over 20 years, with a spur track and a grain elevator as part of the farm equipment, should be in a most favorable position to profit by growing wheat. Furthermore, "Hope Farm" comprises 2,000 acres of deep, rich black soil, naturally well drained, and as good wheat land as there is in Manitoba, with a complete equipment and a capable farm manager, Mr. T. M. Campbell, in charge, and yet with all these advantages for profitable wheat-growing—and it is a profitable feature—it is found that seeding down to grass and maintaining a herd of pure-bred cattle pays, and pays well. But then the proprietor would modestly say "these cattle are Galloways."

The whole 2,000 acres has been brought under cultivation, with the exception of 40 acres. The wheat area this year was not so large as in 1901, there being but 500 acres in wheat. Harvesting began on the 18th of August; threshing from stook followed as soon as the grain was ready, and from the thresher it was shipped and sold with the least possible delay. The first wheat was being converted into flour at one of the Winnipeg mills before the last of it was threshed. In oats there were 120 acres, 100 in barley, 120 in flax, 300 acres in timothy, 120 of which was under pasture. There were 600 acres summer-

followed this past year. The plan aimed at in fallowing is one deep plowing, at least six inches, immediately after seeding, followed at frequent intervals throughout the season by surface cultivation; but as this plan cannot always be carried through, a second plowing toward the end of the season is necessary, in which case disk plows, three disks with four horses, are used, plowing shallow, and following the plows with the soil packer. The soil packer is also used on all spring plowing, and is considered a most useful implement.

There are several five or six acre tree plantations located on odd-shaped corners formed by a coulee which runs through the center of the farm. These plantations will in time add greatly to the picturesqueness of the farm, and will, as the years go by, enhance the beauty of the prairie landscape.

The farmsteadings, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, comprise a comfortable farmhouse, manager's cottage and boarding-house, and the stock buildings, implement sheds, etc. The horse barn is 40x63, with 20-foot posts, 2x6 studding being used throughout; there is accommodation for 31 horses, and three box-stalls. The floor throughout is cement. The main cattle barn is 110x30, with an L 30x30, with good lofts over all for the storage of feed. At one end is an isolated stable for use as hospital if needed, the balance of the barn is arranged for loose feeding, and will, in all, accommodate 85 or 100 head. It is all floored in cement. In connection with the stable is a commodious yard enclosed by an 8-foot close-board fence, and in the yard are large racks for feeding roughage. In addition to these buildings are sheep sheds for 500 head, a shed 60x30, with an L 30x30, and with outside yards close fenced. Water is supplied to the stock and to the feed rooms from two wells, gasoline engines of 1½-horse power doing the pumping. Sheep are not kept on the farm, but the above number are put in to the sheds during winter to utilize the extra hay, chaff and screenings from the elevator.

The pride of the farm is, however, its magnificent herd of Galloways, the "Hope Farm" Galloways now being generally recognized as composing one of the largest and most select herds on the continent. At the present time the herd consists of 120 head, of which 60 are breeding females. In the foundation stock of this herd, the blood of the best families of the breed is richly intermingled. The Black Beauty, Hannah and Stanley families contributed much of their best in the make-up of this select herd, and having that topped with such sires as Black Crusader (4504), The Cob of Tarbreoch 5727, Canadian Borderer 4807, McCheyne 10276, Waterloo (7558), MacKenzie of Lochinkit (7383), Randolph 2nd of Thornhill (7887), and others, places this herd



PROF. W. J. KENNEDY,
Iowa Agricultural College.

The farm is gradually being fenced into quarter-sections (160 acres), and a grass rotation introduced as nearly as possible every three years. This year 500 tons of hay, half of which was timothy, was put up, four sweeps and an Acme hay stacker being used. The stacks were built 20 feet wide, plenty of salt being used, and the hay put up with as little exposure as possible.



A BATES HEAD.



A BOOTH HEAD.
"Knight of the Shire."



A CRUICKSHANK HEAD.
"Marquis of Zenda."

high in the estimation of all true breeders, and especially Galloway men. This year Mr. Martin imported 11 females and two bulls, selected from the herd of Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland. One of the females was the notable prizewinning cow, Baroness 2nd of Tarbreoch, winner of first at the Highland Society's show at Inverness, 1901. She possesses abundance of scale, is very desirable in type, with true feminine character and full of quality, sired by the famous breeding bull, Camp Follower (5042). Many of the others are related to this grand sire. The two bulls brought over in this last importation are Grand Scot (7492), a thick, low-set three-year-old, and Eustace (7696), a two-year-old, blocky, short-legged fellow, with good breed character. Mr. Martin lately sold a calf, McDougald of Hope, for \$500. This calf was sired by McDougald 4th (6841), and out of Maggie of Kilquhanity (16295).

The present stock bulls were Winnipeg winners this year, Randolph 2nd ranking first in two-year-old ring, while MacKenzie of Lochinkit came second in aged section, beaten only by that famous champion show bull, Druid of Castlemilk, champion of Scotland in 1899, and of the Chicago International in 1901, and sold at auction shortly after for \$1,200.

A great many of the Winnipeg prizes this year were justly awarded to this worthy herd.

At the Chicago International this year, this notable herd won several prizes, including both second and third in the two-year-old bull class.

Some Notable Shorthorns I have Known.

BY RICHARD GIBSON.

In complying with your request to write on the above subject, I can't pass over one or two whose names at the present day are "unwept, unhonored and unsung," but to me they are as enduring as the breed they helped to mold and fix the type. Their blood courses through the veins (speaking allegorically) of many an auction belle, whose mummies were, perhaps, cropping heather in Scotland, gorse in England, or helping Paddy to raise the rint in Ould Ireland.

The first I remember that made a decided impression was the white bull, Earl of Dublin, a Princess, bred by Mr. Stephenson in 1848, and bought by Sir J. H. Crure (my father's landlord) at Sir Chas. Knightley's sale. He made a great reputation as a sire, and to him my first impressions of what a Shorthorn should be are due. In 1858, at the Chester Royal, I got another revelation. Fifth Duke of Oxford, a Bates bull, bred by Lord Ducie, and purchased by Lord Feversham, when six months old, for \$1,500, won first prize. To my young ideas he was a Behemoth, heavy-fleshed, immense in his bulk and his stride, and with the Bates accomplishment of knowing his worth, he verily attracted attention. The first-prize cow was Booth's Nectarine Blossom, and first yearling, Queen of the Isles—names that for years were muttered in their dreams by young Yorkshire dalesmen. I cannot dwell upon these, except in memory, but before leaving England I must not forget a seance held at Warlaby just before the Leicester Royal. Commander-in-Chief was the hero; he was large, and carried an immense carcass of flesh evenly laid on; still there



QUEEN OF ATHELSTANE.

was something lacking, the head too steerish, too placid to call forth the admiration evoked by 5th Duke of Oxford; still, one's ideas had had time to develop, and Commander, in my more youthful eyes, might have usurped Oxford's place. Of Lady Fragrant, another at that redoubtable rehearsal. I can only say she was not only the best cow it has been my privilege to see, but best I ever expect to see; about the only one in which there was not some particular point one would wish improved. I hear a whisper, "A Booth head." Yes, a refined Booth's head. Not, perhaps, a head with features so clearly cut as a Duchess 77, but as a Booth cow it was perfection of that type. As soon expect a Cleopatra's face on a Raphael Madonna as a Booth cow with Duchess head. It was the custom at Warlaby to hold a private rehearsal previous to the Royal shows, and at this one, in addition to those named,



MR. RICHARD GIBSON.

Ladies Grateful, Gratitude, Gaiety, etc. Amongst the guests were W. Wetherell, W. Torr, Jacob Wilson, J. Booth, J. Outhwaite, J. Thornton, etc. It almost seems cruel to awaken the memory of that happy occasion only to leave it.

But to Canada. One of the cows never to be forgotten was Queen of Athelstane, and I yet fail to recall one more captivating at any of our shows. Not large, but of nearly perfect symmetry, evenly fleshed, with a finish to make a most attractive whole—by finish, I mean carriage, head, conformation, and an indefinable self-conscious dignity asserting itself. She was bred by that greatest of Scottish breeders and exhibitors, James Douglass. She was a happy combination of Bates and Booth, her dam being a pure Bates cow.

Another notable cow was Rosedale. She was large, with a beautiful front and smoothly-laid shoulders; her neck was particularly refined at setting on of head; her quarters were short, the only criticism, except that her hips were a trifle wide, but well covered, another Booth characteristic; as she was a pure one, with exception of a tincture of Belleville, she was justly entitled to wear them large.

Of the other cows that I have known, I must not forget Queen of Diamonds, a Bates-bred heifer, shown by Col. King, and winner as a 3-year-old in her class, and only defeated for championship by the great Rosedale, of an entirely different stamp, not large, but thick-fleshed, combined with lots of quality.

Shortly after this time Scotch Shorthorns were being imported and commencing a succession of victories, nearly driving other sorts out of the running. The Bates cattle, in general, had become thin-fleshed, while the Booths had never gained a footing, owing to shy breeding and pro-

ducing plain colors—a roan was considered plain in those days. Amongst the number of those whose early victories called attention to the Scotch, were Sylvia and Christabel, imported by Jos. Thompson, and exhibited by Col. King. Another sweet cow of Thompson's importation was Messrs. Snell's Golden Drop 1st. This was a cow to command admiration everywhere, and the peculiarity about this family is that there is a charming family likeness. I consider this the most successful of any Scotch family, and Golden Drop 1st as the best that I have seen.

Violet's Forth was a cow imported about this time by the Thompson's, of Whitby. I only once saw her; she was a great show cow and did a lot of missionary work in the West.

A word here as to a Canadian herd that made a name in the West when Shorthorn men were discouraged and the Herefords were having a big innings. I refer to that of Bow Park, with Lady Isabel at its head. She was, perhaps, as good a cow as ever was shown in Canada, a Booth of the refined type, she was large, wide, thick-fleshed and with lots of quality. Her stable companion, and one worthy of her company, was Imp. Havering Nonpareil 2nd. She was a most-taking cow, with nicer hair and a better handler, and one might be happy with either if the other fair charmer were away.

Of the famous bulls, Duke of Connaught will ever be considered one of the best. Not large, but very evenly fleshed, he would command attention anywhere; to sun him up, he was a gentleman, and looked like one.

Fourth Duke of Clarence was a very successful show bull in the Bow Park herd, and a hard one to beat. He never threw away a chance, but always showed himself to the very best advantage; he was a large bull, carrying lots of flesh, and, withal, had lots of quality.

"Old Airdrie" must not be forgotten. I only saw him once. Shortly before he died, a friend remarked, "He looks like a poor feeder?" Brewster replied, "You're wrong, he could eat a bushel of corn as quick as any bull you ever saw."

Of the bulls that made names for themselves, none in the West eclipsed Baron Booth of Lancaster. As a show bull, in his best days, he was without a competitor, so to speak, though through the vagaries of judges he was occasionally beaten. Davie Grant and Baron were names as familiar as those of Tom Mason and Peach in Yorkshire. Davie always had him in the pink of condition. Was there a slight roughness at tail-head?

Another bull I remember as being one of those whose memory still lives, was Duke of Richmond, with Mr. Billy Potts in charge. I may be wrong, but he always struck me as lacking a little in quality, but what a breeder he proved himself!—taking the same place in Illinois and the West that Barmpton Hero did in Canada. They each made two herds, and their influence is felt to the present day.

Of the later bulls and cows I speak not; they have been before the public, and the public must be its own scribe.

Matrimony vs. Purgatory.

Archbishop Ryan, visiting a small parish in a mining district for the purpose of administering confirmation, asked one nervous little girl what matrimony was, and she answered that it was "a state of terrible torment which those who enter it are compelled to undergo for a time to prepare them for a brighter and better world."

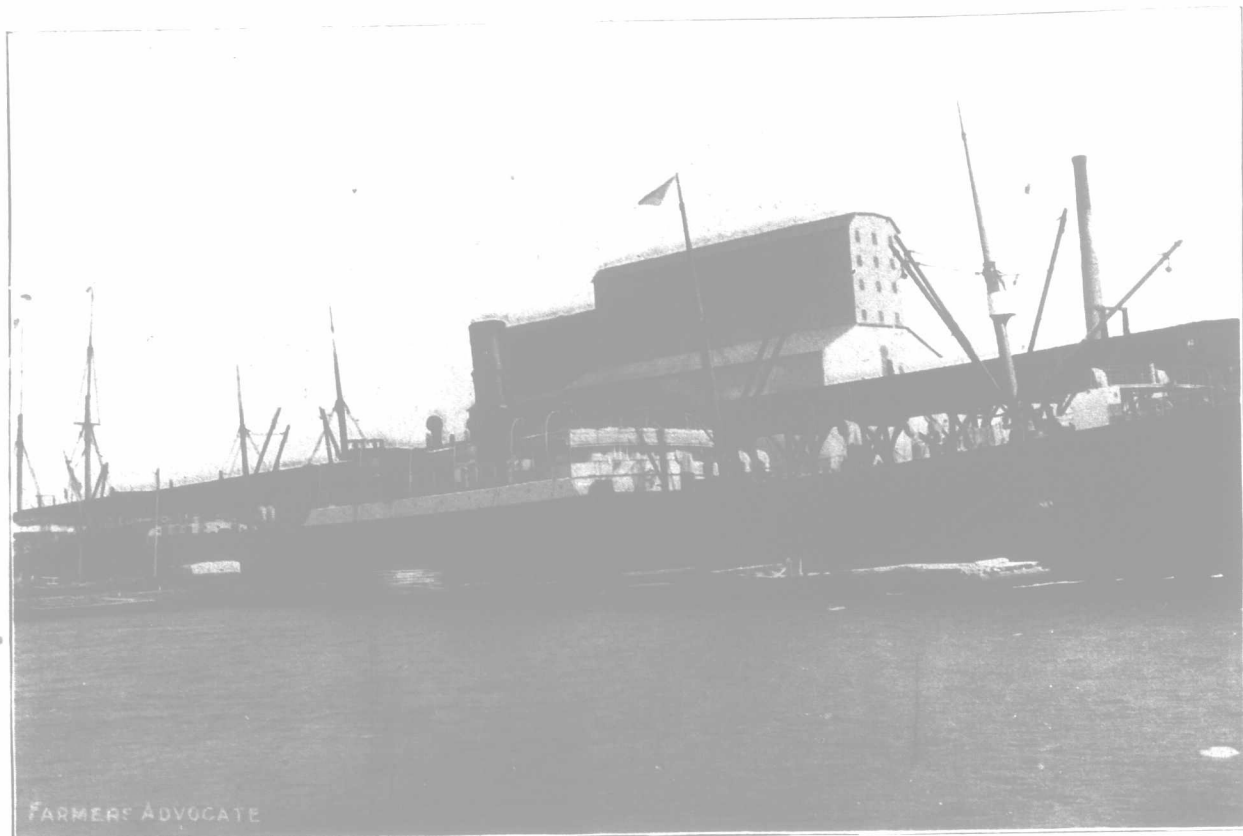
"No, no," remonstrated the pastor; "that isn't matrimony; that's the definition of purgatory."

"Leave her alone," said the Archbishop; "maybe she's right. What do you or I know about it?"

The recent message to Congress by President Roosevelt will disabuse the minds of those who imagine that there is to be any relaxation of the uncompromising attitude of the United States towards Canada in tariff and other matters. The Dominion will do well to work out its destiny without "looking to Washington" for favors.



DIRECTUM, 2051.
Owned by the International Stock Food Company.



C. P. R. ELEVATOR, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINTER PORT SCENE.

The New North.

It has taken us a long time to find out that there is a great Northland in Ontario. Here and there a hint has been dropped, but no one took it up; here and there some venturesome prophet talked, but it seemed as though it were in dreams; the people did not hear and the Government did not credit it. We explored the great prairie stretches of the West; we sent expeditions into Hudson's Bay; we even talked of the possibilities of the Pole, but still our maps carried that great, significant, and what should have been suggestive, blank beyond the height of land. The C. P. R. was built, and because it traversed a region that did not attract attention as an agricultural land, we thought there was nothing beyond but rocks and waste, interspersed with lakes and rivers, and carrying only forests with, perhaps, minerals of doubtful value. The old Hudson's Bay Company, of course, had no tale to tell—it would not be in their interest to tell, even if they knew. But, one summer a surveyor was sent in to run a boundary line due north from above Sudbury. Look up his simple record, hidden away in the Crown Lands Report of some six years ago, and you will find that as he cut his way through the solid forest he followed a dead level of clay land. He went back two years later to complete his line to the Moose River, and when he returned, late in the year, he told his tale of a great stretch of country suitable for farming. Then it dawned upon the Government that there was, after all, something besides rocks and trees in that great north, and the ten exploration parties of two years ago were sent out. What now do we know? Simply this, that beyond the height of land, within a hundred miles of the main line of the C. P. R., there stretches across the northern part of this Province a great clay belt, through which flow, towards the north and east, rivers of great size, draining to the Hudson's Bay. This land continues east, through the northern part of Quebec. A line drawn straight, from about Quebec to Lake Winnipeg, will pass directly through this clay belt for hundreds of miles. That line strikes into the heart of the greatest prospective wheat-growing section of the continent. A continental air-line railway will one day follow this imaginary line.

To-day, this great clay belt is covered with the finest pulp-wood forest of the world. In extent, it may be reckoned at fifteen million acres at least within Ontario—an area equal to or larger than the present settled area of the Province. We have at last found out that we have a possible wealth in this new North that we did not dream of, and the question is what we are to do with it? At present it is unreachable; it lies a hundred miles or so beyond the C. P. R., and as most of it is beyond the height of land, it is not available for present settlement. However, a section—an overflow, so to speak—lies about the upper end of Lake Temiscamingue. There has been a rush of settlers into that district, self-directed largely, and in advance of surveys and transportation conveniences. These settlers are almost entirely Ontario people, farmers from our own older sections, whose opinions should be trustworthy. With almost no exception, these men are enthusiastic over their prospects, and are encouraging others to follow them. The cleared land has grown fine crops, and though the settlement may be said to be only two years in the making, schools and churches

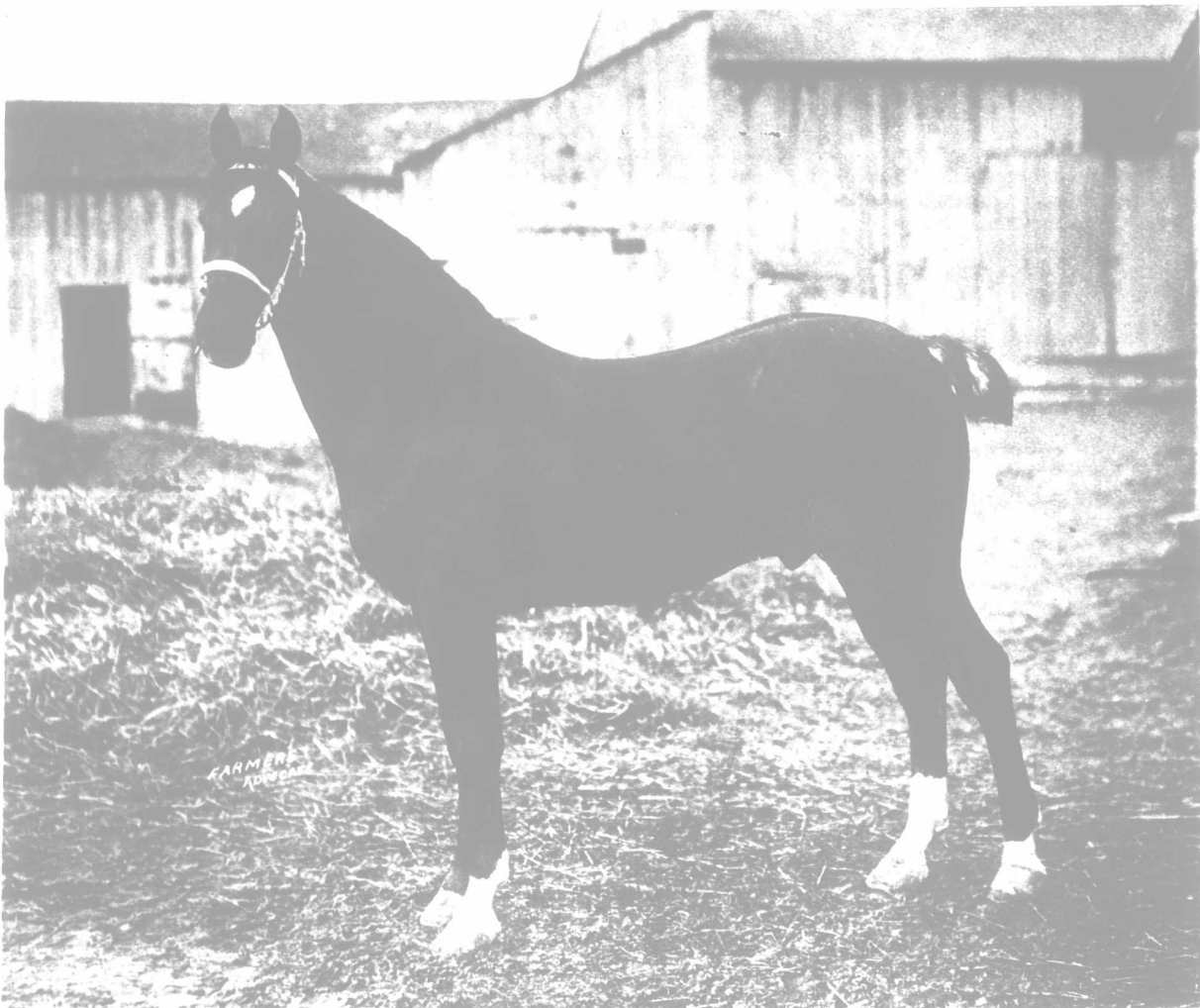
are to be found there. The settlements have pushed away up the rivers beyond the reach of colonization roads, and the demand for a railroad has been followed by the active pushing forward of the new Provincial road. Work is now in progress, and in less than a year trains will be running from North Bay to New Leskeard, a distance of 110 miles. This will, however, merely reach the border of the fertile land, and it will be found necessary to build further and curve off from there north-west. If the present is any indication of what is to happen in the future, the Commissioners will have to add 100 miles a year to their road to keep pace with the settlement. Perhaps this will be the road that will pierce the center of the great clay belt. However, there is a likelihood of its being opened also from the west by the Clergue road that is projected to run from Lake Superior to Hudson's Bay.

The question next arises, is it desirable land? There is a great rush for the prairie land of the Northwest, but while there are many who are anxious to raise wheat on the fertile prairies, there are many who would prefer to settle down where wood and water are abundant. Some think the necessity of clearing the land is a drawback, but it must be remembered that clearing

the land in Northern Ontario to-day is a different thing from clearing the land in old Ontario a century ago. This is the day of pulp and paper. The Soo, Sturgeon Falls and Spanish River are the scenes of great pulp-making industries; others are being projected, and the settler finds that the clearing of the land gives him a marketable commodity at the very start. Perhaps the best answer to the question that we asked as to whether the land is desirable or not, is the fact that the land is desired, by our own people and also by the people to the west and south of us. There are tens of thousands of people looking for cheap lands to buy, and if we do not let them into Northern Ontario they will go to the far Northwest. All that seems to be necessary is to build two or three hundred miles of railways into the wilderness to make it a rich farming country. One thing is certain, if we do not open the way from Ontario, this rich country will be tapped from the Quebec side and trade be diverted to the East. What is needed from the Ontario standpoint is to open it out towards the Great Lakes.

Further, this great Northland belongs to the people of Ontario, and there is no reason why it should be given away in land grants to corporations. The Government has adopted the very commendable plan of building a people's road into the eastern section. We are told that there is timber enough along it to build half-a-dozen such roads, and that it can be built without a money grant. Why should not the whole belt be opened up in this way by a railway built out of the natural resources of the country, and owned, when finished, by the people, to be run in their interest alone? If 100 miles can be thus built, 500 can also be so constructed. In some things Ontario moves slowly. We would hardly believe the story that was told to us, but some enterprising Americans heard of it a day or two ago, and now they are knocking at the door to come in and help us settle the land. All right, so long as the conditions are fair, and there are no favors for them not granted to our own people, and we may rest assured they will get no better treatment than our own people. A little extra enthusiasm and push will do us no harm, and to enjoy the luxury of self-government they will have to become Canadian citizens. We cannot say much against their coming when we think of what we did not do at the Soo, and see what they have done. Then, again, there will probably be here what is happening in the Northwest, a great home-coming of Canadians glad to get back again to the north of the Great Lakes.

We need not say that undue haste should be guarded against. We do not often move too rapidly, we are inclined to move slowly and surely. Perhaps we are not too sanguine when we look ahead ten years and see countless contented families of farmers gathered about the fires in the far North, as we have been wont to call it, enjoying in 1912 the Christmas issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." May the best things come for all!



GRIBTHORPE PLAYMATE.

Three year old Hackney stallion. Winner of grand challenge cup, Madison Square Gardens Horse Show, November, 1902. OWNED BY EDIE, BEITH, M. E. BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

The Future of Co-operation in Dairying.

"I Dipped into the Future, Far as Human Eye Could See."
 "Men Cannot Co-operate Successfully for any Purpose, if the Sole Bond Between Them is Self-interest."

The dip into the future is one of the weaknesses of mankind. We all have a desire to know what lies before us. The prophet of pleasant things is always a popular man. He who can lift the veil which hides the future from human eye is ever much sought after. What of the future in reference to co-operation as applied to the dairy industry? One of the changes which will occur is that

SELFISHNESS WILL BE REDUCED OR ANNIHILATED in order to bring about a more satisfactory condition of co-operative dairying. A superficial study of creameries and cheeseries to-day will convince us that selfishness is the predominating factor guiding their operation. Co-operation, in the sense of all working together for a common good, is known only to a very limited extent. As people become educated and liberated from the bonds of Self, the true principles of co-operation will assert themselves. Instead of each person trying to get all he can, regardless of the rights and interests of his neighbors, all will try to promote the interests and welfare of the body politic.

CO-OPERATION IN THE FUTURE will also mean that the small factory and the small dairy farmer will be a thing of the past. Concentration of capital and business enterprise will drive the small concerns to the wall. Milking machines will take the place of hand milking; cows will be kept in larger herds; factories will be built and equipped with all modern machinery; co-operation in the buying of supplies and machinery, thus reducing the cost of manufacturing, will supplant present methods; central cold-storages for butter and central stations for ripening cheese will replace the individual plants at the factory. The science of co-operation will replace the crude methods now employed. "I know" will take the place of "I guess." Science will reveal to the dairyman truths he never dreamed of to-day. Already we see the application of scientific principles in the refrigeration of dairy goods, as compared with the uncertain results of using ice. Only large co-operative concerns can afford to instal the expensive machinery needed for scientific refrigeration.

Then, too, the future will find a people who can apply the principles of co-operation to their dairy practice. At present, the people depend upon Governments to make all forward steps in co-operative dairying. Work done by Governments is always expensive work. Trained men, under the control of the people, will economize greatly. However, this work done by Governments appears to be the only way to induce the people to adopt partial co-operation. When the milk stage has been passed, the voice of the people will be heard. Meantime, knowledge of the science, art and business of co-operation must be disseminated by means of the school, the press, and the platform.

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

In those communities where partial co-operation in dairying exists, we find an intelligent, thrifty, good business class of farmers. Some of the very best farmers are to be found connected with our largest and best-managed creameries and cheeseries. The people have developed habits of thrift and economy, while keen business methods prevail. The co-operators know the value of business principles applied to dairying; and when true co-operation prevails in all dairy districts, what an improvement we shall see! Before we reach this stage, a transitory stage must be passed through. We are entering this chrysalis condition at present. On every hand, the individual buttermaker is in evidence, to the detriment of the co-operative dairy. However, this



T. R. TODD'S BARN, HILLSVIEW, MAN.



From a painting by C.M. Manly.

SHEEP ON DARTMOOR.

cannot last very long. The history of the individual shoemaker, wagonmaker, etc., will be repeated in the dairy business, but the private buttermaker will pass away, and his dairy individuality will be swallowed in the large concern of the future. The growing and harvesting of crops, the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, the handling and manufacturing of the milk, are too much for one man to master. The manufacturing can be best done on a large scale by skilful men, with modern machinery.

Co-operation will also enable the marketing of dairy produce to be done in a more systematic and businesslike manner. Anyone who has had any experience in exporting dairy produce will have felt the need of an agent in the British markets to look after shippers' interests. Individuals cannot afford this. A Canadian firm sent a representative to Great Britain some time ago, who was working up a good business, but financial considerations made his withdrawal necessary. It was a move in the right direction, and it is to be regretted that the venture was not successful. This, however, emphasizes the need of co-operation and strong financial backing in dairy enterprises, in order that the marketing may be done successfully.

I looked again: Behold the half-starved horse, the rickety milk-wagon, the rusty can, the slouchy, tired milk-hauler, the muddy road, the grumbling farmer, the uncovered, untidy milkstand, the dilapidated factory, the dirty strainer, the disagreeable smells, the overworked cheese and butter maker, the worried salesman, the fitting cheese buyer, the disheartened instructor, the humbug board of trade, the dirty railway car, the stuffy steamship, the unsatisfied English customer, the struggling dairy infant—all these had passed away; and I beheld the electric car stopping at the smiling farmer's door for his clean can of milk, which was swung onto the car with an

electric crane, and the car passed quickly over many miles to a beautiful factory, 'midst beautiful grounds, where the patrons hold picnics and where they love to go. The cheese and butter-maker had the inside of the factory shining like the morning sun. His countenance beams so that it may be seen from afar. The cheese or butter is taken from the factory once a week and deposited in some central depot, there to be loaded into palace cars, which connect with swift-sailing, electrically-driven vessels, or to be put on board an airship, which sails through the airy regions with the grace of a bird. Inferior quality in Canadian cheese or butter will be a thing unknown. And behold, this was a dream!

H. H. DEAN.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Up She Comes.

Robbie, the beadle of Kilwinning, once had to dig a grave for the wife of a well-to-do but niggardly farmer. When all was over, the farmer assured Robbie that he was obliged to him for the trouble he had taken. "Oh," said Robbie, "there's nae sense in that, ye ken. It's just four and saxpence." "Four and saxpence! I thought you bealdles did this for nothing." "Oh, faith, no. I just aye get four and saxpence." "I'll not give you four and saxpence. I'll give you half a crown." "Faith, I'll no tak it." "Well, if you'll not take half a crown you'll get nothing." "Very weel," said Robbie, digging his spade into the grave. "Dod, up she comes!" Robbie got his four and saxpence.

"Three knots an hour isn't such bad time for a clergyman," smilingly said the minister to himself, just after he had united the third couple,

Caleb Jenkins : His Letter.

II.
 [Illustrated by J. W. Brough.]
 jenkins Corners Dec 15, 1902

To the edditer of the farmers Advocat
 deer sir,
 i promist in my fust leter to tel you bout
 hiram Snaley & his idees. i hed bin to a meetin



of the farmers institoot which cum of at the
 Corners bout a muntth ago & was goin along the
 street on the way to my dwelin house to git my
 diner wen i met in with Hiram cumin outen the
 post offis. Wel i ses, how air you pleased with
 the institoot. putty good meetin this forenoon
 but ware wus you settin i ses, cus i didnt notis
 you in the hall. institoot nothin he ses, you
 didnt notis me thare & good resin wy cus i was-
 ent thare. You dont sponse he ses i wood thro
 away vallibel time tendin to sech foolishniss es
 them meetins. i cum to the vilege on bisness,
 brung in sum cord wood fer the edditer of the
 Banner on ackount of my suskripshin. Wel i ses
 hiram, i haint got nothin agin the Banner, its a
 good noosepaper fer lokel news & so 4th but thay
 haint nothin in it to reely giv a farmer idees bout
 farmin. its all rite to suskribe fer it but yude
 dorter take the farmers Advocat sames Simon
 Fraser dus & sevril other leedin farmers round this
 sekshin. No he ses i cant aford no sech luxereys,
 times is to hard & i dont take no stock in Simon,
 like fokes in ginrel seems to do. i haint got
 nothin agin his karakter but to my idee he is
 the stuck upest feler fer a farmer i ever seen.
 You dont meen hees proud & wunt speek to his
 nabers do you, i ses. No he ses, not jes that stile
 of proudniss but he peers to gin it out that he
 nose more bout farmin then other fokes. i haint
 got no use fer a farmin man that wasts his time
 reedin books and farmin jernils & tendin to in-



stitoots & bleeves in agerkultril coleges and win-
 ter fares & all sech like. i bleeve in a farmer jes
 bein a praktikel farmer thats the stile of a man
 i am. Wel i ses, thase no dout yure rite bout
 that, but if i haint mistook i seen a plow in yure
 barn yard tuther day. it appeared to be on the
 sick list sum, but i mus say me suprised a prakti-
 kikel farmer like you goes in fer plows & sech
 fancy fixins. Git out he ses, how do you sponse
 a feler cood git along thout a plow, you mus be
 crazy, i sponse you heerd fool tawk like that up to
 the institoot. No i ses, but sense you dont bleeve
 in progress in the farmin bisness it is queer to me
 thet you dont plow with a crookid lim of a tree
 sames thay dun in ole times. i gess he seen the
 pint cus he chainged the subjeck all to once &
 started tawkin pollticks bout pullin wires to git
 Sam Gassly nomnatd fer member nex cleckshin,
 but i tole him it was to fur away to trubbel bout
 it jes now and so i ses good day to Mr Snaley
 and perseedid to my dinner. Nex time i met in
 with him wus jes a few days ago wen i cum back
 to the Corners from guelf ware i was atendin the
 Winter fare. i was in the store tawkin to a lot
 of fokes that wus in the vilege doin thare shoppin
 & so 4th. Nothin wood do em but i mus git up on
 a box back of the stove and make a regler speech
 bout wot i had saw & so i went on to tell em
 bout the fare and advisin em to go to it nex yeer

es it is wuth mun-
 ny to eny live
 farmer to tend this
 show. i tole bout
 the fus class lot of
 cattel sheep pigs
 & poultry thay
 wus on exbishin,
 and the grand
 doins in the dairy
 line, & bout the
 intrastin leckters
 ever day in the
 hall & the big
 meetin in the Sitty
 hall ware thay
 wus speekin sing-
 in & musick & so
 forth & how we
 took a trip to the
 agerkultral Colege
 & seen the ma-
 sheenery thay hev
 got fer teechin
 boys all thay is to
 the farmin bisness
 frum top to bottem,
 ever depart-
 mint of it, sose the
 chap thet goes throo
 the Colege cant help
 but make munny farmin
 if he gits enything
 bettern a swamp to
 work on. Wel, wile
 i wus in the middel
 of my tawk i seen
 Hiram cum in the
 dore & jine in the
 crowd but he didnt
 jine in the cheers
 the fokes giv out
 ever once in a wile.
 Not by no meens,
 he jes stood thare
 & looked like he
 pityd sech a lot of
 humbuged fokes
 and after a wile
 wen thay wus
 cheerin hiram wood
 grone and say bosh
 & so 4th. So wen
 i wus throo i ses
 Mr. Snaley kin take
 the platform now &
 gin us his vues bout
 this questin es he
 dont seam to agree
 with my opinins,
 so thay all yeld
 heer heer, platform
 platform, so he
 coodint git out of
 it & fust thing he
 node he wus husseld
 on to the box



& thay wus cries of
 speech speech. Wel
 hiram hes a gift of
 the gab enyhow & i
 gess he is better at
 speekin than farmin.
 So he pitcht rite in
 & tole em plane he
 wus agin the Winter
 fare & the agerkul-
 tral Colege. it haint
 nothin he ses, but a
 skeem to make munny
 outen the farmers fer
 a few idel chaps thet
 dont wanten work.
 es fer the Winter
 fare he ses, it is jes
 a fake & haint no
 good fer farmers but
 only teeches em croo-
 lty to animels & sech
 wickidniss. Wy he
 ses, air you awair
 thay giv prizes fer
 killin cattel and chick-
 uns and fokes stans
 round to see em do
 it, dont you sponse
 it teeches yung child-
 ren to thirst fer
 blood. my frends
 ime down on sech
 dooins & consider
 em jis es bad es
 bull fitin thet thay
 go on with in heethun
 lans. This Winter
 show is jes croo-
 lty to animels all
 throo. Wy gentelmen
 ses air you awair
 thet of a hen lays
 a egg thare

they smash it sose
 it cant hatch a
 chickin, and ef you
 bring yure dog thare
 thay wunt let him in
 not if you air willin
 to pay fer him, & thay
 dont allow no bulls
 ner boars ner rams
 in the bildun with
 the live stock but
 makes em stay out
 in the cold. And
 agin he ses, look at
 the milkin comp-
 tishin, ackshilly
 milkin the pore
 brutes three times
 a day es hard es
 thay kin milk, and
 thay call this hev-
 in a Winter show.
 i haint got no use
 fer sech goins on,
 and them leckters
 jinkins spoke about
 i call it idlin away
 time settin in a
 hall lissnin to fel-
 ers with spektikels
 on em tawkin bout
 how to feed cattel
 & showin how to
 tell the good pints
 how to git the most
 milk frum a cow &
 the most eggs frum
 poltery and so 4th.
 Wot do thay no
 bout it, thay haint
 farmers, let em go
 and dig petaters
 fer a wile if they
 wanten fine out
 wot farmin is. it
 putty ni makes me
 sick at the stumick
 he ses, to heer
 jinkins and sech
 felers prasin up
 the agerkultril



colege. ime agin it
 strate throo. it costs
 a lot of munny & it
 haint wuth nothin
 to the Kentry. i
 haint never went ni
 it & i dont intend
 to, ner let eny boy
 of mine go to no
 sech measly insto-
 oshin. (Sumbody
 yeldd out that acor-
 din to his own words
 he wus tawkin bout
 a thing he didnt
 no nothin about).
 this made Hiram
 mad es a wet hen &
 he poundid with
 his fist & pranced
 round & sed the
 model farm wus a
 ded falure (like
 yurne ses Jim tom-
 son) and this made
 him wildern ever,
 so he went at it
 and pitchd into the
 expermental union
 & sed he didnt
 bleeve in farmers
 makin experimts
 sted of gettin in
 thare hay, & no
 good ever cum
 frum sech tom fool-
 ery, but afore long
 the hull crowd got
 to laffin at him
 so mutch thet he
 got offen the box
 and cleered out
 and went home,
 i sponse to drive
 his cattel to the
 straw stack fer
 thare evenin meel.

Yurne fer progress.
 C. jinkins.
 P.S.—i wish you
 and all of yure
 readers a mery
 Crismis & a happy
 Noo Yeer & meny
 of em.



MICMAC INDIANS AT ROCKY POINT, P. E. ISLAND.



From the painting by Paul Wickson.

LIEUT. COL. H. M. PELLATT'S "PRINCE," WITH THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT IN THE CORONATION PARADE.

Problems of Tillage.

BY PROF. G. E. DAY, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Why do we till the soil? Perhaps different people would answer this question in many different ways, and it is true that the influences of tillage are very far-reaching. Leaving out a great many minor or secondary influences, we may classify the reasons for tillage under two main heads, viz.: (1) to improve the physical condition of the soil, and (2) to make the plant food that is in the soil, or that is applied to it, available to crops. These two influences of tillage are very closely associated, and we cannot accomplish the one object without also accomplishing the other. For this reason, they will be treated together in this paper, instead of separately.

Chemical analyses of soils and crops show that many soils which are regarded as rather poor soils contain enough plant food to produce over 100 full crops of wheat, if the plant food they contain could be made use of. Nature, however, has so arranged matters that it is impossible to completely exhaust the soil of plant food by cropping, and one of the great problems which the farmer has to face, is how to take advantage of this stored-up fertility of the soil. It is true that it would be a ruinous process to go on drawing upon this supply without adding plant food from time to time in the form of fertilizers, the most common of which is farmyard manure; but we must bear in mind that only a small portion of the farmyard manure is available as plant food, and that the greater part of it must undergo complete changes in the soil before it is of use to plants. Therefore, while we fully recognize the importance of applying plant food to the soil, we must also recognize the importance of making use of what is already there.

Roughly speaking, the conditions which favor the changing of plant food into available forms are: (1) thorough pulverization of the soil; (2) free admission of air into the soil; (3) the presence of moisture.

Pulverization of the soil is necessary to allow the delicate plant roots to come into close contact with the soil particles, a condition which is very necessary for the ready absorption of plant

food by the roots. It exposes a large soil surface to the action of the air and other agencies which are necessary to change insoluble plant food into forms which will dissolve in the plant juices and hence become available to the plant.

Air is necessary to maintain the life of the roots, and also plays an important part in changing insoluble or unavailable plant food into available forms.

Since all plant food is taken up in solution by plants, the importance of moisture can readily be understood. Air and moisture are also necessary for the successful growth of certain forms of bacteria which perform an important part in

changing certain elements of plant food into available forms.

Summing up what has been said, we have for the main objects of tillage, the overcoming of mechanical obstructions to the free development of roots, the exposure of a large soil surface to the action of the air, the free admission of air into the soil, and the preservation of moisture. The man who knows how to accomplish these objects has solved the most important problems of tillage. A full discussion of the question of tillage would require much more space than can be allotted a single article, but there are a few important points that are frequently overlooked, and which may be profitably discussed.

The basis of all ordinary soils is sand and clay, mixed in varying proportions. A soil composed of sand and clay alone, however, would be a very unsatisfactory one to till. When the clay preponderates, the soil bakes very hard, and does not readily admit air. When sand is the prevailing constituent, the soil is too porous, and will not retain moisture or plant food. A mixture of sand and clay in about equal proportions would be more satisfactory, but even this soil would be found difficult to manage. To make up a soil that would be really desirable, and easy to manage so as to secure the desirable conditions described above, a third constituent is necessary. To find out what this constituent is, we have only to study nature's method of keeping the soil in good condition. In the driest summer, when the cultivated fields are parched and baked hard by the sun, if you go into the woods and remove the layer of dead leaves which cover the ground, you will find the soil below them moist and mellow. The same condition prevails wherever the soil is covered by a layer of vegetable matter, and nature always makes an effort to bring about this condition when left alone. The decayed vegetable matter in the soil is called humus, and humus is beneficial to every soil. It prevents baking, retains moisture, and makes conditions generally favorable for plant growth. It also greatly lessens the labor of tillage by preventing baking. In ordinary tillage, we cannot follow nature's plan entirely, and completely cover the ground with vegetable matter, but we have received a hint from which we should strive to benefit. The



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hint is this: the vegetable matter is most effective in improving the condition of the soil when it is on the surface. Consequently, in all our operations of tillage, we should aim to concentrate the vegetable matter, or humus, in the surface soil.

The plow may be called the fundamental implement of tillage. Occasionally we hear of implements that will supplant the plow, but it seems that the day of the passing of the plow is not yet. It does the pioneer work, and, if properly constructed, does much towards loosening and pulverizing the soil. It is an implement, however, that is frequently misused, and keen controversies have been waged over its use. Perhaps the greatest problem in tillage at the present time is connected with the question of plowing, and two schools of teachers have arisen, namely, the advocates of deep plowing and the advocates of shallow plowing. Prof. J. P. Roberts, of Cornell, is an advocate of deep plowing, and following are a few quotations from his excellent book, "The Fertility of the Land":

"If the depth of the furrow were increased a little from year to year, changing it in time from six to ten inches.....it would especially assist percolation, increase root pasturage, and enlarge the moisture-storing capacity of the soil."

"Underdrains, and deep and thorough plowing, not only diminish the tendency of clay lands to run together, but also increase the storage capacity of the soil."

"It will thus be seen how necessary it is to plow deep in order that the land may be converted into a vast reservoir for the storage of air and moisture in the right proportions."

It is a rather serious matter to combat the views of so eminent an authority as Prof. Roberts, and yet he seems to have overlooked a very important point, that there is a difference between deep plowing and deep cultivation, and that shallow plowing does not necessarily mean shallow cultivation. He ignores the grubber, an implement that will loosen the lower soil without bringing it to the surface; and he apparently



MR. R. J. FLEMING.
President Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

overlooks the influence upon the lower soil of the strong taproots of clover, which, when introduced into the rotation at frequent intervals, tends to loosen the subsoil and to bring back to the surface much of the plant food that may have been carried down deeply by the percolation of water. Deep cultivation is beneficial on most soils, but it does not necessarily follow that the plow is the only implement to accomplish this end, and if the word "tillage" were used in the place of "plowing," in the quotations given above, there would probably not be a dissenting voice. If the first eight or ten inches of soil is rich in vegetable matter, then it would no doubt be beneficial to plow eight or ten inches deep, and if we practice deep plowing on soils that are poor in humus, as average soils are, then we dilute what little humus there is with a large amount of soil, and its influence as a sort of mulch which keeps the lower soil mellow is practically destroyed. Shallow plowing, on the other hand, concentrates the humus in the surface soil, where its beneficial influence is greatest, and if the lower soil is broken by means of a grubber, and clover is frequently introduced into the rotation, we have a combination of shallow plowing and deep cultivation, a concentration of humus in the surface layer, and the prevention of a layer of hard-pan, due to the pressure of the sole of the plow and the trampling of the horses. Plant roots must penetrate much deeper than the deepest plowing, and one of the advantages of the grubber over the plow is that the grubber does not pack the soil below the loosened portion after the manner of a plow.

To be complete, this paper should discuss the other implements of tillage, the importance of keeping farmyard manure near the surface, the importance of following a short rotation and frequently introducing clover, all



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with the view of bringing about the desirable conditions which have been described; but it has already exceeded its prescribed space limit, and must be abruptly closed. There is a good reason, however, for especially dwelling upon the difference between shallow plowing and shallow cultivation. We hear too much about shallow cultivation, and many people have been misled regarding desirable methods of tillage. Shallow plowing and deep tillage must go hand in hand to produce the best results, and an effort has been made in this article to throw some light upon the principles involved.

Pulling Out the Pegs.

Susie, aged four, had been out in the country on a visit. On her return she urged her mother to let her keep a cow.

"But, Susie," said the mother, "there is no one else to take care of the cow and milk it."

"Oh, yes. I'll do that, mamma."

"Can you milk a cow? How do you do it?"

"Oh, I know how. I'll just pull the pegs out, like the man does."—[Lippincott's.]

The Raw Material.

"What," asked the visitor from the city, "are those strange yellow things that lie on the ground in yonder field?"

"Them?" asked Mr. Meddergrass. "Why, them's pumpkins."

"Pumpkins? How interesting! I never saw one before."

"Well, I do declare! Say, mister, what business are you in, anyhow, that you never got a chance to git out an' see things?"

"I run a pumpkin-pie factory."—[Baltimore American.]



MR. W. W. BALLANTYNE.
The well-known breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Stratford, Ont.

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in the New England States has resulted in the American Government quarantining the New England States, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and forbidding exports from the ports of Boston or Portland. The British and Canadian Governments forbid imports from New England and Illinois, has raised a quarantine against New England and adjoining States, including New York and Pennsylvania, and also against Ontario and Quebec. The contagiousness of the disease is well recognized by all veterinary authorities, and is apt to extend its baneful influences over large territories whenever communication with infected herds is possible.

The malady is an eruptive fever, attended with the appearance of small blisters on the tongue, in the nostrils and mouth, and on those parts of the body least covered with hair, preferably around the feet and udder.

The sources of infection are the saliva and the contents of the vesicles, which find their way into the food and drink of the animals, and even contaminate the roadways over which the diseased beasts may travel.

It is not a very deadly disease, but somewhat loathsome, and leaves bad effects in the herds. The most serious features are the large number of victims, the rapidity of the spread of the disease and the long time required for quarantine. Not only cows but sheep and pigs are susceptible to the contagion.

The first symptoms are loss of appetite, with pain and weakness of the limbs, and fever. The secretion of milk is early reduced, and there is loss of flesh and spirit. Soon the eruptions appear, when the diagnosis of the general trouble is easily made.

Herdsmen should be on the lookout for the slightest manifestation of disease, and should promptly notify the authorities.

The disease runs its course in 12 or 15 days. Affected animals should get soft and easily-masticated food, and antiseptic treatment for the ulcers in the mouth and the hoofs is recommended.



MR. GEORGE RICE.
The noted Holstein-Friesian breeder, Cattle's, Ont.

Evolution of the Threshing Machine.

To the 18th century we are indebted for the conception of several of the more important of our farm implements, and to the 19th century for the perfecting of these implements.

We need not wait to enquire what our forefathers, largely engaged in agriculture, were doing all those years and centuries of years, but to suppose there was no talent in those days, no ambition, no inventive power, would be an injustice to a people who have left a stamp on both science and art. Labor was cheap—human life of little value—slaves and prisoners, without wages, were forced to do the menial work of their masters, so the inventive faculty was not spurred on to devise new methods. Besides, the times were perilous. No noisy steam-whistling threshing machine would have done, for in the story of Gideon (Judges 7) we have one of the bravest commanders of the Israelites threshing his wheat on the quiet, to hide it from the Midianites, who annually invaded the land and stripped it of everything they could eat or carry away.

In Leviticus 26, B. C. 1500, we have the first mention of the operation of threshing, in either sacred or profane history. There it is referred to as extending from April to September, certainly a very lengthy season, but how it was done we are not told, but in the Book of Ruth we read of Ruth beating out the barley she had gleaned during the day, probably with a short stick. This mode of threshing continued for centuries, for in Greek and Roman history we read of the *fustis-baculum* and *pertico*; i. e., club, staff or cudgel. When the threshing was done on a large scale, the Egyptians and Hebrews used threshing floors, which were simply high, hard knolls, from 50 to 100 feet in diameter. The sheaves were laid on the bare ground, and the grain trampled out by oxen. Some of these floors obtained an eminence among the useful institutions of Canaan. Thus we read of the threshing floor of Nachon (2 Sam., 6: 6), of Atad (Gen., 50: 10), of Aramah (2 Sam., 24: 16).

The feet of the oxen for threshing purposes was improved upon by the *moreg*, a sort of drag, mounted on rollers and drawn over the sheaves. This was used by the Phoenicians and Egyptians as well as the Hebrews. Ancient sculpture has handed down a picture of the *moreg* at work in the Roman threshing floor, with a seat for the driver, who cheers his oxen with the song:

"Gee along, oxen—tread the corn faster;
The straw for yourselves, and the grain for your master."

For many years in Canada, a great deal of the grain, such as peas, was threshed on the barn floors by horses, driven round and round.

Then came the *tribulum*, a Roman device, and

the first to combine any mechanical skill. It was an improvement on the *moreg*, by having pieces of iron or sharp flints fastened on the rollers, or under side of the drag. It was used by the Hebrews, Egyptians, and people of Asia Minor. The Roman *tribulum* has given to the English language the word *tribulation*, a word of frequent occurrence in the New Testament, and the connection between *tribulation* and the Roman *tribulum* seems to be that as the *tribulum* sepa-



JACK LOOKING PLEASANT.

rated the grain from that which was worthless in Eastern countries, so *tribulation* fits the Christian for usefulness here and glory hereafter. The *baculum*, or straight stick, was soon improved on by a bent stick, and then the flail, an implement not yet wholly laid aside, and it is something remarkable that the first device calling out real mechanical ingenuity was a flail threshing machine, invented in 1750, by Michael Menzies, in East Lothian, Scotland. A water wheel was made to turn a shaft to which was attached a number of flails. When the necessary speed was put on, the velocity broke the flails, and the invention was laid aside. Another invention, much on the same principle, was brought out five years later, by a Mr. Marshall, of England, but also failed. It was driven by a horse.

In 1758, Michael Stirling, Dumblain, Scotland, invented a machine on the principle of the flax mill. An upright shaft, with four cross-arms, was made to revolve at great velocity in a

cylinder. The sheaves were fed from the top, and the grain beaten out by the arms. A riddle and kind of fanning mill separated the grain from the straw. It did fair work in oats, but broke off the heads of wheat and barley.

The next curiosity was a one-man threshing machine that was invented by Edward Greyson, in 1765, with great expectations. It, too, was a copy of the flax mill, the switchers were turned by the man's foot working on a crank, like a cutler's wheel. A man could thresh 12 bushels of wheat in a day, but it was hard work. During the twenty years that followed, several machines were got up on the principle of rubbing and beating, but with indifferent success. One, mentioned by a writer of the times, was used in the south of Scotland and could thresh and clean 150 bushels of oats in a day.

But to Andrew Meikle, a Scotch mechanic, belongs the honor of elaborating the first threshing machine that combined the elements of efficiency and permanency. This was in 1785, and was constructed on the principle of beating the grain. A number of horizontal beaters—stout boards—were attached to a drum, revolving at a rapid rate, and as the sheaves were drawn in by fluted rollers, the grain was threshed from the straw, and in course of transit was nearly made ready for market. The Meikle threshing machine was patented in 1788, and for over a century was the threshing machine used in Scotland and the north of England. The straw as it came from the machine retained its whole length and could be used in thatching stacks and houses. It threshed oats well, but was defective in wheat. This difficulty was overcome by substituting a cylinder with iron teeth, as we have to-day, instead of a drum with beaters. Coming nearer home, there are those still living that remember the open threshing machine of the early '40's. This was the first thresher the writer saw at work in Canada, the straw, grain and chaff all coming out together. The separation was made with hand rakes and pitchforks, and the power was made by two yoke of oxen turning a small horse-power.

Previous to this, the separator had made its appearance in the neighboring Republic, and the honor of its introduction into Canada is ascribed to Mr. McPherson, of Fingal, who at that time, 1845-47, was carrying on business as grain-buyer in Yarmouth and Southwold townships, in the County of Elgin. Paying a visit to Rochester, where there was an American manufactory of threshing machines, Mr. McPherson brought over three machines to Canada, the first-known separator threshing machines used in Ontario. These gave such good satisfaction that Mr. McPherson paid a second visit to Rochester and effected an arrangement with Mr. Glasgow, who was employed in the factory, by which a partnership was formed, and a foundry erected at Fingal, laying



From a painting by Alfred Jacques Verwee.

CATTLE RETURNING FROM PASTURE.



COMBINED HARVESTER AND THRESHER, CALIFORNIA.
Front view.

the foundation of the well-known firm of Glasgow & McPherson, the original manufacturers of threshing machines in Ontario.

A few years later, another well-known firm, Messrs. Billington & Forsythe, erected a factory at Dundas and acquired a high reputation for separators and other agricultural implements.

In the next ten years, various other firms sprung up in the thresher world, so that at the eleventh annual Provincial Exhibition, held at Kingston, September, 1856, H. A. Massey, of Newcastle, took first prize for the best horse-power thresher and separator; Johnston, of Montreal, second, and Joyner, of Toughboro, third prize. Of the Massey thresher, the judges make a note, and wish to express their admiration of the style in which this machine is got up.

Thirty years ago, the Little Giant thresher and separator became very popular in some sections. It claimed superiority to everything on the market for simplicity and efficiency. A succession of agitating finger-bars, working like pitchforks, make a complete separation of grain from the straw. It sat on two wheels; was made for six horses, but could be worked by four; cost \$100, and would thresh 200 bushels of wheat a day, and has been greatly appreciated by threshers. Self-feeders, band-cutters and other labor-saving devices have been introduced during recent years, and also the wind stacker, or blower, for conveying into the barn mow or stack the chaff and straw, in place of the old open carrier.

In the extensive fields and thoroughly standing-up grain of California, American ingenuity has combined the threshing machine with the reaper. The California reaper is constructed on the principle of a header, cutting off the heads of grain and elevating them into the cylinder of the threshing machine, attached behind. The heads are threshed, the grain cleaned, and runs from the thresher in two spouts—one on each side—where a man stands on a platform tying bags. At such a rate does this combined header and thresher do its work, the two men are kept busy tying the bags and dropping them off ready for mill or market. It will be understood that the California header, like the Gallic reaper of the first century and the Bell machine of 70 years ago, goes before the power that drives it. When first introduced, it required six span of horses to push, but four men worked it. One of these combined machines was tried in Dakota, a few years ago, but in places the grain was lodged and the weight of the machine was too heavy for the soft ground. This was simply an experiment made by the manufacturer, to introduce it into the east, but as it can only work in standing grain, it was taken back and no attempt has been made since.

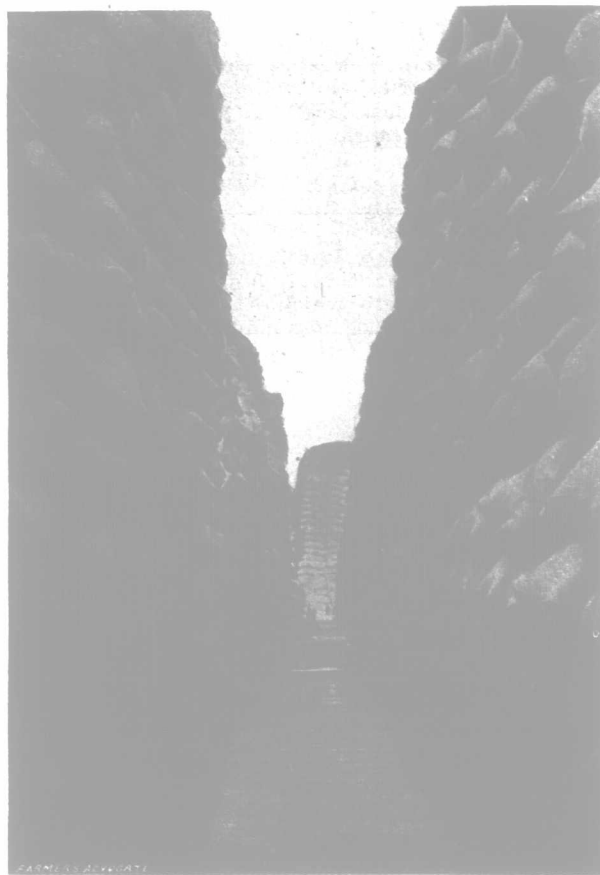
To the "American Thresherman" I am indebted for the following particulars regarding the mode of harvesting on the Pacific Coast. In the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, as well in the great flat districts of Washington, grain is cut with the combined header and thresher. The smallest of these cuts a swath 20 feet wide; the wheat-heads are elevated into a 32-inch cylinder, the grain is cleaned and pressed into sacks by a sack "jigger." Each sack costs the farmer 7 cents, no small item in his expenses. The power is a team of 32 horses or mules, and will turn out from 1,000 to 1,400 sacks a day. But the larger combined machines cut a swath 42 feet wide. The separator has a capacity of 2,000 sacks per day, and the whole is drawn by an engine of 50 horse-power, with drive wheels 5 feet face and 6½ feet high. Such a machine will cut and thresh from 60 to 125 acres per day, and releases a quarter of a section. The mouth of the full sack is securely sewed by two men, kept busy with needle and cord, and left on the ground for weeks or piled along the railway, as granaries are rare in California, but as it never rains during harvest and threshing, the piled sacks are often left for months. The accompanying

engravings will give the reader an idea of the operation which I have briefly described, also the method of stowing the grain after it is threshed, awaiting shipment. The machine shown in the view is such a one as threshed 75,000,000 bushels of wheat in the Pacific States in 1900.

Allow me to conclude this sketch of The Threshing Machine, with a few notes from the log-book of a Minnesota thresher. This thresher used his own men, and ran four weeks last fall:

6 pitchers at \$2.00 per day.....	\$12.00
1 separator man at \$3.00 per day.....	3.00
1 fireman at \$2.50 per day.....	2.50
1 tank man at \$2.00 per day.....	2.00
1 straw man at \$2.00 per day.....	2.00
Boarding crowd, \$7.00.....	7.00
Oil, 50c.....	.50
Total expenses per day.....	\$29.00

"I ran the engine myself, and in the 21 days



BETWEEN WALLS OF 100,000 SACKS OF WHEAT (250,000 BUSHELS), MISSION, OREGON.

made \$2,328.00, leaving \$1,632 for self and machine." OCCA.

Parasites on Stock.

When the farmer has the misfortune to get a bad attack of mange among any of his farm animals he usually considers it a sufficiently trying ordeal to deal with even one form of animal parasite. The animals of the farm are known to harbor no fewer than 200 separate and distinct species of parasitic pests! Many of these are but little known, but their presence, always associated with lack of attention to cleanliness, should serve to forcibly bring home to farmers and stock owners how very important it is to keep the skins of their animals in a clean, healthy condition, in order to protect them from worry and annoyance.

Our Little Friends.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

You would not think, to look at a plot of ground dotted all over with odd-looking boxes, that you were viewing a city of perhaps three million inhabitants, or to go stealthily, candle in hand, through a dark cellar in winter, that perhaps twenty-five thousand little beings, each with its own life to live, lie sleeping or dozing in each of those silent white hives piled high on every side. How many of those lives will ebb without ever again seeing the light of day! How few, how very few, will gather nectar from summer flowers!

Truly wonderful is the busy bee. The city may have few houses, but I think the inhabitants dwell in flats: and such large families! Mother queen must get tired naming her numerous progeny, for they are born at a rate sometimes as high as three thousand five hundred daily. They are like little human children—the way they help around the house, at first minding the babies, helping to set table, and wiping dishes. By and by they learn to play out of doors on fine days, and to carry in water and things from the garden for dinner. Then away they go to the fields to work in the harvest. Poor workers, they are more industrious than some humans I know, for they wear themselves out at their task. That is, the daughters do; the boys are worthless ne'er-do-wells, who will do nothing to help support their sisters nor their widowed mother.

Beedom is a busy world, and many trades are represented there. First is the trained nurse, who has never attended a children's hospital, yet understands perfectly the care of little ones, and always knows whether to administer castoria or force. Her royal majesty, ever busy with her eggs, is constantly in the hands of these nurses, who serve her with food ready to eat, pure, predigested, thoroughly cooked, scientific and hygienic. Then there are wax-workers, who make cradles for the youngsters, and wax cans in which to seal up honey brought from the fields by harvesters and ripened by long nights of sleepless fanning of wings. Others provide electric fans, which serve the double purpose of evaporating nectar and producing a current of pure air through the hive. But time and space forbid my telling of chemists, decorators, chamber-maids, scrub-ladies, policemen, executioners, undertakers, etc., etc., etc., who make that white-painted box truly a hive of industry.

It is a land of bachelors and maids, for the latter are so busy seeing after the matrimonial affairs of their friends, the flowers, that they give no thought to their own. I really believe they don't take any interest in the drones—have no use for them, in fact. And small wonder; are they not simply fat, lazy fellows, living on what others have earned? Now, the drone would not seriously object to having someone to attend to his mending regularly, and keep his buttons in place; but there really are so few eligible young ladies, what's a fellow to do?

Occasionally, one who, but for her early training, might have been a worker, goes out into society and allows herself to be wooed and won by "the only man in the world." Henceforth her life becomes very different from that of her sisters. She settles down to be a keeper at home, and only on great occasions does she ever again step outside the door. Very haughty and dignified is she, and jealous of her position in the home. She cannot tolerate another madam, unless it be her aged mother, who may be allowed to live in peace for a time. Her daughters worship the very ground on which she walks, and if by any chance she is removed from them they cannot be comforted until she is returned or they are assured that her place will soon be filled.

How nearly human are our little friends, and yet they are only bees.



COMBINED HARVESTER AND THRESHER, CALIFORNIA.
Rear view.

Miss Muntz, Artist.

Miss Laura Muntz, A.R.C.A., O.S.A., is one of the foremost painters in Canada. She commenced her art studies in Toronto, Ont., and about 1890 went to Paris, where she stayed for six years, working in some of the prominent French studios. On her return to this country she was at once recognized as a new and strong force in art circles. She excels in portraiture and figure work, her paintings of child-life in particular being very fine. Whatever she undertakes is executed with the vigorous touch of the accomplished painter, and is at the same time replete with the finer qualities which are only associated with the highest grade of art. The engraving of the young girl feeding the goat gives an idea of one type of her work.

The International Live-stock Exposition.

Again the International Live Stock Exposition, annually held in Chicago, is past, and again has it been a great success. Long to be remembered by breeders and feeders of live stock on this continent is the big show which closed on December 6th. Since the inception of this Exposition in 1900, and the success which crowned that initial event, all eyes have turned upon Chicago, the Hub of Cattle-dom. State shows may have their winners; the east or west may claim supremacy in any breed; and local stockmen may boast of the excellence of their herds and flocks, but at the International must every competitor for continental championship stand or fall. The honors there won are final. So it is that each year the finest specimens of each breed to be found in the land find their way to the Union Stock-yards Auditorium. Most liberal prizes are there offered, and in every way breeders are encouraged to come forward with their best stock most highly fitted.

But it is not merely the excellence of the animals shown that makes the International great, it is its magnitude. From all corners of the United States and Canada, this year, they assembled until a grand total of more than 600 draft horses, 1,100 cattle, 1,050 sheep and 450 swine, not including hundreds of animals in the car-lot and dressed carcass competitions, was comfortably housed. The weather was, for the most part, quite agreeable to visitors, and although a fee of 25 cents was collected, it is estimated that at least 350,000 persons passed in to inspect the great exhibition of live stock.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

As visitors, Canadians were there in goodly numbers, but hundreds who have never yet seen the International should have crossed the line this year. It was as exhibitors, however, their presence was most felt, as the prize list will clearly show. In horses, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., were out in force with Clydesdales. Wm. Martin, St. Jean, Man., had a choice lot of Galloways; H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., a few Herefords, and Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ont., some fat Shorthorns that were a credit to the land of their breeding. In all the leading breeds of sheep, Canada was well represented. The Shropshire entries had such names as J. G. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon; Jno. Campbell, Woodville; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, all from Ontario. South-downs were shown by F. E. Came, St. Andrews, N.B.; Geo. A. Drummond, Huntlywood, Pointe Claire, Que., and Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont. Hampshires by Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., and M. H. Cochrane, Hilkhurst, Que. Dorests by R. H. Harding, Thornedale, Ont. Cotswolds by Elgin F. Park, Burgessville. Lincolns by J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Leicesters by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare; and Orr & Lillico, Galt, Ont. In swine, Norman M. Blaine had a splendid herd of Tamworths, and while, for the first time in three years, no Yorkshires from Canada were there, yet the principal exhibitor, Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., had considerable blood and a number of animals from the pens of D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont.

HORSES.

"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!" was not heard at the International this year. Equine beauty was there to excel itself. The show of Clydesdales was a grand one in every respect, far exceeding former shows. The entries numbered ninety, among which were several heroes of previous show-ring contests. To Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, was given the honor of placing the ribbons, a duty, which his long experience in the show-ring enabled him to discharge with considerable satisfaction. In mature stallions the competition was keen, and when Young Macqueen, the champion at Toronto Industrial, was placed at the head, his owners, Graham Bros., Claremont, had just reason to feel proud. This horse has previously been described in the "Farmer's Advocate," and it is sufficient to say that his wonderful quality and Clyde character was too much for his competitors. Later, he was successful in winning the championship for the best stallion any age, and the silver challenge cup given by the Clydesdale Association. The winner of these honors in 1901, Prince William, owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., was on exhibition, but for some reason was not a competitor in this class. He, too, is an animal possessing many commendable characteristics, and had he been in the ring Young Macqueen would not have had an easy victory. Second in this class went to Pleasant Prince,



From a painting by Miss Laura Muntz. GIRL FEEDING GOAT.

owned by C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., and third and fifth to Alex. Galbraith, on Concord and Magnet, respectively.

The three-year-olds were a mighty strong class, both in numbers and quality, and one which it was not easy to place. Alex. Galbraith & Son got away with first on Sturdy Royal, a right good stamp, and fourth on Gay Knight, also a grand horse. McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., were second with Prince Grandeur, and Graham Bros. fifth on Foremost.

The two-year-olds came out eight in number, each one possessing almost the form and muscular development of aged stallions. There was not a poor one in the bunch. Matchless McGregor got first and Sir Walter fourth for C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; Prince Elegant, a roan, second for McLay Bros., and Craig Stamp fourth for Graham Bros., with Alex. Galbraith & Son's entry fifth.

In yearlings, Clarke was first, and Graham Bros. second with Macqueen's Best.

A hotly-contested ring was the one for aged mares, some of the finest specimens ever seen in an American ring coming forward. Robt. Hallaway, Alexis, Ill., had the premium winner, and also the champion female of the show, in Lady Superior. The Galbraith string followed closely for second and third on Lady Dee and Princess Alix. The latter has won many premiums at Scottish shows and is the dam of some good ones. In foals, Graham Bros. got first with Princess Macqueen, one of the grandest youngsters that ever graced the International or any other show-ring. The same exhibitors also won first for best four animals and second for two the get of one sire.

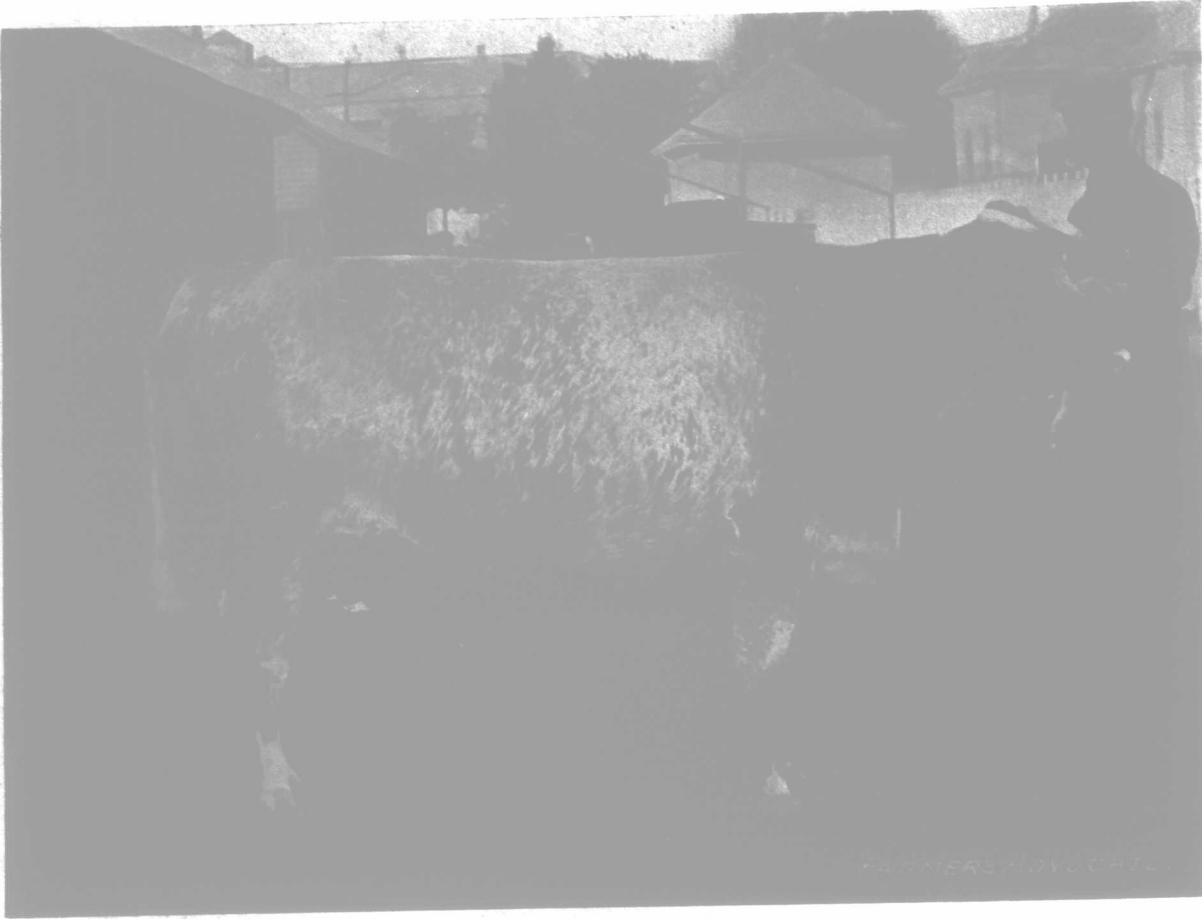
This year, Shires came forward stronger than ever, and it would appear that they are now gaining in popularity with Americans. The aged stallion class was the most interesting of the lot, the entries amounting to twenty-five, but being rather deficient in quality. The predominating features of this breed, as exhibited, were heavy bone and great weight of body, with rather less action than the Clydesdale. Trueman's Pioneer

Stud Farm had somewhat the best lot of animals on exhibition, and to their stable went the first premium for aged stallion, and also the championship for best Shire mare.

In Percherons, the show was pronounced by old horsemen as the best ever seen in this country. They were by far the strongest class of horses on exhibition. Altogether, 178 were shown, and of that number the old firm of Dugham, Fletcher & Coleman contributed 62, and won a large bulk of the prizes. In every section there was a spirited contest to get inside the money. The two-year-old stallions led in this respect, with 52 candidates, and amongst the number were some beauties that had to go unplaced.

Suffolk and Belgian horses were also shown, the latter numbering about 100, among which were some very useful-looking drafters.

No part of the Exposition affords more interest, nor, indeed, excitement, for visitors to the Big City than the competition of draft horses in harness. It is there that the big meat-packing concerns, backed up by unlimited capital, strive for supremacy. They must have the best, regardless of cost. It is also a battle between two great draft breeds, the Clydesdales and Percherons. Nelson, Morris & Co. and Libby, McNeill & Libby were champions for the former, and Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. for the latter. While considerable interest was taken in both two and four horse teams, it was in the contest for six horses to one wagon that the climax came. It was a magnificent sight. Each of the four companies mentioned were out with their best; they were not there to be defeated, but someone had to lose. To Prof. Curtis, of Iowa, was given the task of placing the ribbons, and he did it well. It was generally expected that Nelson, Morris & Co. would win, and they did. A grand team they were, having bone, quality and action in a degree not to be surpassed. In next place came the Armour Percherons, also a grand lot, but excelled by the winners in style and conformation. Libby, McNeill & Libby followed, and Swift & Co. had fourth place.



CRIMSON FUCHSIA 13TH.
Senior champion Shorthorn female at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

CATTLE.

The immensity of the cattle show at this exhibition cannot be comprehended by one who has never had the pleasure of its inspection. The exhibit of 1900 was wonderful, 1901 was better, and this year a general improvement was quite evident. Great changes have been made during the past season with a view to giving the bovine tribe better accommodation. The buildings formerly occupied by the sheep and swine have been remodeled to suit the great beef-producing interests of the show, but, notwithstanding these changes, the available space was pretty well filled. In pure-bred cattle there were 898 entries, representing 167 exhibitors, and 237 fat animals, shown by 117 different stockmen.

SHORTHORNS.—Although no Canadian entries were made in Shorthorns, there were among the good ones a few once owned within the Dominion. In aged bulls, Choice Goods, imported by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., but now the property of Col. G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo., was an easy winner in his class, and also for the sweepstakes. He is an animal possessing the best of breed character, being smooth, broad, deep, and thick-fleshed. His quality is simply superb, and instead of second place last year, it is the opinion of the best breeders that at that show he should have been first. At all the State fairs he has been leading this year, and now he has reached a climax in American Shorthorn prizewinning circles. The second-prize bull, Master Archer, is also an animal of high merit, but scarcely equal to Choice Goods in general quality. In two-year-olds, seven entered the ring, and they were all grand ones. W. F. Christian & Sons, Indianapolis, had the favorite in Royal Avalanche, and D. R. Hanna the second choice in Nonpareil of Clover Blossom. The senior yearlings were not strong this year, only three coming forward to claim the honors. The juniors were out in greater force, and a creditable showing they made. Geo. Harding & Son got first on Ceremonious Archer, and J. G. Robbins & Son second on Pluto of Dalmeny. First in senior bull calves went to H. D. Parson's (Newton, Iowa) Nonpareil King, and in juniors the same place was given Royal Wonder, a very promising youngster, owned by C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn. D. R. Hanna was second with Stars and Stripes, and Geo. Bothwell third with Clover Blossom. This was probably the strongest class of the Shorthorn show, and several good ones had to go away unplaced.

The class for aged females is always one that commands more than ordinary attention, and this time it was no exception. Not that Cicely, the noted champion, was there, because her show days are now over, but because others have risen to take her place. At various State fairs during the past fall the famous Ruberta has had a strong competitor in Village Rose, owned by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, O., and on one or two important occasions the latter received the first premium. She is a low-set, thick-bodied, evenly-fleshed cow, of somewhat better finish than Ruberta, but perhaps not superior to what the Casey cow once was. However, great was the surprise of those interested when Village Rose, in response to a protest that she would not breed, had to be withdrawn from the ring. Ruberta was still hard chased by Missie 165th, now owned by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind. This is a female of rare excellence, and some would have placed

her ahead, but the judges, Messrs. Tom Clark, Dustin and Miller, thought differently.

The two-year-old heifer class was considered the best of the Shorthorn show. In it was found the



SHAMROCK.
Grade Angus steer. Grand champion in fat-stock classes at International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1902.
OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

champion female of the breed, D. R. Hanna having the lucky number in Village Belle II. This young cow is a grand one, being from head to foot an almost perfect Shorthorn. E. W. Bowen got second on Vain Beauty, and Col. Casey got third with Clarissa. There was not one in the ring that was not creditable to their owner. Senior yearling heifers were scarcely less interesting than the preceding class. Eleven in all came out, and amongst them were many full of promise. Bowen won first on Queen of Beauty, a well-formed specimen, Wornall & Son second, and Geo. Harding third on Gloster Girl, by Knuckle Puster. Village Belle II, it is interesting to know, was imported by Messrs. Cargill & Son, of Canada, and sold by Mr. W. D. Flatt to her

present owner. She is a daughter of the famous sire, Silver Plate.

HEREFORDS.—There was a grand show of the whitefaces this year; several good judges placing it ahead of 1901, and the strongest cattle feature of the show, but scarcely equal in quality to the exhibition made two years ago. The most sensational animal to enter the ring was Britisher, a five-year-old bull, weighing 2,800 pounds, recently imported by Geo. Leigh, Aurora, Ill. His wonderful smoothness and strength of bone, when combined with such great weight, made him an easy winner in the aged bull class and also for championship male of the breed. Columbus, shown by Frank Rockefeller, Kansas, was second, and Protection, owned by F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind., third. In two-year-olds there were a number of good ones, quite equal in general breed character and quality to any heretofore seen in that class. Senior and junior yearlings and calves were also a grand lot, but it was rather significant that few of the winners were bred by the champions of previous shows. In one or two cases only did the noted Dale or Dandy Rex have representatives to the front. Of the high character of these classes it is sufficient to say that Rex Maximus, recently sold at Kansas City for \$975, was obliged to take fifth place in the section for senior yearling bulls.

The various female classes of Herefords were no less praiseworthy than the males. In the two-year-old ring, the champion of the breed was found in Queenly, a deep, thick-bodied, low-set heifer, carrying a wonderful covering of flesh, with great smoothness. The junior champion, Beau's Queen, is a half-sister to this animal, both being out of Fowler's Queen, a prizewinner at the World's Fair, 1893, and later at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. It is seldom that such a noted cow becomes the dam of progeny so distinguished. The directors in charge of the Hereford show were not slow to appreciate a good thing, for upon seeing the long line of two-year-olds, most of them of rare excellence, they promptly added seven prizes to the list, making eighteen in all. The only Canadian exhibitor of this breed was Mr. H. D. Smith, of Compton, Que., and he had only three females, which were taken over to the sale and which were subsequently disposed of at very satisfactory prices.

GALLOWAYS.—Excellence excelled would scarcely describe the Galloway exhibit this year. Mr. Jas. Liggar, Dalbeattie, Scotland, a noted breeder of the woolly blacks, who was over judging the fat classes, said it was the best show of Galloways he had ever seen, and truly this breed has improved greatly during the past two years, as seen at the International. Mr. Wm. Martin, of St. Jean, Man., had a number of grand ones on exhibition, and secured many good prizes. In two-year-old bulls he was very strong, and succeeded in capturing both second and third prizes. In two-year-old heifers also, where the competition was unusually keen, his Ella 3rd Hensall got third place. Other Canadian exhibitors

who contributed to making the show a great one were T. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, and Shaw & Marston, Brantford.



FIRST-PRIZE CARLOAD TWO-YEAR-OLD ABERDEEN-ANGUS STEERS
And champions over all at International Live Stock Show, 1902.
OWNED BY MR. CHAR. ESCHER, BOTNA, IOWA



IMP. DOUGLASDALE (3934) —12212—
Champion Ayrshire bull, and head of first-prize herd, Pan-American Exposition, 1901, and Toronto Exhibition, 1902.
PROPERTY OF MR. W. WATSON OGILVIE, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUEBEC.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—The smooth-bodied, low-set doddies were again well to the front this year. The catalogue showed no less than 35 exhibitors, with 175 entries in the pure-bred classes and 23 in the section for fat animals. The competition for honors was, hence, very keen, but although it was considered the finest array of the breed seen anywhere this year, it could scarcely be considered much improvement on the exhibit made at the International on previous occasions. The winning aged bull was Bradfute's Valiant Knight 2nd, and in two-year-olds, Donahue's Black Woodlawn. The latter was later placed as champion male of the breed. For senior yearling bull, Bradfute again came in for first, with Lucy's Prince.

A wonderfully fine lot of females were shown, with the result that really choice animals had to go away without colors. C. H. Gardner, Blandenville, Ill., had Vaia, the best aged cow, afterward declared the champion female; and W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia., the second; while M. A. Judy & Son, Williamsport, Ind., came in for first on two-year-old heifer.

Of the other breeds there was a sprinkling of Red Polls, Polled Durhams, and Devons, each of which had specimens approaching somewhat closely the so-called dual-purpose type. In this respect the Red Polls seemed to excel, for when the thousand dollars in prizes had been distributed for the best farmer's cow, according to a scale of 25 points for the cow, 40 for her calf and 35 for her butter record, it was found that they had captured everything except second place, which went to a Shorthorn from Iowa State College.

FAT CLASSES.—In fat stock, prizes were given according to ages for the best in each breed, and also in separate classes for grades and crosses. Then, for the grand championship, the winners in each class were allowed to compete. Hence, the different breeds came into competition, and the greatest but, happily, the most friendly rivalry existed. Two years ago the Angus men had the winner; and last season the Hereford was king, so it was now time for the Shorthorn people to appear, but although they were on the scene with a few representatives having quality and a finish that would do honor to any breed, they were obliged to give way to the historic Doddie. Strange to say, it was an agricultural college that could boast of having grown and fitted Shamrock, the winner, and hence those who have heretofore tried to make believe that such institutions are merely theoretical and scientific and thoroughly unfitted to do anything worthy of mention in a practical way, received a severe shock. From the "hawkeye" State of Iowa came this sensational champion, pronounced by some experts to be the best steer ever seen. Although not eligible for registration, this animal was practically pure-bred, being from a registered Angus bull and a seven-eighths-bred cow. He was three years and two

months old when shown, and weighed 1,805 lbs. At public auction, he was sold for 56 cents per pound.

In fat Shorthorns under three years old, Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ont., showed Lord Hamilton, and were beaten for first place only by Iowa College with the stall mate of the champion Shamrock. Thus, Messrs. Rennie were debarred from showing for the championship, and it was said by some knowing ones within the inner circle that had the judge in the championship class been the awarder in this section as well, Canada and the Shorthorns would have had the distinction of winning the highest honors of the show. For steer or spayed heifer under two years, Messrs. Rennie were fifth in good company, and in yearlings, second.

The sweepstakes for the best carload of fat steers also went to the Angus, a bunch of fifteen high-grade two-year-olds, shown by C. E. Escher, Botna, Ill., being the winners. Col. Casey, Clinton, Mo., was a very close second with a grand bunch of Shorthorns.



AN ANCIENT THRESHING OUTFIT.

SHEEP.

No department of the International showed greater improvement since last year than the sheep. The directors of the Exposition appeared to have anticipated this and greater and better accommodation for the best flocks of the continent was the result. The new apartments are situated on the second floor of the annex to the horse barns, and, although the pens are yet a little small, there is splendid ventilation and good light to be had. Since the World's Fair, Canadian sheepmen have been making themselves felt at the best American shows. The two previous ex-

hibitions at the Union Stock-yards found their favorites adorned with ribbons of the brightest hue, and this year, although the competition was the keenest in many respects ever seen in any ring on this continent, they again took a prominent position. It was, however, noticeable that the improvement in the sheep exhibit was not due to a stronger contingent from north of the international boundary, but to the Americans themselves. A greater interest than ever is being taken by them in the breeding and importation of high-class stock, and if this development goes on for a few more years Canadian sheep breeders may be pushed for their laurels.

Shropshires were considered the strongest class of the show. Jno. Campbell and D. G. Hanmer came out with a few good ones, but G. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y., and Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., were too well prepared to be beaten without a fight. The former won the championship for ewe and the latter the same distinction among rams. Jno. Campbell's Pan-American and Chicago winner in the open class last year was placed third. He also stood fourth in a ring of fifteen ewe lambs, and for flock of ram and two ewes he was fourth and Hanmer fifth. The latter was also fifth in ram lambs, and won the same distinction in hot company for ewes, both lamb and yearling. Richard Gibson came to the front and took second place for four lambs from one ram. In the special prizes given by the Shropshire Association, Jno. Campbell got second for aged ram, fifth for aged ewe, and third for flock. Hanmer also captured fourth on aged ewe.

The contest for Leicester honors was practically Canadian: A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, and Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., being the principal exhibitors. It was, indeed, a grand show, and not a really low-grade specimen was to be seen. Prof. Shaw, Minnesota, did the placing. A. W. Smith was first for aged ram, and Whitelaw second; Jno. Kelly first for yearling, and the Guelph flock second and third. In aged ewe Smith was first and third, and Kelly second. In ewe lambs the same order prevailed, and for flock the standing was Smith, Kelly, Whitelaw. Four lambs from one ram found the rating the same, with Smith a winner for both male and female championships and the Leicester Breeders' flock prize.

The Cotswold ring was scarcely so well filled as the preceding one. Geo. Harding & Son got away with most of the prizes for rams, but Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., came in for first on aged ewe and third on ewe lamb; while for flock prize, and also that for four lambs from one sire, he was second.

In Lincolns, J. T. Gibson, Denfeld, Ont., was the whole thing. He has, apparently, put his competitors out of business as far as the Chicago show is concerned, because they were not there. His flock was in



ROYAL HOTEL, DOUKOBERVILLE.

good shape, and richly deserved the prizes which they so easily won.

The Oxfords were out this time stronger than ever, and came almost being the most praiseworthy lot to enter the ring. In rams over one year, there were six that weighed eighteen hundred, and the task of placing them, as performed by J. E. Cousins, Harriston, Ont., was no joke. The notorious Dick Stone, of Stonington, Ill., showed the champion ram, and Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis., the best female. No Canadian breeders were there save as spectators.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., made a good show of Dorsets, and won the following prizes: First and championship on ram lamb, first on ewe lamb, and second for flock, and the same for four lambs from one ram. His principal competitors were Paden & Perkins, Kasbeer, Ill., and J. E. Wing & Co., Mechanicsburg, O.

Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare, and M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., represented Canada in the Hampshire ring, where the finest specimens ever seen at an American show were to be seen. Kelly got second in the Association special for yearling ewe and third for ram lamb; while the Cochrane flock captured second for ram lamb, second on Association special for ewe lamb, and third for the same in the open class, as well as a similar position for flock.

The show of Southdowns also came in for the distinction of being the best ever seen at the International. Here, too, Canada figured quite prominently, being upheld by the flocks of F. E. Came, St. Andrews, N. B.; Geo. A. Drummond, Huntlywood, Pointe Claire, Que.; and Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont. In yearling rams, Drummond took second and third, and for ram lambs Came was first and second, while Drummond stood third. Drummond also secured the championship on ram, and the New Brunswick flock first on ewe lamb. For best four lambs, Drummond was first and Telfer third. The awards for best flock occasioned not a little surprise and, indeed, controversy, but the judges' decision had to stand as follows: Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis., first; Drummond second, and Came third.

The display of fat sheep this year was truly a most creditable feature of the big show. Altogether, the entries amounted to over seven hundred, and to that number Canadians contributed their share and were rewarded accordingly. In Shropshires, R. Gibson went away with every first prize he tried for. He also took three championships, besides a few seconds and thirds. Jno. Campbell, likewise, did well, and J. G. Hanmer got within the money. In fat Leicesters, Smith, Kelly and Orr & Lillico took everything in sight. Elgin F. Park got a good thing in Cotswolds, Telfer Bros. and Drummond in Southdowns, and R. H. Harding in Dorsets; while Jno. Kelly, with his fat Hampshires, succeeded in landing championship for wether and a few other good ones.

SWINE.

His porcine majesty, like his harmless neighbor, the sheep, also found new quarters on the second floor of the old horse barns. Here he revelled in comfort with in easy view of the thousands who daily gathered for his inspection. The show of hogs was somewhat weaker this year than usual, due very largely to the dread of disease, which swine-breeders say is continually lurking in the vicinity of Packingtown. As a result, some noted herds were absent. The only Canadian exhibitor was Norman M. Blaine, St. George, who showed a grand herd of Tamworths, and was rewarded with more prizes than any other exhibitor of the breed. In Large Yorkshires, Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., had a number of ideal specimens, and rightly captured nearly everything to be had. More Poland-Chinas than any other breed were shown, Berkshires coming next, with Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys following in the order named.

LIVE-STOCK SALES.

At the live-stock sales held during the show, under the auspices of the various breeders' associations, the prices realized were scarcely so high as those of 1901. Shorthorns had an average for seventy head of \$390.



FARMERS ADVOCATE

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

Owned by A. P. Hagerman, Leonard, Michigan.

The top price, \$1,000, was paid by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., for the three-year-old cow, Princess of Pitlivie 2nd. Other Canadian buyers were W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont., who paid \$500 for the yearling heifer, Duchess 2nd. Both these females were consigned by C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn. Col. McGillivray, Ux-



IMPORTED SPICY MARQUIS (80032) = 36118 =.
Champion Shorthorn bull, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

bridge, Ont., bought the six-year-old Rosemary 200th for \$500, and Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., the two-year-old Cowslip for \$350.

The average of the Aberdeen-Angus sale was \$324, the highest-priced animal being Imp. Queen Mother, which went to O. G. Callahan at \$3,500. The Galloway average for forty-six head was \$218. To this sale Wm. Martin, St. Jean, Man., contributed quite a number, and the prices realized were considered satisfactory. The Hereford men also disposed of ninety-four head at the rate of \$323 each. A large number of hogs changed hands without any sensational prices being paid.

COLLEGE COMPETITIONS.

The Agricultural Colleges of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska entered into competition in the show of live stock. In cattle, Iowa won easily, as she did also in the open ring against the different breeders. Wisconsin came first in sheep, with Minnesota second. Very creditable exhibits of swine were made by Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and it is quite evident that each of these institutions is doing a grand work in improving the live stock of the country, and in training young men to feed for meat production.

STOCK JUDGING CONTEST.

A change was made in the rules of the Intercollegiate Judging Association this year, whereby farmers' sons under 25 years of age were allowed to compete with the students of the Agricultural Colleges for the \$550 prize money contributed by Jno. Clay, Jr., of Clay, Robinson & Co.; Alvin Sanders, Vice-President International Live Stock Association, and W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont. About forty young farmers availed themselves of this opportunity, but when the papers had been examined it was found that they were unfitted to compete with the college boys, who had had a systematic training in not only placing the animals, but in writing their reasons. The following agricultural colleges entered teams for the Spoor trophy, and won in the order named: Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ontario, and Michigan. North Dakota also had two men in the race. The contest was a very close one, and the result may be regarded as, indeed, creditable to even the losers. Iowa, although winning with 2,402 points, was only 74 ahead of Ontario, with fourth place. From the Guelph college J. B. McCallum secured \$45, F. H. Reed \$35, and A. B. Ketchen \$25.

While this annual competition stirs up a spirit of rivalry and is perhaps not calculated to promote that friendly feeling which should exist between institutions having similar functions, it is, nevertheless, doing a great work for the live-stock interests of this country by directing public attention toward animal husbandry departments of the agricultural colleges and encouraging young men to become interested in the systematic judging of animals, so that in after years they may become more intelligent breeders of live stock and be in a position to assist in the development of the very foundation of the nation's wealth.

W. K. Willis, of Manitoulin Island, writes that he cannot speak too highly of the "Farmer's Advocate," and wishes the paper every success.



From a painting by Prof. Heinrich Zugel.

SHEEP RETURNING FROM PASTURE.

Heavy Draft Stallions.

Good stallions of the draft type are none too numerous in our Western land at the present, and were it not for such men as Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man., the scarcity would be all the more noticeable.

The illustration on page 953 shows some worthy draft sires of grand substance, full of quality, with the best of action. Prince William Jr. 8708, in lower right-hand corner, is a noted winner. At the Chicago Exposition, 1901, he won first and the champion honors, \$100 prize, over all ages; also the American Clydesdale silver cup, value \$100, and the gold medal offered by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland, for best stallion of the breed. This horse, of such excellent parts and breeding, is owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son. Another of their noted horses is Magnet (imp.). In the illustration he is in upper left corner. This strong individual, along with Gay Knight (imp.), a three-year-old Percheron, was imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son. The famous Suffolk Punch stallion, Sudbourn Lord, in lower left corner, winner in England of 16 first and second prizes at the leading shows, is another imported by the same firm. A. Galbraith & Son have for the last twenty years been importers of the highest class of draft and coach stallions, Clydesdales, Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys. This firm have faithfully aimed to improve Western horses by supplying sires of the highest individual type.

Choice breeding on the sire's side, when rightly mated, brings forth prizewinning progeny. Ancestors do leave their mark, and as many individual animals from this establishment have had the best pedigrees and breeding that could be got, it is a natural consequence for a large percentage of their offspring to again be winners in their day.

At the stables of this firm there are generally large numbers to select from, although at times, through fast selling, the stables may be slightly thinned, yet the active business methods of this firm soon have them replenished with others, combining substance, quality and action.

William Schell, Oxford County, Ont., in renewing, writes that he can heartily commend the "Farmer's Advocate" to every farmer in the Dominion of Canada.

A Successful Winter Fair.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair for 1902, held at Guelph, December 8th to 12th, was in many respects a decided improvement on its brilliant predecessors, and was, on the whole, the most successful of the series in regard to the number of attending visitors, in the interest and enthusiasm evinced, and in its educational effectiveness. The show was well managed, the excellent programme of events being carried out



R. ROBERTSON.

Superintendent Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S.

with commendable punctuality and with the evident purpose of giving to as many as possible of the visitors, as far as practicable within the limits of the building, an opportunity to see and hear and learn of the greatest industry of the country—improved live stock of high-class quality. The only anxiety entertained as to the future of the show, if good management continues to prevail, is that even with the increased accommodation provided in the exhibition building it may prove inadequate to the demands upon it, and that the hotel accommodation for visitors will prove hopelessly

insufficient, which stage has, indeed, already been reached, and unless the ambition and enterprise of the citizens prove equal to the situation this must inevitably prove a serious difficulty in the carrying out of the objects of the fair, the lamentable lack of facilities for the feeding and comfortable housing of visitors being the common complaint.

While the cattle classes at the late show were, perhaps, not quite so well filled with first-class exhibits as last year, the display of sheep, swine and poultry was never so full or so good. Indeed, of the poultry it may safely be said the display has never been equalled at any former show in the Dominion or perhaps on the continent. It was a wise and prudent movement to merge the poultry show with the Winter Fair, as the entry list of over 2,700 birds, or more than 400 in advance of that of last year, amply attests. For utility and beauty combined, the exhibit of poultry in most of the classes at this show were up to a very high standard of excellence, and must inevitably exert a potent influence in improving the character of the flocks in which they may find a place.

The judging in the live-stock classes was, we believe, more generally satisfactory than is usual, and in the dressed carcass competition especially was much more consistent with the requirements of the best markets than that of last year. The awards this year in the dressed cattle and sheep departments were placed by Mr. Sam T. White, of Chicago, a well-known meat purveyor to the leading hotels and restaurants of that city, and the prizes for dressed bacon hogs were made by representatives of Canadian packing houses, and, so far as we can learn, were well received by both exhibitors and the public, and certainly were in delightful contrast with those of the previous year.

In the cattle department, the grade steers of different ages were particularly good, a number of the entries being of excellent type and quality and well brought out. In the pure-bred classes, Lord Hamilton, a roan steer, shown as under three years by James Rennie & Son, Blackwater, the second-prize winner at the Chicago International Show and first at Guelph, was, we believe, generally regarded as the best cattle beast in the show, of any age or breed. There was no sweepstakes prize offered for the best single animal, open to all, an unaccountable omission, since such a competition is provided for in the leading fat-stock shows of Britain and the United States. A special prize of a silver cup, valued at \$80, presented by the Ontario County Council, for the best pair of fat cattle, any age or breed, to become the property of the exhibitor who wins it twice with different animals, was awarded to Messrs. Rennie & Son for a pair consisting

of the steer, Lord Hamilton, and a roan yearling heifer. These were a very superior pair of butchers' beasts, full of good flesh and well finished.

The competition in the class for the best export bacon hogs was very strong, there being no less than 21 entries, most of which were well up to the standard. The first award went to the exhibit of J. E. Brethour, and second to J. Featherston & Son, for Yorkshires. The first prize in the dressed carcass competition for the best three bacon hogs also went to one of Mr. Brethour's entries. These were typical of their class, of fine quality, and well finished.

Sheep classes were well filled with, for the most part, well-fed young things, showing in a high degree the qualities of early maturity and firmness of flesh.

The milking trial of dairy cows brought out a larger entry than in any former year, and a larger percentage of high-class cows in each of the breeds represented, as well as in grades. The sweepstakes cow, or the one making the best record of points in a two-days test, was Pearl, a grade Holstein, owned by P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

The addresses by prominent men from abroad and from among our own Agricultural College professors and Farmers' Institute speakers and others were eminently practical and calculated to be mutually helpful, and were evidently appreciated by the visitors who packed the large lecture room at every session. Prominent among the speakers from a distance were Mr. Arch. McNeilage, of Glasgow, editor of the Scottish Farmer and secretary of the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain, whose addresses on heavy-draft horse breeding, development of the dairy cow, and how to improve our export products, were full of useful and helpful information, and were highly appreciated, as were also those of Professor Curtiss, of Iowa Agricultural College, who is always a welcome guest at Canadian gatherings of agriculturists and stock-breeders, and who is a careful investigator and a safe authority.

A more detailed report of the show will be given in our next issue.

Millions in Poultry and Eggs.

And Millions of Poultry and Eggs Wanted—The Demand Greater than the Supply—Farmers' Great Opportunity—The Different Markets.

BY A. G. GILBERT, POULTRY MANAGER, EXP. FARM, OTTAWA.

That there are millions of dollars in poultry and eggs for our farmers, and that there are markets at home and abroad for millions more of both (of the superior quality) than produced, is beyond question. For proof of this let us glance at the different markets. First, the home market, and we find the following prevailing prices, winter after winter, for both products have been paid for years past to the producers:

EGGS.

Winnipeg—Eggs here are retailing (freshly laid) at 35 cents per dozen; packed, 25 cents per dozen. Chickens, ducks and geese retail for 15 cents per pound; turkeys at 18 cents per pound.

Montreal—40 to 55 cents per dozen, from beginning of November till eggs begin to come in more freely.

Toronto—35 to 45 cents per dozen, from November till following March.

London, Ont.—18 to 25 cents per dozen, from end of November till middle of February.

Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N.B.—40 to 50 cents per dozen, during winter months.

Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—50 to 60 cents, from early November to March.

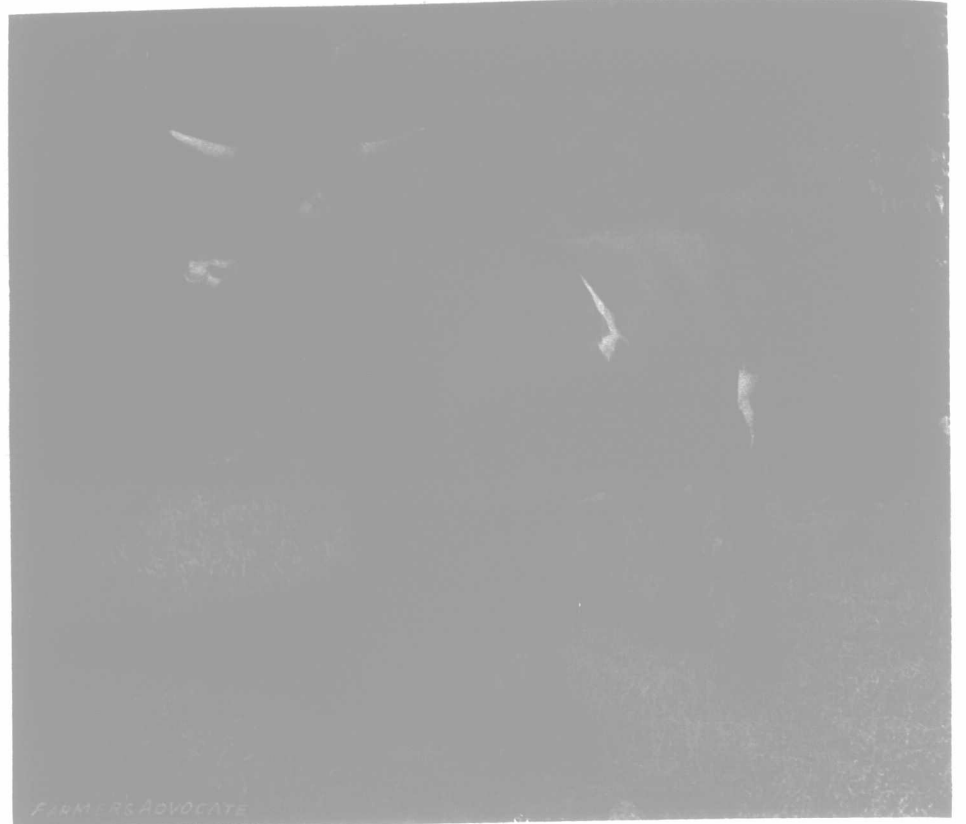
In Ottawa during the last winter months, from 40 to 45 cents was paid, and prices were unusually high during the recent summer, seldom going below seventeen cents.

POULTRY.

The purchasing companies of Toronto state that they cannot procure sufficient birds of the first quality for either home market or shipment. One purchaser, on a large scale, writes: "We get too many scrubs sent to us. We want a better class of birds, and of that quality cannot get nearly the quantity required."

A significant trend of the times is the employment by a well-known poultry dealer of Montreal of an experienced man, at a liberal salary, to go among the farmers and pick up the best birds for his high-class trade. It is well known that the early chicken commands twenty cents per pound. No reference is meant to broilers. During July 12 to 15 cents per pound, live weight, is paid for the likely birds. Certainly lower prices prevail as the season advances and the later-hatched birds come to the market. But the earlier the bird the better is its value. It may be permissible to say here that birds to suit the demand may be produced by having Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Orpingtons, etc., etc., and treating the chickens with care and regular feeding (especially during the first six weeks of their lives) until the salable age of three, three and a half or four months, and even later for the home market.

It may be said, "Oh, that statement is all very fine on paper, but let us know of someone who has been benefited?" Let one or two instances suffice: Mrs. Joseph Yuill, of Meadowside Farm, Ramsay, near Carleton Place, Ont., well known as Institute worker and writer, has for years received 15 cents per pound, live weight, for July chickens, and 20 cents per pound for earlier birds. Write and ask her. But it may be said, "She is an expert." We take, then, new beginners, and we have the following: "Renfrew, Aug. 18, 1902: Dear Sir,—I got my returns two days ago from Mr. Hy. Gatehouse, Montreal, (to whom



MISSIE'S PRINCE 37863 AT 21 MONTHS OLD.
Property John A. Bradley, breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Yorkshire swine, Orchard, Ont.
(See Gossip, page 933.)

you directed me), and although my chickens were not at all the best, because they did not flesh properly, being three-quarter Leghorns, I received twelve and a half cents per pound, besides freight. I am well pleased with my returns. I am now wanting to buy a good Plymouth Rock cock bird. Lewis G. Mayhew, Box 33."

Another instance, but later in the season: "Staffa, Ont., Oct. 26, 1902: Sir,—I shipped dressed poultry [Note—Presumably plucked, but not drawn] to Mr. H. Gatehouse, Montreal, and received 10 cents per pound. We are so well pleased with returns that I am buying up spring chickens and fattening them to ship to the same address. I have 200 B. P. Rocks. Mean to increase to 1,000. I. D. Walker."

These instances tell their own story.

THE ENGLISH MARKET.

We now briefly glance at the English market, and we find that it is one that is practically unlimited for the "higher quality" of poultry and eggs. This is told us with official authority. It is not surmise. From the Dominion Statistician we learn that up to 30th June last, Canada shipped to the British market dressed poultry—that is, birds killed, plucked and properly packed, but not drawn—to the value of \$238,175; game \$1,939, live birds \$39,068; a total of \$279,182, to a market valued at between five and seven millions of dollars! Not a large percentage, truly, as far as attempted supply is concerned. Of eggs, the United Kingdom imported, up to the date mentioned, \$26,310,000 worth! Of this large amount Canada supplied only \$1,736,141 worth.

The following will show the extent to which the continental countries supplied eggs to the English people:

Russia	\$ 5,399,824
Denmark	4,494,645
Germany	4,949,979
Belgium	3,569,471
France	4,221,989

OUR OPPORTUNITIES.

The foregoing will show that both at home and abroad there is a greater demand for our eggs and poultry than there is supply. Can our farmers, with these undeveloped fields before them, complain of lack of opportunity? It has been said that when the yeomen of the country give their attention to the production of poultry and eggs that values will become so low as to be profitless. But what are the facts? Returns show that notwithstanding a large increase in supply, during recent years prices for the superior quality were never higher than they are now. Literature, in the shape of practical Experimental Farm reports, agricultural papers and instruction by the admirable Institute systems of the different Provinces, are all forces in operation for the betterment of and aids to our farmers in the production of the "higher" quality. It remains for them to take action in greater numbers.

Ottawa, Dec., 1902.

Fred W. Allin, Durham County, Ont., under date of December 5th, 1902, writes that the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best periodical that comes into his home, and he would not be without it.



OUR CHRISTMAS DINNER.



FARMERS ADVOCATE

KING'S SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A Retrospect of Nova Scotia.

BY LAURA ROSE.

During my four months' travel through Nova Scotia this summer, I have written several short articles, largely descriptive of the certain parts travelled through at the time of writing.

When I come to look back over the country, I am reminded of the story of the blind men and the elephant. They had been to a circus, and were afterwards asked what the elephant was like. One of the blind men, who had only felt the huge sides of the animal, said it was like a barn; another, who had examined only the slim tail, thought it more like a rawhide whip; while a third, who had felt one of the elephant's legs, said it was like a big stovepipe.

So it is with Nova Scotia, with her diversified interests, which lends such a charm and adds so much to the wealth of the country. Travelling along the coast line of Antigonishe Co., you conclude fishing is the main industry, but when you drive through the splendid timber districts of Guysboro and overhear, as I did, one man say that he hoped to get out this winter ten million feet of lumber, one realizes that lumbering has no small place in the natural resources of the country. Then in other parts of the same county, when you see men turning this old earth inside out in search of the precious metals, the importance of the mineral wealth of the Province is thrust upon one.

While in some parts farming, owing to divided interests, is not receiving the attention it should, still as one drives inland where the sole living is made from the soil, and sees the comfortable farm homes and fine large barns, the agricultural advantages of the Province present themselves. I was particularly impressed with the farming lands of Pictou Co., and the general appearance of thrift. The farmers of that county have ever before them a splendid example, in the well-managed Provincial Farm at Truro. The group of farm buildings are neat and up-to-date, even to being lighted by electricity, while the land shows intelligent cultivation. I never saw in Ontario a better field of turnips than the one I saw on the farm there. You could not see a small turnip in the lot, and the crop went one thousand bushels to the acre.

We, in Ontario, could learn more than one lesson from our fellow agriculturists in the East. As a man said to me, "Where in all the world will you see so much whitewash used as in Nova Scotia?" Most of the barns are whitewashed, and so are the houses if they are not painted. Very often the fence around the dwellings is also gone over. I have looked at these fences, often old and crooked and broken, but the coat of whitewash lent to them an air of respectability and added 50 per cent. to the good appearance of the place.

Let Andrew Carnegie found libraries, and Lord Strathcona continue his work of philanthropy, but it seems to me if I had wealth I'd like to engage an army of men, buy out some paint factory, and start in painting all the farm buildings that were worthy of a coat of paint. I have pictured to myself how this would not only enhance the beauty but the value of our farms. I

can see following in the wake of such an action, a pride and pleasure aroused that would make necessary a general clearing-up of the debris that



F. L. FULLER,
Superintendent Provincial Farm, Truro, Nova Scotia.

so often mars the otherwise lovely farm home. I took train at Halifax for Digby, and by so doing passed through part of the famous Annapolis Valley. Here I saw another evidence of the varied resources of Nova Scotia. It seemed to me I had been suddenly transported to the Niagara or Grimsby districts—

such splendid orchards as we passed through—the trees so healthy and well cared for that the fame of the apples from that valley is not to be wondered at.

I have briefly reviewed my impressions of the country. It would be most ungracious of me to close without saying a word about her people. I have learned to love them for their honesty, their

contentment and their kind hospitality, and shall ever feel a deep interest in all that tends to their advancement and happiness.

The Maritime Agricultural Outlook.

BY WALTER SIMPSON, BAY VIEW, P. E. ISLAND.

In all the history of Maritime agriculture, the outlook was never brighter than it is to-day. One thing that has contributed largely to bring about this pleasing prospect has been the dissemination of information by the Departments of Agriculture, both Dominion and Provincial. This teaching has been by practical men, and is having its effect in bringing about a better practice and improved methods, and has given many farmers a far more exalted opinion of their calling, showing them that it is a business that has almost limitless possibilities that we are now only beginning to discover. The Maritime Provinces are particularly adapted for stock farming, being well watered and having a rather moist climate, and it is along these lines that the great advance is now being made. Animal husbandry is being engaged in to a much better purpose to-day than formerly. Improved stock is replacing inferior, and is cared for and fed more intelligently, and, consequently, more profitably. We are getting access to markets by fast direct steamship lines, giving cool and safe transportation for our perishable products. This gives us opportunity to manufacture our raw products on the farm, and place in the markets of the world the results of our skill, as well as of our labor, and reap the double profit.

In Prince Edward Island we are, besides our dairy and beef industry, giving special attention to the production of first-class bacon, eggs and fattened poultry for the British market. Fruit-growing is also becoming a very prominent industry, and we will likely be ready soon to place large quantities of winter apples in the market. The indications are that in the near future the Garden of the Gulf will export little else than animals, animal products and fruit. In the other Maritime Provinces, animal husbandry is also making great strides. Fine herds of cattle are being bred, and the increase distributed all over the country results in the grading-up of all the stock. Nova Scotia is greatly increasing her fruit production, and is making a vigorous and successful effort to get the best transportation for it to the British market. In some parts of Nova Scotia the beef industry is being developed to a very great extent. This is especially true of Cumberland county, where there are large marshes and a lot of intervals, which makes ideal hay and pasture land. Colchester and King's are also producing beef of best quality. Other sections suited for dairying are making advances along that line. New Brunswick, with her rich pastures and extensive intervals meadows bordering on her magnificent watercourses, is paying special attention to animal husbandry, and is increasing her exports of dairy produce, while her beef and bacon still find a ready market in her extensive and profitable lumbering business.

The great industrial development of Sydney and other towns and cities of Nova Scotia is making a brisk and convenient market for the farm products of Prince Edward Island, as well as for their own Province. What Prince Edward Island agriculture needs most now is cold storage on the steamers plying between the Island and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to put our farmers in close connection with cold-storage transportation on the Intercolonial Railway, thus enabling them to ship perishable products to those Maritime markets all through the summer. The direct cold-storage steamers plying between Prince Edward Island and Great Britain are the means of building up a profitable trade in many perishable products.

Agriculture in the Maritime Provinces has been



A NOVA SCOTIA FARM HOME.
Many, like this, are shingled from roof to ground.

in more or less of a transition state for a number of years, but is now fast settling down to and working intelligently along the lines of animal husbandry and fruit-growing. The shipping of coarse grains will soon cease, and as the skill of our farmer is called out in the manufacture of his raw products, it will react on the man, evolving him to a higher plane of existence, where he will be proud of his vocation and forever cease to apologize for being a tiller of the soil.

How Insects Pass the Winter.

[Written for the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate," by Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, editor of the Canadian Entomologist.]

The question is often asked, "What becomes of all the insects in the winter-time?" The world is full of them in summer—earth and air and water teem with insect life in infinite variety—but as winter approaches they gradually disappear. One after another they are gone; we hardly miss them at first in the cool autumn days, but if we take any interest in them at all, we must notice after the first frosty nights how few are left. The birds, too, with few exceptions, are no longer to be seen. We know that they have flown off to the south to spend the winter in regions free from ice and snow, where a plentiful supply of food can always be obtained. But insects do not migrate. One butterfly, the handsome red-and-black Archippus, is believed to do so, but the myriads of insects that we see about us in summer do not accompany the birds in their southern flight. They certainly disappear. What becomes of them? They cannot all die; if they did, we should have no insects next year; so some of them at any rate must be able to live through the winter.

To discover an answer to this question, we require to find out something about the life-histories of insects, and then we shall see that the mystery is not so great after all. Unlike most other animals, insects have four distinct stages of life (in some cases only three), and in one or other of these stages, which are utterly different, the creature may live through the winter months. These stages are the egg, the larva (caterpillar or grub), the pupa (chrysalis) and the perfect winged condition. An immense number of kinds are kept in existence during winter in the egg stage; the mother insect deposits her eggs in

some place fairly secure against storm and cold, and there the undeveloped creature remains till sunshine and warmth cause it to hatch out in spring and enter upon its active life. Another vast number withstand the cold in the pupa



REV. DR. C. J. S. BETHUNE.

state, when they are buried in the ground or protected by silken cocoons; these too are warmed into activity in the early summer and develop into the perfect winged form, butterfly, moth, beetle or bug, and soon proceed to deposit the eggs by means of which the species is continued and new colonies are established. The larval or caterpillar stage is the great feeding time in the life of most insects, and as few can obtain food in winter, we find that few, except internal or underground feeders, survive in this condition, and the few that do hide away and remain torpid as long as cold weather continues. The same may be said of the perfect or winged state; less than half a dozen of our butterflies live through the winter in this form, and these sometimes surprise us by coming out on some mild day in

February or March; the queen wasps and bumblebees hide away in some sheltered nook till the opening blossoms and balmy air of spring bid them awake again; and so with some beetles and many kinds of flies. Thus we see that each kind of insect can take advantage of some stage in its wondrously varied life in order to withstand our bitterest frosts and most ruthless storms. Many no doubt perish in spite of all their precautions, devoured by winter birds or animals, or through loss of protection against the weather, but enough survive to continue the species and perform the useful work that the Creator intends them to do.

Let us now consider a few familiar insects and see how they contrive to live through the winter months. Everyone who has a bit of garden knows what cutworms are like. Greasy, dirty-looking caterpillars that hide away in the daytime and only come out to do their thievish work at night, when they cannot be seen. In the spring, when we are most enthusiastic about our garden work, we often find in the morning that some of the young plants set out the day before are lying drooping on the ground, cut off just above the level of the soil, and in the seed-beds promising growths are destroyed in a similar manner. This is the work of cutworms, and the miscreant can usually be found by scraping away a few inches of earth around the injured plant. Now here is a caterpillar nearly full-grown at this early period of the year. How did it get through the winter? The parent moth, a dull-colored, night-flying creature, appeared in August and laid its eggs on some suitable food plant; not long after the little caterpillars hatched out, and, feeding voraciously, made about half their growth before cold weather set in. They then buried themselves in the ground or under rubbish, and remained torpid all winter, reviving with the vegetation in the spring. A simple enough record when we have found it out. They are not noticed in the autumn because there is such an abundance of their food that what they devour is not missed, but in spring when plants are small and few, their ravages are only too apparent. As they often attack field-crops and occasion great loss, it is evident that deep and late plowing will turn up the caterpillars and expose them to death from the cold; the clearing up and burning of all refuse and rubbish before the snow comes will also kill them and hosts of other noxious insects. In the spring they may be got rid



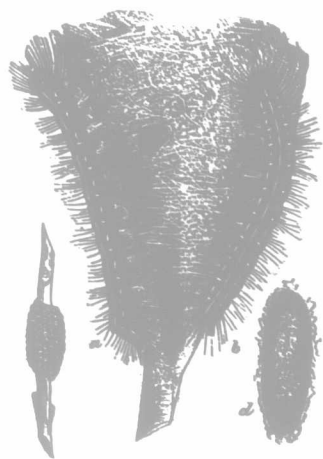
From a painting by F. H. Brigden, O. S. A.

SCENE IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, QUEBEC.



OIL-REFINERY STILLS.

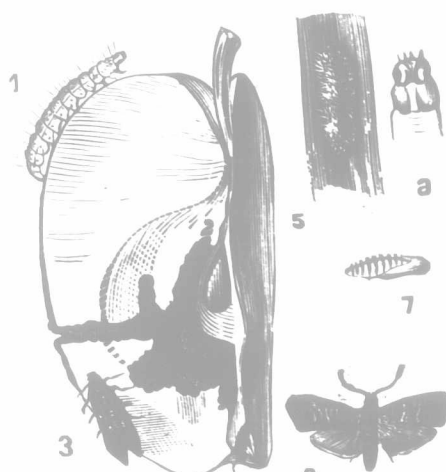
of by placing little heaps of sweetened bran, poisoned with Paris green, at short intervals among the newly set-out plants. Much protection can also be afforded by wrapping a bit of newspaper round the stem, between the root and leaves of the plant when setting it out; the cut-worms will not climb up the paper nor eat through it.



APPLE TENT-CATERPILLARS. Tent caterpillars, a and b; egg-bracelet, c; cocoon, d.

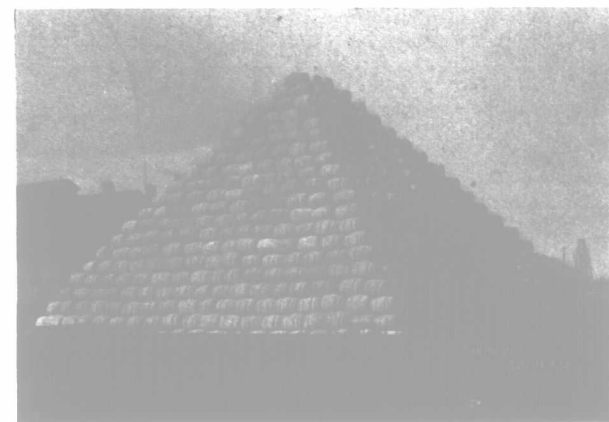
Every one who eats apples, and that means every man, woman and child in Canada, to say nothing of other countries, has sometimes found a worm at the core of the fruit. This is the well-known codling worm. How does it get through the winter? Partly as a caterpillar and partly as a chrysalis. The tiny moth, which not one person in ten thousand has ever seen, is many sizes smaller than its full-grown offspring. It comes out in spring when the trees are in blossom and lays its egg among the tiny leaves at the tip of the newly-formed fruit. The young caterpillar eats its way in till it reaches the core, and then the apple usually falls to the ground; a second brood comes on later, and these are the ones we find in the ripe fruit. When the apples are left on the ground a large number of the worms leave the fruit and hide away wherever they can find shelter, often burrowing into the bark of the trees; others remain in the apples till they are stored for the winter, and form their chrysalids under the hoops of barrels and wherever else they can find a hiding-place, coming out as moths early in spring. It is surprising how much cold these and other caterpillars will endure, provided that it is steady; repeated changes of thawing and freezing will soon kill them.

The insect that just now is attracting the most attention in Ontario, on account of the immense losses it has occasioned, is the pea weevil. In consequence of its ravages, it has reduced the cultivation of peas by 70,000 acres, and caused a loss of about five million dollars in Ontario alone. It is a European insect, that years ago came across the Atlantic. How does it manage to withstand the cold of a Canadian winter? Extreme cold, 15° or 20° below zero, will kill it.



CODLING MOTH.

and accordingly it is much more troublesome in the southern countries than in the north. The insect's life-history may be briefly told: The egg is laid on the pod, as soon as it is formed in the blossom; out of it comes a minute grub, which bores its way into a pea, and there spends its time eating away the interior and hollowing out an abode for itself. By the middle of July the grub changes into the pupa state, and a month later it becomes a fully developed beetle. When the pea is ripe it has devoured less than half of the substance contained in it, so it stays where



PYRAMID OF OIL BARRELS AS IT USED TO BE.

it is and completes its work of destruction. A large number remain in the peas which are shelled out in the field during harvesting, or in those stored in the barn; others eat their way out and hide under any shelter that they can get. The survivors of these in the spring fly to the nearest field of peas, while those who have stayed where they were are sown with the good peas, and are ready to attack the new crop as soon as it comes into blossom. Early harvesting, immediate threshing, followed by treatment of the stored peas with bisulphide of carbon, will destroy the pest. No weevilly peas should be sown in field or garden, unless they have first been treated in this way. By cutting just before the peas are actually ripe, few

of any, will be lost by shelling out, and by the fumigation the insect will be killed before it has eaten more than half of the inside of the pea. If these operations are postponed, the weight of the peas will be immensely reduced and a large proportion of the insects will escape. A few words will tell how many other common insects pass the winter. The tent caterpillars, which form such unsightly webs on fruit-trees and strip the foliage from the boughs, survive the cold weather in the egg state. The parent moth deposits her eggs in June or July, in clusters, or bracelets, as they are termed, near the end of a twig, and covers them with a waterproof varnish, which effectually protects them from the weather. The wingless tussock moth in a similar manner lays her eggs on her cocoon, as she is unable to fly, and covers them with a pure white frothy substance, which keeps out wet and cold. In both these cases the eggs remain for months on the trees and are not in the least affected by the weather, no matter how cold or stormy it may be.

The Hessian fly lays her eggs at the joints of the young wheat plant in September, the maggot very soon hatches and feeds till cold weather comes; it then assumes the

"flax-seed" condition, and passes the winter in a torpid state under the sheath of a leaf. The Colorado potato-beetle and the squash-bug, on the other hand, attain the perfect winged condition before winter, and hide away under rubbish and in other sheltered places till spring comes round, when they are ready to lay their eggs and thus provide for an early brood of their destructive larvæ.

Late plowing and clean farming will destroy enormous numbers of destructive insects. It will



CUTWORM AND MOTH.

pay well to burn stubble and stalks, the sweepings of the barn and the refuse from the threshing machine, to let the pigs eat the fallen apples, and poultry the shelled-out peas and grain, to cut down the weeds and bushes in the fence corners, and thus to leave as few safe places as possible for the insects in their winter quarters.

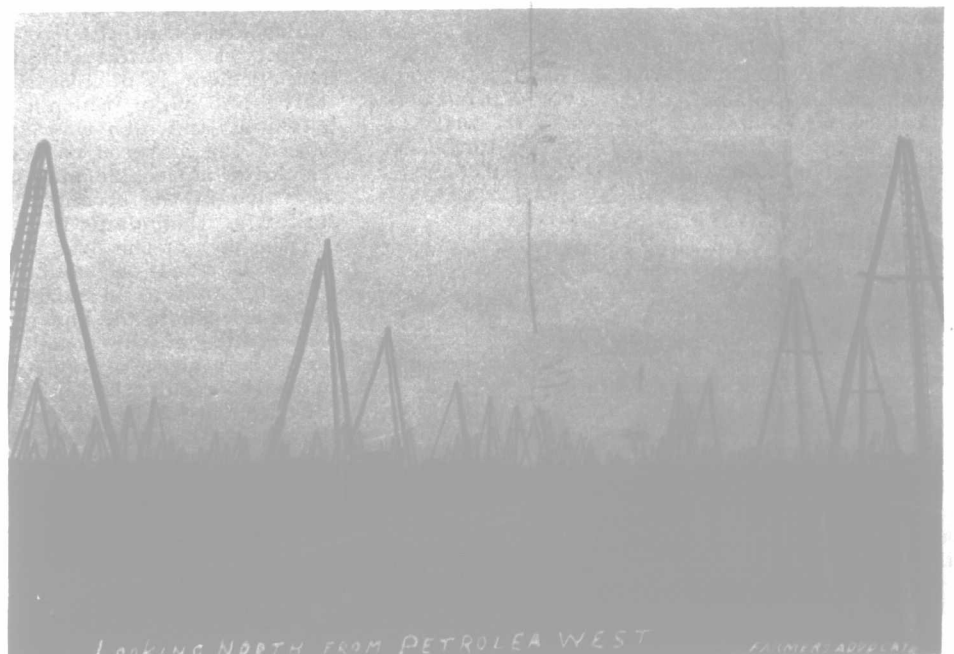
Amongst the Oil Wells of Lambton.

In the early '50's, humanity was longing for a better illuminant than was then in use. Outside of cities and towns favored with gas-works, our churches, halls, stores and dwelling houses had to grope their way with the tallow-candle or the unsavory-smelling fish-oil lamp. What a revolution the discovery of petroleum effected!

The writer remembers when the only indications of the oil deposits in this district were in what was called gum-beds, in the Township of Enniskillen. Those in the south, where Oil Springs now stands, were of considerable extent, but one in the north of the township, where Petrolea has grown up, was no larger than a pig-wallow. In early Canadian almanacs those gum-beds were spoken of as asphaltum deposits, and in 1854 the land containing the south gum-beds was purchased with the view of manufacturing asphaltum out of the exudation. This necessitated the digging of a well for water. When a short distance down, the well was "spoiled" by an inflow of crude oil—the first discovery of petroleum in the Dominion of Canada. Other veins were tapped, and in 1858 the Canada Rock Oil Co. was formed, which led to a great influx of oilmen from all parts.

In 1860 flowing surface wells were struck, but lasted only for a short time, for in the same year drilling had to be resorted to, and again flowing rock wells were struck, and the oil poured out to such an extent that it is reported Black Creek flowed with oil a foot deep on the surface of the water. The largest of these "gushers" is estimated to have poured out 3,000 barrels a day, which was mostly all lost, as no facilities were at hand to save it. In 1866 it is estimated there were 1,500 wells in Oil Springs, of which 24 were flowing wells. The territory surrounding the present site of Petrolea became the center of active oil operations in 1866, and has continued so ever since. A forest of oil derricks sprung up on every side. Refineries were erected, and the whole business has assumed permanency.

But the Lambton oil field is not confined to one township, but stretches diagonally across the county for a distance of 30 miles, passing through Enniskillen, Plympton and Sarnia townships, and lately a portion of Kent County has been enjoying an "oil boom" which recalls the early days



FOREST OF OIL-PUMPING DERRICKS.



YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS.
Winners of first prize for four calves bred by exhibitor, at Western Fair, London, 1902.
THE PROPERTY OF T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.

Maple Bank Herd of Shorthorns.

of the rush for oil, when Hugh Shaw, a Strathroy photographer, invested his last nickel in a piece of oil land, and became so reduced that he was refused credit one day for a pair of boots, but a flowing well was struck, and that night an American offered him \$50,000 for his claim, which he refused. James Donaldson, a plasterer, sold or mortgaged his farm on the London Road, bought an old claim, and he and his sons began to dig, but struck a vein of gas, which exploded and killed the father and one if not both boys.

A few years ago the most of the refining was done in Petrolea, where there were some eight or ten refineries, but these gradually melted into one great concern, called the Imperial, and erected works in the county town of Sarnia, to which place the crude is conveyed in pipes from the wells in the district. One refinery, however, has been operating in Petrolea.

Is the production of petroleum as good as it was, or falling off? The question brings me to figures, with which I will conclude this brief sketch.

PRODUCTION FOR 1901.

Petroleum.....	Imperial gallons,	21,433,500
Illuminating oil.....	" "	9,463,262
Lubricating oil.....	" "	764,861
Benzine and naphtha ..	" "	1,075,999
Gas, fuel oils, tar.....	" "	2,652,987
Paraffine wax and candles.....	pounds,	3,489,492

The whole, valued at \$1,467,940, employing 351 workmen, who receive \$161,042 in wages. In the three years, 1898, 1899, 1900, petroleum and its products headed the list above all the mineral products of the Dominion, but for 1901 it falls into the fourth place—brick, pig-iron and nickel getting ahead.

That the production is falling off, the last four years will show. In 1898, the value was \$1,970,534; in 1899, \$1,747,352; in 1900, \$1,869,045; and last year as above, \$1,467,940.

As many as 150 wells are operated by one pumping rig. The average production of a well is from 75 to 100 barrels a year, and the average life of a well 15 or 16 years.

There are no less than 10,000 wells, yielding on an average less than a quarter of a barrel per day. Only a small quantity of American crude is imported into Canada, but about 40 per cent. of American illuminating oil is used on this side.
Lambton Co. J. O.

Beautifully situated, overlooking the pretty and prosperous town of Strathroy, in the rich and fertile county of Middlesex, in the banner Province of Ontario, is "Maple Bank," the farm home of Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, where, on their excellent 375-acre farm, for over 35 years has been maintained one of the principal herds of Shorthorn cattle in the Dominion. The senior member of the firm, now advanced in years, lives in retirement in the town. The portraits of the juniors, stockmen to the manor born, appear on this page. The farm is largely devoted to permanent pastures of native blue grass, which grows luxuriantly, providing one of the most desirable sources of supply in building up strong, vigorous constitution in the young cattle which range the broad fields, securing the necessary exercise for the building of bone, the strengthening of muscle and the development of the vital forces which are essential to robust health. To this conformity to natural conditions in treatment and management is doubtless largely due the general thrift and vigor which characterizes the herd as a whole, and also the superior milking propensities of the matured cows, a feature which is particularly noticeable and which tells its own tale of value in the strong, fleshy, well-haired calves following their dams in the fields, as we saw them on the day of the first snowfall of the season.

Established on sound foundation stock of superior individual merit, the herd, now numbering some 85 head, has been built up by a strict observance of the sensible policy of using only first-class sires of approved type and breeding, with the result that a high degree of uniformity of excellence is in evidence, and, as a consequence, a very satisfactory trade is being enjoyed.

Brief mention of some of the splendid Scotch-bred sires which have been used in the herd in the last fifteen years will well account for its present type and character. Among those topping the pedigrees of most of the present members of the herd are the following, in the order named: Rob Roy =5865=, by the Cruickshank Lavender bull, Liddesdale, and out of imp. Lady 2nd, bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin; Rob Roy 2nd =7758=, a superior son of the great show bull, Rob Roy

=1290=, imported at a high price for the Ontario Agricultural College farm; imported Mariner =2720=, son of the Sittyton Victoria sire, Vermont, and of a Kinellar Mina dam; Young Abbotsburn's Heir =15947=, a sappy son of the grand champion over all beef breeds at the World's Fair at Chicago, Young Abbotsburn =6263=, of the Cruickshank Village Blossom tribe; Valkyrie =21806=, son of Abbotsford =19446=, of the same family as the Columbian champion, a sweepstaker at leading Canadian shows, and sire of a long list of first-prize winners, his dam, Vanity, being three times a first-prize number at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Imported Diamond Jubilee =28861=, the sire of most of the excellent young things in the herd at present, a bull of great substance and quality, which he has generously imparted to his progeny. was bred by Mr. John Marr, of Cairnbrogie, Aberdeenshire, sired by Sigmund 2nd, who was by Sigmund, and out of Sunshine 2nd, by the Marr-bred British Flag, by William of Orange. That Diamond Jubilee has proved a successful sire of superior stock is amply evidenced by the character of his calves, as seen in the herd, and in the position taken from year to year by his progeny at the Western Fair at London, the second best show in Canada, the only one of Provincial note at which they have been shown, and where the female championship this year and also in 1901 was won by one of his daughters. The engraving from a photograph of a quartette of his sons, accompanying this article, but imperfectly represents the winners of the first prize for the best herd of four calves bred by the exhibitor, at the London Exhibition in 1902, two of which have since been sold to head pure-bred herds, the others, now about 14 months old, being yet in the herd and greatly improved since their photos were taken. Of these, Maple Bank Jubilee, out of Jessamine, by Scottish Victor (imp.) =2739=, dam Sady Peerless 2nd, by Invincible (imp.) 4106, is of the favorite Scotch family, descended from imported Miss Syme, bred by Mr. Robert Syme, of Redkirk, Dumfriesshire, and the other, Diamond Robe, out of Moss Robe, by Golden Robe, son of imp. Knight of St. John and imp. Golden Bud, grandam by Scottish Victor, and tracing to imported Splendour, the foundation



From a painting by O. P. Staples, O. S. A.

AFTER THE DAY'S WORK.

cow in the pedigree of many of the best members of the herd.

The bull selected to succeed Diamond Jubilee as head of the harem is Double Gold =37852=, now in his 22-months form, a red son of imp. Golden Drop Victor, a Duthie-bred son of Nonpareil Victor, of the Cruickshank Nonpareil tribe, his dam being of the favorite Golden Drop family. Golden Drop Victor was considered by many breeders the choice of the bulls in the Duthie-Marr sale of his year, and was secured for Canada at a bid of \$1,500. The dam of Double Gold is imp. Golden Strawberry, by the Duthie-bred Croupier (70214), by Craibstone, and of the Cruickshank Crocus family, his grandam being by British Leader, a son of William of Orange.

Double Gold is a typical Scotch Shorthorn, low-set, level in his lines, compact, strong-backed, smooth, thick-fleshed, with a handsome, masculine head and capital handling qualities, and is admirably suited as a sire to follow Diamond Jubilee in service in the herd, as his offspring now arriving amply evidences.

An important addition to the herd has been made in the present year by the purchase of the imported cow, Graceful 8th, bred by Mr. Law, of Keith, Scotland, sired by another Diamond Jubilee (72341), by Clarendon, by Prince of Fashion, dam by Lord James Douglas. She is a handsome, smooth, deep-ribbed, big-hearted, red cow, coming three next month, and has a ruby-red heifer calf of fine form and character, which she is nursing well from her shapely udder with its well-placed teats.

Another valuable addition this year was the Kinellar Claret cow, Claudia's Eclipse, by Minister Eclipse =5501=, a son of the Duthie-bred, imported Eclipse, a Highland Society winner, and of imp. Minerva, a Kinellar Mina. She is a cow of great substance, correct conformation and high-class character, and should prove an exceedingly useful acquisition.

The long list of handsome heifers by imp. Diamond Jubilee, with their breedy, feminine faces, fine forms, thick flesh and comfortable coats of hair, give good promise of not only keeping up the reputation of the herd, but of making substantial improvement in its character, while the half-score young bulls coming a year old are a strong and useful lot.

Valkyrie Stamp, an excellent 3-year-old bull,

retained in the herd, a son of Valkyrie =21806=, and of Queen of Maple Bank, by imp. Mariner, is a bull of fine type and quality, with strong constitution and well-nigh perfect conformation, and has been a winner in first-class company.

The nucleus of a Clydesdale stud has been secured, and the handsome, stylish and substantial three-year-old stallion, Crossfield [3279], by Rakerfield [487], dam Moonlight, by the Red Cross Knight [849], is held for sale. He has capital feet and legs, good square action, a handsome head and crest, and good temper, and is a good bay in color. An excellent four-year-old mare is Maggie of Vanneck [3480], by the Red Cross Knight, and out of imp. Kate 2nd of Congreith, by McGregor [1487]. She is of the broad, blocky, low-set stamp, and should prove a good breeder of the right sort.

Mercer's Shorthorns.

A representative of the "Advocate" recently visited the stock farm of Mr. Thos. Mercer, at Markdale, Ont., who has established for himself a reputation in the breeding of Scotch Shorthorns almost unparalleled in Canada, considering the num-

ber of years he has been engaged in the business. The home farm is beautifully situated on a southern slope of rolling ground on the outskirts of Markdale, and is fitted up specially for breeding purposes and for getting the sale animals in shape for market. Among the animals in the stables, we noticed representatives of many of the best families of Scotch Shorthorns. One of the first which Mr. Mercer took special pride in showing us was his four-year-old Missie of Avondale 2nd =44994=, which he purchased at the combination sale in Hamilton last August for \$600. This great cow is out of Missie of Neidpath 9th =23093=, by Carlisle =24208=. Missie of Neidpath's sire was the Cruickshank bull, Prince Royal (56439), and her dam, Missie 81st (imp.), was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and was considered by him as one of his best cows. Three other breeding females of the same family are owned by Mr. Mercer, but we were unable to see them, as they were out at pasture. Missie of Avondale 2nd's bull calf, in another stall, had just been sold for \$300, and goes to head the herd of Mr. Geo. Ingles, of Badgeros. Among others worthy of special notice were eight heifer calves—four Missies, two Clarets and two Floras—calved in January and February, which were also sold and awaiting shipment to Mr. David Harrell, of Austin, Texas. These calves are all of the most approved type of the perfect Shorthorn, as will be seen from the photo of one of them in this number, and it seems almost a pity that animals like these could not have been kept in Canada. This bunch went for \$150 apiece, and the Texas

breeder is so well pleased with his purchase that he will take all the calves Mr. Mercer can raise from the same stock. As a result of a very heavy selling season Mr. Mercer's stock is quite depleted at present, he having retained only some five or six heifer calves which were too young to offer. Of these, two Stanfords, a Lovely and a Claret are in prime condition, and should prove excellent value for spring buyers. Also well worthy of notice are four bull calves—two Village Bud, one Fashion and two Young Starlings—all of which are for sale. As evidence of what Mr. Mercer has been doing in the Shorthorn business, the following list of sales by private treaty is reported: Missie White Stockings to Mr. Robt. Miller, which afterwards sold at his sale, to Mr. W. D. Flatt, for \$325; Lilly Ingram, to Jas. Patterson, Blantyre; three females and one bull to add to the herd of R. N. Fowler, Dundalk; three heifers—one Matchless and two Clarets—to Jas. Cowan, Seaforth; one heifer and a calf nursing and a sire to head the herd of Frank Sleightholm, Auguston, Ont.; two cows and their two heifer calves to Fred Curry, Goring; one bull, Gloster Heir, to Joseph Ward, Snowville, Manitoulin Island; one to Daniel Weir, Mountain P. O., Quebec; eight heifers to Mr. John Miller for David Harrell, of Texas; two Village Girl bulls to Mr. Green, of Texas; a Missie bull to Mr. Geo. Ingles, of Badgeros; six females—two Village Girls, one Missie, one Claret and two Floras—to Messrs. Mitchell & Sons, of Burlington; a Matchless bull to Mr. John Murdock, Harkaway; a Young Starling cow and heifer calf to Mr. George Tolchard, Chesley; a Missie cow and heifer calf and a Matchless heifer calf to Mr. John Miller, of McIntyre; Ury Girl 3rd and Village Belle to Mr. John McKenzie, Chatsworth; and five head of females, viz., one Village Girl, one Crimson Flower, one Isabella, one Carolla and a Gloster to Mr. W. G. Pettit, of Freeman. Mr. Mercer has in his stables some thirty head of breeding females, ten of which have already dropped their calves. The herd consists chiefly of such high-class families as the Missies, Village Girls, Floras, Clarets, Stanfords, Lovelies, Young Starlings, Fashions and Matchlesses. This herd has been headed for the past two years by Village Squire, by Abbotsford, who has probably more prizewinning ancestors than any other bull in Canada. Through Mr. John Miller, of Markham, the purchase has been effected of the young imported bull, Broadhooks Golden Fame, of the famous Scotch Broadhooks tribe, to succeed Village Squire. This young Broadhooks is the typical sort, low-down, with a good, mossy coat, a deep roan in color, and bids fair to even excel his predecessor. He was bred by S. Campbell, of Kinellar, Scotland, and imported by George Isaac, Bomanton, Ont. Mr. Mercer has already been offered double what he paid for him, and unless something unforeseen occurs, Broadhooks Golden Fame will be a sure money-getter to his owner and an honor to his tribe.

Crowded Out.

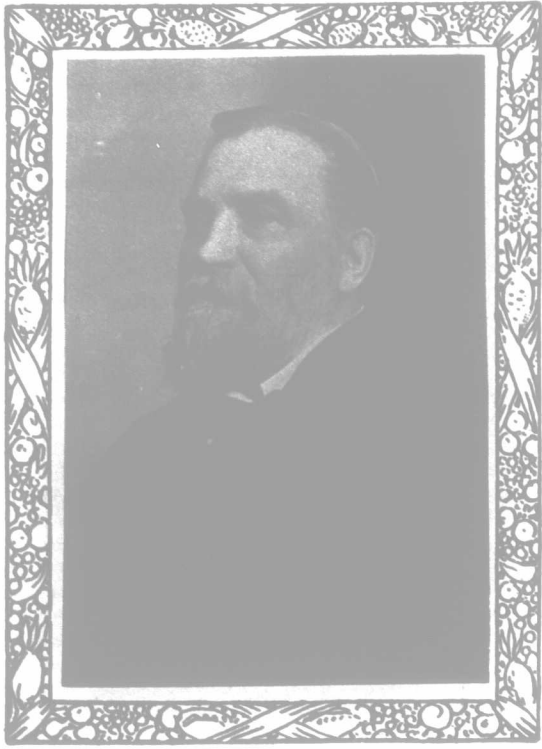
Eighty pages and cover fail to hold all the good things prepared for the readers of this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," so that the report of the Ontario Experimental Union, and several articles and engravings, are necessarily held over till January 1st. Being good, they will keep.

Answers to questions will be found on pages 957, 967, 971, 975, 977, and our special report of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association meeting at Walkerton appears on pages 961 and 962 of this issue.



LITTLE MISS MERCER AND THE "MISSIE" SHORTHORN CALF, GIPSY 2ND.

Born on the farm of Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.



REV. LEO. GAETZ.

Educational and Moral Progress in the Far West.

BY REV. LEO. GAETZ, D.D.

One of the inspirations of the Westerner to-day is found in the fact that ever-increasing thousands of his fellow Canadians east of the Great Lakes are watching with keen interest the rapid development of our Western heritage, theirs and ours. To many, of course, that interest is very largely influenced by considerations of a commercial character. It could not well be otherwise. For, with capital ever keen for profitable investment; commodities ever reaching out for wider markets; with inventive genius, commercial enterprise, industrial skill and professional equipment ever alert for wider opportunities, such a resourceful field as our Northwest could hardly fail to awaken intense commercial interest; unless, indeed, the people of Eastern Canada had lost both the vision of the Seer and the business instincts of the Saxon. We have, certainly, no fault to find with this commercial interest, which contributes so directly to the work of nation-building, which Providence has manifestly laid upon the Canadian people.

But this brief letter is prompted by the conviction that the people of Eastern Canada are by no means so mercenary as to be indifferent to nobler elements of national progress, viz., those pertaining to

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

After all, man is greater than manufactures; wisdom is better than wheat; goodness is more precious than gold. It cannot but be a matter of the deepest concern to every right-thinking Canadian, that the foundations of mental and moral development should be laid deep and firm in this new land, and the superstructure pushed forward with intelligent zeal and devotion. This we may confidently claim is being done even in the newer portions of the West.

Indeed, to one who, like myself, may claim to rank as a pioneer in this beautiful district of Central Alberta, who took a lively interest in the erection of the first schoolhouse and the first church between Calgary and Edmonton (except on Indian missions), a distance of two hundred miles, who saw the genesis of most and watched the development of all those factors which contributed to the prosperity of the Territories as a whole, it has been, and is to-day, a matter of most gratifying surprise to observe, on the part of the new settlers, the zeal and liberality displayed in the erection of schools and churches all over the settled portions of this country.

In the purely ranching districts, of course, sparse settlement is one of the necessary conditions of success; therefore, an obstacle to these institutions, for a while at least. But in every town and hamlet along the lines of railway, next to the elevator, which from economic considerations always holds a very high head, the most conspicuous object which meets the eye of the visitor, or even the passer-by, is the large and well-built schoolhouse, representing in many instances a money value of from fifty to seventy-five dollars per capita of the entire population; and, if the churches are less pretentious in size and appearance, they are certainly quite numerous, more numerous, perhaps, in some localities

than is consistent with the economical disposal of men and money, considering the rapidly-extending missionary work of the various denominations in the field.

But, more gratifying still is the fact that at points remote from the lines of railway, ten, twenty or even forty miles, a mere handful of settlers no sooner have their tent-pins well driven, and the absolutely necessary shelter provided for their family and stock, than they begin to cast about for the establishment of a school, which the Territorial Government very wisely encourages by a liberal grant to the teacher. Under the school ordinance, the building becomes a charge upon all the lands within the school district, comprising an area of five miles square in rural sections. This building for a while, with consent of the trustees, serves the double purpose of school and church. But in an incredibly short time the social atmosphere is pregnant with the idea of church-building, and very soon, on some pleasant slope or charming valley, is erected a place of worship, which, if neither large nor artistic, is yet an unanswerable witness to the fact that these newcomers are not unmindful of the fact that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

It is not the purpose of this communication to go into detail regarding educational and moral progress in different localities; nor would statistics be specially interesting to the reader; but we think the general statement may be appreciated by many who are perhaps too much inclined to think of this new land merely as the "wild and woolly West." What is said is fairly applicable to the Territories as a whole, except, of course, those more remote localities occupied by Galicians and Doukabours, whose mental, moral and political value to the country is yet questionable.

In a recent article, written by a learned college professor in the City of Winnipeg, for an American journal, and copied in the Winnipeg Free Press, many will be surprised to learn that development along nearly all lines, moral or material, was well-nigh at a standstill until a very recent date. The uninformed reader might infer that most, if not all, the elements of push and enterprise, heroic adventure, lofty appreciation of and firm faith in this country, came in with what the professor terms the "American Invasion." Those, however, who have kept in touch with history of the West will know that long before the general land boom fired the speculative genius of our neighbors to the south, and led to the unprecedented trek northward, the vanguards of progress from Eastern Canada not only held the fort, but laid foundations and built wisely and firmly upon them, and that under conditions far more trying than those which obtain to-day—times when isolation and hope deferred made the heart sick.

Nevertheless, we too hail with pleasure this peaceable invasion of our cousins from the south. For, notwithstanding the fact that flood-tides of immigration, like other freshets, generally carry with them much driftwood and worthless timber, we can cheerfully testify, from personal knowledge and current report, that our Western country is being greatly strengthened and enriched by many very excellent invaders from "across the line," people who, in addition to being a valuable financial asset to the country, are often found zealous and generous helpers along lines of educational and moral progress.

Of course, we must not be understood as claim-



JAS. J. HILL.

The Canadian "Railway Wizard" of the U. S. West.

ing to have attained nearly all that is most desirable along these lines, or even to have done all that might have been accomplished in these directions; but it must certainly be gratifying to our Eastern friends to know that amid the trying ordeal of making a home in a new country, often with very limited resources, we are not so selfish and sordid as to forget the examples set us by a truly noble ancestry, who, while hewing their homes out of the dense forests of the East, were not unmindful to stud her hills and valleys with schools and churches to exert their beneficent influence upon the life and character of this Canada of ours.

Northern Alberta, Nov. 25th, 1902.

James J. Hill.

Mr. Jas. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn., was born near Guelph, in Wellington County, Ont., on Sept. 16th, 1838. His father was of Irish and his mother of Scottish descent. Left an orphan at 18 years, and thrown upon the world, he went to St. Paul, where he landed, wondering what he should do next. He became a clerk in the Dubuque & St. Paul Packet Co., and by degrees rose from one position to another, till he was able to form the Great Northern Railway system, with 6,000 miles of road; the Northern Steamship Co., and has laid plans for transportation with the Orient.

Improves and Helps.

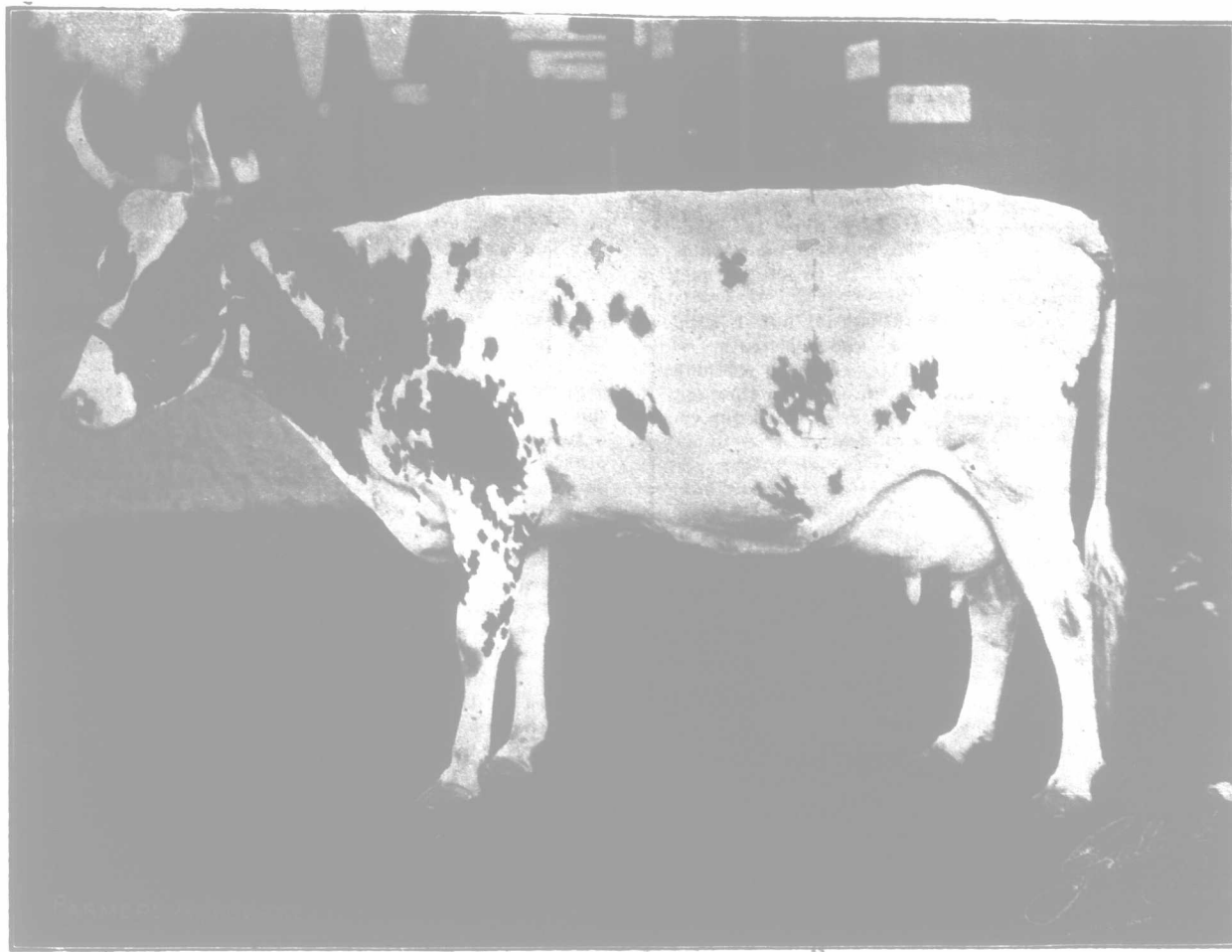
The "Farmer's Advocate" is all right, and is improving every year. Keep on, and you will soon have the farming community prosperous. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, Yours truly,

Bruce Co., Ont. CHAS. WILLIAMS.



SPICY ROBIN =28259=.

Four-year-old Shorthorn bull, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Sa'lem, Ont. Winner of second prize at Toronto and London, 1902. PROPERTY OF GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, P. O., WELLINGTON CO. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 935)



MINNIE OF LESSNESSOCK (11787), IMP.
First-prize Ayrshire cow and champion female at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY W. WATSON OGILVIE, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUEBEC.

Toronto Markets.

Mr. H. A. Mullins, M. L. A. for Russell, Manitoba, was a visitor at the market. He had 600 cattle at Boston en route for England, which had to be slaughtered, entailing the loss of a large amount of money in duty and space contracted for. These cattle were the very finest exported from Winnipeg and averaged 1,800 lbs. per head.

Export Cattle.—The export trade is at present stagnant owing to the embargo on U. S. ports through foot-and-mouth disease in New England. Very few on offer. Best quality export cattle, weighing 1,300, \$5.00; medium exporters, weighing 900 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Butchers' Cattle.—Good to choice butchers' cattle scarce. Those equal in quality to exporters, weighing 1,075 lbs. to 1,150 lbs., \$4.85 to \$5.00. These cattle are dressed for best local trade outside towns near Toronto. Choice picked loads of butchers' cattle, heifers and steers, 980 lbs. to 1,050 lbs., \$4.35 to \$4.65; medium butchers', \$3.50 to \$3.80; common cows, rough, inferior steers and canners sold from \$2.00 to \$3.25.

Bulls.—Choice heavy export bulls sold to a good demand, \$4.00 to \$4.50; light, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Feeders.—Feeders are still in good demand. Those weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light feeders, from 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. One load of feeders came in from Picton, Ont., dyed red from head to ribs. They were fed on tomato slop from the canning factory.

Stockers.—Several poor lots of stockers sold at low prices. Stockers of good quality, 500 to 700 lbs. each, wanted, and sold at from \$3.00 to \$3.25; poor quality, mixed colors, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Sheep.—For the last two weeks this market was over supplied. Two thousand were pastured in the Exhibition Grounds owing to the cattle embargo. Prices lower, at \$3.00 for ewes and at \$2.00 to \$2.50 for bucks.

Lambs were a shade firmer, and are worth from \$3.75 to \$4.15 per cwt.

Calves.—Choice, well-fed milk calves sell at sight for top prices. One choice Ayrshire calf sold for \$10.00.

Hogs.—Best selected bacon hogs, \$6.00; light and thick fat, \$5.75; sows, \$4.50; and stags, \$3.00. Prices are likely to be steady for the next two weeks.

	Extreme comparative prices to-day, Dec. 1902.	Two weeks ago, Dec. 1.	Same date last year.
Export cattle.....	\$ 5 00	\$ 5 25	\$ 4 80
Butchers' cattle.....	4 85	4 70	4 12 1/2
Export bulls.....	4 50	4 50	4 50
Feeders.....	4 25	4 75	4 00
Stockers.....	3 25	3 25	3 25
Sheep (per cwt.).....	3 00	3 60	3 00
Lambs (each).....	4 15	4 00	4 00
Hogs.....	6 00	6 12 1/2	6 00
Milch cows.....	58 00	55 00	50 00

Dressed Beef.—A regular weekly consignment of dressed beef is now being made to Liverpool from the Wm. Harris Abattoir Co. After severe losses, this company is now making excellent progress in the export business, and a great relief to the market during the last two weeks. The value of this outlet from the cattle market is now appreciated owing to the enormous pressure of the last week's supplies. Beef fore

quarters, per cwt., \$6.00; beef hind quarters, per cwt., \$7.50; mutton, per lb., 5 cts.; lamb, per lb., 7 cts.; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$8.00.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

The export cheese market for the last season has been a good one. The highest price reported paid for cheese the past season was 12 1/2c. in November, and the lowest was 9 1/2c. in July. The highest average paid during the season in Canada was 11.95c. On the Utica Board, U. S., 11 1/2c., and the lowest paid was 9c. The highest average for the year was 10.45c. and the lowest average 10.01c. for U. S. Cheese reports during the season just closed showed a total increase of 308,432 boxes over those of 1901; and a total increase of 22,355 boxes over those for 1900; while butter shipments showed an increase of 124,058, an increase of 279,388 packages over the season of 1900.



F. W. THOMPSON.
Manager Ogilvie Milling Co., Montreal.

Year's Run at Five Markets.

Live stock receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joe from January 1st to the present time, compared with the same period of 1901, show an increase of about 290,000 cattle, a decrease of 2,700,000 hogs, and an increase of about 900,000 sheep.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Dec. 15.—Live cattle steady at 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10 1/2c. to 11c. per lb.

Christmas Announcement.

To our readers, Greeting:

As an expression of good-will toward all our readers everywhere, and as an appropriate closing act of service for the year now speeding to an end, we send out this Christmas number. Our agreeable and mutually helpful relations of many long years assure us that it will be received in the spirit in which it is issued. Our confidence in the agricultural public has never been misplaced, and the months of toil and the outlay involved in producing this number have been cheerfully given. It may also be taken as an assurance of the larger plans we have matured for the new year. In the "Farmer's Advocate" of 1903, our many thousands of readers will realize a periodical devoted to their interests, larger, more attractive and more valuable than ever. In order that there may be no interruption of our relations as readers, publishers and editors, we bespeak a prompt renewal of your subscription, and if that has already been done, may we not request an effort on your part to bring the privileges of the "Advocate" within reach of others, thus securing for yourself some of the rare premiums described on pages 959 and 960 of this issue, and which thousands of our friends in the past have found to surpass their expectations.

EXTRA COPIES OF CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

As heretofore, we send out this special issue to our regular subscribers complimentary. To non-subscribers, the price of the Christmas number is 50 cents, but will supply any extra copies asked for by our present subscribers at 25 cents each.

As long as the supply lasts, every new subscriber will receive a copy of this beautiful number free.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

Among the many valuable new features in store for our readers, and which we believe will tend to promote the general interests of the country, we have arranged with Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Canada's Agricultural Commissioner, to contribute a special series of articles on the "Improvement of Education in Rural Schools." His efforts in this and other directions fairly entitle him to the title of the "Apostle of the New Education."

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING RATES.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. The terms of subscription are \$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.50 when in arrears; sample copy free. European subscriptions 6s., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month, and the date on your label shows to what time your subscription is paid. Advertising rates: Single insertion, 20 cents per line, agate; contract rates furnished on application. Address: The "Farmer's Advocate," or the William Weld Company (Limited), London, Canada; Manitoba and Western edition, Winnipeg, Man.; English representative, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk street, London, W.C., England.

We wish our readers and advertising patrons, one and all, a Happy Christmas and a bright New Year, and request a renewal of their generous support and esteem.

Chicago Live Stock Prices.

In the following table is given the range of prices for the bulk of sales of beef cattle this week, together with top sales for the week, and comparisons for the corresponding period last week and a year ago, on the Chicago market:

	Bulk of sales.	Tops.
This week.....	\$4.50 to \$5.75	\$7.25
Week ago.....	5.00 to 6.25	7.75
Year ago.....	5.00 to 6.25	8.00

Montreal Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 15.—Cattle—An active demand, with firm prices paid for anything good. Prime beefs sold at from 5c. to 5 1/2c. per lb.; medium cattle, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c.; and common from 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.; calves, \$3 to \$7 each, or from 4c. to 5c. per lb. Sheep, 3c. to 3 1/2c., and lambs, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Good fat hogs, 6c. per lb., weighed off cars.



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

The Best Christmas.

There are ways of keeping Christmas
That are many, that are gay—
Myriad modes of making merry
On that dear old blessed day.
But the best and sweetest method
That obtains from Pole to Pole
Is to make some Christmas brighter
For some poor,

Sad
Soul.

In ev'ry Christmas founding
Christ the Lord is born again;
Mary lives in toiling mothers,
Joseph, in the toiling men.
Let us do our part to aid them
As the golden hours roll,
And we'll cheer Christ and His dear ones
In each poor,

Sad
Soul.

Oh! the Christmas of the selfless
Is a pure and precious thing!
It is vested with the glory
Of the little new-born King.
Full of His unearthly splendor
Is its heavenly aureole.
For Christ was ever tender
To each poor,

Sad
Soul!

—Catholic Fireside

The Maid and the Mistletoe.

In Canada, where a dried-up sprig or two of imported holly or mistletoe is about all that can be counted upon to mark the festive tide of the season of Christmas, the point of the very clever picture we present to our readers to-day may miss its mark, but for those who in their younger days can recall the fun which even one piece of mistletoe could afford at a Yule-tide gathering, no key is required. We must take for granted the utter unconsciousness of the pretty maiden herself, who, in her costly furs, occupies the middle seat in the first-class carriage. The porter has put her Christmas purchases "somewhere" in the netting overhead, and she is content to know them safe without being quite sure of the exact spot. She has dropped her copy of "The King," and is evidently dreaming of the Somebody who is coming to the Hall on the morrow, wholly unaware of the roguish looks, both of the old gentleman on her right and of the younger one on her left, to whose sense of humor the situation appeals.

The artist has, with inimitable touch, made each face tell its own tale, and we may rest assured that its sequel will not be one which will cause a blush upon the sweet face of our Maiden of the Mistletoe. H. A. B.

How to Get Good and Beautiful Books.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

In order to increase our subscription list, we are now offering some very handsome books (a supply of which we have just received) as premiums for obtaining new subscribers. Any present subscriber sending in one new name and \$1.00 will receive one of these beautiful books as a premium; for two names, two books, etc.—a book for every name.

This is a splendid chance for the boys and girls (or grown-ups) to add to their libraries. These books are by good authors only, such as Henty, Dickens, Sara Grand, Scott, Fothergill, Clark Russell, etc. The volumes are handsomely printed and well bound in cloth. They will surprise and delight you, many of them being beautifully illustrated.

Each subscriber whose name is sent in before January 1st will receive, in addition to his year's subscription, a copy of our beautiful Christmas number.

No canvassing needed. Simply show one of our magazines—it will speak for itself.

First come, first served.

A Christmas Dinner on the Wing.

It was not at all a typical Christmas Day, for perfect torrents of rain beat and dashed against the windows of "Bachelor's Glory," as if trying their best to drown the sounds of woe which came from within.

"I call it a shame," exclaimed Tommy, as he swung his slippered feet frantically over the arm of the chair on which he sat, "to promise us a bang-up Christmas dinner, and then send it to us in such a state of perfect nature!"

"He might at least have killed it, but I suppose he didn't think," said MacRae, apologetically, while Dexter muttered, "Ye gods, think of the feathers!" and the whole trio groaned in unison as they gazed dolefully at a wet and muddy box near by, from whose slatted top stuck the rakish and defiant head of a big turkey gobbler.

MacRae, who was kneeling beside another box, a smaller one, slowly pried off the cover, and began to unpack it.

"Celery," he announced in his deepest tones, "and cranberries—also in the raw. Think you can make 'em jell, Tommy? Mince meat, done up in a can instead of a crust. Turnips, carrots, cabbage, onions! Jove, what a country box, and never a thing in it we know how to cook! I say, boys, let's go out to a 'table doty' and buy our dinner."

"Go on, do," moaned Tommy, from the depths of his chair. "You're rich, you are. Do you know that I've got just fifty cents to carry me over to the first of the month, and that Dexter's been out of cash for days?"

"Well," said MacRae, rather hotly, "I've given as many presents as you have, and you know very well that all my articles have been turned down lately. I've only got two dollars."

"There's the rent," said Dexter, waving his stubby pipe towards a dingy tobacco jar on the mantel, which served as a household bank; but the others shook

their heads decisively, and even the unwelcome turkey gave a protesting gobble.

As that sound reached his ears, Tommy pulled himself up from the depths of his chair and gazed at the bird long and steadily. Then he flew up and across the room to clap his two chums vigorously on the back, while he cried joyously, "I've got it, boys; I've got it!"

"Got what—a spell of insanity?" queried MacRae; but Tommy went on, heedless of the insult:

"You know those girls downstairs?"

"No; wish we did," muttered Dexter, and they all smiled as they thought of the four bright maids they passed so often on the stairs.

"Well," said Tommy, "you know who I mean. I heard them talking to-day—no, Mac, I didn't listen at the door; it was through the air shaft—and it seems only one of 'em has gone away for Christmas, and the others meant to go out somewhere, and now it's pouring so they don't want to, for fear they'll spoil their tips. By the way, isn't that rather queer? Thought tips were what women wore in wet weather;" and he paused, questioningly. But as the others shook their heads in despair of understanding the details of feminine apparel, he went on. "At least, they seemed awful blue about it—didn't have much Christmas stuff in the house, and kind of downhearted, any way—you know;" and the others nodded sympathetically. "Well, my idea is this: we've got the dinner and no cook; they, the cook and no dinner. Now I propose to make a grand combination of labor and capital;" and Tommy swelled with pride, though the others looked doubtful.

"But, as I remarked before, we don't know them," protested Dexter. "We can't march boldly down and say, 'Maiden, cook my dinner!'"

"And then," drawled MacRae, "You really must remember the feathers. Even if we had been bosom friends for years, it's not likely they'd let us kill a turkey in their front parlor."

Tommy looked hurt, but not discouraged. "I



THE MAID AND THE MISTLETOE.

should think," he remarked, plaintively, "that you fellows might have known me long enough to trust me. Don't I always get what I want?"

"I must admit that you generally do," assented Dexter, "but—"

"There are no 'buts' in this case," said Tommy. "Do what I tell you and you'll be happy. Mac, you sneak down to their door, and let me know when you hear them all in the parlor. Dex, you take out that fowl. Careful now!" And with many gobbles, squawks, and shrieks of laughter, the scheme began to work.

Meanwhile, in the flat below, gloom hung heavy. "Isn't it just too mean?" wailed Nan, as she watched the blinding sheets of water dash themselves against the pavement below. "Who ever heard of a thunderstorm on Christmas? Only there isn't any thunder. Mary, if you don't stop pounding that piano, I'll eat you."

"Well, then, I'll go right on," said Mary, as she strummed out the "Dead March in Saul." "I don't know how else you will get anything to eat. Do you realize that there is nothing but four stale muffins, a pound of butter, and one cold sausage left from breakfast in this house? I suppose we can toast the muffins, and draw lots for the sausage, but—" and her hands dropped disconsolately down on the keyboard with a crash of discord that made Nan jump.

"Maybe we'd better go out after all," said a meek little voice from the sofa. "I'm awfully hungry, and we can't live on candy;" with a disdainful look at the dainty boxes piled on a table.

But Nan was down on her at once with, "Don't be silly, Dora. You know we'd ruin our clothes, and then you and Mary have such colds that it would be simply suicidal. It isn't so bad, for there's milk and coffee, and we can raid the janitor for bread. Wish we knew those boys upstairs. They had two big boxes come a while ago."

"Yes; and just hear what a good time they're having," muttered Dora, as a perfect roar of laughter swept down through the thin partitions. "They've been laughing like that nearly half an hour, and I wish they'd stop. It makes me feel blue—why, what's that?" and she bounced to her feet as they all stared stupidly at each other, for a very loud and determined knock had sounded at their door.

"You go, Nan—you're tidiest," said Mary, in a stage whisper that was audible outside; and with one little touch of her fluffy hair and a pull at her collar, Nan obeyed, just as the other girls scuttled into the next room. But when she saw who was outside her blue eyes opened wide with astonishment.

"I beg your pardon," the other girls heard a deep voice say pleasantly, "but could I go through your rooms a minute? You see our Christmas dinner is on your fire escape."

"W—w—what?" exclaimed Nan, while the portieres near her became strangely agitated.

"Yes," went on Tommy, serenely—for it was that wily villain himself—the other boys had refused to come. "It got away from us, you see, and flew right down by your windows. I'm awfully sorry to bother you, but could I go through and get it—"

"Why, certainly," said Nan, in a tone of much louder warning than was necessary, for the other girls were already frantically preparing to receive this mysterious guest. "Come right in. Maybe you'd better hurry—will it fly any farther, do you think?" and then she giggled nervously. She had never heard of an animated Christmas dinner before.

"No," said Tommy, "I am quite sure it will not;" and then, with his most winning smile—Tommy's smile was always irresistible: "You are Miss Lorrimer, aren't you?"

"Why, yes," said Nan, "and you—"

"Oh, I'm just Tommy," answered that individual, blandly. "Everybody calls me that," and he followed Nan to the little dining-room, where the other girls were discovered innocently engaged in reading.

"Miss Bradley, and Miss Dora Bradley," said Nan, solemnly. "Mr. —" and she stopped, fully expecting the stranger to fill up the blank, but he did not; he merely smiled, and explained:

"You see, I had to come down to get our dinner—it's out on your fire escape, I suppose—may I look?"

All three girls trooped after him to the kitchen.

"O-oh!" cried Dora, the foremost one, and then came little exclamations of surprise from the others, for there, against their window, was huddled a big, live turkey gobbler, looking as forlorn and wet and bedraggled as a gobbler could.

"There," cried Tommy, excitedly, as he threw up the window with a great deal of unnecessary clatter. "I'm sure to get him now!" and it seemed to sharp-eyed Nan that she saw a suspicious-looking string, jerked hastily into the air.

"Now, you beast—quiet there—let me catch your legs—Miss Lorrimer, would you mind holding that blind open? Steady now, steady—don't flap your wings so—ugh, how wet you are!—have you got something I could wring him out in? I'm afraid he'll drip all over the house. Thank you—funny, isn't it? A live turkey in a little flat. But that's not the worst of it. You see MacRae's uncle—MacRae's one of my chums—promised to send us a Christmas dinner, so we didn't make any other plans; and now it's come, just as he promised, but all in the raw—vegetables, and cranberries, and mince meat, and this fowl. We're worse off than ever, for we've not a thing in the house, and can't cook what was sent us. I'm very sorry to have bothered you—I'm going down now to have the janitor help me get him ready to cook—and oh, could you tell me what to do with him after he's emptied? I have to fill him up again, don't I? You see we can cook steaks and chops all right, but we never tried to roast—we're awfully helpless."

Now, if anything will appeal to a woman's heart it is a hungry man who is trying to cook his own dinner, and can't. The girls had been exchanging meaning looks and nods during the latter part of Tom's artistic speech; and when he paused, Mary, the eldest of the little household, stammered blushing, "We—we'd be only too glad to show you. If you'll bring him down when he's ready, we'll stuff him for

evening as ever was seen, and parted, at the end of it, firm friends and comrades.

After the doors of their flat were safely locked for the night, MacRae and Dexter came solemnly over to Tommy, who sprawled in state upon a table, and bowed down before him.

"Tommy," said Dexter, "you're a genius."

"I can't help feeling," murmured MacRae, "that it was kind of mean to fool them so. What a time we had to lower that bird!"

Tommy grinned. "Um," he ejaculated comfortably, "and the string was so miserably evident. I was sure they'd see it and spot the base deceivers. But after all, it's awfully easy to fool a girl!"

With which wise remark he tumbled off to bed, just as a sleepy voice down below came out of the darkness: "Girls, that turkey's wings were clipped and his legs were tied. He couldn't ever have got there alone."

Two little giggles answered from the next room, as another voice announced, "I know—I saw them pull back the string."

There were three giggles this time, and then silence reigned through "Bachelor's Glory."—[Mary A. Dickerson, in Munsey.

THE QUIET HOUR

Unto Us a Child is Born.

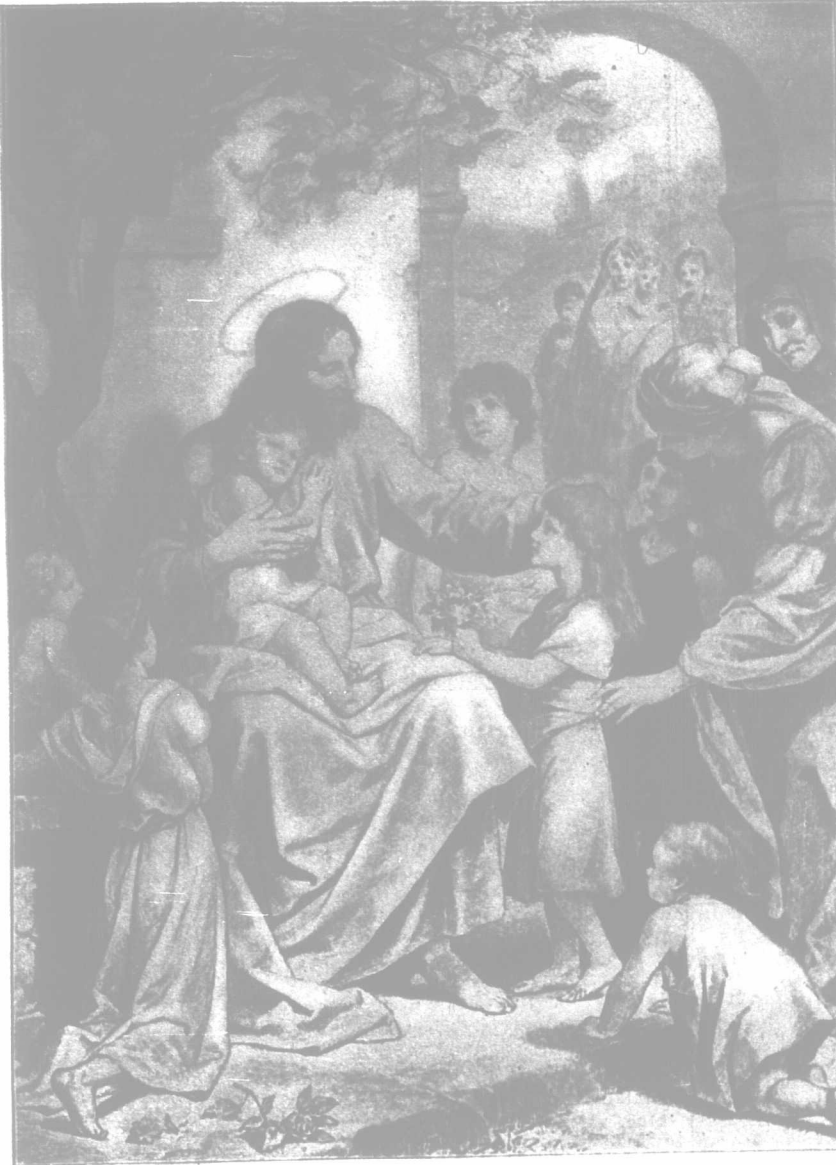
"Born Thy people to deliver,
Born a child, and yet a King,
Born to reign in us forever!
Now Thy gracious kingdom bring!"

Again we are called to contemplate the Mystery of the Holy Incarnation. It is a marvellous thing, that for so many centuries the Name of One who was born in a stable and died on a cross should be revered above all other names. The greatest kings bow down before a Man who never entered a palace except as a prisoner—for the Gentiles have come to His light, and kings to the brightness of His rising. Wise men come from east, west, north and south, laying themselves and all their possessions at the feet of a Child. The prophecy has indeed been fulfilled, "His Name shall be called Wonderful." This fact can no more be denied than the fact that the sun is in the sky, but people may, and do, differ as to the reason of this homage. Some, who do not worship Him as God, are yet willing to own that Jesus of Nazareth was the greatest and wisest Teacher the world ever saw; and that the story of His life is the noblest and most beautiful in history. Now, it has been pointed out over and over again, that to rest satisfied with such a theory is illogical, I might almost say impossible. Would any man be considered wise and good if he—falsely—asserted his equality with God? Such a claim—if false—could only be excused on the ground of insanity, otherwise it must be considered daring blasphemy. Therefore, when that young Carpenter of Nazareth openly claimed the great title of God, He was either speaking a great truth or else the Jews were right in declaring that He was guilty of blasphemy; because, as they said, "Thou, being a man, makest thyself God." We have not space to study the great question of the divinity of Christ, but let us think for a moment of the prophetic words.

spoken thousands of years ago, "Unto us a Child is born." The prophet does not say the Child "will be" born. We, who echo that great message every Christmas, do not say the Child "was" born. He is the God who, by the mysterious, incommunicable Name—I AM—declares that in Him nothing is future, nothing is past, but all things are present, "naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do."

Let us examine this question honestly, for it is of vital importance to us all. Jesus either has a right to demand from us loyalty and obedience unto death, or else He is the greatest impostor the world ever saw, having no right to the respect and admiration given willingly or unwillingly by all who study that Wonderful Life.

When J. H. Smyth Pigott told his London congregation, a few months ago, that he was the reincarnated Christ, the announcement roused a storm which nearly cost him his life. The next Sunday the church was surrounded by thousands of angry people. This man, who was unknown to the world six months ago, found it necessary to be escorted by several hundred policemen when he went from his house to his church. Without this protection he might have been torn in pieces by the mob, and his crime was—what? Simply this, he declared himself to be "the Son of God, come to receive his people to himself and to give everlasting life to all flesh." Such a declaration



Hofman.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.

you—that is, if you've got the bread," with a little gasp of dismay as she remembered the muffins.

"Bread? Oh, barrels of it! But—" with well-feigned hesitancy—"we couldn't bother you, you know. You must have your own things to get, and—"

"No," said Mary, flushing scarlet, "we were going out. It will be no trouble, and Nan can make your jelly. She makes very good jelly."

Tommy beamed upon her like a small sun. "I tell you what," he said, "we'll let you help cook him, if you'll only promise to stay and help eat him. Unless—dolefully—" your invitation is very pressing."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Dora, despite Mary's frown of disapproval, and five minutes later, after the impatient Dexter and MacRae had been brought down, introduced, and informed of the "great and most unexpected kindness of their neighbors," there was such scurrying up and down stairs, such peals of laughter and exclamations of wonder and dismay from the girls over the strange and awful culinary feats of their guests, that even the grim old janitor smiled to himself as he sat among a fast-growing heap of turkey feathers, and the people in the other flats came into the halls to see what was the matter.

Though served very late, dinner was acknowledged by all hands to be an unrivaled success. After it was over, when the men had "cleaned up" in a sweeping and wholesale fashion that made the girls gasp with wonder and pray for their crockery, these six young bachelor folk settled down to as merry a Christmas



From a painting by G. A. Reid.

FAMILY PRAYER.

seems fanatical to us. What, then, must have been the feelings of the Jews when a young Galilean peasant put forth the same claim. It is easy for us to allow that claim, because for many hundreds of years He has been worshipped by untold thousands of good and great men; but it was not easy then. It is easy now to profess the faith of Christ crucified, but every man's faith must be a personal and individual thing. It is not enough to believe because other people believe, each must know for himself the truth of Christ's claim when He says: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty."

But some may ask, "How can I know, how can I be sure that Jesus has a right to be worshipped as God?" Do you think God would leave us in the dark in a matter of such importance? The way to know whether Christ is really God is plainly shown. He has promised to manifest Himself to those who keep His Commandments; He has declared that if anyone will do God's will he shall know whether His doctrine is true or not. Does He keep that promise? Study the witness of all who have faithfully tried this path of obedience. The voice of a very great multitude, in this and other ages, will answer without hesitation, "I know Whom I have believed."

The message of great joy is always fresh and new, for unto us is born this day a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. God not only became one with man long ago, He is always becoming one with men. The Christmas message is a personal one, and intensely vital to you and to me—"Emmanuel, God with us." As Christ pointed to the disciples and said, "Behold My mother and My brethren!" so other disciples in all ages are admitted into that closest of all family relationships, for we are "members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones." Those who do the will of God share the blessedness of the virgin mother; for Christ has declared of such, "the same is My brother, and My sister and mother."

How strange it is that when the Eternal God stoops to offer Himself to sinful men, so many should turn their backs on the greatest of all Christmas gifts. Because Christians cannot agree

about the meaning of the mysterious words, "he that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me and I in him," have they any right to refuse to obey them? When invited to become one with our Master in the way He has appointed, are we prepared to refuse that invitation, which is also a command? He says now, as long ago to the twelve, "Will ye also go away?" What answer are we prepared to give?

"God is never so far off as even to be near:—
He is within. Our spirit is the home He holds most dear.

To think of Him as by our side is almost as untrue
As to remove His throne beyond those skies of starry blue.

So all the while I thought myself homeless, forlorn,
and weary,

Missing my joy, I walked the earth—myself God's
sanctuary!" HOPE.

How to Serve a Christmas Dinner.

1. A dining-room must be free from dust and at a pleasant temperature.
2. Tablecloths must be laid without wrinkles, and perfectly straight.
3. The sharp edge of knives must be turned towards the plate; bowls of spoons and tines of forks must be turned up.
4. Carvers must be treated with as much respect as if they were razors.
5. A waitress is responsible for the heating of dishes and plates before they are brought to the table.
6. A meal must never be announced until everything is in readiness which is needed or may be needed.
7. Bread must be freshly cut.
8. Everything which admits of choice, must be placed at the left. Everything which does not admit of choice must be placed at the right.
9. Soiled plates and dishes should be removed from the right.
10. In clearing the table, food must be removed first, then soiled china, glass, silver, and cutlery, then crumbs, then carving cloths.
11. Everything relating to one course must be removed before serving another course.

Good King Alfred.

(Old carol.)

Good King Alfred looked forth,
On a Christmas morning,
Looked he east and looked he north,
For the troop returning,
Whom he sent three days before,
Thro' the wintry weather;
Food and wine they needed sore
For the camp together.

East and north thro' falling snow
All in vain he gazes;
When an old man, halting slow,
His poor prayer raises.
"Give me bread," the old man said,
And the King stood sighing;
"Give me bread, one crust of bread,
Surely I am dying."

"This good day in all the land,
We are of the poorest;
But one cake have we in hand,
Yet thy need is sorest.
Hither, dame, thy last cake bring,
Give it to this stranger;
Count it given to the King
Once laid in a manger.

Ere that old man rose to go
One hath come and spoken;
"Sire, thy troop hath met the foe,
All are slain or broken."
"Sire," the old man said, "take heed!
Thou hast freely given,
Thou shalt find thy gentle deed
Not o'erlooked by Heaven."

Late that night the bolted door
Open wide came flying;
Meat and bread, a goodly store,
On the floor was lying.
So be sure, all Christian men,
What like this is given
Shall be truly paid again
By a hand from Heaven.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A Christmas with Grandpa.



"It's Christmas-eve, grandpa, we won't let you read!"
Says masterful Dick, as the paper he takes;
While Helen more timidly follows his lead
And whispers, "It's snowing, just look at the flakes."

"Oh, grandpa, we're lonely, for mother has gone
To spend Christmas-eve in heaven this year.
I'm sure she won't like us to play all alone—"
And down splashes a drop, round and bright like a
tear.

"Why Nell, you're not crying. On Christmas-eve, too!"
Says the dearest old grandfather under the sun,
As he jumps to his feet—"Now what shall we do?
Let's play blindman's buff, I'm sure that is fun."

First Dick is blindfolded, then Helen he spies,
Who dances with joy as the bandage is tied.
"I'm going to catch grandpa!" she gleefully cries,
And chases him round the old drawing-room wide.

"Now grandpa's the blind man. Oh, isn't this fun?
Look out, Nell, he'll catch you!" says Dick in
delight.

But Nell, on the floor, is unable to run,
While grandpa is stupid, or catch her he might.

"Let's play something else," cries grandpa, at last,
"You children race round much too quickly for me;
I never was able to run very fast,
And now I am feeble and old, as you see."

"Old and feeble," indeed! Just look at him now!
"Hold tight, Nell! Yes, Dick, there is room for
you, too."

"I declare you are making a terrible row!"
Says a voice in the hall—Oh, can it be true?

Both riders slide down and rush to the door,
For a tall handsome sailor is standing there.
"Oh, daddy, dear daddy, have you come ashore
To spend Christmas with us? How long can you
spare?"

Nell clasps her small arms round the tall sailor's neck,
And says, "My dear daddy, I wanted you so.
We thought that perhaps your ship was a wreck,
And mother is sleeping out under the snow."

"But grandpa's just splendid!" declares loyal Dick.
"He takes Nell and me both at once for a ride.
He was so good and kind when mother was sick,
And some day, he says, he will teach us to slide."

"Let's hang up our stockings!" says grandpa, "and
see
If Santa will know that your daddy is here.
I'm sure the old fellow has something for me,
He won't fill my stocking with sawdust this year."

The stockings are hung in the orthodox way,
And silence at last settles down on the farm;
If Helen and Dick are up before day
To feel at their stockings—well, where is the harm?

"They are lumpy and hard, even daddy's feels queer,
So Santa has found where he is sleeping to-night,
And grandpa's is full—Oh, Helen look here!
This must be the 'Advocate' rolled up so tight.

"Grandpa said that he thought it must surely be due—
Perhaps Santa heard him and brought it along.
I hope it's the number for Christmas, don't you?"
"Why, of course, it must be! Santa couldn't be
wrong."

And our Christmas number it turned out to be,
This copy you children are studying here
No need to describe it, I'm sure you can see
It is up to its usual standard this year.

Would you like to know more of Richard and Nell
And their jolly old playmate? Well, some day you'll
see

How their grandpa soon learned to skip pretty well,
When their father was forced to go back to the sea.
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Another Goose.

The sable cook who presides over the kitchen of a
Boston house was fired with indignation one day when
she saw a goose which had been sent by the butcher
for the family's Sunday dinner.

"Don't—don't you think it is a good goose,
Hester?" timidly inquired the butcher's boy, who
stood in great awe of the big cook.

"W'at you mean by 'good goose,' boy?" sternly
demanded the irate Hester, as she shook the offending
fowl at him. "May hab been a good goose in her
day, fo' all I knows, but w'at you got to do now is
to kyarry de po' ole t'ing back to de butcher, and say
to him dat he's made a mistake. It's de grand-
daughter ob dis goose dat my fam'ly wants!"



The Boyless Town.

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she hated noise;
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,
If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew as heavy as lead,
And then, of a sudden, the town grew still,
For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view;
The baseball lot, where they used to meet,
Was a sight to make one blue;
The grass was growing on every base
And the paths that the runners made,
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The cherries rotted, and went to waste—
There was no one to climb the trees;
And nobody had a single taste.
Save only the birds and bees.
There wasn't a messenger boy, not one,
To speed as such messengers can;
If people wanted their errands done,
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise,
There was less of cheer and mirth;
The sad old town, since it lacked its boys,
Was the dreariest place on earth.
The poor old woman began to weep,
Then woke with a sudden scream:
"Dear me!" she cried; "I have been asleep;
And, oh, what a horrid dream!"

Christmas Holiday Games.

Every answer to be the title of one of Shake-
speare's plays:

1. Who were the lovers?
2. Where did they meet?
3. What answer did she make to his proposal?
4. What was their courtship like?
5. From whom did he buy the ring?
6. Who were best man and bridesmaid?
7. Who were the ushers at the wedding?
8. Who entertained them on their wedding tour?
9. Who was the chef?
10. What was their first quarrel about?
11. What was her disposition like?
12. What was his chief occupation after marriage?
13. What Roman general effected a reconciliation?
14. What did the world say?

Answers.

1. Romeo and Juliet.
2. In a Hamlet.
3. As You Like It.
4. A Midsummer Night's Dream.
5. The Merchant of Venice.
6. Antony and Cleopatra.
7. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
8. The Merry Wives of Windsor.
9. Othello.
10. Much Ado About Nothing.
11. The Tempest.
12. Taming of the Shrew.
13. Julius Caesar.
14. All's Well That Ends Well.

THE "CAT" GAME.

Another very entertaining game is as follows:
Each guest is provided with a dainty folded card,
or paper, having on the back a picture of a
pussy cat, no two alike. Then, on opening the
card, the owner reads a number of questions, the
answer to each of which must begin with the
syllable "cat." Twelve examples are given be-
low, but the number may be increased:

1. The library cat? Catalogue.
2. The unhealthy cat? Catarrh.
3. The picturesque cat? Cataract.
4. The unfortunate cat? Catastrophe.
5. The religious cat? Catechism.
6. The roadside cat? Catnip.
7. The crawling cat? Caterpillar.
8. The noisy cat? Caterwauling.
9. The little cat? Catkin.
10. The ancient, gloomy cat? Catacombs.
11. The dangerous cat? Catapult.
12. The dining-room cat? Catsup.

Jim: "What did Tom mean when he said that his
matrimonial hopes all depended upon the widow's
mite?"

Dick: "He merely meant that she might marry
him or she might not."

"Did your playmate enjoy her visit?" said mamma
to her small daughter, who had just bidden adieu to
her little friend. "Why, yes, mamma, I think she
did," replied the child. "I called her 'my dear' very
often, in that dressy tone you use when you have com-
pany!"





My dear Guests,—

A Merry, Merry Christmas to You All.

"There's a song in the air!
There's a star in the sky!
There's a mother's deep prayer
And a baby's low cry!
And the star rains its fire while the beautiful sing,
And the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King!"

More than nineteen centuries have passed since this marvellous star appeared to guide the wise men of old to the humble cot of the little Christ-King. There, in a manger, lowly and almost alone He lay, whose birth meant redemption for all mankind, while, all unheeding, about Him moved the world's busy throng.

"O strange indifference! low and high
Drows'd over common joys and cares:
The earth was still—but knew not why;
The world was listening—unawares.
How calm a moment may precede
One that shall thrill the world forever!
To that still moment none would heed
Man's doom was linked, no more to sever,
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago."

Although centuries upon centuries have gone by, still shines the Christmas star; with radiance undimmed it beams, that "men of goodwill" may follow its light and still pay tribute to the King. By observing the true spirit of this holy time, by shedding happiness upon those about us, we may bring to Him, even as did the ancient kings, the three-fold gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. Kind, helpful words to soothe the sorrowing shall be our frankincense, little acts of sacrifice, generously given for the benefit of others, shall be fragrant myrrh, and all shall be bound together with the golden band of love—"the bond of perfection." How eagerly will the Divine Child reach forth His tiny hands to accept such an offering, and how fully shall we be repaid by the glad light beaming from His radiant face! How cheerless must have been the long ages before His coming! And how still more sad, that even yet there are hearts who do not seem to feel any of the joy of the glorious Christmastide; hearts in which life's restless fever drives out the holy impulses of love, forbearance and generosity which should abound at this joyous season when angels sing "Peace, peace on earth!"

"Yet with the woes of sin and strife
The world has suffered long;
Beneath the angel strain have rolled
Two thousand years of wrong;
And men, at war with men, hear not
The love-song which they bring:
Oh, hush the noise, ye men of strife
And hear the angels sing!"

Yes, unless we banish from our hearts all strife and selfishness, we shall not hear the heavenly strain, nor shall we realize the full meaning of the joyous bells that peal from every steeple on each anniversary of the dear Christ-child's birth. Then

"When stars of Christmas shine,
Lighting the skies,
Let only loving looks
Beam from your eyes

When bells of Christmas ring,
Joyous and clear,
Speak only happy words,
All mirth and cheer.

Give only loving gifts
And in love take;
Gladden the poor and sad,
For love's dear sake."

OUR COMPETITIONS.

The following are the winners in our recent Conundrum Contest: Class I, Mr. F. L. Sawyer, Mitchell, Ont.; II, Miss Ethel J. McClure, Brampton, Ont.; III, Master Willie Ruttle, Kincardine, Ont. Other contributors were: Nancy Gerber, Corinne Bondy, Luella Clancy,

Ida E. Smith, Mabel Smith, Olive Hughes, Bessie Broad, Alma Sweet and Maggie B. Sparling.

The contest was very close in Classes I. and II., but the majority tripped on the first conundrum, which often appears in a somewhat different form. Below are the answers:

1. Because you cannot have sound without them.
 2. Because it is uttered, but not allowed (aloud).
 3. Hailing omnibusses.
 4. Absence of body.
 5. Because "we" cannot be "wed" without it.
 6. A step farther (step-father).
 7. None; all are carried to it.
 8. The new moon; the full moon is much lighter.
 9. Because he takes you in with an open countenance.
 10. B natural.
 11. Haste.
 12. Throw him from a high place and let him come down plump.
 13. Because they were two relatives without an antecedent.
 14. Because he's an ass.
 15. Because he had no knife.
- I hope the unsuccessful contributors will try again—better luck next time, perhaps.

Once again, Merry Christmas to the "Advocate," its proprietors, its staff, and all its readers.
THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

Some Notes on the Outlook for Women in the Colonies.

Fresh from the conference of the National Union of Women-workers of Great Britain and Ireland, otherwise the British "National Council of Women," held in Edinburgh on the last four days of October, it seems to me as if no other subject could come to my pencil-tip quite so readily as that which, although I had one whole session allotted to it, under the caption of "The Outlook for Women at Home and in the Colonies," could have easily occupied two more, whilst still leaving much unsaid, both of interest and profit.

It was my great privilege to be the guest of Lady Aberdeen, who never loses any opportunity of furthering the interests of Canada or of putting out a helping hand to a Canadian. Under her auspices a place was made for representatives from the National Council of Women of Canada; in the one case, that of Miss Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, to read an admirable paper on "Openings for Women in Canada," and in the other for special greetings, and as many points of interest as could be condensed into the few moments allotted during a brisk discussion upon the rival claims of South Africa and Canada as fields for emigration. For the moment, South Africa seems the cynosure of all eyes. Inducements are held out to women as well as men, to emigrate, with the result that applications pour in daily, and women are going out to tempt fate, by the ship load. Bitter disappointment awaits many of these, even if situations on arrival are secured for them. If they should discover that they are square pegs allotted to round holes, or vice versa, they have no further claim upon any Government, but must readjust themselves to their new conditions as best they can. A lady residing at Durban, Natal, writes: "My advice to women at home is to look well before they leap. I have met with many here who have been bitterly disappointed, and who would willingly return home again if they had the wherewithal to do so. I live here in the house of a permanent colonist, a man who knows the native thoroughly, who has lived in their kraals, and whose word is law in a great many kraals round here. I asked him what he thought of the proposal to introduce white domestic servants here. He condemned it at once in no measured terms, 'You cannot do away with black labor,' he said, 'and a white woman may not work alongside of a black man. It is an indignity to the white woman, and the black boy is a savage at his best, and the savage comes out in the end. If women are to be sent out here, let them be educated women, or women with a trade; e.g., governesses, nurses, dressmakers, shop assistants, nursery maids or mother's-helps, but for cooks and housemaids and general servants, they should stay at home. These people who are continually without servants do not know how to treat their Kafirs, and they would not know how to treat their white servants.' I have given his opinion in full, as he has studied the problem, and knows what he is talking about."

Then the writer points out the trying effect upon newcomers called upon to work in a kitchen, which in summer must be "a little inferno" (for in Natal are no gas stoves to be lighted or put out at will), and also the inconvenience, a mild term for it, of there being very rarely any provision whatever being made for white servants

in South African houses, the natives living in their huts in the grounds, or lying upon a mat on the veranda. Wages may be high, but their purchasing power very small indeed, the usual ratio being nearly three times as much as the same article would cost in England, whilst lodgings of the poorest kind are almost unattainable. Still, in spite of all this, thousands of women are clamoring to go to South Africa, believing it to be an Eldorado.

It is greatly to be desired that the admirable paper by Miss Fitzgibbon should be published and circulated in Canada, for it gives a clear presentment of the happier, safer, surer conditions under which women could emigrate. Without painting the future offered them with too roseate hues, and whilst pointing out clearly that success, even in Canada, did not come without effort, or reward without desert, she gave a clear and truthful statement of things as they would be found by the right kind of women who might be induced to make Canada their home. The following was her tribute to the Canadian women of to-day: "They are products of the country, the creations made and moulded on the stem of strenuous endeavor, the descendants of men and women who have cleared the forest, overcome distances, developed the resources and built cities out of the wilderness; nay, more, defended their country against great odds, endured privations, loneliness, and, oftentimes, neglect and misunderstanding; the product of a bracing climate, clear skies, and space to breathe. Women emigrants go out to compete with and be measured by their measure."

Miss Fitzgibbon having covered the ground so thoroughly, not much of real practical value remained to be said by me, her less eloquent coadjutor. But, with even five minutes, an earnest heart and a nimble tongue can do something, and in that time the audience were left in no doubt as to the opinion of the speaker upon the undoubted advantages of Canada over South Africa or, indeed, over any other colony, for intending woman emigrants, not excepting even its matrimonial aspect, for where there were 150,000 more men than women, it was clear that the only old maids there must be self-elected ones, the men of Canada being as capable of appreciating womanly virtues as the men of South Africa or anywhere else. A short time before going to Edinburgh, the following kind words from Lord Strathcona reached the writer: "I have read your contribution to the Westminster Gazette on the claim which Canada has equally with other colonies on this country for a share of the female emigration which leaves its shores. The problem of domestic service in Canada, I know, is a most difficult one, and has probably never been more acute than at the present time, when the country is expanding so rapidly. I am quite sure you and your colleague, Miss Fitzgibbon, will do good work for Canada at the conference next week. We have some useful literature, dealing with employment for women in Canada, available for distribution, a supply of which I am having sent to Edinburgh." And not only was this literature upon the table for free distribution or purchase, but other pamphlets were accessible, chiefly published by the British Women's Emigration Society, National Council of Women, etc., giving very fair information for the guidance of enquirers. In proof of this fairness, I will conclude by a brief quotation from a portable little booklet, written by the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, who, after giving most clear instructions to intending emigrants, even down to the minutest details as to passages, clothing, etc., thus concludes:

"I cannot repeat too often that men or women who do not want to work will not find in Canada a soft place to spend their time. They will go to the wall and sink out of notice, whilst the plucky, pushing man, who puts both hands to his work, will make money and turn it into land or business. Again, the woman who waits to sort her work, or to consider what is menial, had better find her own level in England. She is not wanted in a brisk, go-ahead country, where people are doing the pioneer work of filling up a grand country and peopling it, with resolute purpose, full of boys and girls who are making the history of the Northwest. In conclusion," adds the writer, "it must be repeated, emphatically, that Canada wants no 'tender foot' or 'soft hands,' that life in a new country will have its rough side upwards before the smooth one is reached, but a genial welcome awaits those who have strong hands and stout hearts." All of which, I think, we Canadians will unhesitatingly endorse.
H. A. B.

H. A. B. desires to convey her hearty thanks to her correspondent at Ravenna, for her kind words expressing appreciation of her article written from Birdlip, on the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire. She is only sorry that when she visited Brimpsfield churchyard, she did not know of the special interest which attached to "the grave just inside the gate, overshadowed by a yew tree." Surely no place more peaceful could be found for a last resting place than a nook in the God's Acre of Brimpsfield parish.



THE CHILD HANDEL AND THE HIDDEN HARPSICHORD IN THE ATTIC.

The First Snow.

Already it is the month of the tide of Yule. Every morning we blow out the lamps a little later, and every evening we take up the milk-pails a little earlier, and every day we look at the bare, blunt branches on the trees, and the "forsaken birds' nests," and wonder how soon they will be draped and decorated by those tiny white star-messengers from the sky.

Then some evening there is a bleak, cheerless sunset, with never a streak nor a ray of gold, and we shiver in the cold air, and grumble at the dreariness of life and the roughness of the roads, and are ready next morning with the same complaint as we raise the blind—the little star-messengers have come! All night they have floated down in myriads, and now in the dawn they sleep in great banks and billows on hill and dale. They rest in thousands on the staunch evergreen sprigs, and the multitudes of quivering woodland twigs cuddle and creep and snuggle up under their clustering, sheltering wings. What of the bareness and bleakness now? How foolish we are to fret and fume over present troubles, not to speak of future ones, when they are often so transitory. Out in the woodshed we hear a thumping, and a scraping, and a lusty voice shouting, "Say, mother, where's the rope for my bobs? What did you do with my red mitts? Where did you put my top-boots? Cricky! This is great!" It is the small boy, and we know without a doubt that we have had a snow-storm.

Let us rest here a moment and breathe in some of the snow-spirit. How white it is, how pure, how clean! "Yes," you say, "and how cold!" True, but still it plays a sympathetic part in nature. Look out across the hills and see in how many places it retains that cold white lustre, not on the north sides, for there it is blue-gray in shadow, and not on the south sides, for there it is cream and rose in the sunlight, and not in the hollows, for there, too, there is shadow and sunlight. It is when you take up a handful and look into it, that you note its exquisite whiteness, although it is a part of all nature, just as true parity retains its virtue, although it is a part of all life. Yet snow is not always white. About the year eighteen hundred and sixty, red snow was observed on the Alps, and since then snow of the same color was found by Captain Ross, extending over a range of cliffs for eight miles on the shore of Baffin Bay; the red color is supposed to be due to some vegetable substance.

I always think that snow is a great teacher of the power of little things. Look at the beautiful, fragile flake among the others on your hand. How perishable it is, how frail! Yet it is just such flakes that cause the life-destroying avalanche and blizzard, as it is just such flakes that cause the life-sustaining streams that flow down the mountains of Central Africa and flood the river Nile. It is the small things that make the great things, and "union is strength."

But who can moralize long on such an occasion as this? There goes "the boy" past the window with "the bobs." His cheeks and his nose are red, his top-boots rise high in great, grown-up strides; he is puffing hard, and around him bounds the dog, with waving tail and open mouth. He drags the bobs to the summit of the nearest

hill, sits down on them and shouts, "G'long!—Get up!—Whoa, there!"—apparently quite oblivious of the fact that the main direction in which the bobs are going is earthwards through the deep snow; but he doesn't care; if the bobs don't carry him a long way this morning his imagination does. Next, he decides to make a "snow-man." He builds the sturdy, pudgy effigy with great gravity, sticking the arms on at right angles, and inserting a cigar to show where the mouth is, and punching holes for the eyes—there! the head has fallen off. Evidently the boy thinks that a man who can't keep his head any better than that has a deteriorating influence on humanity, for he straightway proceeds with well-aimed snowballs to put an end to his existence. Having had this little taste of warfare, he starts to build a fort, but in the midst of the operation his supply of rations runs out, and he rushes into headquarters with,—

"Say, mother, give me a piece of apple pie, and some honey, and a drink of milk, quick! I've got Kruger shut up out there, and Cronje's after me, and DeWet's doin' some kopjyn!"

We must all join the ranks! Cowardly indeed would we be if we went not to his assistance! So out through the still, exhilarating air we hie "to hold the fort." Oh, it is glorious,

this first, light, white, fleecy snow! The sleigh-bells are Christmas chimes, and the dripping icicles are Christmas candles, and the cones on the evergreens are Christmas stockings on Christmas-trees. Why, it's Christmas already! Wishing you all a very merry one,
"CHRYSOLITE."

The Child Handel and the Hidden Harpsichord in the Attic.

This picture is one of most touching interest, depicting the well-known story of the child Handel stealing from his bed up to the attic, in which had been concealed the old harpsichord, which it was deemed impossible for him to find. The mysterious sounds coming from the deserted room under the roof had evidently seemed to the startled father to be of ghostly origin, and they were not far wrong, for they came at the inspiration of a genius which could not be repressed, and which, in due time, was to find so full and free an utterance that all the world would hear it, and never wholly forget it again.

The picture, in its every detail, is worthy of careful study, but the main interest centers in the face and attitude of the inspired child himself.
H. A. B.

"The Fortune Teller."

This is a scene in a village hostelry, with the usual byplay between the maid of the inn and one of the travelling cavaliers. In this picture an old fortune-teller is introduced, and it is evident that she has, after the manner of her craft, once more "hit the nail upon the head." She probably has pretty accurate information as to the real name and standing of the young lord, or may be prince incognito, who submits his palm to her inspection, and consequently can safely predict what lies before him. The earnest faces of the two boon companions are turned as intently towards the one as to the other. They not only want to hear what the old crone says, but to know what effect it may have upon their comrade. Judging by the countenance of the latter, the old woman's prophecy seems to agree with his desires.
H. A. B.

"Is marriage a failure?" "I should say not!" remarked an Oregon farmer. "Why, there's Lucindy gets up in the mornin', milks six cows, gits breakfast, starts four children to skewl, looks arter the other three, feeds the hens, likewise the hogs, likewise some motherless sheep, skims twenty pans of milk, washes the clothes, gits dinner, et cetera, et cetera. Think I could hire anybody to do it for what she gits? Not much! Marriage, sir, is a success; a great success!"

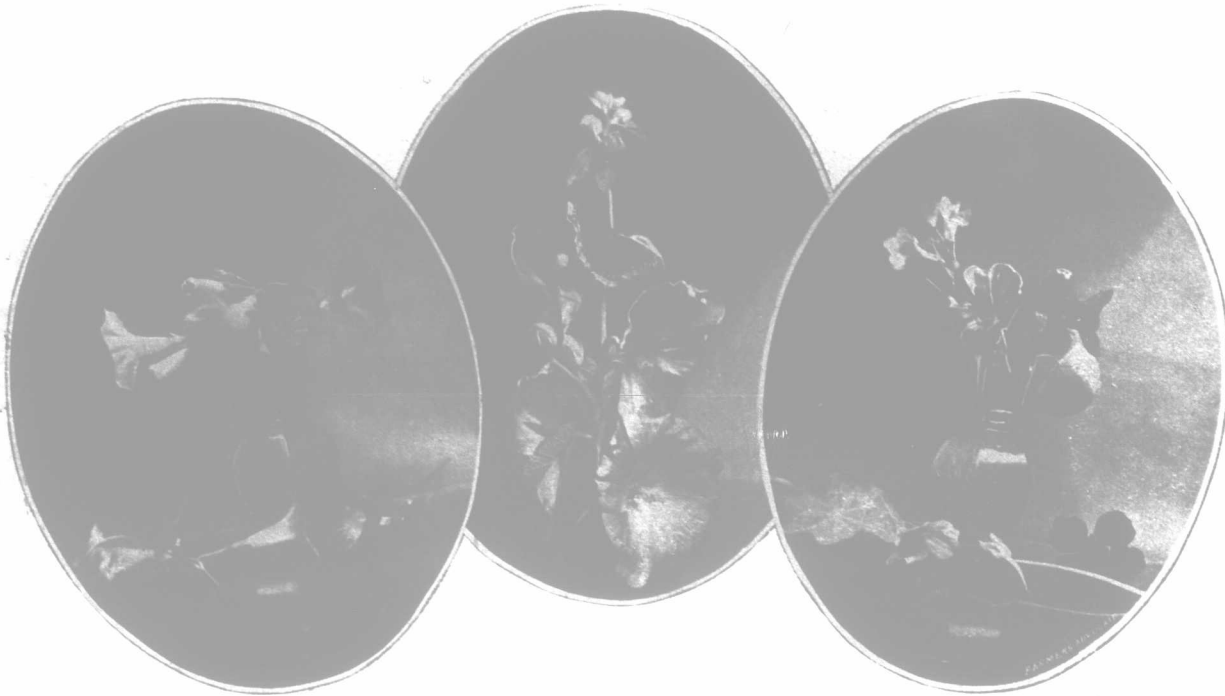
A London boy was paying his first visit to the country, and his attention was drawn to a horse grazing at the roadside.

"That isn't a horse," he protested; "it's a cow." Remonstrance on the part of his grown-up companion was in vain.

"It's not a horse," the town boy again declared; "it's a cow; horses has cabs to 'em!"



"THE FORTUNE TELLER."



GARDEN FAVORITES.

At Christmas Time.

Who would not be merry at Christmas time,
And banish all worry at Christmas time!
The fountain of cheer

From the heart of the year
When earth hath sere is the Christmas time!

'Twere wise to be merry at Christmas time,
All malice to bury at Christmas time,
All envy and strife

To put out of each life,
That joy may be rife at the Christmas time!

'Tis well to be merry at Christmas time,
To open our hearts at the Christmas time,
That love and good-will

Every corner may fill,
And vanquish all ill at the Christmas time!

'Tis good to be merry at Christmas time,
To open our hands at the Christmas time,
That some who are sad

May by us be made glad,
And glorify God at the Christmas time!

'Tis meet to be merry at Christmas time,
In a Christian land at the Christmas time,
Where gladness and mirth,

Since that wonderful birth,
Have ruled o'er the hearth at the Christmas time!

And while we rejoice at the Christmas time,
Let this with the peal of our glad bells ohime:
All glory to God

For the love that he showed
In the gift He bestowed at the Christmas time!
—M. A. Maitland.

Humorous.

An old soldier who had served his twenty-one years was discharged at Portsmouth. He went to the station with his wife and children, and demanded three half-fare tickets for his three youngest.

"How old are they?" asked the booking-clerk, suspiciously.

"Elivin years, all av thim. They're triplets," was the answer.

"Fine youngsters!" said the clerk. "Where were they born?"

"Patrick was born in Cairo, Bridget was born in Bombay, an' Micky was born in Mahdras," was the proud reply.

Curran, the Irish advocate, was one day examining a witness, and failing to get a direct answer, said: "There is no use in asking you questions, for I see the villain in your face." "Do you, sir?" said the man, with a smile. "Faix, I never knew before that my face was a looking-glass." On another occasion, he was out walking with a friend who was extremely punctilious in his conversation. The latter, hearing a person near him say "curiosity" for "curiosity," exclaimed: "How that man murders the English language!" "Not so bad as that," replied Curran; "he has only knocked an i out!"

PEARLS BEFORE SWINE.—The evening was advanced when a venerable squire of ancient name and lineage arose to propose a toast. Sceldom have I heard one more successful. He began modestly. It is always well to begin modestly. "I feel," said the good man, "that for a plain country squire like myself to address a dignified body like the presbytery of St. Andrews, including in its number various learned professors, is indeed to cast pearls before swine." He had to pause long ere he got further. Thunderous applause broke forth. The swine cheered as if they would never leave off.

Christmas Cooking.

TEMPTING LITTLE CAKES FOR CHRISTMAS.—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream; add two ounces of grated chocolate, then add two-thirds of a cupful of granulated sugar; beat for ten minutes. Have ready four eggs, beaten without separating until they are very light, and half a pint of sifted fine flour; add a little of the egg and a little of the flour, and beat for ten minutes. Grease a shallow pan and dust it thickly with flour, then sprinkle with granulated sugar (it is better to do this before beginning the cake). Pour in the batter; bake in a moderately quick oven about twenty minutes. When done, cut into squares or diamonds. These are nice masked with chocolate or white icing and dusted with chopped almonds or other nuts.

To make cream honey cakes, sift one pound of pastry flour and rub into it a quarter of a pound of good butter; then add two ounces of granulated sugar and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix thoroughly. Beat the yolks of two eggs; add half a pint of milk; add this gradually to the flour. Knead, roll lightly, and cut into fancy shapes. Place them in a baking-pan, brush the tops with milk, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. These are served with strained honey poured over them.

CHOCOLATE MACAROONS.—One-half pound pulverized sugar, one-quarter of a pound grated vanilla chocolate mixed with the beaten whites of two eggs. Drop small cakes of this mixture with a spoon on a tin covered with white paper, and bake in a very moderate oven for a quarter of an hour.

GERMAN CHRISTMAS CAKES.—Into one quart of molasses (New Orleans is best) put a tablespoonful of black pepper, one of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ground cloves and the grated rind of two oranges and one lemon. Let this stand a day. Then add flour enough to make rather a stiff dough, add about four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, which must be mixed with the flour, and a large spoonful of lard. Roll out the dough into long strips about as thick as your finger (working in more flour if too soft to roll), and with a sharp knife cut into pieces the size of a nut, about half an inch long. Bake in a hot oven. Be careful not to put the nuts too near together in the pans or they will stick together. If they do, break them apart while hot.

SMALL SAND CAKES.—Wash one pound of butter and stir it to a cream; gradually add half a pound of sugar, two eggs, and one and one-half pounds of flour. Roll out thin. Cut out into round cakes, wash over with the yolk of egg beaten with a little sugar, and strew with sugar, cinnamon and almonds.

A RICH STEAMED PUDDING.—Stir thoroughly together one cup of molasses with one cup of butter and a cup of milk. Add one cup of chopped raisins and three cups of flour, into which a teaspoonful of saleratus has been stirred. Add citron, if desired, and steam in a pudding boiler

three hours. For the sauce beat three eggs to a froth, stirring into them a cup of sugar and a little vanilla.

SMALL CAKES FOR CHRISTMAS.—Such small cakes as snaps and sand tarts are used for Christmas. They may be made two or three weeks in advance, and if kept in a closed tin box will be improved by the keeping.

About Christmas Presents.

"Not that which we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare."

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Encourage the children to make with their own hands the gifts which they offer to their friends. They should be the outcome of personal exertion, not merely something given to them to be given away again, which has cost them nothing in pains or labor. If they cannot give their own handiwork, they should, at least, be required to earn the money which they spend in presents. It gives them some idea of the value of money and teaches them in a degree how difficult it is to get and how fatally easy to spend.

MECHANICAL TOYS are always amusing to little children. If expensive ones are purchased they should not be intrusted to the careless handling of their owners, but carefully exhibited by an older person, that they may long be a source of pleasure. Toys that will delight the small persons, whom we love to please, may be bought for fifty cents: a mechanical duck that runs about, flapping its wings and cackling; a stubborn donkey that walks a few steps, backs and goes on again, while the excited driver jumps up and down in his seat; a bicycle with its rider; a merry-go-round that runs by clockwork; a walking elephant, and many others.

TOYS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.—It is never worth while to give expensive toys to little children; a cheap toy that can be played with at their own discretion gives far more pleasure than a much more costly one which must be put on the shelf to be safe from injury. If the giver has an ulterior motive, such as to gratify the parents, or to impress them with his wealth or his generosity, he may be as lavish as he pleases; but if his sole idea is to bring joy to the little child, the inexpensive toy will answer the purpose equally well, if not better. Much money is wasted in this way that might be more profitably spent in getting some article of real value, which a child could keep always, and use in after-life with all the pleasure that comes from long association and the sentiment that clings to the things one has used as a child.

A BLOTTING BOOK makes an appropriate gift for a boy of fifteen. The outside is made of brown or blue butchers' linen, stretched over stiff cardboard. A motto is embroidered diagonally across one side and the initials of the owner on the other side. "Blot out the mistakes, but not the sweet memories," may be used, or "A letter timely writ is a rivet in the chain of affection." Pale yellow is a good contrast with the brown, and white with the blue. The inside is filled with leaves of blotting paper cut to fit the book.

Professor (a little distracted): "I'm very glad to see you. How's your wife?"

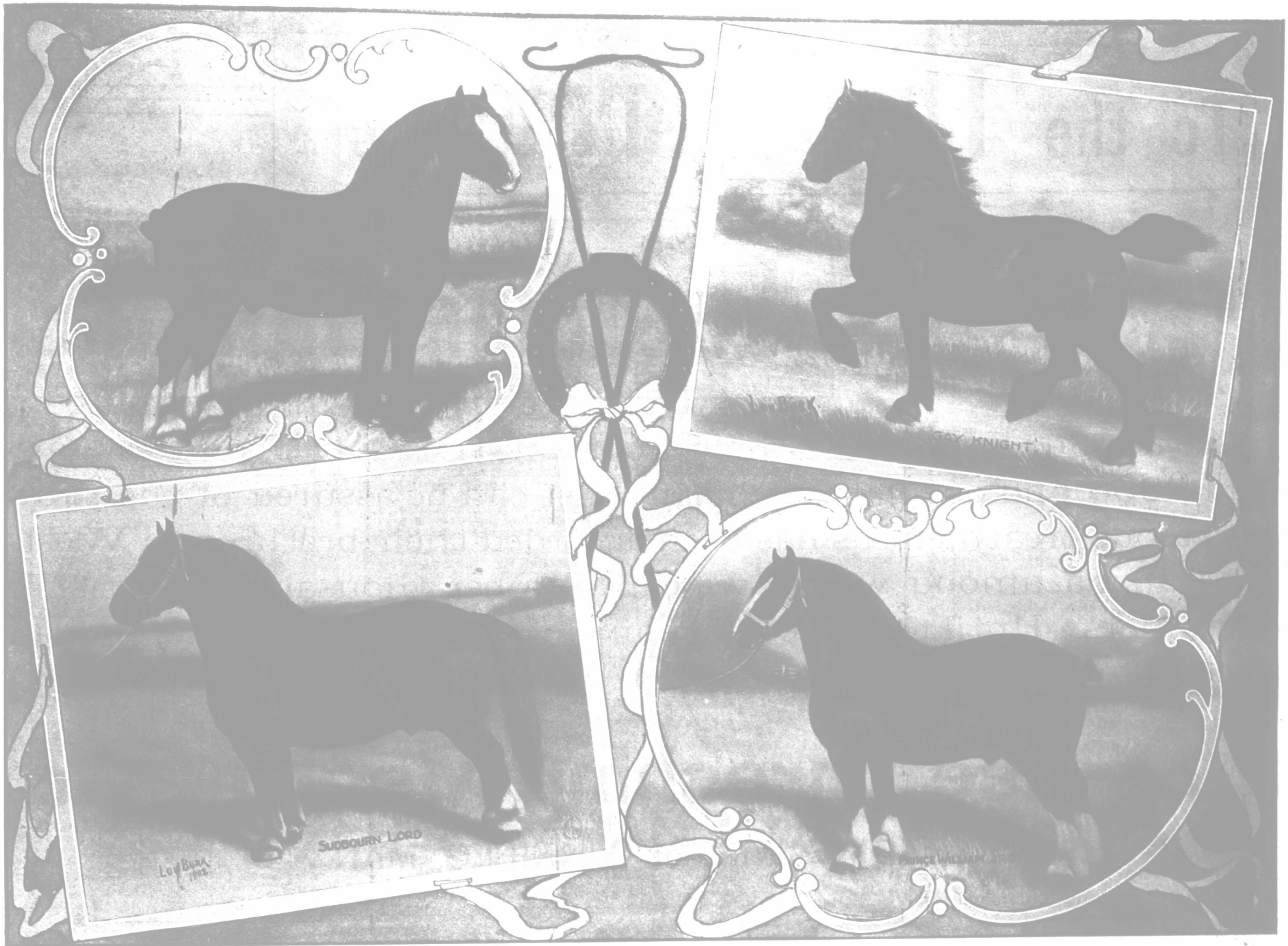
"I regret it, professor, but I'm not married."

"Ah, yes; then, of course, your wife's still single?"



Photo by "Inter Primus." AN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME.

Summer residence of the King's daughter, Princess Maud, wife of Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.



REPRESENTATIVE HEAVY DRAFT STALLIONS.
 Clydesdale, Percheron, and Suffolk Punch. In the stud of Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Manitoba. (See article, page 937.)



"The best horse on the farm,"
 Is the way a farmer we
 know refers to his
BICYCLE.

Did you ever stop to think of the usefulness of a bicycle on the farm?
 To go to the post office for the daily mail.
 To go to the village for a ball of binder twine.
 To go in a hurry for some small repair for your binder or other machinery.
 You do not take a horse away from work, and a bicycle will do it in half the time.
 Not the trashy kind, but a bicycle like the **Massey-Harris**, built to run without
 expense for years. The

HYGIENIC CUSHION FRAME

equipment on the **Massey-Harris** makes wheeling a real pleasure

== AGENTS EVERYWHERE. ==

MANUFACTURED BY
CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
 LIMITED.
 TORONTO JUNCTION, CANADA.

To the Threshermen of

The J. I. Case
Threshing Machine Co.,
of Racine, Wis.,

Eastern Canada

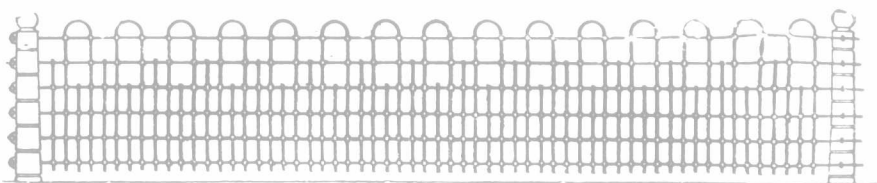
Have decided to open a branch house at TORONTO, on February 2nd, 1903, and our patrons in the East can be assured of the same courteous treatment as has been accorded their brethren in Western Canada, among whom we can number thousands of satisfied customers. Until the date of opening of our Toronto house, address all communications to

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

RACINE, WIS., or WINNIPEG, MAN.

Post card brings catalogue and literature. Write us to-day.

THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE



For farm and ornamental fences and gates, write **ESPLEN, FRAME & CO., Mfrs.,**
AGENTS WANTED. **Stratford.**

GOSSIP.

THE HAMILTON COMBINATION SHORTHORN SALE.

As will be seen by the advertisement in this issue, the date of the coming combination sale of Shorthorns at Hamilton, Ont., has been changed from January 21st to January 28th. This change was found to be expedient in order to avoid clashing with other events and to suit the convenience of some of the contributors to the sale. The character of the breeders and the herds contributing to this sale will be regarded as a sufficient guarantee of the breeding and quality of the cattle to be offered. It is rarely, indeed, in any country that the opportunity is afforded of making selections from so many high-class herds. While some of the contributors are less widely known than others, it is well within the ken of those who have closely watched the transfers of the best class of cattle in recent years that these men have been quietly getting together herds of superior excellence in breeding and individuality, and we are quite confident that when the catalogue and the cattle came to view, the Hamilton sale on January 28th will present one of the most uniformly good offerings ever brought together for public disposal in this country. The "Farmer's Advocate," at the risk of wearing its subject threadbare and wearying its readers, has not ceased for thirty-five long years to preach and plead for the

improvement of the beef cattle of this country, and while many have heeded the exhortation, to their profit and satisfaction, there are yet by far too many farmers who are content to give good feed to ill-bred and unthrifty cattle that pay a poor return for it and sell for only third-class prices as compared to the good grades, which have cost no more to raise than the scrubs and sell for one-third more money when sent to market. If Canadian export cattle take a second or third place in the British market it is mainly because of the lack of good breeding. Our people, as a rule, know as well how to feed as do our competitors, and if more well-bred cattle were raised in the country we could hold our own against all comers. The time has come when quality rules the price of most products of the farm, and to none does this discrimination more plainly apply than to beef cattle. The opening up and settlement of New Ontario and the Canadian Northwest must inevitably in a very few years furnish a market for improved cattle, and Ontario, as the natural breeding ground from which the supply must come, will be constantly drawn upon. Since we cannot hope to compete with these new sections in grain-growing owing to the cheapness of production there, it is surely the part of wisdom to prepare to supply the live stock they will need for breeding purposes and for grazing. There is room for hundreds more of pure-bred herds in

the Dominion, and the prospect is that all they can produce will be needed and will be taken up at fair prices in the years to come. The best will always be in demand and will find buyers without seeking for them. All that is necessary is to let their whereabouts be known. The Hamilton sale will furnish a fine opportunity to secure first-class stock of approved breeding for the founding of a family or a herd or for replenishing one that has been depleted by sales in response to the active demand prevailing.

CHAMPION AYRSHIRES.

Imported Douglassdale and Minnie of Lessnessock, the champion bull and female of the breed at the Toronto Exhibition of 1902, whose portraits appear in this issue, fairly represent the great herd of Ayrshire cattle maintained at his farm at Lachine Rapids, Quebec, near the city of Montreal, by Mr. W. Watson Ogilvie, under the efficient charge of the capable and courteous farm manager, Mr. Robert Hunter. The splendid prize-winning record made by this superior herd in the grand display of Ayrshires at the Pan-American Exposition last year, where the male championship was won by Douglassdale, and the first prize for a herd of one bull and four females also fell to the Rapids Farm contingent, placed it by common consent in the forefront of the breed on this continent; while at the Toronto Exhibition, this year, in the greatest class of Ayrshires ever seen there, this herd was successful in winning both male and female championships and both the first herd prizes—the one open to all ages, and the other to animals under two years, bred by exhibitor—as well as the first prize for the best four animals the progeny of one sire.

The uniform excellence of this herd is well accounted for by the fact that the best that could be bought in Scotland, the home of the breed, including many national champions, have been selected from time to time by Mr. Hunter to build it up and strengthen it, while that

the young things bred on the farm are right up to the standard of first-class is evidenced by their winning these breeders' herd prizes and the leading position taken by them in every competition they have entered.

A FAMOUS VICTORY.

Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., made a splendid score at the late International Live Stock Show at Chicago, in the fat sheep classes, for pure-bred Shropshires and Shropshire grades, winning in all seven first prizes, three championships and four seconds, as the following statement of his winnings shows: Pure-breds—Yearling wether, first and fourth; wether lamb, first and fifth; pen of wether lambs, first; champion Shropshire wether, first. These prizes were all duplicated by the American Shropshire Association. Grade wether, by Shropshire sire, first; pen of five grade Shropshire lambs, second; championship grade Shropshire wether, first; pen of four lambs, either sex, the get of one sire, second. These last beat all American breed entries, and were defeated only by a pen of imported lambs. This achievement well sustains Mr. Gibson's record as a winner in these important classes, and reflects great credit on the skilful feeding and management of his son, Mr. H. Noel Gibson, to whom the feeding and fitting of the flock was entrusted. A born shepherd, he studies the need of the animals and the composition of the rations which produce the desired quantity and quality of flesh.

Alex. Johnston, of Cathcart, Ont., offers for sale, in this issue, a Shorthorn bull sired by Isabelle Heir 19550.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' AND FRUIT GROWERS' SUPPLIES.—Fred Hamilton, of Hamilton, Ont., announces in our advertising columns hardware, paints, sporting and athletic goods at wholesale and retail. Write him for anything you require.

GOSSIP.

SUGAR BEET EXPERIMENTS.

For three years sugar beet experiments have been conducted under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, to ascertain what parts of Ontario are suitable for the growth of sugar beets for factory purposes.

In this year's experiments, six different districts were tested. As in previous year's work, each plot was visited at the time of seeding, and at two and in some cases three later periods, when instructions were given regarding the preparation of the seed-bed, the thinning and after-cultivation. Where the instructions have been followed most carefully, the best results have been obtained. Below is given the average results secured in the different districts this year, together with the averages obtained from the fifteen sections tested last year and the three tested the year before. In figuring the per cent. of sugar in the beet from the per cent. of sugar in the juice, the factor 93.5 has been used.

AVERAGE RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS TESTED.

Table with columns: District, Tared wt. of beets in ozs., Sugar in juice, Sugar in beet, Purity, Estimated yield per acre. Lbs., No. of successful experiments.

These figures show that beets grown this year are of a remarkably good quality, considering the unfavorable season.

The averages given above are no doubt much higher than those which will be obtained where a large acreage is grown, and is, I think, largely due to the fact that they have received more thorough cultivation. In this way, they serve a good purpose in indicating what can be grown, as well as showing that our soil and climate are suitable for the growth of sugar beets of a high quality.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College, November 27th, 1902.

ALASKA SEAL

Warm, elegant, fashionable, made in the very latest style of fine quality gossy black Alaska Seal, with 6-inch storm collar, fur on both sides, and 10-inch cap lined with quilted satin and ornamented with six long full tails, as well made as the most expensive seal garments. No woman is so well dressed as when wearing fine fur. Send \$4.45 with order and we will send the Cape-line postpaid. Johnston & Co., Box 544, Toronto.



CAFERIKE \$4.45

Just your name, address and nearest express office and we will send this handsome Cape-line for examination. When it arrives call and examine it thoroughly, and if found perfectly satisfactory, and fully equal to Cape-line no dress, we will refund you the express charge and secure the biggest bargain in furs ever offered.

YE OLDE FIRM OF HEINTZMAN & CO.

Choice of 10 Piano Bargains.

This is a list of ten genuine bargains in pianos, prepared for mail-order buyers.

These pianos have been thoroughly overhauled and tuned. Our mail-order customers are buying from an old established house, which guarantees each instrument to be exactly as described.

Chickering square piano, Boston, carved legs, overstrung scale, 7 octaves. Manufacturer's price, \$450; mail-order special, \$195. \$10 cash, \$1 a month.

Heintzman & Co. square piano, carved legs, 7 1/3 octaves, serpentine mouldings, overstrung scale. Regular price, \$450; mail-order special, \$175. \$10 cash, \$1 a month.

McCamon piano, Albany, N. Y., carved legs and lyre, 7 octaves, 4 round corners, overstrung scale. Manufacturer's price, \$350; mail-order special, \$95. \$6 cash, \$5 a month.

Weber & Co. piano, carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale, 7 octaves. Manufacturer's price, \$375; mail-order special, \$125. \$6 cash, \$5 a month.

C. D. Peace & Co. square piano, carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale, rosewood case, 7 octaves. Manufacturer's price, \$300; mail-order special, \$135. \$8 cash, \$5 a month.

Mason & Risch square piano, carved legs and lyre, 7 1/3 octaves, serpentine mouldings, overstrung scale. Manufacturer's price, \$450; mail-order special, \$150. \$8 cash, \$5 a month.

Harmonic square piano, carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale, 7 octaves. Manufacturer's price, \$395; mail-order special, \$125. \$6 cash, \$5 a month.

Hardman square piano, N. Y., carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale, 7 1/3 octaves, serpentine mouldings. Manufacturer's price, \$450; mail-order special, \$165. \$10 cash, \$1 a month.

Chickering square piano, octagon legs, 6 octaves. Manufacturer's price, \$300; mail-order special, \$75. \$6 cash, \$5 a month.

Stoddard square piano, octagon legs, 6 3/4 octaves. Manufacturer's price, \$300; mail-order special, \$65. \$6 cash, \$5 a month.

We pay freight on these pianos within any point in Ontario, and make special rates for more distant points. A handsome scarf and stool given free with each instrument.

HEINTZMAN & CO'Y.

115-117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

COMFORT WHILE DRIVING.



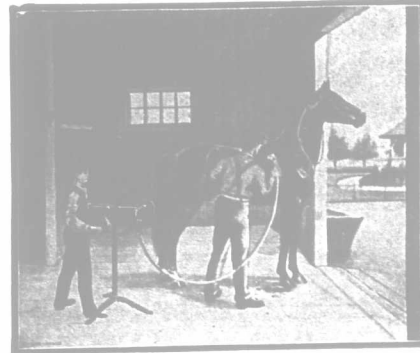
No more colds, chills, rheumatism or pneumonia, due from exposure or cold feet while riding.

The Clark Carriage Heater

"THE HEATER THAT HEATS."

Prevents all these and makes riding a pleasure and healthful. It costs but \$2.25 and up, and burns the Clark Coal without flame, smoke or odor. Coal

costs but one cent for eight hours' ride. Cheaper than doctor bills. For sale by leading jobbers. Send for catalogue.



CLIP YOUR HORSES IN THE SPRING.

They feel better, work better, and are less liable to take cold. The 1902 Chicago (Stewart's Patent), price \$10.75, is the superior of any clipper previously manufactured, at any price.

SURPRISINGLY SIMPLE AND DURABLE, and will last a lifetime.

Do not let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy, damp coat of hair on, which only weakens them and makes them susceptible to colds and other ailments. Send for catalogue.



STEWART'S Latest Patent Sheep-Shearing MACHINE.

No owner of 25 sheep can afford to shear by hand, as machine pays for itself the first season in extra wool obtained. No second cuts.

Book on shearing sent free to any address. If you have 25 sheep or 100,000 sheep, get our catalogue. It will save you money.

MADE BY-

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.,

124 LASALLE AVE., - CHICAGO, ILL.

Largest manufacturers of Horse-Clipping and Sheep-Shearing Machines in the World.

GOSSIP.

Green Grove Stock Farm lies about four miles north of Erin station, C. P. R., in the county of Wellington, Ont., and is the property of George D. Fletcher, of Binkham, breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle. The herd numbers about thirty head, and is represented by such families as Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Missies, Languishes, Butterflies and Jessamines. The herd has been headed for the past four years by the noted English Lady bull, Spicy Robin =28259-, winner of second prize at Toronto and London exhibitions, 1902. This bull has been of excellent service in the herd. His massive character, his thickness and smoothness of flesh, and his gilt-edged breeding has been greatly impressed upon the young stock, notably Roan Missie =44897-, which sold for the handsome sum of seven hundred and forty dollars in June, 1902, by public auction, and Verbena Languish, the highest-priced female at the Provincial sale, Guelph, 1901. Owing to quite a number of Spicy Robin's heifers now coming into the breeding herd, Mr. Fletcher has concluded to dispose of Spicy Robin, though in the prime of his usefulness.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, NOV. 7 TO DEC. 1, 1902.

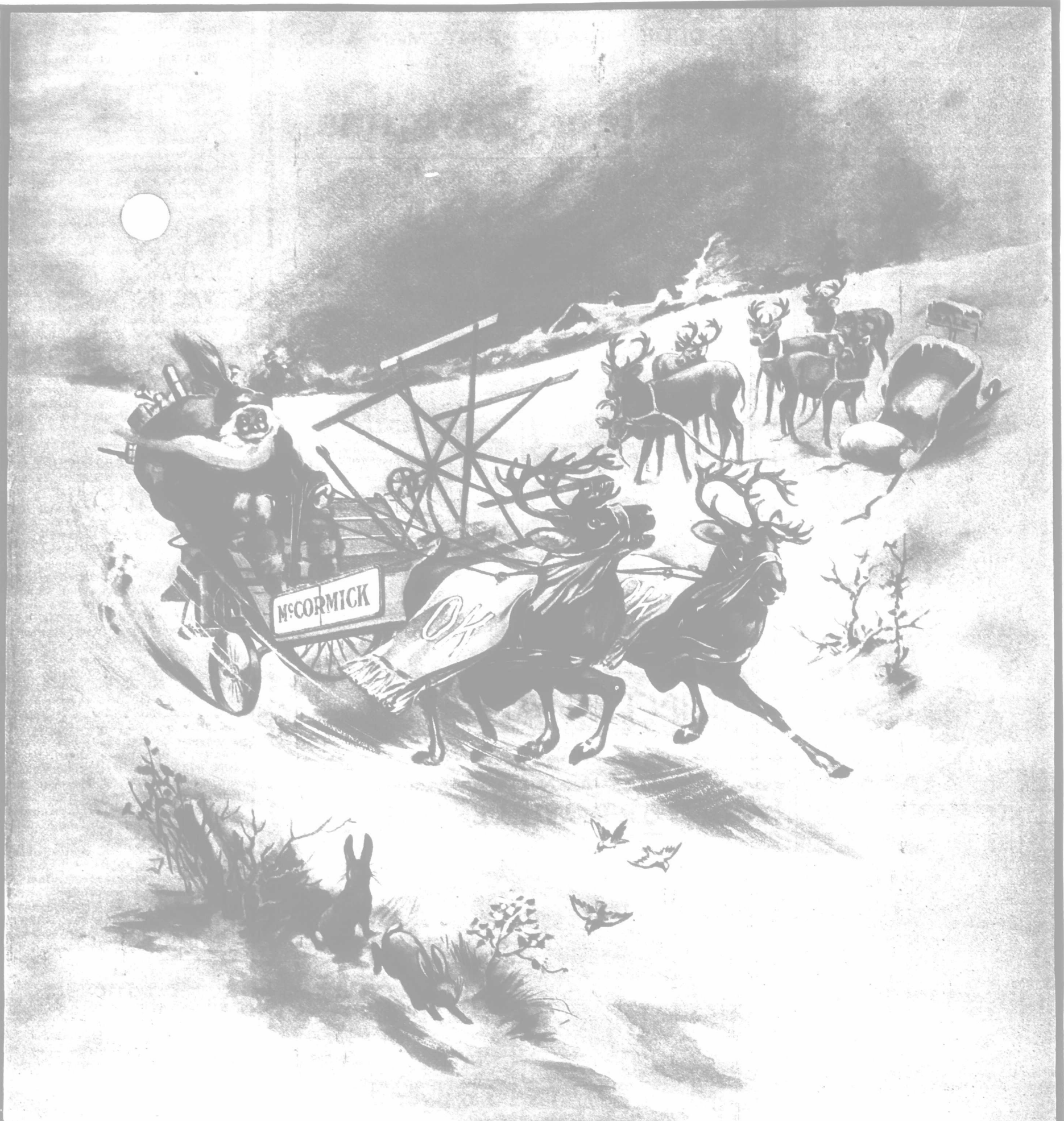
Forty seven-day records and one for twenty-one days have been approved during this period.

Lady Wayne Norine 53608, age 6 years 4 months 14 days, commencing test 12 days after calving, produced in 21 days 1,236.4 lbs. milk, containing 49.203 lbs. fat, equivalent to 61 lbs. 8.1 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 57 lbs. 6.5 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, George Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont. Of the seven-day records: Twenty-one full age cows averaged, age 7 years 1 month 18 days, days after calving 24, milk 412.2 lbs., butter-fat 13.639 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 17 lbs. 1.7 ozs., or 15 lbs. 15.5 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Four four-year-olds averaged, age 4 years 6 months 2 days, days after calving 12, milk 373.2 lbs., butter-fat 14.565 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 18 lbs. 3.3 ozs., or 16 lbs. 15.9 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Seven three-year-olds averaged, age 3 years 4 months 27 days, days after calving 15, milk 314.4 lbs., butter-fat 10.562 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 13 lbs. 3.2 ozs., or 12 lbs. 5.1 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Eight two-year-olds averaged, age 2 years 8 months 12 days, days after calving 37, milk 265 lbs., butter-fat 8.489 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 10 lbs. 9.8 ozs., or 9 lbs. 14.5 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat.

NOTICES.

WIDE-AWAKE AND WORKING. - Young men and women on the lookout for a result-producing business education - and who does not need it? - should look up the merits of the Central Business College, Stratford, Ont. Apply to W. J. Elliott, Principal, for catalogue at once.

TRAVELLERS AGAIN SEIZE THEIR GRIPS. - The travellers and officials from the several branches of the Canada Paint Company, who have been in session for some time, have finished their deliberations and have left for their respective territories. This was the tenth annual convention of the Canada Paint Company's staff, held at the headquarters of the Company in Montreal, and much good is accomplished by these meetings. The year about closing has been a banner one, showing an extraordinary increase in this company's business, and the plant for 1903 will be very much enlarged to meet the heavy trade which is already in sight. The Canada Paint Company have acquired another graphite property near Petitediac, New Brunswick. The area is about five square miles, and the graphite is of the finest description for painting purposes. This company announce that they will mail free their booklet describing the many uses for graphite paint if our subscribers will mention this paper in writing. The Canada Paint Company are manufacturing 250 tons pure Paris green: Death to the "Colorado" potato bug.



**IT MAY BE A SURPRISE TO SEE THAT SANTA CLAUS
HAS DISCARDED HIS SLEIGH FOR A BINDER BUT ITS NO
SURPRISE THAT THE BINDER IS A McCORMICK**

IF YOU WRITE AND MENTION THIS PAPER YOU WILL
RECEIVE A VERY BEAUTIFUL McCORMICK CALENDAR FOR 1903

H. R. THURBER,
General Agent,
Toronto, Ont.

ADDRESS NEAREST AGENCY.

McCORMICK DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA.

A. B. CLANCY,
General Agent,
Montreal, Que.

GOSSIP.

A CHAMPION COW.

Crimson Fuchsia 13th, the roan four-year-old Shorthorn cow illustrated on another page of this paper, winner of the senior championship at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902, is a typical Scotch-bred Shorthorn of the Crimson Flower family. She was bred by David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont., is owned by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and was included in his first-prize herd at Toronto this year. She was sired by Imp. Clan Campbell, and her dam by Imp. Royal George, both bred by Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire. The next two preceding sires in her pedigree were Imp. Indian Chief and Imp. Premier Earl, both bred by Mr. Amos Cruickshank. On her dam's side she is descended from Imp. Crimson Flower =95=, progenitress of a long list of high-class cattle. Since the shows she has produced a handsome calf, a heifer, we believe, and will be one of the most attractive numbers at the combination sale of selected Shorthorns at Hamilton on January 28th.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., "PINE GROVE FARM."

We direct the attention of our readers to the announcement elsewhere in this issue of the Shorthorns and Shropshires at Pine Grove Farm, Rockland, Ont., property of W. C. Edwards & Co. Either by correspondence or visiting the establishment, persons desirous of improving their herds and flocks will find Shorthorns and Shropshires to their liking, and of the best types. Note the special offerings made. A note just received by the "Farmer's Advocate" from Rockland states: "Missie 153rd gave us a fine solid red bull calf yesterday (Dec. 9th) morning; sire the young imported Duthie bull, Village Champion, a bull which bids fair to rival the Marquis of Zenda."

"JAPAN TEA DRINKERS"

HAVE YOU TASTED

"SALADA"

UNCOLORED CEYLON GREEN?

IT'S DELICIOUS AND PURE.

Sealed Lead Packets only. Never sold in bulk form.

Same style of packet as the now justly-celebrated "SALADA" Black and Mixed Teas are sold in.

FRED HAMILTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware, Paints, Glass, etc.
Sporting and Athletic Goods.

Farmers' and Fruit-growers' Supplies a Specialty. Write for anything you require.

65 KING ST. EAST, - HAMILTON, ONT.

NOTICE.

THOROUGH AND SUCCESSFUL.—Just now there are students in attendance at the Ontario Business College, of Belleville, Ont., from the following countries: Barbadoes, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago and Bermuda in the West Indies; Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Dakota, New York, and all parts of Ontario. The present principals, Messrs. W. B. Robinson and J. W. Johnson (Chartered Accountant), have conducted the institution for twenty-six years. The thirteenth edition of the famous text-book of the college, "The Canadian Accountant," is just out of press. The college catalogue is sent free to any address. Send for it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

LUMP JAW.

Does cold and frost affect lump jaw on a cow? Should the cow be kept warm during the period of administering Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure? L. G. N. Brandon, Man.

Ans.—Yes. Keep the cow in a comfortable stable.

STAINING AND GRAINING.

Can you tell me, through the columns of the "Advocate," of any book dealing with the subject of staining and graining woods, either hard or soft? R. D. York Co.

Ans.—We are not aware of such a book. Can any reader inform our subscriber of one? In the absence of a book, we think the information could best be obtained from some first-class experienced painter.



The Entire Family Enjoys The Berliner Gram-o-phone!

The Berliner GRAM-O-PHONE

Is an Enjoyable ENTERTAINER for Every Member of the Family.

Nursery rhymes, lullabies for the little tots; band and banjo music, comic songs, minstrel shows and choruses, and music and songs from the latest light operas for the young men; violin, guitar, mandolin and piano music, and sentimental and operatic songs for the young ladies; orchestral music, grand opera, songs of Scotland and Ireland, and choir and church music for the old folks, and hundreds of other instrumental and vocal selections that will enjoyably entertain the entire family and their friends. We're always adding something new. The Berliner Gram-o-phone is the only talking machine made in Canada, and guaranteed for five years.

Our new "Automatic Sound Box" gives the Gram-o-phone undoubted precedence over all other talking machines, no matter what the price. RECORDS—50c. each; \$5.00 a dozen. Records are sold for cash only—practically indestructible.

Here Are a Few of Our New Records. There Are Over a Thousand More:

- BAND RECORDS.**
- 64 At a Georgia Camp Meeting.
 - 82 Whistling Rufus.
 - 105 Nearer, My God, to Thee.
 - 187 Imperial Edward March.
 - 208 A Mosquito Parade.
 - 300 Washington Post March.
 - 482 Blue Danube Waltz.
 - 578 God Save the King.
 - 803 Reminiscences of Scotland.
 - 808 Bonnie Brier Bush March.
 - 807 Soldiers of the Queen.
 - 805 The Maple Leaf.
 - 810 John Anderson, My Joe.
 - 806 Scotland's Pride.
 - 821 Lancers, 1st and 2nd Figures.
 - 822 " 3rd and 4th Figures.

- 823 Lancers, 5th Figure.
 - 824 Quadrille, 1st and 2nd.
 - 825 " 3rd and 4th.
 - 826 " 5th.
 - 203 Wearing of the Green.
 - 555 Scots Wha Hae.
- SONGS.**
- 696 Good-Bye, Dolly Gray.
 - 759 When the Roses Bloom Again.
 - 273 Sweet Annie Moore.
 - 735 The Blue and the Gray.
 - 134 Where is My Wandering Boy To-night
 - 131 Stay in Your Own Back Yard.
 - 432 In the Golden Field of Grain.
 - 66 The Bridge.
 - 204 All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.
 - 109 Private Tommy Atkins.

- 309 Whistling Mike.
 - 310 Whistling Coon.
 - 453 And Her Golden Hair was Hanging.
- RECITATIONS.**
- 266 Auction Sale of Household Goods.
 - 268 Scene at a Dog Fight.
 - 263 Sermon on the Mount.
 - 252 23rd Psalm and Lord's Prayer.

- VOCAL QUARTETS.**
- 495 Blue Bells of Scotland.
 - 483 My Faith Looks Up to Thee.
 - 383 The Holy City.
 - 754 In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye.
 - 36 Evening Prayer.
 - 80 I've Gwine Back to Dixie.

- COON AND COMIC SONGS.**
- 727 Coon, Coon, Coon.
 - 725 Hear Dem Bells.
 - 722 Turkey in de Straw.
 - 282 Just Because She Made Dem Goo-Goo Eyes.
 - 731 Good Morning, Carrie.
 - 788 Bill Bally, Won't You Please Come Home!
 - 674 My Dinah.
 - 504 A Little Bit Off the Top.
 - 733 When Mr. Shakespeare Comes to Town.
 - 339 The Mick Who Threw the Brick.

These are only a few of over a thousand records. Piano, Violin, Cornet, Trombone, Banjo, Mandolin, Flute, Piccolo, Chime Bells, Church Choir and other records. We'll be pleased to send you a complete catalogue.

Send your order for additional Records when ordering the GRAM-O-PHONE, thus saving time and express charges.

OUR SPECIAL EASY-PAYMENT OFFER.

As the orders keep pouring in, we have decided to continue our easy-payment plan. Send us one dollar with this coupon, promising, if the Gram-o-phone proves satisfactory after six days' trial, to pay two dollars a month for eight months, and we will ship you at once a genuine Berliner Gram-o-phone, type "A," with three records of your own choice free. Enclose two dollars extra if you want spun-brass horn.

GIVE OUR OFFER A THOROUGH TEST.

Description of Berliner Gram-o-phone.

Cabinet—Quartered oak, highly finished.
Horn—16 inches long, 10-inch bell.
Finish—All exposed heavily nickel-plated.
Sound Box—The Improved Automatic Concert Sound Box
Needles—200 free.
Records—Three 7-inch records free.
Guarantee—Written guarantee for 5 years.
Weight—Completely boxed, 25 lbs.

CASH PRICE.
With Japanned Steel Horn, \$15. With Spun-Brass Horn, \$17.

EASY-PAYMENT PRICE.
With Japanned Steel Horn, \$17. With Spun-Brass Horn, \$19.

E. BERLINER, 2315-19 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL.
EMANUEL BLOUT, Manager for Canada.

E. BERLINER, F. A.
2315-19 St. Catherine St., Montreal, P. Q.

Enclosed find one dollar in payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A, complete, with 16-inch Japanned concert horn and three records. If satisfactory after five days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of two dollars each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Name.....
Occupation.....
P. O. Address.....
Express Office.....
Township.....
Province.....

If you wish a spun-brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra. Also send free of charge the following three records:

No..... No..... No.....

"The Stretched
Forefinger of all Time" is
on the dial of an
Elgin Watch
—the world's standard for pocket time-
pieces. Perfect in construction; positive
in performance. Sold by every jeweler in
the land; fully guaranteed. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

GOSSIP.
A CHANCE TO SECURE SHORTHORNS
R. & E. Segsworth, Monck P. O., Ont., announce elsewhere in this issue a dispersal sale of Shorthorns, without reserve, on Jan. 8th, 1903. The cows are in calf to a grand son of Indfan Chief. The offering includes heifer calves and young bulls. Write at once for a catalogue. Parties coming to the sale will be met at Arthur, C. P. R., or Mt. Forest, G. T. R.

BOUGHT THE 1902 RECORD-MAKER.
The International Stock Food Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., have just purchased, for \$60,000, the celebrated pacing stallion, Dan Patch 1.59½ (by Joe Patchen, dam Zeica, by Wilkesberry), the fastest horse of the American season of 1902. He will be used for stud service in the spring, and appear at the exhibitions next fall. Dan Patch's new owners are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in securing stars of the turf.

CHAMPION SHORTHORN FEMALE.
At the late International Live Stock Show at Chicago, the contest for the female championship in the Shorthorn class was awarded to Village Belle 2nd, a light roan two-year-old heifer, bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, imported by Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., and owned and exhibited by Mr. D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, who is a son of the prominent American statesman, Senator Mark Hanna. Village Belle 2nd was sired by Silver Plate (75633), and out of Village Belle, by Pride of Morning. Her strongest competitor for the championship was the famous American-bred cow Ruberta, shown by Col. G. M. Casey.

BOOK REVIEW.
Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.
"IN MANY KEYS"
The above is the title of a most attractive little volume of Canadian verse, by Mr. J. W. Bengough, just published by Wm. Briggs, Toronto, Ont., in handsome cloth binding, and very suitable for a gift book at this season. The poems cover a very wide range, and will add permanent luster to Mr. Bengough's literary fame. Several of the personal poems are illustrated with portraits, such as those of the late Queen Victoria, our present Queen, Carlyle, John G. Paton, Frances E. Willard, Kipling, Father O'Leary and Rev. Dr. D. J. Macdonnell. Our readers will be delighted with the contents of this contribution to the literary output of the year.

STANDARD SCALES
For railroad, hay, live stock, dairy, coal, and platform.
For prices and particulars write or call on
GEO. M. FOX,
YORK STREET, - LONDON, ONT.



Maple Syrup Evaporator.
Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.
THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,
84 WELLINGTON ST., - MONTREAL.



GOOD LIVE MEN WANTED in every locality to act as our agents in securing farm property for sale. Write at once for terms. **DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE,** Real Estate and Business Transfer Agency, 6 Albion Block, London, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES
At "Live and Let Live" Prices.
Two bulls fit for service; one February and three March, 1902, bulls, and a number of young bull calves; also heifers bred lately, and younger.
W. W. BALANTYNE,
Stratford, Ont.
Neidpath Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. R.

Low, Wide-Tire Wheels
FOR WAGONS.
Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our
QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons.
Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., LTD.,
9 AND 11 BROOK AVE.,
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO

WANTED
Six thoroughbred Durham heifers, for the Raleigh Agricultural Society. Parties having the same for sale address
JAMES CAMPBELL or **S. L. WELLWOOD,**
Merlin, Ont.
A. H. WHITE, Secretary.




NOTICES.
THE McCORMICK CALENDAR.—If the McCormick calendar for 1903 corresponds with the striking and artistic advertisement of that celebrated implement firm in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," our readers will be more than pleased with a complimentary copy, which they can secure, postpaid, by sending a request on a card to the McCormick Division, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.

DRIVING ON A COLD DAY.—When sleigh-riding or driving on a cold day, what a pleasure and satisfaction it is with your feet nice and warm and your nerves at high tension with excitement as you spin along behind a fast horse, perhaps engaging in a brush with some of your acquaintances, providing your sleigh is equipped with a celebrated Clark Carriage Heater, known all over the world as "the heater that heats," and which burns the Clark Prepared Coal without flame, smoke or odor, and gives a continuous heat for 16 hours at a cost of only two cents. It is made by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., of Chicago, also the well-known manufacturers of horse-clipping machines, of which such a surprising exhibit, both power and hand, was made at the recent International Show.

GOSSIP.
NEW PORK FACTORY.
Petrolia, Ont., is putting up a \$60,000 pork factory, with a graduate of Swift's establishment in Chicago as manager.

STILL AT THE FRONT

With the **BEST** assorted Nursery Stock we ever offered, at same low prices. **DIRECT** deal with us saves you cash. The **RED KID** tag on your order means 1st prize at the Central Nurseries.
Catalogue free.
A. G. HULL & SON,
ST. CATHARINES, - - ONTARIO.

40 Superior Oxford Ewes for Sale:
From one to three years. Bred to "Bryan 125" and "Hampton Hero," both imported. One hundred strong and hearty ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. Also, Shorthorn bull calf and two heifer calves. Good animals.
HENRY ARRELL,
Guelph—G. T. R. "Farnham Farm"
Arkell—C. P. R. o Arkell P. O., Ont.

HEREFORDS, HEREFORDS
An offering for sale Herefords of up-to-date breeding, either sex, and all ages; also a good 24-months-old bull; grand stock getter. Write or call on
WALTER BENNETT,
CHATHAM, - - ONTARIO.

WALKERVILLE WAGONS
ARE THE BEST.
Walkerville Wagon Co.,
LIMITED.,
WALKERVILLE, ONT.
Write for Catalogues.

TROUT CREEK HERD OF
SHORTHORNS



Spicy Marquis (imp.), bred by W. S. Marr, first at London, 1901, first and champion at Toronto, 1902, at head of herd, assisted by Baron Beaufort, bred by Lord Lovat, of his famous Broadhocks family. This is the highest-priced Scotch Shorthorn bull imported to Canada. This herd in 1901 was awarded ten championship prizes out of a possible fourteen. They were exhibited at Toronto, Ont.; Pan-American, Buffalo; New York State Fair, Syracuse, and Illinois State Fair, Springfield, and gained first prize at each place. They were only exhibited at Toronto in 1902, and were awarded first prize, also championship for senior bull and female. Seventeen of the awards given to Shorthorns at the great International at Chicago, 1901, were on cattle formerly owned at Trout Creek Stock Farm. Three of the leading show bulls in United States circuit for 1902 were imported by me, including the senior champion. And the senior champion female at the Chicago International Exposition, as well as about 15 other prizewinners at that show, also supplied by us.

We keep a choice lot of both imported and Canadian-bred cattle. Personal inspection invited.
Parties desiring to see the herd will be met on arrival of trains, if notice is given. Visitors always welcome. Address,

JAS. SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager, 378 Hess St. S.,
MILLGROVE, ONT. HAMILTON, ONT.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.
Our herd comprises over 100 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed lines of Shorthorns, we offer a few choice rams, also high-class ewes bred to first-class rams. Address
W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,
Rockland, - - - - Ontario.

PREMIUMS

THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT ON LISTS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE
DIRECT FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable.
Beautiful Nickel Handle.

Specially selected and ordered by the Manager of the *ADVOCATE* when in England last summer.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND

New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers

TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

THE BIG FOUR

THE GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER, FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AT \$1 A YEAR.

"CANADA'S IDEAL" Admitted by judges, breeders and artists to be the most magnificent engraving of high-class modern Shorthorns ever issued in any country. 24 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.

"CANADA'S PRIDE" Nine celebrated draft horses.

"CANADA'S GLORY" Eleven celebrated light horses.

"CANADA'S COLUMBIAN VICTORS" Thirteen celebrated Ayrshire cattle.

Your choice of these for 1 new subscriber, or all four beautiful pictures for only 2 new subscribers.

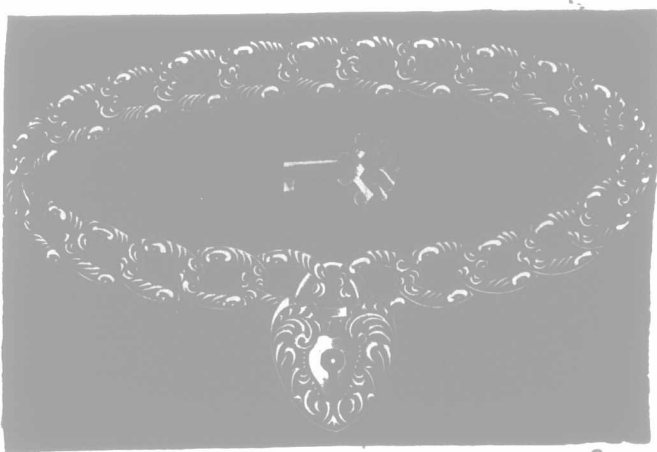
Bagster's NEW COMPREHENSIVE Teacher's Bible,

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and an Indexed Bible Atlas, with SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOR.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT—

Would retail at from \$3 to \$4. We will send (carefully packed, post prepaid) this Bible to anyone sending us the names of THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* at \$1.00 each.

Handsome' Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled



For 2 new subscribers. Sterling silver for 3 new subscribers. For each additional new subscriber, two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts.

Our Self-Binder

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$2.00.

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The balance of 1902 will be sent FREE, including Christmas number, to all who now subscribe for 1903. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

THE

MICROSCOPE



Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. To meet the wishes of many subscribers, we have arranged with a first-class firm for a supply of those instruments; which we now offer:

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects, for obtaining one (1) new subscriber to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

A three-inch Magnifying Reading Glass for one new subscriber.

HOW TO GET A

FIRST-CLASS COLLIE

Twelve New Subscribers.

TO ANY SUBSCRIBER sending us the names of 12 NEW yearly paid-up Subscribers we offer a young COLLIE, six weeks old or over, eligible for registration, and bred by Mr. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., whose stock has been so successful in the leading shows in Canada and the United States.



Write for a sample copy of the *Farmer's Advocate*, and begin to work for these premiums. Cash must accompany new names.

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No. 1. American Nickel Key-wind Boy's Watch that is absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction.

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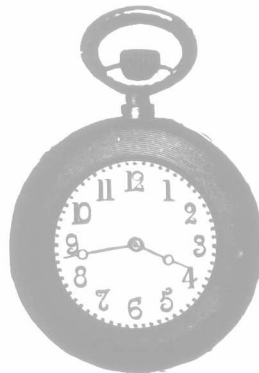
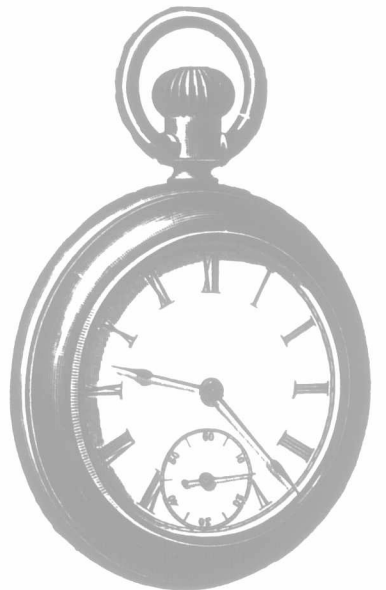
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When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Lady's or Gent's.

The WM. WELD CO., Ltd., London, Ontario.



Annual Meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, held in the Town Hall, Walkerton, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of December, was one of the most practical and successful ever held by the Association.

LARGEST SOCIETY IN THE WORLD.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Opera House, the president, G. C. Caston, of Craighurst, in the chair. Addresses of welcome were given by C. W. Cryderman, Mayor of Walkerton, and His Honor Judge Klien, president of the local Horticultural Society.

B. C. APPLES.

R. M. Palmer, a delegate from British Columbia, who was present with a large exhibit of apples grown in the Okanagan Valley, gave a short address on fruit-growing in that Province.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, delivered a very interesting address. He gave statistics showing the importance of the fruit industry, and the value of improved methods.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, of the O. A. C., gave a talk on fruit spurs and fruit buds, showing how fruit buds are formed.

On Tuesday morning, the committee on new fruits reported that they had examined a great many new fruits during the year, but found none of any superior merit.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, Inspector, reported on the San Jose scale. He said there were several kinds of scale insects, such as the oyster-shell bark louse, and scurf scale, Putman scale, and others, produced from eggs and only one brood in a season, while the San Jose scale produced living young.



ROYAL FARMS, WINDSOR, ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

Messrs. John Thornton & Co. are honored with instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1903, at the ROYAL FARMS, WINDSOR,

the property of His Majesty the King, about forty cows and heifers, and twenty young bulls, including the R. A. S. E. champion bull, Royal Duke, from the celebrated herds at Windsor and Sandringham. Catalogues may be had of

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GREAT COMBINATION Shorthorn Sale

IN THE Sale Pavilion OF THE Hamilton Stock-yards Company,

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WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION . . . 60 HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

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DISPERSION SALE!

ALEX. LOVE, Eagle, Ont., will sell by public auction on JANUARY 22nd, 1903,

his entire herd of

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

-38 HEAD.

Catalogues ready Dec. 20th.

UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE.

Having sold my farm, I will sell by auction, at my farm, two miles west of Cannington G. T. R. (Midland Division), 58 miles north-east of Toronto, on

JANUARY 14th, 1903,

My entire herd of 20 head of

REGISTERED SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Headed by the choicely bred 2-year-old bull, Sittyton Hero 4th = 40530-. Females of the Miss Ramsden, Miss Syne and other favorite families. Also will be sold a matched team of 4-year-old Clydesdale mares, winners of 5 first prizes; the first-class heavy draft stallion, John Anderson 2nd; a Thoroughbred mare in foal, and the working horses of the farm; also a few Berkshire sows in pig. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Catalogues will be mailed on application.

GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry, Auctioneer.

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association Continued.

sufficient to make 30 gallons, and applied while hot. So great has been the success with this mixture that it is safe to say that, if properly prepared and applied, the trees can be cleared of the scale even when badly infested.

Mr. Jos. Tweedle, of Stony Creek, reported on the codling moth. He had kept his apples from injury by the moth by thorough spraying, using white arsenic instead of Paris green. Had used one pound to forty gallons of water. The bandaging of the trees with hurlap was also a very effective plan for destroying the moth.

TRANSPORTATION.

The question of transportation, introduced by H. W. Dawson, Toronto, elicited a lively discussion. Complaints were made of high rates, unfair classifications, etc. Mr. Dawson said no railway official could give any reason why fruit is charged a higher rate than flour and other food products.

D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth, spoke in the same line and recommended joint action of the different associations in pressing for the appointment of a railway commission.

W. L. Smith, secretary of the Farmers' Association, said we would never get redress of our grievances until a railway commission was appointed.

Alex. McNeil said he had seen large quantities of fruit at stations exposed to the weather until spoiled.

Complaints were made by several shippers of the pilfering of fruit from packages while in transit by the employees of the transportation companies, for which it was almost impossible to obtain any redress from the officials.

Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St Catharines, submitted a resolution in favor of the appointment of a commission, which was carried, and the following committee appointed to co-operate with the committees of other organizations in pressing for the appointment of a commission: H. W. Dawson, Toronto; W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; D. D. Wilson, Seaforth; G. C. Caston, Craighurst, and D. J. McKinnon, Grimsby.

The subject of

GRADING AND PACKING.

introduced by A. McNeil, brought up a lively debate on the Fruit Marks Act and fruit packages. Mr. McNeil quoted facts and figures and a lot of evidence to prove that the Act was a great benefit to the fruit trade. Mr. G. E. Fisher, of Freeman, Ont., condemned the clause compelling marking the grade on the package by the packer. In this he was backed up by several others. But the majority were not in favor of seeking for any change in the Act. Mr. McNeil, in his address on packing, spoke of the importance of jarring the barrels—placing the barrel on a solid plank and jarring frequently while filling. He said more injury was done by overpressing than by anything else in packing. If barrels were properly jarred and the fruit well settled into place, there was no necessity for putting as much pressure on the head as is usually done.

The question of boxes for apples was discussed, and a resolution was introduced to the effect that nothing but No. 1 fruit be allowed to be packed in apple boxes. This met with opposition, and failed to carry. A committee was appointed to whom the question of grading and packages was referred. This committee reported later, recommending that no action be taken at present by the Association. The consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of a standard box of forty pounds for apples.

Varieties of apples was the subject of an address by Prof. Craig, of Cornell, N. Y. He showed the local adaptation of varieties. For instance, the Fameuse succeeded best in the St. Lawrence valley near its original home; the Newton Pippin, in the Hudson River valley and in Virginia; the Ben Davis in the Western States and in British Columbia, and the Blenheim Pippin, being an English apple, succeeded best in humid atmosphere.

Mr. D. J. McKinnon, of Grimsby, introduced the subject of

MARKETS AND MARKETING.

He had little use for the commission man. He preferred selling to a jobber, (Continued on next page.)

Auction Sale of Shorthorns.

Our entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of cows in calf, heifers bred to a grandson of Indian Chief, heifer calves and young bulls, will be sold without reserve.

JANUARY 8th, 1903.
Intending purchasers will be met at Arthur, C. P. R., or Mount Forest, G. T. R. Catalogue on application.

THOS. INGRAM, R. & E. SEGSWORTH,
Auctioneer, Monck P. O.,
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YORKSHIRES.

A number of choice boars fit for service, sired by a grand imported boar; good, strong-boned, long, wide, deep-sided fellows. A snap if taken immediately.

W. C. SHEARER,
Bright, Ont.

STOCK BULL—SHORTHORN, Crown Jewel Isabella's Heir = 19530 =; also a few cows and heifers.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Cathcart, Ont.

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association Continued.

and the sooner the commission men became jobbers and bought the fruit the better. He mentioned instances that had come under his notice where two commissions were taken out of the fruit—one by the consignee and another by the retailer to whom the consignee had sold it. It was far better to sell direct to the retailer. He urged the importance of a uniform standard package, and cooperation in marketing by a system similar to that practiced in California.

L. Woolverton, of Grimsby, in speaking of the export trade in fancy fruits, showed that very high prices can be secured in Britain for fancy fruit wrapped in paper and put up in small fancy packages. Pears, for instance, had sometimes brought as high as equal to \$16 per barrel when carefully selected and put up in this way.

The Secretary, G. C. Creelman, read a report on fruit shipped in the new Hanrahan refrigerator cars during the summer on the C. A. R. R. The report showed that this system was a great success. Tender perishable fruits were landed in perfect condition, and sold for considerably higher prices than those carried in the old way.

On Tuesday evening the Opera House was crowded to the doors. Addresses were delivered by A. Shaw, K. C., Walkerton; Dr. Mills, of the O. A. C., Guelph; Prof. Fletcher, Ottawa, and Prof. John Craig, of Cornell, N. Y.

Dr. Fletcher spoke of injurious insects and said there were 100 insects injurious to fruit. He recommended fruit-growers to be ever on the alert, and the diligent use of the spray pump.

Prof. Craig's address was on apple-growing in Western New York, illustrated by a number of stereopticon views. The chief points brought out were the importance of leguminous crops in the orchard to furnish humus and fertility. The successful apple-growers in that section were those who followed this practice, and sprayed their trees thoroughly. Cow peas, hairy vetch and the various clovers were used. The hairy vetch, he said, makes a splendid cover crop and gives a larger amount of nitrogen than any of the others. The system is to cultivate during the first part of the season, and about near mid-summer to sow the clover crop, which gives protection to the roots of the trees during winter and is plowed under in the spring. This is of great importance, especially in a location where the snowfall is light.

EXPERIMENT STATION REPORTS.

Wednesday forenoon was taken up mostly by the reports from the Experiment Stations. On the whole, of a great number of new varieties of fruits tested, very few were found equal in value to most of the old standard sorts in cultivation. Mr. Pettit, of Winona, had tested 130 new varieties of grapes, and none of them could be recommended for cultivation. Mr. Hilborn reported some promising varieties of peaches, but none superior to many of the old tried sorts. Mr. Peart, of Burlington, said the best red currant was the Fay's Prolific, and one of the best blacks is Black Naples. In blackberries, Gair and Agawam. Mr. Sherrington, of Walkerton, in raspberries had found that



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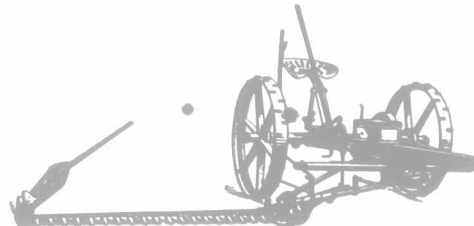
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lightens labor on the farm.

The name "DEERING" signifies harvester excellence. It appears on the following "Ideals":

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A Guaranteed Cure For RHEUMATISM \$1.00.

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THE MAGNETIC HEEL CO.,
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CREAM EQUIVALENT FOR CALVES.

Used to substitute cow's milk where milk is scarce. Raise your calves without any milk whatever after a few weeks old. Endorsed by the best stock raisers. Made in England. Sold in Canada by leading merchants. 50 lbs., \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

WM. RENNIE, - TORONTO.
Representing Bibby in Canada.

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association Continued.

Cuthbert was still queen of the market, and Smith's Giant one of the best blacks.

G. C. Caston, of the Simcoe station, showed a new apple, the Peerless, a seedling of Duchess, which he considered an acquisition. Of the hardy cherries, Dyehouse and English Morello were the most productive. Several hardy Russian varieties were recommended for localities where the Hearts and Biggerreans could not be grown: Osthien, Orel 24, Bessarabian, Russian 207, and Brusseler Braun. R. L. Huggard, of Whitby, gave as his list of successful pears: Bartlett, Sheldon Duchess, Anjou and Belle Lucrative. W. H. Dempsey, of Trenton, had tested 300 varieties of apples, and gave as his list of commercial varieties: Spy, Ontario, Cranberry Pippin, Hubbardson's Nonsuch, Seek and Ben Davis.

Harold Jones, of Maitland, in the St. Lawrence Valley, had no success with the European plums, but the Japan varieties, such as Abundance and Burbank, had done well. In apples, the most profitable was the Fameuse and Scarlet Pippin.

In strawberries, E. B. Stephenson, of Jordan, who conducts the experiments in this favorite fruit, gave names of a number of new ones, but the mention of some of them brought a chorus of disapproval from growers in the audience. The Williams and Crescent are, no doubt, the best all-round commercial varieties to-day.

PRACTICAL POINTS.

The remaining part of the programme had to be hurried over, owing to the train leaving at 3 o'clock, and most of the members had to get away at that time. Prof. Lochhead, of the O. A. C., gave a short address on insect pests and fungous diseases. For plum rot, he advised early and continued spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. For woolly aphid, which affects the roots as well as the branches, he recommended the use of tobacco water as effective, and recommended treating the roots of young trees before planting with the tobacco juice.

Prof. Reynolds, of Guelph, spoke of controlling soil moisture. The average rainfall in the western part of the Province was much less than in the east, and he urged the importance of cultivation as the best means of securing the moisture necessary for the trees.

Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa, followed along the same line, but he said good results were obtained in the east by growing clover and cutting it and allowing it to remain under the trees to rot. It added fertility and humus, and formed a mulch which helped to check the evaporation of moisture.

FLOWERS.

On Tuesday, two separate meetings were held in the Council Chamber for the discussion of floriculture, with T. H. Race, of Mitchell, in the chair. The culture of roses, window gardening, hardy decorative shrubs, hardy annuals, and other kindred subjects were discussed by C. M. Webster, Hamilton; W. Hunt, Guelph; Arch. Gilchrist, Toronto; H. J. Snelgrove, Cobourg; C. L. Stephens, Orillia, and others. These meetings were attended by a large number of ladies, who took a lively interest in the discussions.

The report of the Executive showed a good year's work. New work had been taken up in the holding of seventy-five orchard meetings in various parts of the Province, from the county of Essex in the west to Iroquois in the east, where object lessons were given in pruning, grafting, spraying, thinning fruit, and talks on best methods of orchard practice. Twenty-seven local fruit-growers' associations were formed, which, it is hoped, will affiliate with the Provincial Association. The officers for 1903 are: President, W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; Vice-President, A. McNeil, Walkerville; Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Creelman, Toronto. Directors: W. Harkness, Iroquois; R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; Harold Jones, Maitland; P. C. Dempsey, Trenton; W. Richards, Newcastle; Elmer Lick, Oshawa; Edward Morris, Fonthill; M. Pettit, Winona; W. W. Cox, Collingwood; T. H. Race, Mitchell; J. L. Hilborn, Leamington; G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in the town of Leamington.

GOSSIP.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., too late to appear in this issue, send change of advertisement, in which they offer for sale five Scotch-bred Shorthorn bull calves, from eight to twenty-four months old, bred from imported sire and dam, and six extra good Clydesdale stallions, from two to six years old. This old established and reliable firm breed and handle only high-class stock, and have recently made a strong importation of horses and cattle, selected in person by one of the firm.

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., writes that, having moved to the village of Weston, his P. O. is Weston. The G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations, telephone and telegraph offices and street cars are all within three minutes' walk of the house. Our horses, Shorthorns and Leicesters have all come into winter quarters in good shape. Imp. Newham's Duke, the three-year-old Shire which won the gold and silver medals at the recent Toronto show, has done wonderfully well; also, Imp. Gay Gordon, the four-year-old Clyde stallion, is fit to go in any company, weighing a ton. Among the youngsters is a stud colt which is half-brother to the first-prize two-year-old Clyde colt at the Chicago International.

The imported Marr-bred bull, Chief Ruler, is doing fine, and it is very gratifying to know that the highest-priced calf at the Marr and Duthie sale is closely related to Chief Ruler. Our sales in Shorthorns since July numbers twenty head, mostly going to the U. S., and representing such families as Missies, Crimson Flowers, Strathallans, Duchesses, Sowerbys, Iavinias, Clarets, Fairys, and others. Have just purchased three imported heifers from Mr. Alex. Isaacs. All were in calf before leaving Scotland, and one, of the Jilt family, is half-sister to the champion bull, Choice Goods.

In Leicesters, sales were never better. Most all the show sheep and all the fed sheep we could part with have been sold to parties in Quebec, Manitoba, United States, and Ontario. The imported sheep have all done nicely. Our ewes are all bred to the imported ram, which assures us of a promising crop of lambs.

BARLEY AS A FOOD FOR HOGS.

With ordinary care in preparing the soil, from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre of barley may be obtained almost anywhere in Canada, and yet in spite of this only a comparatively small area is grown. Not only is it valuable as a nurse crop, but it also has a high feeding value and may be fed with profit to all kinds of farm animals.

The Colorado experiment station has conducted some experiments along the line of testing the feeding value of barley in the production of pork. In one instance, pigs were fed ground barley in order to compare them with another lot that was fed whole corn. During a period when the pigs gained about 100 pounds each, the barley-fed lot made one pound of increase from 5.4 pounds of grain, while the corn-fed hogs made one pound of increase from 5.6 pounds of grain. In another experiment in which younger pigs were used, it required the same amount of corn and barley to produce one pound of pork. The conclusions drawn from the results were that under average conditions barley and corn have about equal value when fed to hogs.

A number of tests were made to ascertain the relative value of feeding whole and ground barley, with the result that it required on an average of 4.3 pounds of ground barley to make one pound of increase and 5.4 pounds of whole barley to make the same increase. The feeding of barley and corn together seems to produce better results than feeding either separately. In the former case it required 4.1 pounds of food to make one pound of increase, and in the latter instance, 4.3 pounds to make the same increase.

Save the most of the farm drudgery and make loading and hauling a pleasure.

EASY TO LOAD
MADE TO LAST ALWAYS.

YOU WILL LIVE LONGER

If you will save all that vast amount of vital energy and nervous force you expend yearly in the loading of the old fashioned high wheel wagons

THE ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

is equipped with low steel wheels with wide tires. They are easy to load, easy to draw and will stand up under any load a team can handle. A set of ELECTRIC'S LOW STEEL WHEELS will convert the ordinary farm wagon into a low easy-to-load wagon. We make them to fit any wagon. Having broad-faced tires they do not "roll" on the highways or in the fields; being made of steel they can not swell, shrink or rot and the tires can not come off nor do they need frequent re-setting. Straight or staggered oval spokes as ordered. Write for our new book, "FARM SAVINGS." It will prove our assertions. The book, together with our illustrated catalogue.

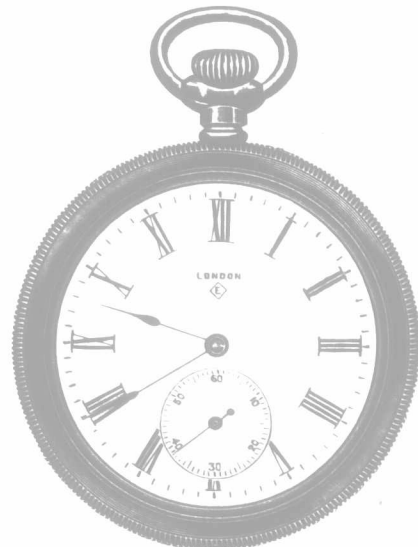
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.
Box 253 Quincy, Ills

SENT FREE upon application.

Two Watch Specials.

AMONG our high-grade Watch Movements none give better satisfaction than our London movement. Thousands of these movements have been sent by us all over Canada, and all, as far as we know, are giving genuine satisfaction. They are guaranteed by one of the largest manufacturers in the world, and also carry the Eaton guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded.

To make this splendid movement more widely known, we are willing to offer a limited number at this special price:



Men's Watches.

This style and size Watch, in a gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, handsomely engraved or engine turned, screw back and bezel, fitted with a 15 jewelled London nickel movement, Breguet hair spring, exposed wind wheels, stem wind and set.

Sent to any address in Canada by registered mail, post paid for **\$9.75**

Ladies' Watches.

The movement in the Lady's Watch is a 7 jewel London nickel movement, flat hair spring, exposed wind wheels, stem wind and stem set, in an engraved or engine turned gold filled case, or if preferred, the same movement in a plain, polished gold filled case, with stem wind and pendant set. This watch postpaid by registered mail, to any address in Canada, for **\$9.75**

Note--Our written guarantee with each watch.

All absolutely dust-proof cases, guaranteed for 20 years. Money refunded if these watches fail to give satisfaction as time-keepers.

Send at once to—

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST. TORONTO, CAN.

Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 gauge) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont., &

NOTE
CLOSE
MESH
AT
BOTTOM

NOTICES.

PATENT HAME-FASTENER.—A long-felt want has been that of a handy and efficient hame-fastener for the harness of working and driving horses. The "Sure-go" malleable hame-fastener, a twentieth century idea, advertised in this paper, seems to fill the bill, as it is claimed to be convenient, efficient and safe, lasting and cheap, doing away with straps and buckles and can be readily applied by yourself to the hames you have, and the price is only 50 cts. a pair. Look up the advertisement.

INFLUENZA.



INFLUENZA is characterized by inflammation of the mucous membranes, stupor, cough, loss of appetite, and general debility. It is caused by some specific poison and is contagious.

TREATMENT.—If there is constipation, three to four ounces of raw flaxseed oil should be given, mild febrifuges or remedies to allay fever should be employed, such as two ounces of liquor acetate of ammonia three times a day; or ounce doses of sweet spirits of nitre should be given in a half pint of water three times a day. If there is much lassitude, tonics should be employed. Quinine in two-dram doses, three times a day, with gentian and ginger, should be given. Animals should be kept comfortably clothed at all times, and should be protected against sudden changes of temperature.

All through this treatment give Dr. Hess' Stock Food, a powerful tonic and reconstructive, which gives additional value and nutriment to the food, and steadily strengthens the animal's entire systemic condition. The improvement will be noticeable after the first three or four doses—and entire recovery will quickly follow.

Dr. Hess' Stock Food is the scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. It is sold on a positive written guarantee. One hundred pounds, \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$3.70; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 7 lbs., 65 cts. Fed in small dose.

Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous medical and veterinary colleges, which recommend and use this famous preparation. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. If these institutions of learning know of nothing better, it must be good.

In every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a little yellow card, which entitles the holder to a letter of advice and a prescription free from Dr. Hess, the eminent veterinarian, on all stock diseases and injuries.

Dr. Hess has written a book on the diseases of stock and poultry. It is the only complete treatise for farmers and stockmen published. It is consulted and commended by many leading veterinarians.

Write and state what stock you have, what stock food you have fed; also mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A., and you will receive this valuable book free, postage paid. You cannot get a more valuable book for any amount of money.

GOSSIP.

Heatherburn stock farm is situated in the south riding of Grey Co., Ont., about four miles from Holstein, G. T. R., and is the property of Jno. A. Bradley, Orchard P. O., Ont. Mr. Bradley is a young, energetic breeder, and a few years ago visited well-known herds of Scotch Shorthorns to secure some choicely-bred animals to lay the foundation of his herd, and at present he has for his stock bull a Marr Missie bull, Missie's Prince =37863=, bred by H. Cargill & Son, by Prince William (imp.); dam Missie 160th (imp.), by Sittyton Seal 64866. The dams are imported and home-bred, of the choicest breeding. He also breeds the Improved Large English Yorkshire swine, and has made a purchase from the well-known breeders, Dr. Platt & Son, Millgrove. His present offering is his stock bull, Missie's Prince, whose portrait appears in this issue.

GRINDERS, "RAPID-EASY." MOST WORK WITH LEAST POWER. For ENGINE, TREAD and SWEEP HORSE POWER or WINDMILL. PLATES that do BEST WORK and last LONGEST; therefore, CHEAPEST.

LETTERS FROM CUSTOMERS.

"Last winter I bought a No. 1 (8-inch) Rapid-Easy Grinder from Mr. Henry Lawrence. This Grinder, in my opinion, cannot be surpassed for CAPACITY and EASY RUNNING. I run it with two-horse TREAD POWER, and grind from 8 to 10 bushels mixed grain per hour, and get No. 1 RESULTS. I consider it the BEST INVESTMENT I ever made." MARSHALL DESJARDINE, Brentwood, Ont.

"The RAPID-EASY Grinder made by the Fleury Co. is everything the NAME IMPLIES. At Mr. Torrance's we ground 260 bags in EIGHT AND A HALF HOURS, and it did not run much faster than a cutting box. I have ground OVER THREE THOUSAND BUSHEL with ONE PAIR of plates, and they seem none the worse yet. The machine is easily set, runs quiet and never heats. There are a large number of grinders around here, but IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL that the Rapid-Easy TAKES THE CAKE." N. HOLDSWORTH, Thornton, Ont.

"Your Rapid-Easy Grinder No. 2 is a FINE MACHINE. I am doing an IMMENSE amount of CUSTOM WORK with it, and giving the greatest satisfaction in quality of work done, also in quantity in a given time. On one of my grinding days we counted the bags, and found we ground of all sorts of grain (barley, oats, peas and wheat), 180 bags; doing FINE WORK, and ALL in LESS than a TEN-FOUR day." J. D. McCALLUM, Strang.



Cut of Grinders, Nos. 1 and 2 (8 in. and 10 in.).

"The R. E. Grinder I purchased from your agent, Mr. N. C. Royce, runs VERY LIGHT and does its work FAST and WELL. We ground a TON of mixed barley, peas and oats in 40 minutes with a 14-H.P. engine, using 60 lbs. of steam, and ground it fine. I think it is the best Grinder on the market to-day." M. SCOTT, Eden Grove.

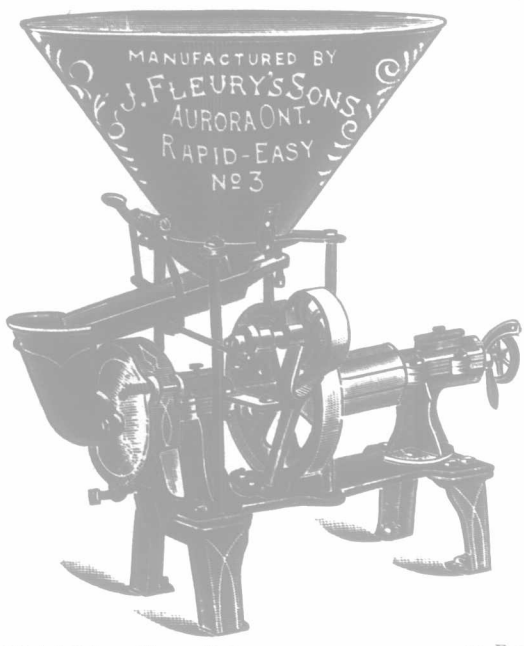
"The No. 3 'Rapid-Easy Grinder' I got from you comes up to my expectations in every particular. I am doing CUSTOM GRINDING with it. It is well ADAPTED for this kind of work. With a 20-H.P. engine I am running the Grinder and one run of stones, and can handle them both easily. I can recommend your Grinder as a FIRST-CLASS MACHINE for doing ALL KINDS OF GRINDING in mixed grains." CHAS. NORMAN, Aurora, Ont.

It will pay you to buy now and do your own grinding.

Fine lithographic hanger and also information on application.

Write us, or District Agencies as follows, without delay :-

- The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man.
The T. J. Trapp Co., New Westminster, B. C.
W. R. Megaw, Vernon, B. C.
A. A. Johnston, 212 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.
P. T. Legare, Quebec, Que.
J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.
The Lounsbury Co., Newcastle, N. B.
W. F. Dibblee & Son, Woodstock, N. B.
A. Home & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
J. M. Clark, Summerside, P. E. I.

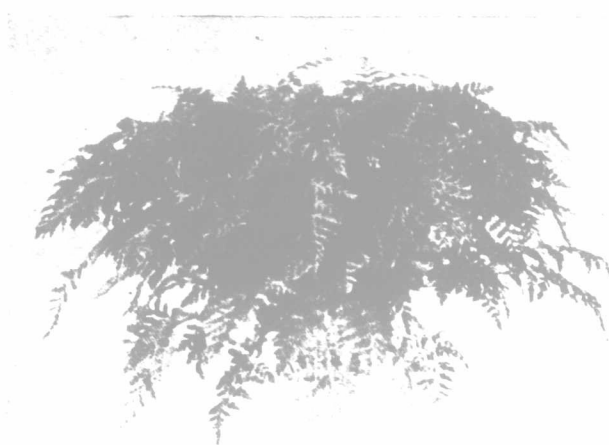


Bligh & Prince, Truro, N. S.
Halsey & Harvey, Pt. Williams, N. S.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.
Medals: World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

JAPANESE FERN BALLS

Will grow and thrive under the most adverse conditions.



This beautiful novelty is an importation from Japan and is certainly the finest addition to the Fernery yet introduced. The Ball is composed of the Japanese Island Fern Roots and Sphagnum Moss, and so constructed as to send out leaves of beautiful emerald green from every point. They are quite hardy, grow rapidly and make a handsome ornament for the home, conservatory or greenhouse.

Directions for starting. - Place ball in water for fifteen minutes and then suspend in any desired position; repeat every two days until growth is started, after which sprinkle occasionally as required. To use in fern dish, cut ball in halves, placing flat side down, thus getting two dishes of beautiful ferns. The Fern Ball may be set away, and started again by watering same as before. These arrive about the middle of December, and grow much faster if procured and started immediately on their arrival.

down, thus getting two dishes of beautiful ferns. The Fern Ball may be set away, and started again by watering same as before. These arrive about the middle of December, and grow much faster if procured and started immediately on their arrival.

DORWANT BALLS, about 8 inches diameter, 40c. each; post-paid, 50c. each.
30c. 35c.

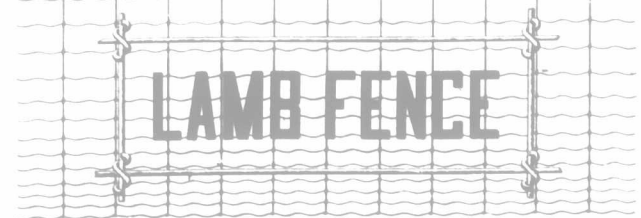
Our beautifully-illustrated catalogue of everything in SEEDS will be mailed free to all applicants early in January. Write for it.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., SEED MERCHANTS, Hamilton, Canada.



\$10.00 GRAND CONCERT VIOLIN FOR \$2.95. Bow, tuning pipe, extra strings and Instructor Free. SEND NO MONEY, just your name and nearest Express Office, and we will send this beautiful violin to you for examination. When it arrives, call and examine it thoroughly, and when satisfied that it is equal in every respect to Violins sold regularly for \$10.00, pay Express Agent our special price, \$2.95, and express charges, and secure the biggest and grandest bargain ever seen or heard of. This is a genuine Stradivarius model violin, made of selected wood with highly polished top, inside edges and along finished trimmings, a splendid, clear-toned instrument of remarkable power and sweetness. Handsome, highly polished, black Violin Case, with brass trimmings and pockets for fittings, only \$1.15 extra. Order to-day. JOHNSTON & CO., BOX 548, TORONTO.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.



Lamb Fence. Best because made of best wire.

The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS

Of nearly all makes, including REMINGTONS, JEWETTS, FRANKLINS, UNDERWOODS, CALIGRAPHS, HAMMONDS, BAR-LOCKS, FOXES, OLIVERS and BLICKENSDERFERS, which we are selling at from \$15.00 up. We are sole dealers for the

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

Which is the business and professional man's typewriter. All the largest railroads, insurance and commercial companies use the Smith Premier almost exclusively, and are satisfied that it is the BEST. Write for illustrated catalogue.

NEWSOME & GILBERT, SOLE DEALERS, 68-72 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

FACE TO FACE WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON. LARGE POWERFUL TELESCOPE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY



Needed by Farmers, Ranchmen, Sailors, Hunters, Tourists, etc. Of use to everybody. A great source of Amusement and Instruction. Made by the largest Telescope Manufacturer in the World. Measures nearly 3 ft. when open. Fitted with powerful lenses, carefully ground and adjusted with scientific exactness. Brass bound tubes, both ends protected by brass dust caps. It brings objects miles distant so close that you feel as if you could put out your hand and touch them. We sold over 1,700 Telescopes last year and all our customers were well pleased with them and astonished at their cheapness. William Sites, Blackville, N.E., writes: "I enclosed find \$2.00, for which send me two more Telescopes. I am very much pleased with the one I got, and some friends of mine want one like it." Alva Froom, Heckerston, Ont., says: "I received the 9c. Telescope all right. It is a dandy. I would not take three times what I paid for it if I could not get another one like it." Beattie Gibson, Chilliwack, B.C., writes: "Your 9c. Telescope brings objects miles away very near to me." Telescopes of this size have formerly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Our Special Introductory Price only 99c. postpaid. A Grand Bargain. Don't miss it. Mail Order Supply Co., Dept. F. A., Toronto.



CHOICE SILK REMNANTS 600 INCHES 15c. Delighted customers by hundreds testify to their marvellous cheapness. All of our pieces come from silk factories, where, as you know, only the best silks are used. These silks cost from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a yard. They are all of good size for fancy work, and are of priceless value for making Crazy Quilts, Drapes, Sofa Pillows, Ties, Pincushions, etc. The variety of colors and designs is almost endless. They are of every conceivable pattern: plaids, dots, stripes, checks, etc., etc., all of the handsomest and brightest colors. Of the many dozens contained in each package, no two pieces are alike. Having purchased the entire output of Remnants from all the Canadian factories, we are at present offering the Lady readers of this paper the greatest bargain in choice rich silk remnants ever heard of. WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION. Each package contains over 600 square inches. Price, postpaid, 1 package, 15c.; 2-25c.; 3-35c.; 5-50c. Mail Order Supply Co., Box 3327 Toronto.



GIRLS THIS DOLL IS FOR YOU

Not a single cent to pay for her. As pretty as a picture. You will fall in love with her the minute you see her. Golden ringlets, laughing blue eyes, rosy cheeks, stylishly dressed in silk and satin, with velvet and lace trimmings. Lovely trimmed hat, dainty little slippers, real stockings, lace-trimmed underwear. She can be dressed and undressed like any live baby. Her head, arms and legs are movable. She can stand alone or sit in a chair or on the floor. When you get her you will say she is the prettiest doll you have ever seen. We give her, free, for selling at 15c. each only 1 doz. Canadian Home Cook Books. These books are nicely printed, beautifully bound, and each contains 739 choice recipes. Write to-day and we will send you the Cook Books postpaid. You can easily sell them in a few minutes. Every housekeeper buys one. 20,000 sold already. Don't miss this grand chance but write at once.

THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., DEPT. 566, TORONTO, ONTARIO




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 readers of this paper an immense bargain in choice Ribbons. They are all from one to three yards in length, and some 3 inches wide. Amongst these Ribbons are some of the very finest quality, Cross 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 Strips, Neckwear, Trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. All first class. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons as 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 best I have ever seen." Price, per box, only 35c., or 3 boxes for 95c. postpaid. Mail Order Supply Co., Box F. A., Toronto.

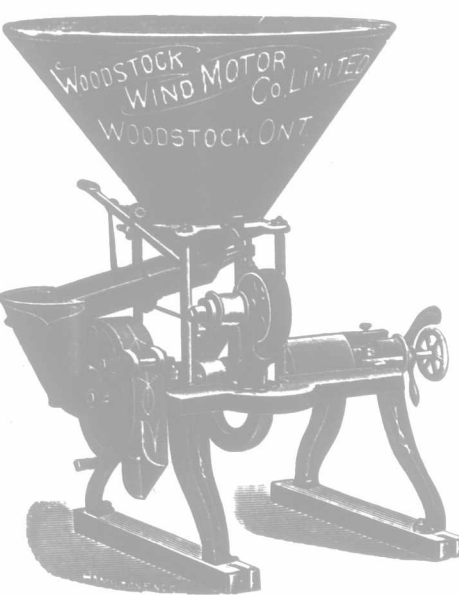
WOODSTOCK STEEL Windmills.

GALVANIZED OR PAINTED.
FOR
POWER OR PUMPING.



THE DANDY WINDMILL

with graphite bearings, runs easy, and controls itself in the storm.



Grinders, Pumps,
Water Tanks,
Drinking Basins,
Saw Benches.

WOODSTOCK WIND - MOTOR CO., LTD.,
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

PROVAN'S PATENT REVERSIBLE Carriers, Fork and Slings

FOR ROUND 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 tipped 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

Agricultural College

(1) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 1, 1902.
(2) Twelve Weeks' Dairy Course—Jan. 2, 1903.
(3) Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Grain Judging—Jan. 8, 1903.
(4) Four Weeks' Course in Poultry Raising—Jan. 9, 1903.

Ladies admitted to Dairy and Poultry Courses. Send for special circulars.

JAMES MILLS, M. A., President.
Guelph, November, 1902.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE

between the fruit sprayed with a common spray pump and one that is not. There is a still greater profit from fruit sprayed with the **SPRAMOTOR**. Why is it the entomologists get such bounteous returns while the average grower fails? Why do these experts who have used the **Spramotor** recommend it? Why does the **Spramotor** kill the San Jose Scale and let the tree live, while the ordinary spray pump kills the tree?

The SPRAMOTOR

will apply soap and oil, or bordeaux and oil and water, or any combination of them in the right proportion. The **Spramotor** will paint your barns and buildings with oil or **Spramotor** Water Paint. The **Spramotor** was winner of the Canadian Government Spraying Contest, and the Gold Medal at the Pan-American Exhibition. Send for 80 page Copyrighted Treatise, "A Gold Mine on Your Farm." It tells about the uses of fruit trees and their remedies. It's free.

THE SPRAMOTOR CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y. London, Can.



FARM GOSSIP.

Sure Signs of Approaching Atmospheric Changes.

If at sunrise there are many dark clouds seen in the west and they remain there, rain will fall on that day.

If the sun draws water in the morning, it will rain before night.

When the sun rises with dim, murky clouds, with black beams and clouds in the west, expect rain.

If the sun rises clear, then is shadowed by a cloud, and comes out again clear, it will rain before night.

Red skies in the evening precede fine mornings.

A red sun indicates fair weather.

A red evening indicates fair weather, but if the red extends far upward, especially in the morning, it indicates wind or rain.

A very red sky in the east at sunset indicates stormy winds.

If the sun sets in dark, heavy clouds, expect rain the next day.

A bright yellow sunset indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet.

If the sun sets pale, it will rain tomorrow.

A halo around the sun indicates the approach of a storm, within three days, from the side which is most brilliant.

If there be a ring or halo around the sun in bad weather, expect fine weather soon.

Haze and purple western sky indicates fair weather.

A blur of haziness about the sun indicates a storm.

If the sun burn more than usual, or there be a halo around the sun in fine weather, expect rain.

When the sun in the morning is breaking through the clouds and scorching, a thunder storm follows in the afternoon.

Pale yellow twilight, extending high up, indicates threatening weather.

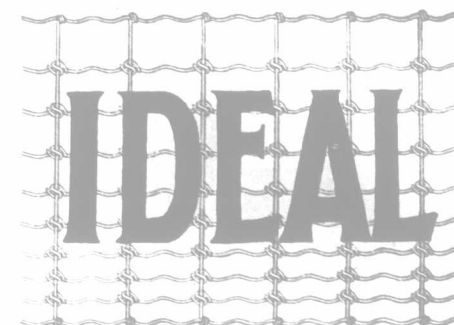
Sun dogs in summer indicate a storm.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Smith Evans, breeder of Oxford Down sheep, Gourlock P. O., near Guelph, Ont., sends us, too late to appear in this issue, a change of advertisement offering for the next thirty days, at reduced prices, four imported ewes, one imported ram, also ram and ewe lambs, and a few ewes (bred) from one to six years old. Mr. Evans' Oxfords rank among the very best in America, and parties wanting sheep of this breed will do well to write him for prices.

Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., in ordering an enlargement of his ad., writes: "I have lately added to my herd of Ayrshires, the very excellent cow, Spotty—2565—, by Sir Leo—1291—, from Wm. Gillard, St. Paul's, Ont., who has dispersed his herd, and who kept an accurate record of every cow in his stable. In the four seasons that he had her, in 1,411 days she gave 41,219 lbs. milk with 1,713 lbs. butter-fat, or 1,995 lbs. butter, averaging for the four years, 4.20 per cent. of fat. Last season, milking 368 days, she gave 11,277 lbs. milk and 555 lbs. butter. She is a grand type of milker, and I consider myself very fortunate in securing her, with a heifer calf by my capital breeding imported bull, Royal Peter of St. Annes. Her yearling daughter, by our former herd bull, Laird o' Thorncliffe, also accompanied her. Another addition was three heifers, of fine type, from R. S. Brooks, Brantford, two of them being by that grand old bull, Beauty's Style of Auchenbrain (imp.), and from dams descended from one of the late Thos. Guy's best families. I have a particularly nice lot of bulls and heifers, by Royal Peter, and am now, almost for the first time, able to offer a few choice heifers, a number of them being bred this fall.

JERSEY BREEDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held in the parlors of the Walker House, Toronto, on Tuesday, December 30th.



WOVEN WIRE FENCING.

Heavy uprights and bars of No. 9 hard spring wire, united by a perfect galvanized lock, make the **IDEAL FENCE**

Strong, Serviceable, Durable.

Contraction and expansion amply provided for. Write to-day for catalogue.

THE McGregor, Banwell Fence Co., LIMITED.
WINDSOR, ONT.

Queen's Hotel, MONTREAL.

FUCHS & RAYMOND, PROPRIETORS.

Geo. D. Fuchs. om D. Raymond.

BOYS! GIRLS!! Sell among friends, at 10c. each, 15 pkgs. Bergamini's (a new hair-moist powder). When sold, remit 75c. Keep rest for XMAS MONEY. Postal brings goods prepaid. Write to-day. o COBER, Hespeler, Ont.

\$3.69 RAILROAD WATCH

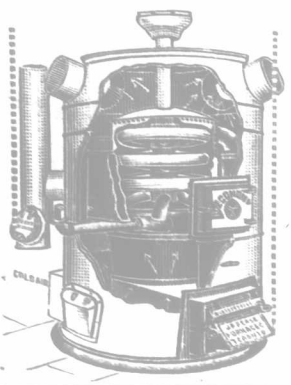


Solid Alaska Silver, 4 1/2-ounce case, richly Gold inlaid, beautifully hand engraved. In appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to any solid silver Watch ever made. Open face, with heavy French crystal, dust-proof, screw back and bezel, highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The works are genuine imported, patent regulator, lever escapement, and plainly stamped "21 Jewels Railroad Timekeeper." No better Watch ever sold for less than \$15.00. Always correct. Will last for a lifetime. Not one cent to pay till you see it. Send your name, address and nearest Express office and we will send the Watch there. When it arrives, call and examine it carefully, and then, if satisfied that it is worth at least three or four times what we ask, pay the Express Agent \$3.69, and Express Charges, and secure this great bargain. Send \$3.69 with order and we will forward the Watch postpaid. Terry Watch Co., Box 549, Toronto.

FUR RUFF \$1.99
Worth \$5.00. Send no money. Just your name, address and nearest express office and we will send this Ruff for examination. When it arrives call and examine it thoroughly, and if found perfectly satisfactory pay the express agent \$1.99 and express charges and secure the greatest bargain in fur ever offered. This magnificent Ruff is 4 feet long, 5 inches wide, and made of fine quality glossy black Alaska Seal, well padded and ornamented with six full tails. Warm, stylish and very fashionable. Going fast. Order to-day. Send \$1.99 with order and we will forward the Ruff by mail, postpaid. Johnston & Co., Box 546 Toronto

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METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED PRESTON, ONT.

FARM GOSSIP.

East Durham, Ont.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST SEASON.

The spring came in fine and early. Fall wheat came through in fine condition, and as it is one of those crops which can stand a great deal of wet when it is growing, it produced an almost phenomenal crop. Even on old stubble land the yield is seldom below 30 bushels per acre, and on summer-fallows and sod it runs 35, 40 and even 50 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is yielding from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and barley is a good though not especially heavy crop. Considerable difficulty was experienced in sowing oats upon low land, on account of wet weather in the late spring, and some of the late oats are said to be light in the grain, but the greater part of the ground sowed to oats produced a splendid crop, both in yield and sample. Some fields will probably turn out 80 bushels per acre. Peas have been the most unsatisfactory of the field crops. Though in some few instances running as high as 30 bushels per acre, in the majority of fields the yield will not be more than 10 or 12; in some cases, barely the seed. In addition, in some instances, there was a great bulk of straw and bad weather to harvest it, and some people were not through till October. The bug does not seem to have been so much in evidence here as last year. Hay is a good crop in quantity, but the early cuttings were almost ruined by rain.

Corn promised poorly during the early summer, but came on wonderfully later on. Much of it was injured by a very heavy frost early in October. Late potatoes are almost a failure on account of the rot; early ones are a little better. Turnips and mangels are fine crops. Apples are a heavy crop, and the price so low as scarcely to pay for picking them. Hundreds of bushels were lying on the ground in November. Only one packer was operating in this part. Near Port Hope there was a better demand, at about a dollar a barrel.

It has been a very successful dairy year, and the business seems destined to be the mainstay of the men on rough farms. Silos are increasing in number every year, and so are the numbers of milk cows, in spite of contagious abortion, which is still giving trouble. Pork production is also gradually on the increase, and horse-raising is receiving considerable attention, but the supply of the latter is not equal to the demand. One of my neighbors recently sold a pair of 1,500-pound drafters for \$375.

Considering the heavy yield, the prices of most products are well up to the average: Wheat, 68c; barley, 45c; oats, 33c; small peas, 75c; large peas, 90c; cheese, 12c; butter, 20c; lambs, \$3.25; hogs, 6c. per lb.; apples, \$1.00 per barrel; potatoes, \$1.10 per bag. R. S.

GOSSIP.

A CHAMPION SHORTHORN.

Spicy Marquis (80032) 36118, the champion Shorthorn bull illustrated elsewhere in this issue, was imported by and is in service in the Trout Creek herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont. Spicy Marquis was born January 19th, 1902; was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire; sired by Spicy Robin (69638), and is out of Maud 37th, of the excellent family of that name in Mr. Marr's herd. He was the first-prize two-year-old and the senior champion Shorthorn bull at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1902. Spicy Marquis is a typical representative of the approved modern type of Shorthorn, and perhaps comes as near the standard of perfection in conformation, breed character and quality as any bull of the breed on this continent. Mr. Flatt is entitled to congratulations on the fact that he owns the champion of Canada's greatest show and that he also imported and sold the champion bull of the International Show at Chicago in the same year.

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Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. A choice lot of young birds sired by imported toms. Pairs and trios mated, not akin Shropshire sheep and Chester White swine. Write for prices. **Wm. E. Wright,** Glanworth P.O., Ont. "SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM." o

FOR SALE: 100 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

sired by 43-lb. imported tom. Also a choice lot of White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas. **R. G. ROSE,** Glanworth, Ont.

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Golden, Silver, White Wyandottes, Brown and R. C. B. Leghorns, White Minorcas, S. G. Dorkings, S. S. Hamburgs; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga ducks; Toulouse, Embden geese. Geese, \$2 each. Others, \$1. **K. J. LAURIE, WOLVERTON, ONTARIO.**

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We offer special bargains in young stock from our choice strains, for 30 days. Send for FREE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. **H. GEE & SONS, FISHERVILLE, ONT.**

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15 Single-comb White Leghorn cockerels, bred from imported stock; large size, nearly perfection in shape; good combs, will not fan with the sun. Price, only \$2 each. Also a few Light and Dark Brahmas and Bronze turkeys for sale. **CHAS. B. GOULD,** Wood Green, Ont.

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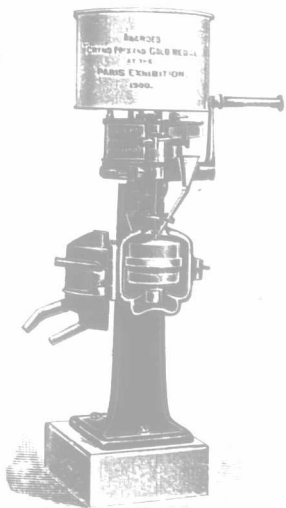
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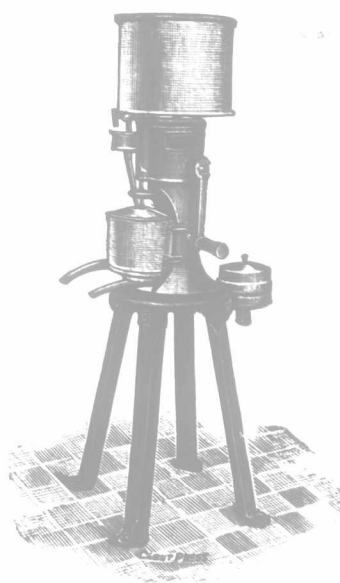
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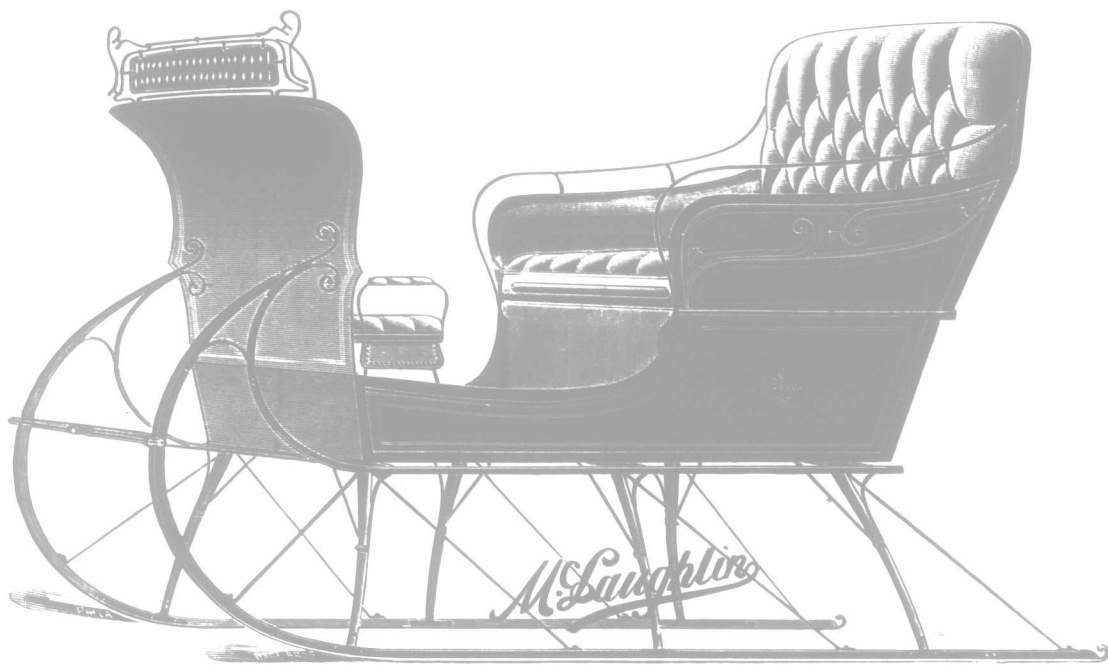
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The only Cream Separator in the world fitted with a Brake.

You are losing money every day you continue using the appliances of a by-gone century.



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DEALERS IN EVERY DISTRICT ASK FOR **McLAUGHLIN'S**

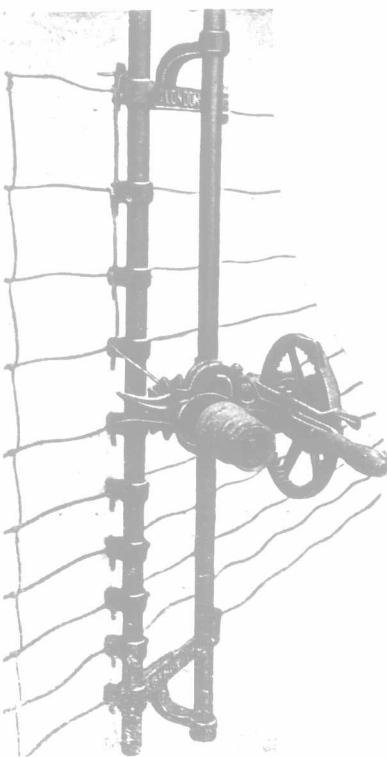
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"A FACT," says Webster, "IS THAT WHICH IS REALITY."

It is a fact that it costs more for labor to weave wire fence in a factory and stretch it afterward than to do it in the field with a

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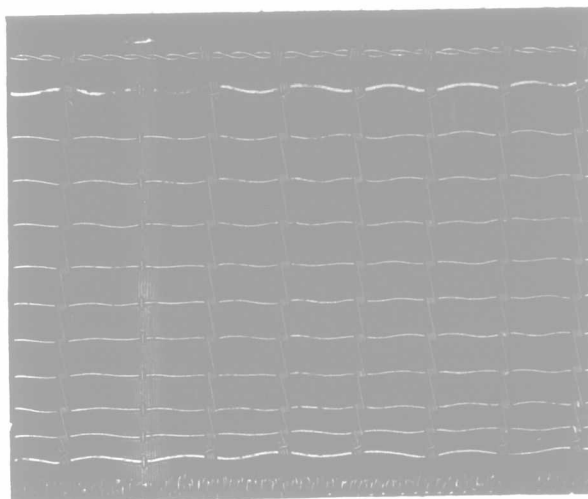


It is also a fact that heavier, stronger and better built fences are being erected all over this country for less money with LONDON MACHINES.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS VETERINARY.

NAVICULAR DISEASE.

I have a horse, ten years old, that became lame two months ago in his front right leg. I have rubbed and poulticed it regularly ever since, and still it is no better. There is no visible swelling nor is the leg or foot sore to the touch, yet when he steps on his toe he is very lame. This horse has not been worked any since the first symptoms. B. B. Dauphin, Man.

Ans.—Perhaps navicular disease, usually called coffin-joint lameness. Take up the foot, place your thumb in the hollow above the heel towards the inner side, and bring pressure on the part by forcibly bringing the toe towards you, and by so doing if you find that the horse evinces pain it is probable that the coffin joint is the seat of lameness. Have your shoer search for corns. Write again.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Would you kindly answer the following questions in your column of "Questions and Answers," next issue:

1. What is a cure for lump jaw in cattle?
2. Is this disease contagious?
3. Is the milk of a cow with this disease fit for family use?
4. Is a cow with this disease likely to transmit the disease to her offspring?

Cariboo, B. C. W. R. E.

Ans.—1. Iodide of potassium in two-dram doses, morning and evening, in food or dissolved in water as a drench, for adult animals, until lump disappears; also, Fleming's or Mitchell's Lump Jaw Cure.

2. Perhaps, to a slight extent.
3. If the disease has not in any degree affected the animal's general health, the milk is fit for family use.
4. No.

PARALYSIS.

I have a horse, nine years old, that has lost all power or use of his hind legs. He suddenly became lame in one of his hind legs while going to market with a load of grain, and kept getting worse until he could not use either one of them. To all appearances, it looked as if the horse's back was broken. He has not been able to get up for the last six days, but sits up like a dog and throws himself over. At first he seemed in considerable pain. He eats and drinks fairly well. The health and condition of the horse was good. He helped draw the water to a threshing engine this fall, and was fed on new oats and hay all the time. SUBSCRIBER.

Assa.

Ans.—Your horse has an attack of azoturia, usually termed congestion of the loins, and paraplegia paralysis of the hind legs is the result. I think your horse is useless. Probably if he had received proper treatment at first he might have recovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOES DEHORNING DEPRECIATE THE VALUE OF PURE-BRED CATTLE?

I have thought of entering some dehorned registered cattle in a combination sale. Do you think they will be likely to sell as well as if they had their horns on? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—From our observations at auction sales of pure-bred cattle, both beef and dairy breeds, we are fully convinced that dehorning seriously discounts their selling value, and we are supported in this view by every breeder whose opinion we have asked for. If the practice of dehorning were as common in pure-bred herds as in those of ordinary dairy cows and feeding steers it would probably be less depreciative, but its not being a common custom in connection with pure-bred herds may possibly create suspicion that where it is done in these it is for the purpose of getting rid of coarse or awkwardly-turned horns, or on account of a vicious disposition; and although these fears may be entirely groundless, the prejudice remains and must be reckoned with.

Alex. Galbraith & Son

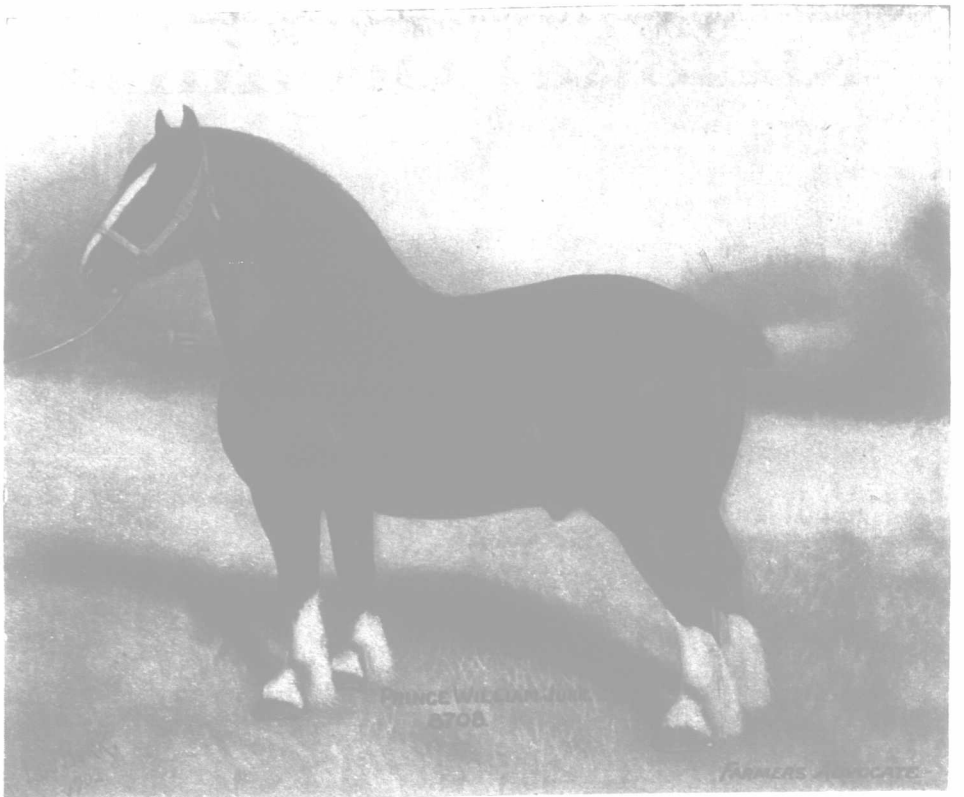
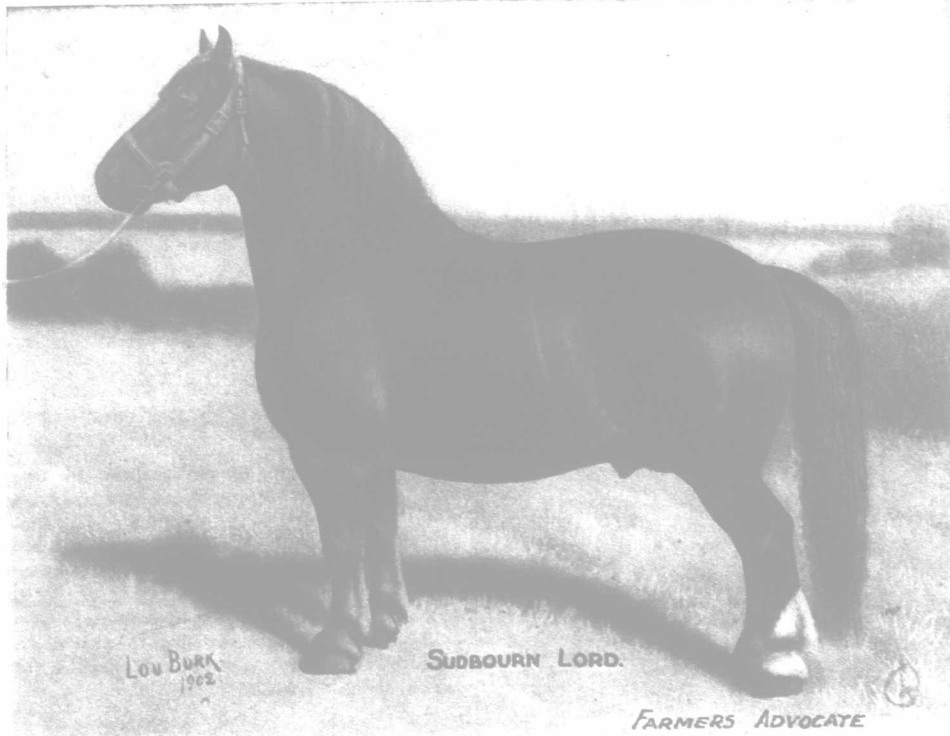
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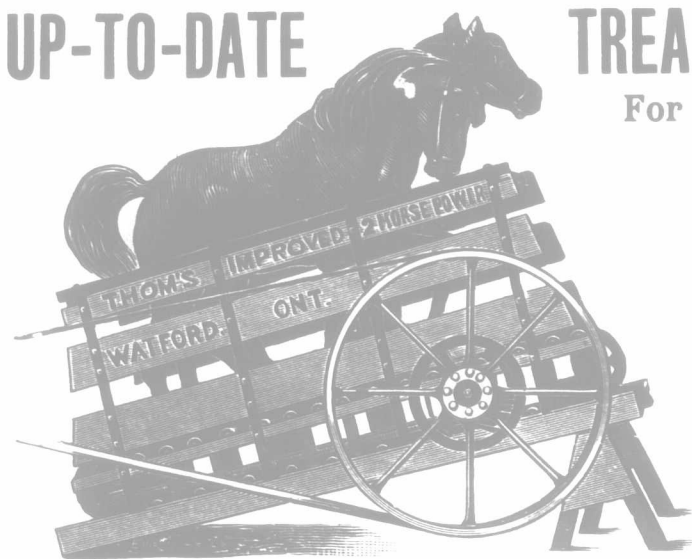
NO MAN, however great an expert, can purchase stallions and feel sure that he is getting his money's worth. He must, as a matter of fact, depend to a great extent on the truthfulness of the seller's statements and on his ability and willingness to make good all representations and warranties. Many people do not discriminate sufficiently between dealing with a firm that during a quarter of a century has proved to be thoroughly reliable and trustworthy as compared with people who have no such reputation.

We court enquiry and investigation as to the character of our business methods and of the stock we are placing on the market, and shall be pleased to give all necessary information to enquirers who mean business and appreciate clean business methods.

If your district requires a stallion, write to

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For 1, 2 and 3 Horses,

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In tread powers, feed cutters and grain grinders, we lead in all that is latest and best.

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and infringements now being offered by unprincipled manufacturers. Joseph Charleton, Lyndock P. O., writes: "The No. 16a ensilage cutter I bought from you I take great pleasure in recommending, as I have run three other kinds of machines, and this machine will do more work with 60 lbs. of steam than the others would do with 100 lbs." This is another proof that we hold the record for largest capacity with least power. Send for testimonials and all desired information on latest improvements.

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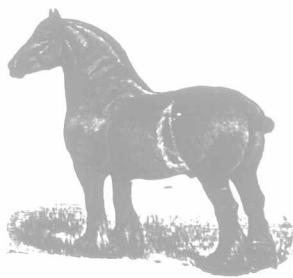
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CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

are now offering a number of choice mares and fillies, and a few young stallions, winners at Toronto; also a few nice harness horses.

Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

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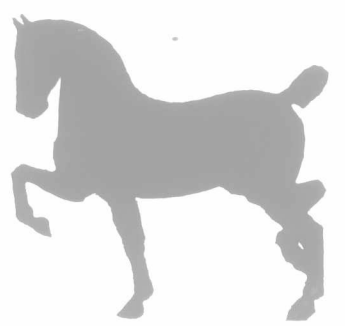
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are now offering several imp. Clydesdale, Shire and two Hackney stallions, prizewinners in England, Scotland and Canada, and representing the best blood alive; also several choice Canadian-bred ones. These animals are all true to type, and possess substance, quality, style and action.

100 PERCHERON, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES



All good ages, good colors, with lots of size, quality and action, at prices below competition, on easy terms. Every stallion sold on a gilt-edge and responsible guarantee. At the Indiana, Ohio, New York State Fairs, and International at Chicago, on eighteen head won 175 first prizes, grand sweepstakes and gold medals in the last three years. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CANADIAN BUYERS.



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Come to our stables and see 15 Clyde stallions weighing 15 tons, of the best quality, action and color. We also represent the best Hackney blood in America.

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EASTLAKE SHINGLES.

They prevent fire; are never struck by lightning; can't possibly leak, because of their patent side lock; and are the very quickest and easiest to apply of any shingle made.

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\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work. Absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 503, WINDSOR, ONT.

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R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que. Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

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One imp. 4-year-old Clyde stallion, half-brother to the champion Hiawatha, for sale. Also Clyde and Shire stud colts. Newham's Duke, the gold and silver medal Shire stallion, in service. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Imported and home-bred cattle for sale. Farm, 15 miles from Toronto. Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., telephone and telegraph offices.

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions Wanted.

WANTED TO BUY—A number of Clydesdale and Shire stallions, from 3 to 8 years old; must be sound, good weights, and registered. Send particulars, with price asked, to

LOCK BOX 43, Listowel, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., reports the following recent sales from his herd of Shorthorns: Mr. John Watt, Salem, Ont., has purchased the fine imported Scotch-bred bull, Viceroy, bred by Lord Lovatt, Beaufort Castle, and got by the great Royal Star, the sire of so many noted bulls. Mr. James Leask, Greenbank, has purchased a roan imported bull calf, King of Banff, sired by Cornelius, a Royal winner, and having for his dam a Besse cow, by Knight Errant; a very promising calf, that will, no doubt, be heard from in the future. Also, a show heifer, Imp. Olive Wenlock, bred by Mr. Menzies, Aberfeldy, has been sold to Mr. Jos. White, St. Mary's.

WELL READ IN ENGLAND.

Dear Mr. Editor.—As a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," I can hardly help writing to tell you how pleased I am to get it, and the enjoyment I derive from reading it. In the issue of October 15th, I was especially taken up with a description of a visit to this neighborhood of one of your lady correspondents, and I am very sorry that I did not get introduced to her, for if I had we would have had fine cracks about Canada, for I know a little about it, having been there. Perhaps you will kindly let her know that I have shown it to some of my neighbors and friends less fortunate than myself, in not getting the "Farmer's Advocate," and they have passed it on to others, till I believe, every one in the district will soon have seen at least one copy of the "Farmer's Advocate."

JAS. MCKINLAY,
Nov. 20th, 1902. Gloucester, Eng.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF STOCK.

A London, England, despatch, dated December 6th, says: The past few months have found in the United Kingdom an unprecedented number of American buyers of thoroughbred cattle, whose purchases of high-class breeding stock aggregate many thousands of pounds. A number of the animals bought are intended for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. The prices paid range from \$2,100 to \$6,250 per head. Scores of high-priced bulls and cows have been shipped during the past summer and fall. A number of purchases have also been made of tiny Dexter and Kerry cattle in Ireland, the breeding of which has recently become quite the fashion in England.

The ruling of Dr. Salmon, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, allowing the importation of Jersey and Guernsey cattle into the United States without the tuberculin test, is expected to greatly stimulate purchases in those islands. The agricultural department's agents during the past ten years have inspected over 20,000 head of cattle in Jersey and Guernsey, and have not found a single case of tuberculosis. On the other hand, England and Scotland are badly infected, and breeders here, on that account, apprehend the early adoption of more stringent quarantine measures by the United States.

NOTICE.

AMERICAN SPRAY PUMPS IN CANADA.—The success of American fruit-growers with the Hardie Spray Pump has led to so many inquiries for this pump from Canadian points that the Hardie Spray Pump Mfg. Co. has started a factory and opened a Canadian office at Windsor, Ontario, to supply trade on this side of the line, as intimated in their advertisement in this paper. The Hardie Spray Pump is one of the standard American pumps. All working parts are of brass. No cast iron enters into its construction, and the solid brass ball valves make it a simple pump to clean. It will develop a pressure of 100 pounds with but little effort, and now that the Canadian demand can be supplied the Hardie will doubtless become as popular in Canada as it is in the States.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The World's Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy.

It may have imitators, but **HAS NO COMPETITORS.**

A Safe, Speedy & Positive Cure

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING AND CURES

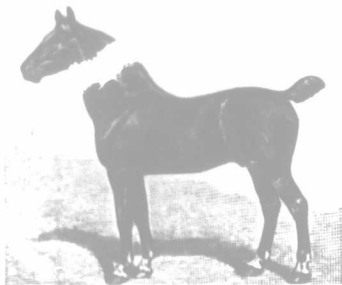
Founder, Wind Puffs, Thrush, Diphtheria, Skin Diseases, Removes Bunches or Blemishes, Splints, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Ringbone, Pink Eye, Sweeney, Bony Tumors, All Lameness from Spain, Quarter Cracks, Scratches, Poll Evil, Parasites.

Safe for Anyone to Use.

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

The Accepted Standard Veterinary Remedy.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. SURE IN RESULTS.



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

N.-W. Territory Heard From.

ELKTON RANCH, DEWINTON, ALBERTA, N.-W. T., CANADA, Nov. 13, 1900.

Having had very satisfactory results from GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, I thought it might be worth while writing to you and asking you whether you have any representative in this part of the world.

C. DAVIDSON,

Greatest Medicine Ever Made.

MAPLE CREEK, ONT., Sept. 14, 1900. Enclosed find express order for \$3, for which please send me two bottles of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. Have been a constant user of this for a number of years, and think it is the greatest medicine ever made.

W. A. DOUGLASS.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam.

BERKLEY, ONT., Nov. 26, 1901.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I have been selling GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for a number of years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best of results. No wuch cannot be said in its favor. **W. T. PRICE,**

Removed Ringbone.

OTT SPRINGS, ONT., April 4, 1900.

I purchased a bottle of your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to remove a ringbone from a valuable driver. I have removed it in fine shape. No lameness or enlargement of any account. **JOHN MCCARTER.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:

THE LAWRENCE - WILLIAMS CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. TORONTO, ONT.

Dalgety Bros.

LONDON, ONT.,

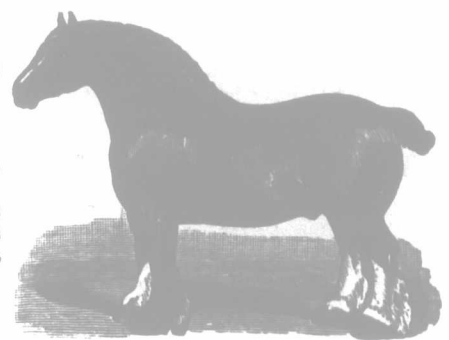
Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

OUR third consignment for this year of stallions and fillies is now on the ocean, and will be at the

Black Horse Hotel, Toronto,

on and after Monday, November 24th. Come quick, if you want a good one.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.



Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.


Sixth importation for this season received November 10th.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address

J. G. TRUMAN, MANAGER,
BUSHNELL, ILL.

Blood will tell



When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide, anyone knows that his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's powder for a run down horse.
50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents,
MONTREAL.

The Best Horse



is liable to "go lame" at any time. Curbs, Splints, Spavins and other forms of Lameness yield readily and are cured permanently by

Tuttle's Elixir

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.
Used internally it is infallible for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders


A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

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

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Beware of so-called Elixirs—see genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

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


DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:—

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

ABSORBINE



REMOVES
Puffs, Tumors, Thorough-Pin, Capped Hock, Swellings,

etc., without laying the horse up or removing the hair, strengthens strained and weak tendons, restores the circulation, allays all inflammation. Cures tumors, hernia, weeping sinew, etc., on human family. Price, \$2 per bottle. Circulars with testimonials free.

Manufactured by
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

Belgian Stallions

Just imported, the finest lot of draft horses that ever came to Canada. For sale:

EIGHT BELGIAN STALLIONS

Fully registered; immense size and wonderful action, ranging from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds; all dark colored. All broken to harness. Can pull easy from a road cart to a six-story house. Don't mistake for the clumsy, sleepy Clyde. Extra short back, splendid high feet; no long hair on legs to be bothered with. The Belgian draft horse awarded the first prize at the Paris Exhibition, 1900, beating everything in that class, including Clydes and Percherons—beaten at their own home. Visitors cordially invited. Correspondence solicited.

"BARON DE CHAMPLouis,"
Proprietor, Importer,
om DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Buying a cow is quite like courting a girl. One must know something about the mother. One cannot expect great things from a heifer whose mother has nothing behind her but a string of ciphers with a decimal point at the left of them. Look out for the mothers.

When cows eat old rotten wood and other rubbish it is a good indication that there is a lack of phosphate in their rations, and they are seeking it elsewhere. Many farmers, under such circumstances, give a tablespoonful of ground bone in the mixed feed two or three times a week, which supplies the needed element.

"Trading in margins," says an old packer, in the Chicago Live-stock Record, "is a good deal like paddling around the edge of the old swimming hole—it seems safe and easy at first, but before a fellow knows it he has stepped off the edge into deep water. The Wheat Pit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches clear down to hell; and trading on margins means trading on the ragged edge of nothing. When a man buys, he's buying something that the other fellow hasn't got. When a man sells, he sells something that he hasn't got. And it's been my experience that the net profit on nothing is nit. When a speculator wins he don't stop until he loses, and when he loses he can't stop till he wins."


FIFTY-SIX CENTS A POUND, LIVE WEIGHT.

Shamrock, grand champion steer of the Live-stock Exposition, at Chicago, was sold at auction for 56c. a pound on the hoof, to Richard Weaver, of New York City—6c. higher than last year's price. At Shamrock's weight of 1,805 pounds, his selling price was \$1,010.80. He was a grade Angus steer, fed and shown at the Iowa Agr'l College Farm. The grand champion carload of steers was sold to a Pittsburg provision firm at 14½c. a pound. This carload consisted of fifteen Angus steers, owned by C. Esher, of Watna, Ia. The combined weight was 22,650 pounds, an average of 1,500 pounds, making a selling price of \$3,284.25.

A GREAT PAIR OF HACKNEYS.

In the report of the National Horse Show, held at New York City, last month, an American exchange thus speaks of the champion Hackney stallion shown by Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., of Bowmanville, Ont.:

"It is good to see a three-year-old stallion made up so compactly as Mr. Robert Beith's entry, Gribthorpe Playmate, and with carriage and general deportment so impressive. It also speaks volumes for the Canadian exhibitor's knowledge of champion type that he brought this beautiful horse over for the express purpose of astonishing breeders in the open class and in the competition for the Challenge Cup. The horse has every good point that the old nag type is celebrated for, and Judge McLaren put before us a good one when he pinned the rosette on this well-furnished young horse. Tom Graham, of Claremont, Ontario, deserves much of the credit coming for the manner in which Gribthorpe Playmate appeared in the ring, and it will never be forgotten that to this same young man's ability as a trainer and fitter was due the royal victory of Mr. Beith's discovery, Robin Adair II., last year. It requires knowledge and infinite care of details to take a horse like the latter from a ranch in the Northwest and in six weeks make it into a champion. Speaking of Robin Adair II., the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm now has a valuable acquisition to the stud in this grand horse, for he is of splendid range, impressive character and that gentlemanly deportment in action that brands him a leader of his kind. His stock shown in the class for half-breeds proved Robin's ability to beget even color and true carriage horse character, points that should not be overlooked in these days of demand for well-matched pairs of horses of fashionable tint.



Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.

NOT ONE SPAVIN THAT CANNOT BE CURED.

We mean this. We are ready to prove it any time. Most severe spavins are not even hard to cure, can often be cured with one 45-minute application of Fleming's Spavin Cure. Certain to be cured in time, without injury to the horse, seldom leaves a scar. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc. No cost if the remedy fails. Our free book is too important for you to overlook. Send today.

J. F. Spang, Syracuse, Neb., writes: "I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure from my druggist. It took the spavin out clean and surprised many, including myself. One can hardly tell which leg the spavin was on."

NO LUMP JAW.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has had many years' test by leading cattlemen of the country, and the fact that it is a certain cure is now conceded by all. One case of lump jaw endangers your herd and pastures. Certain and easy cure with this remedy or no cost. Book for you.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL


Cured in 15 to 30 days. Few cases have heretofore been cured and then slowly. Now all cases can be quickly cured. The remedy is quick and certain, but harmless and easy to use. Has been tried for two years without a single failure. We have an interesting circular for you.

Write today for printed matter on the above. Mention this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson,
COLUMBUS, ONT.




Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Royal Cairnton; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Short-horns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.
Long-distance Telephone, Columbus.
Telegraph, Brooklin. om

10 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS


FOR SALE:

OF ALL AGES, IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

Sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Mains of Airlies, Sir Christopher, Prince Thomas, and others. Among them is Prince Fragrant, the first-prize three-year-old at Toronto Industrial, 1902. Stables half mile from town. Parties desiring to purchase, please write or call upon om

R. R. Station: Mitchell, G. T. R. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

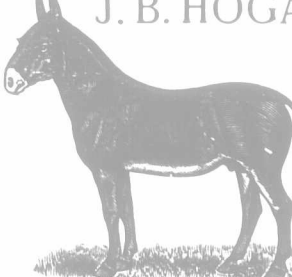



FOR SALE: Seven choice young stallions, and several young mares and fillies. Five young bulls and bull calves, and thirty-five excellent young cows and heifers. Mostly registered in the American Herdbook. om

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF
Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.

My third importation within the last fourteen months arrived Sept. 4th.

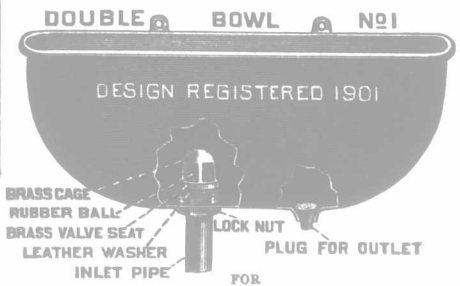
I select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14½ to 15½ hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money. Mention this paper when you write. om

H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.

The High Price of Coal is the cause of much present anxiety but there is a practical way of overcoming it to some extent. With an Appleton Wood Saw you can rapidly and with ease and safety

SEE! **SAW** your own wood and **SAVE COAL,** time, labor, money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make **\$5 to \$15 a day.** Strong, rigid frame, adjustable dust proof oil boxes, etc. We make 5 styles. Also the famous "Here" Friction Feed Drag

Saw, Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for Free Catalogue. **APPLETON MFG. CO., 53 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.**



Stock Water Bowls

DOUBLE AND SINGLE. PAINTED OR GALVANIZED. Circular and quotations given. Write: **A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.**

W. R. BOWMAN
MT. FOREST, ONT.,

is offering Yorkshire sows, in farrow, at \$15 to \$20; sired by 2nd-prize boar at Toronto. Suffolk Down rams and ewes, bred close to imported stock, at \$10 to \$15. Two Polled Angus bulls at \$75.

"Tweedhill" Aberdeen-Angus. Individuals from this herd or their calves have been first at all the best shows since 1896. Females and young bulls for sale. **JAMES SHARP, ROCKSIDE, ONTARIO,** Cheltenham station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS. For Sale: Laird of Tweedhill 29486. A prizewinner, 4 years old; 1-year-old bull and two bull calves, sired by him and out of winners. **W. HALL, Washington P. O. Drumbo Station.**

CHOICE HEREFORDS

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT., has for sale the following high-bred Herefords: 25 Young Registered Bulls, 30 Young Registered Heifers, 10 Young Registered Cows.

The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering.

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 2 and 3 bred Hereford cows and heifers. **H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.**

The Sunny Side Herefords.

Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head. We have the best of blood lines, also individual merit. For sale: 8 cows, from 3 to 7 years old; 10 heifers, bred and safe in calf or ready to breed; 1 bull, 2 yrs.; 1 bull, 1 yr., and 12 young bulls ready for service, by our stock bull. Visitors always welcome. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.** Elderton station, L. H. & B. Lucan station, G. T. R.

Bulls! Shorthorns
Bulls! Imported and CANADIAN-BRED

ORDERS TAKEN FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER SHEEP, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF MANITOBA OR THE NORTHWEST.

Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

MARE SWEATS IN STABLE.

Mare sweats in stable nights, and bites her sides as if itchy. Stable is kept at about freezing point, and half pail oats three times a day and half pail of potatoes daily, with beaver hay, is her feed. What are symptoms of bots?

Algoma, Ont. J. D.

Ans.—Your mare's blood is evidently impure, and you are feeding her too heavily, unless she is working hard. Lessen the grain feed, and drop the potatoes, as they are not suitable horse feed. Hogs will give better returns for potatoes. Feed her bran mashes for two days, after which give a purgative ball made up of 8 drams of Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger, which your druggist can prepare, then feed and work lightly, and increase feed according to work. When idle, reduce grain to half the working ration. One of the symptoms of bots is undue sweating, due to indigestion, which is sometimes caused by the presence of bots in large quantities. It is almost impossible to kill them in the stomach by means of medicine.

FEEDING HOGS.

Do you think it pays better to feed bran and middlings to hogs with oats and barley than the latter two alone, bran being \$14.00 per ton and middlings \$18.00 per ton? N. K. W. Waterloo, Ont.

Ans.—We think it would pay to feed middlings in the mixture of equal parts with grains by weight. Bran is too coarse to feed to pigs with oats and barley, and is not a suitable hog feed.

WHAT BREED OF SHEEP AND CROSS OF HOGS?

Please answer the following questions through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate":

1. What breed of sheep would you advise a farmer to get for wool and raising lambs?

2. Which breed of hogs would you prefer, a cross between a Berkshire sow and Tamworth boar or a cross between a Chester White sow and an Improved Yorkshire boar? D. M. Perth Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. The breed you fancy most, if you have reason to believe the soil, feed and surroundings of your location are suitable to the needs of that breed.

2. The former would be our choice, but we would prefer either pure if of approved type.

A QUESTION OF BREEDING.

If a farmer in Vermont should go to Massachusetts with a mare and breed her to a stallion there and bring her back to Vermont, and in due time she would have a colt in Vermont, would the colt be a Massachusetts-bred colt or a Vermont-bred colt? Or, if a farmer came from Canada to Vermont and bred a mare to a stallion here, and the mare dropped the colt in Canada and it was raised there, would the colt be a Vermont-bred colt or a Canadian-bred colt? Vermont, U. S. D. S.

Ans.—We fail to discern what difference it would make in the value or usefulness of the colt where he is said to be bred. Most of the American breed societies recognize the owner of the dam at time of service, and who directs or chooses the mating of the parents, as being the breeder of the resulting youngster, and we are of opinion that this is a reasonable solution of the question "who is the breeder?" though it is not universally acknowledged to be such. The British herdbook associations recognize the person in whose possession the animal is born as its breeder. If the American rule be accepted, it may help to settle the question of our correspondent as to where the animal is or was bred, and judged by that standard it would appear that in the first case the colt would be Vermont-bred, and in the latter case it would be Canadian-bred.

A small boy of four summers was riding on a rocking-horse with a companion. He was seated rather uncomfortably on the horse's neck. After a reflective pause he said, "I think if one of us gets off, I could ride much better."—San Francisco Call.

DON'T
BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

National.

EXAMINE
The simplicity of the design. All wheels and bearings protected, being perfectly safe in the hands of a child. It has anti-friction ball bearings. Few parts to wash—only two pieces inside the bowl. The National is made by The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, whose success with the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine is sufficient guarantee of the high finish and workmanship. In 1901 five machines a day were manufactured. For 1902 the capacity is increased to 25 machines per day, showing the satisfaction given by the National in the past two years. The 1902 National contains all the strong points found in other separators, and is placed on the market with the guarantee of being the best and most up-to-date machine in every particular offered to the Western farmers to-day.

The National will well repay investigation by intending purchasers. National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour. National No. 1 A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.
GUELPH, ONT.

om- WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

The Hardie Spray Pump

has defeated all its competitors in the United States and owing to the great demand for these

UP-TO-DATE SPRAYERS

in Canada, we have opened up a branch factory in Windsor, Ont.

"The Hardie" is made almost entirely of brass. No Cast Iron is used in its construction, there is nothing to break, wear out or rust out. It maintains such a high pressure that the fog-like spray is driven to the highest twigs, penetrating everywhere. AND IT WORKS SO EASY. 12 sizes and styles each the best of its kind. Our book on spraying tells the whole story, it is free. Send for it now.

THE HARDIE SPRAY PUMP MFG COMPANY,
93 SANDWICH ST., WINDSOR, ONT. and DETROIT, MICH.

Maple Grange Shorthorns
CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND BEAUTYS. Sired by such Scotch bulls as Commodore 31025, Scottish Bard, Imp. Baron's Heir. 18 heifers, 12 bulls, a number of oows (heavy milkers), to be sold well worth the money. **R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound P. O. and Station and Port.**

Plaster Hill Shorthorns. We are now offering number of very heavy milkers, among which are several winners in Provincial dairy tests, also 10 young bulls and 16 heifers. A choice lot and bred in the purple. **F. MARTINDALE & SON, York P. O., Caledonia Sta.**

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS. FOR SALE.—3 bulls from 1 to 2 years old, two of them of Lord Gloster 26985 and Flora dams, the other by Cedarville Chief 26338, Beauty dam; a big, growthy, sappy lot. **Dr. T. S. Sproule, Markdale, Ont., P. O. and Sta.**

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters
FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages. **WM. McINTOSH, Burgoyne P. O. Fort Elgin Sta.**

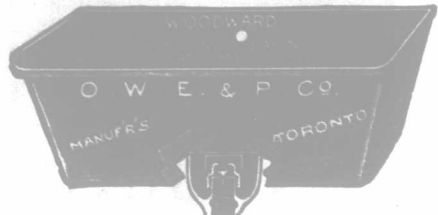
E. JEFFS & SON, BOND HEAD, ONT., breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, have for sale 10 young bulls, 7 heifers, 5 boars, 11 young sows and suckers, not akin; 12 rams and 20 ewes, various ages. Write for prices, or come and see stock.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT., BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns & Clydesdales**
100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861— and Double Gold = 37852—. We offer for sale a choice lot of young bulls, oows and heifers of all ages. Also one 3-year-old stallion, and one 4-year-old brood mare. Farm one mile north of town. om

S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT.
Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns
Imported Morning Star at head of herd. om

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.
Heifers and bulls of various ages. Price reasonable. **MAC CAMPBELL, Northwood, Ont.**

Water Basins.



EIGHT REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE Woodward Water Basins.

8th. Do not be fooled. There is nothing "just as good." Only one Woodward. Only one firm manufacturing them. Write us. We are at your service.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. TORONTO.

Canadian Farmers

AND STOCK - RAISERS

Say Prof. A. V. M. Day's English Tonic Powders are all right for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry (5 separate packages). Makes a Tonic Stock Food. Prevents disease. Makes flesh and fat. Day's Cream for calves enriches skimmed or separated milk, prevents scours, makes healthy, fat calves. Ask your dealer for Day's. No other just as good. A free sample sent to any address.

THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y, TORONTO, CAN.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

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

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

Make a Special Offering for May and June:

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

Burlington Jct., G.T.R. Sta., Tele. & Phone.

J. & W. B. WATT,

SALEM, ONTARIO.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdales, Leicesters, Oxfords, and Berkshire Pigs.

Our herd represents such families as Matchless, English Lady, Mildred, Village Buds, Missies, Stamford, Mysies, Vanillas, Claret, Marthas, and others. The imported bull, Scottish Peer, and Coming Star, a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901, head the herd. Imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also twenty registered ewes and lambs.

Farms 2 miles from Elora Sta., G.T.R., and O.P.E., 13 miles north of Guelph.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires In Shorthorns we are offering four young bulls from 7 to 9 months, also a few heifers. In Yorkshires we can supply either sex of various ages. All at J. E. McCallum & Son, living prices. Iona Sta. and P.O., Elgin Co.

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of
Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshire Pigs
Young stock always on hand.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT. RARE YOUNG BULLS

of serviceable age for sale; also females of all ages. Roans and reds. Prices right. E. & C. Parkinson, Thornbury P. O. & Stn., G.T.R.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.



We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshires.

WM McDERMOTT,
Living Springs P. O.,
Fergus Station.

SHORTHORNS. Imported and Canadian-bred. I have for sale eight young bulls from 8 to 12 months old; also a few choice heifers, all got by Captain Mayfly (Imp.), first-prize aged bull at Toronto and London in 1902.

JAS. A. GREER, Shakespeare, Ont. om

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Herd Established 1855.

A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Imported Christopher = 28859 = heads the herd of large cows of grand milking qualities. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes, from imported foundation.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE!

Six good bulls, fit for service; also females. Imp. Prince William at head of herd.
JAS. GIBB, - - BROOKSDALE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS.

We are now offering a number of heifers and heifer calves; a few bull calves; a number of cows; all bred in the purple and as good as the best. Also Shropshire and Cotswold sheep.
JOSEPH BELL ESTATE, Bradford P.O. & Sta.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 29833 =; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. **FITZGERALD BROS., - - om**
Kinvaile Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P. O.

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 28855. They are rare good ones. Price right.
H. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle, A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited.
SHAW & MARSTON (Late A.M. & R. Shaw)
P. O. Box 294, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds & Berkshires



FOR SALE: 9 bull calves from three to nine months old; also cows, heifers and heifer calves. A choice lot of ram lambs, ewe lambs and yearling ewes. Young pigs of the long bacon type, from two to four months old. Can supply pairs not related.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS,
Campbellford, Ont.

STOCK BULL

FOR SALE.

Have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, Spicy Robin = 28259 =, winner of second prize at Toronto and London exhibitions, 1902. Also a number of cows and heifers for sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont.
Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,

BREEDERS OF
ORUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

40 shearing rams and 30 shearing ewes of extra size, substance and quality now for sale. Prices are interesting. Visitors welcome.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



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

EDWARD ROBINSON,
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

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.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes. Imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.
EDWIN BATTYE, Gore Bay P. O. and Post,
MANITOULIN ISLAND.

HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from A1 dairy cows.
WM. GRAINGER & SON,
Londesborough, Ont.

Lakeview Shorthorns.

Herd represented by such noted families as Stamford, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Buccan Lassies, and Lavinias. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.
James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

GOSSIP.

Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge, Ont., in ordering a change in his ad., writes: "I have for sale one two-year-old imported Shorthorn bull, one bull calf seven months old, seven cows and four heifer calves, all imported; also a choice lot of home-bred cows and heifer calves, and one bull calf ten months old.

U. S. FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

In regard to farmers' institutes, the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture reports that these are now held in 44 States and Territories, including Hawaii. Over 2,300 institutes were held last year, the funds contributed by the different States and Territories to this work amounted to nearly \$200,000, and 7,009 persons attended these institutes. It is pointed out that while the persons actually engaged in agricultural pursuits number about 10,000,000, the total number of persons reached by the institutes and the agricultural colleges is not much over 7 per cent. of that number, while the publications of the stations reach about 500,000 farmers.

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS.

United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson reports that statistics of attendance at the land-grant colleges show over 42,000 students—an increase over the previous year of 7 per cent. The attendance for the four-year course in agriculture increased more than 26 per cent. The Secretary points to the marked success of agricultural high schools in Minnesota and Nebraska as an indication that there is a demand for agricultural courses with those afforded in various manual arts in the city high schools; He states that all over the country farmers are sending their children to public high schools and paying for their tuition.

CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK EXPORTS.

During the past year, the total exports from the port of Montreal were: 77,193 head of cattle, 45,831 head of sheep, and 548 head of horses, which shows an increase of 3,402 head of cattle, a decrease of 8,107 head of sheep and 6,838 horses, as compared with the numbers of 1901.

The average price paid for cattle at country points throughout the season was \$70 per head, which is an advance of \$5 per head over the average figure paid a year ago, and shows that the farmers have received the handsome sum of \$5,403,501, besides \$329,155 for their sheep and \$99,280 for horses.

Exporters generally state that the season, on the whole, has been a very satisfactory one, which means that most of them, if not all, have made money. Prices in all the foreign markets have ruled higher than a year ago; in fact, they have been the highest for many years past, and some in the trade say it is a question if they will ever realize 16¢ cents for Canadian cattle again.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, December 3rd, 1902, with a very large attendance of members. The following were elected as general officers for the ensuing year: Pres., L. H. Kerrick, of Bloomingdale, Ill.; Vice-Pres., George Findlay, of Lake Forest, Ill.; Sec.-Treas., Thos. McFarlane, of Harvey, Ill.; and the following were chosen as Directors for three years: H. W. Elliott, of Estill, Mo.; L. McWhorter, of Aledo, Ill.; B. F. Baker, of Greensburg, Ind.

Detailed reports showed the income to be \$20,000, the disbursements \$15,318, with a building fund on hand of \$9,000. New members to the number of 122 have been added to the roll during the year. The recorded entries were 8,271, transfers 8,025. The total number of entries in the herdbook now reach to 55,500. The trade in pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus animals during the year, in private and public sales, approximates \$2,000,000. The decrease of 16 members, mostly pioneer breeders, was reported during the year.
THOS. McFARLANE,
Chicago, Dec. 3, 1902. Secretary.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ½ lb. tins, labelled **JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

EPPS'S COCOA

GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Have imported, this year, 68 head of Shorthorns—6 bulls and 62 females. Twenty-seven head due to leave quarantine 11th Sept. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond.
BOMANTON P. O., COBOURG STATION, G.T.R.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:

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

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

J. K. HUX, Rodney, Elgin Co., Ont., P. O. and Station, now offers 7 young bulls, cows and heifers. Abbotsford 1946 now at head of herd. Also ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes.

SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: 4 females, from 1 year to 4 years. These are served by Imp. Golden Conqueror, Vol. 17. Also two bulls out of Royal Ury = 23630 =.

AMOS SMITH,
Listowel Station. Trowbridge P. O.

Craigieburn Shorthorns, G. A. BRODIE, Stouffville Station, is now offering 10 choice Shorthorn heifers and 10 young bulls. A splendid lot and bred right. Also 12 Shropshire rams, bred from imported stock on both sides.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED
In service: Derby (Imp.) = 32057 =; Lord Montalis, by Collynie Archer (Imp.) = 28860 =. Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,

QUEENSTON, ONT.
FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

SHORTHORNS: We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Ramsden dams.
THOS. ALLIN & BROS.,
Oshawa, Ont.

For Sale Some choice young YORKSHIRES (Holywell strain) of both sexes and different ages; also young Shorthorn bulls, sired by British Hope (30946). Price moderate.
Write: **C. & J. CARRUTHERS,**
om Cobourg Station and P. O., Ont.

Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stamford, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 24953, a son of Abbotsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

T. MERCER, MARKDALE P. O. & STN.

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, om DENFIELD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers.
THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS
Edwin Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island. Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE. A few choice animals.

Orchard Hill Shorthorns. I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 13 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, Vandeusen P. O., Markdale Sta. om

FOUR FREE FRIENDS FOR FARMERS

Our money winning books, written by men who know, tell you all about

Potash

They are needed by every man who owns a field and a plow, and who desires to get the most out of them.

They are free. Send postal card.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
95 Nassau Street, New York

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN,
RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.,

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
NELSON P. O., ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns. The Marr Princess Royal bull, imp. Greengill Victor, heads herd. We have for sale 4 imported bulls, 12 imported heifers, and a large number of home-bred bulls, cows and heifers belonging to the most popular Aberdeenshire families.

Burlington Jet, Station and Tele. Office.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Now offering 12 bulls, reds and roans, from 6 to 24 months old—the thick, fleshy kind—and a few heifers. Also Clydesdale horses.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario

LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.,
BREEDER OF

Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

Scotch Shorthorns Nonpareils, Mysies, Isabelias, Urys, Minas, Straw berries, and Matchlesses. Animals of both sexes and all ages for sale. Also choice Berkshires.

J. W. HARTMAN & SONS,
Montrose Farm, Elm Hedge P. O., Meaford Sta.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village Girls, Broadhooks, Beaufort Roses, Missies, Claretas, Marr Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice families. Write for catalogue. Shropshire rams and ewes for sale as usual.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

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. RUSNEL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS.

Combining size and quality, at "let live" prices. Bulls from 6 to 15 months old, reds and roans, including the Sultana imported bull, =Gold-finder=, now at the head of herd; also several young cows and heifers.

L. E. WEBER,
Hawkesville P. O., Ont.
Co. Waterloo.

SHORTHORNS:

JILTS and MARAS: 6 heifers from 1 to 3 years old; 5 with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. British Statesman. Also two young bulls (roan).

LOUIS ELLARD, Loretta P. O., Beeton Sta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Urys, Stamfords and Matchlesses. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. ROBT. BATTY.

Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. & Sta.

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED HERDS-MAN for a large Shorthorn herd, also a man competent to take charge of Large Yorkshires. Unmarried men preferred. State references in first letter.

THOS. B. OANFIELD,
Lake Park, Minnesota, U.S.A.

FARM GOSSIP.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Our turnip and mangold crops were the best we ever had. I think that the turnips would yield at least 1,100 bushels per acre, and they would have been even better if we had been able to get them hoed a second time, to take out any doubles that were left at the first hoeing, but on account of the very wet weather we could not get the hoeing attended to. We got the corn all in the barn, but the cobs are so soft and un-matured that we do not think it will be worth husking, so we are running it through the cutting box just as it grew, and, of course, the cattle relish it. The pigs we had out all summer had splendid appetites when we put them up to fatten. Not one of them, so far, has gone off its feed. We are finishing them with barley and oat chop. We miss the corn, but the pigs have done well and weigh better than appearances would warrant. The market for live hogs is very uncertain. This week we are only getting \$5.65

The ground, on account of being so much battered with rain the past season, has not plowed well this fall, but has turned up in chunks. Although the plowing does not look neat, yet I suppose the land is in good shape for the frost to pulverize it during winter. The majority of farmers in our county have finished their plowing. The past season has been a difficult one in regard to managing the work, both on account of so much wet weather and also on account of the great scarcity of farm help; in fact, it has been almost impossible to get help at any price, so many of our young men having left for New Ontario and Manitoba. It was thought that there were not many turkeys raised this past season, but at our village our local buyers had no less than 2,000 birds delivered, for which they paid out upwards of \$2,200. This is a nice little sum for pocket money for the farmers' wives and daughters. The birds were shipped to the British market. The farmers here got nine cents per pound. Our cheesemaker is still making cheese, as at present prices it pays much better than butter. Our last sale went at 12c. for cheese, and 12½c. for Stiltons. The milk realized \$1.04 per 100 lbs. to the patrons who drew their own milk.

D. L.

The Joseph Rodgers Knife.

In connection with the farmer's knife premium now offered to present subscribers for obtaining two new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," we have succeeded in securing a supply of the world-famous Joseph Rodgers knives for that purpose. In this connection, our readers will be interested in the following report of the speech of U. S. Ambassador Choat at the annual banquet of the company of cutlers, as given in the Sheffield, Eng., Daily Telegraph, several of the leading men of Britain, such as Gerald Balfour and Lord Kitchener, being present:

"I have come here to-night as a legitimate representative of your best customers and your nearest relations. (Cheers.) Sheffield and United States have been bound together for more than half a century by the links of steel, and they are more closely united now than they have ever been before. (Cheers.) In fact, the name of Sheffield is a household word in America, and has been for many generations. It is significant of absolute good faith, and is a synonym in America always for the genuine article. (Cheers.) Let me give you an illustration. Half a century ago the American boy thought he was in luck who carried in his pocket a knife on which was stamped the name of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield. (Cheers.) They knew that they had got the best that could be had the world over, and if there is any representative of that ancient house present at this table, I desire to thank him in the name of the American boys of my generation for the splendid service the firm rendered them. And so it has been from that day to this, and the constant and increasing trade between Sheffield and the United States is but confirming the good relations that ought to exist, and do exist, between these two kindred nations."

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

An excellent lot of young bulls of the Cruickshank Village Blossom, Lovely and Mysie families; also Marr Missies and Kinellar Claretas. A few choice young females for sale as well.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.
Farm adjoins Exeter Station, on the G. T. R., 30 miles north of London.

Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

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

H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE on Cargill, Ontario.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT., CAN.

HAS 24 HEAD OF

Scotch Shorthorns

Now in quarantine, which he will sell in whole or in part; would prefer to sell a carload. They are

Mostly Yearlings and Two-year-old Heifers. They are Due Home About 10th November.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

40 HEAD IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS.

22 head just home from quarantine, including a choice lot of heifers and young bulls of the best breeding. Herd headed by the Willis Cruickshank-bred bull, Bapton Chancellor (imp.), and the Lovat bull, Viceroy. Woodstock: Main line G. T. R. and C. P. R.

We now have

61 SHORTHORNS

in quarantine at Quebec,

consisting of 5 bulls and 56 heifers and young cows. They are equal or superior to past importations made by us. About half of the females and 4 of the bulls are for sale, the balance intended for the farm, it being our desire and purpose to try and breed up a herd of Shorthorns that will be equal to any on the North American continent.

JAS. SMITH, Mgr.,
Millgrove, Ont.

W. D. FLATT,
Hamilton, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns:

Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchlesses, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Bracelet bull, Red Duke = 36084 = (77585).

DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL P. O., Huron Co., Ont., Ethel Station, G.T.R., half mile from farm.

A REAL GOOD SHORTHORN BULL

FOR SALE at a moderate price. A good individual, of the very choicest breeding. Sire Minister, first cousin on dam's side to Ruberta, the Chicago International champion; he by Prime Minister; dam a Strathallan, by Imp. Saladin. Just a year old; color, bright red; strong in bone and nicely fleshed. A desirable herd header. A few specially selected Baird Plymouth Rock cockerels at \$1 and \$2 each.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

"FAIRVIEW FARM,"

WOODVILLE, ONTARIO.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,

Ailsa Craig Station, G. T. R., 3½ miles.

MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Netherland Hamming De Kij (Imp.) stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kij Pietertje Clothilde and Barrington 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, Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario, OXFORD COUNTY.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Riverside Holsteins.

10-BULLS FOR SALE-10.

From 3 to 10 months old, sired by Victor DeKol Pietertje and Johanna Rus 4th Lad. A number of these bulls are from officially tested dams in the Advanced Record of Merit.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. CALEDONIA, ONT.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.

Present offering: Young boars and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 3-shear rams. Perfect covering.

E. O. MORROW, Hilton P. O., Brighton Stn.

JERSEYS:

Present offering: Two bulls, 8 months old; solid color; choice animals; sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and out of deep-milking dams.

E. B. MINNAN & SONS, CRAFTON, ONT.

Ridgdale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen.

THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

St. Lambert Bull,

15 months old; solid color.

Strong and vigorous. His dam, sire's dam and her dam and grandam are all tested cows. This bull is a snap for a St Lambert fancier. Also young bulls sired by Brampton Monarch (imp.) and out of tested show cows, and cows and heifers in calf to him. For prices, etc., address

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations.

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 84 lbs. milk daily. om WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

LAWNRIIDGE STOCK FARM.

Jerseys for Sale. Yearling bull and bull eight months old. Registered cows and heifers of choicest breeding and individuality. Some fresh and others coming in soon. 100 head to choose from.

J. L. CLARK, Norval station: G. T. R. Norval P. O.

Best Jersey Bulls

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Box 324. om

GOSSIP.

In the United States, last year, over 1,500,000 doses of blackleg vaccine were distributed, and its use reduced the loss of cattle to 0.51 per cent. of those vaccinated.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

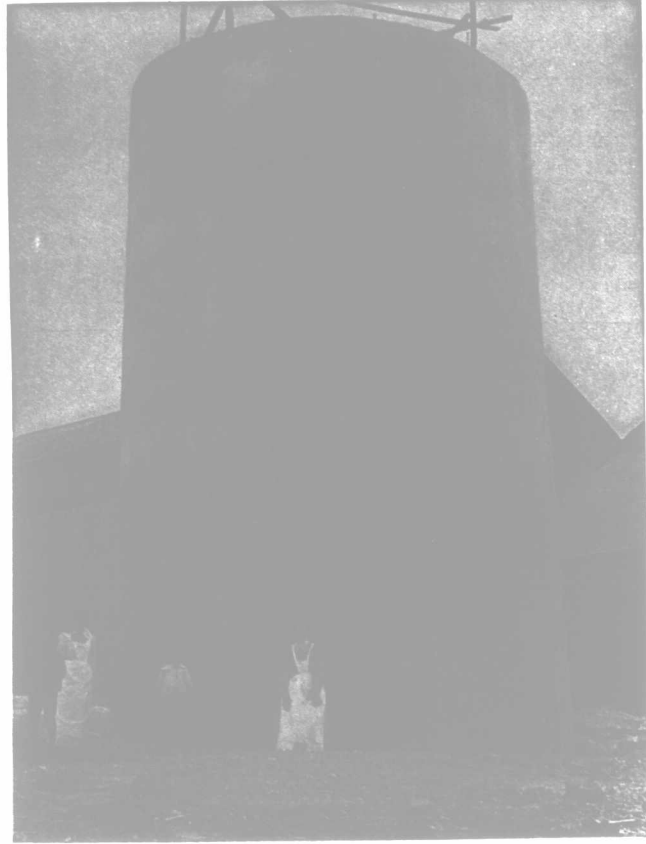
As announced in our advertising columns in this issue, Mr. Adam Dawson, Cannington, Ont., who has disposed of his farm and is retiring, will sell by auction on January 14th, his entire herd of 20 head of choicely-bred Shorthorn cattle, a matched pair of 4-year-old prizewinning, registered Clydesdale mares, the first-class heavy draft stallion, John Anderson 2nd, a Thoroughbred mare in foal, the work horses of the farm, and a number of Berkshire sows in pig. The herd is headed by the choice red, Scotch-bred, 2-year-old bull, Sittyton Hero 4th =40530=, of the favorite Kinellar Rosebud family; sired by Sittyton Hero 13th, of the Kinellar Mina tribe; dam Rosamond 5th, by Village Boy 9th =20106=, of the Cruickshank Village Bud family. No better breeding in approved modern lines can be found than this bull can claim, and most of the females of breeding age are bred to him. The stock bull preceding Sittyton Hero 4th, and sire of many of the younger females, was Premier Earl 4th, a red son of Village Boy 10th, of the Sittyton Village Bud sort, by Scottish Prince, bred by Hon. John Dryden; sired by Imp. Sussex, and his dam by Imp. Vensgarth, grandam Imp. Sultana, bred by Mr. Cruickshank.

Among the females is the red 6-year-old Queen of York 4th, of the popular Scotch-bred Miss Ramsden family, from which came the great bull, Brave Archer, gold for \$6,000, and many other noted animals, and her roan 2-year-old daughter, of the same high-class character, besides some younger things of the same family. Kitty Snell 2nd, a substantial red cow of the reliable Miss Syme family, descended from the imported cow of that name, bred by Robert Syme, of Redkirk, Dumfriesshire, from which has come as many prizewinners as any other in Canada, is the dam of several good things in the herd, and has a fine heifer calf by Premier Earl 4th, and is in calf to Sittyton Hero 4th. The cows are claimed to be deep milkers and good breeders. This sale will afford a good opportunity to secure well-bred, useful cattle, in good breeding condition, and such as are likely to prove profitable to purchasers. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.

Splendid Round Cement Silo

BUILT BY OUR H. W. HAGAR FOR MR. P. D. EDE, OF OXFORD CENTRE, ONT., WITH

BATTLE'S "THOROLD" CEMENT



SIZE OF SILO.

16 feet diameter inside; 34 feet high; 16-inch wall at bottom, tapering to ten inches at the top.

COST AS FOLLOWS:

Cement for wall, 80 barrels at \$1.15.....	\$92 00
Gravel, 44 loads (66 cubic yards), 10c. load.....	4 40
Stone, 10 loads (14 cubic yards), 10c. load.....	1 00
Labor, 5 men, 9 days each, at \$1.25 a day.....	56 25
Superintendent, 9 days, at \$2.00 a day.....	18 00
Plastering walls, inside and outside, cement, 5 barrels, at \$1.15.....	5 75
Labor 2 men, 3 days, at \$1.25 a day.....	7 50
Superintendent, 3 days, at \$2.00 a day.....	6 00
Wire, 4 strands, No. 9, twisted into a cable, and 5 cables put in between each of the five doors, about.....	1 50
Rent of moulds.....	7 50
Total cost.....	\$199 90

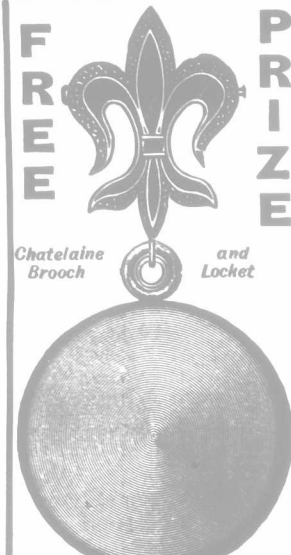
ESTATE JOHN BATTLE, MANUFACTURERS OF CEMENT, THOROLD, ONT.

A PRIZE FOR EVERY CORRECT ANSWER

WE ASK NOT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY

THIS PICTURE PUZZLE represents a Celestial washing. About him are pictured faces of three customers. Find these three faces, mark each, then read and sign the accompanying request, return it to us and we will give you **ABSOLUTELY FREE, without any money, a finely gold-finished Chatelaine Brooch and Secret Locket.** We wish to impress upon any who may be suspicious owing to the unusual generosity of this proposition that there is no catch word or scheme in it to deceive or disappoint you. We do actually give the prize if your answer is correct. Frankly, we have adopted this method of prize giving, simply to interest you in our business. We want your goodwill, and enlist your services only by offers that will merit your approval. Upon receipt of the prize you cannot help being impressed with the generosity of our business methods, as it is admired and worn by the most fashionable ladies. The Locket opens and will hold two photos. It is the embodiment of artistic skill and beauty, and makes a most charming decoration. With the prize we will send you 10 boxes of Standard Electine Medicines to sell, if you can, at 25 cents each, then return us our money and we will give you, absolutely free, a beautiful warranted Solid Gold Shell Ring, set with 5 Simulative Rubies, Emeralds or Opals, a Nethersole Illusion Bracelet, an Imported Parisian Belt Buckle and a complete set of Table Tennis (the most popular game in the world). Never before has there been gathered together such an array of beautiful premiums for so slight a service. We know this from thousands of testimonials praising them.

REMEMBER all you have to do is to solve our puzzle and sign and return the request. The prize and medicines will be promptly mailed postpaid, and even if you do not sell the medicine you at least get a beautiful prize for simply making the effort and interpreting our Picture Puzzle. Write us now "to-day." You risk nothing, as we do not ask one cent of your money.




Request for Puzzle Prize and Medicine
ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

SIRS—I have found and marked the three Faces in your Picture Puzzle, and if correct send me a Chatelaine Brooch and Locket and Ten 25-cent Boxes of Electine Medicine. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the Medicines and return you the money with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Solid Gold Shell Stone Ring, a Nethersole Illusion Bracelet, a Parisian Belt Buckle and a set of Table Tennis. If I fail to sell the Medicine I will return it to you in 30 days, and retain my Prize for answering your Puzzle.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
L. F. A.

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., Limited, TORONTO, Ont.



300 pounds
per acre more
Wheat, Oats,
Rye or Barley
may be raised
for each 100
pounds of
NITRATE OF SODA
used as a Top Dressing on the
soil. Frequent trials at Agricul-
tural Experiment Stations the
world over fully prove this to
be so.
Your address on a Post Card will bring
you our free Bulletin "Practical Hints
for the Profitable Application of Nitrate
of Soda as a Fertilizer," and others full
of interest to farmers.
WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director,
12 John Street, Room 201, New York.

WINDMILLS



DO YOU WANT TO
SAVE Time, Labor, Money?

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

Will do it for you. Always at your service.

ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ontario. NO DUTY TO PAY NOW. Send to Main Office for FREE catalogue showing LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address: Folding Sawing Mach. Co. 55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

I Can Sell Your Farm
or other real estate for cash, no matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my wonderful fully successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER,** North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

California - Oregon Excursions.
Every day in the year the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon. Three through trains daily. The route of the famous "Overland Limited." Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and other Pacific Coast points, leaving Chicago on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Lowest rates. Choice of routes. Finest scenery. Maps, illustrated folders, etc., furnished free. Rates quoted. Address: B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont.—Advt.

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS.
Send for circular and price list and tack it up on the wall where you can see it when you want it.
R. W. James, Downs Mills, Ont.

Family Knitter

Cheapest, Simplest, Best.
Price, **\$8.00.**
Write for circular.
Dundas Knitting Machine Company,
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

CLYDE STALLION WANTED—TO PREVENT KICKING.

1. Where can I obtain a full-bred Clyde entire horse, three years old, and what would be the probable cost, landed at Halifax?
2. What will prevent a young filly from switching her tail when driving, as she sometimes draws in the lines and attempts to kick?
S. C.
Pictou Co., N. S.

Ans.—1. Correspond with our advertisers, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate." They can readily ascertain the freight charges, which, we believe, are for registered stock 50 per cent. less than for ordinary animals.
2. Switching may be prevented by the use of an iron crupper covered with leather and buckled or riveted to the back-strap. This crupper is made of a small rod, three feet long, flattened at both ends, bent into shape of crupper, and small hole punched in each end for rivet. Allow this crupper to project down the dock about four inches. Fasten the tail down to crupper with a strap concealed under the hair.

FATTENING A STEER.

I have a steer, three years old, which I have stabled to fatten. I am feeding him cut oat sheaf, pulped turnips, and chopped mixture of wheat, barley and oats. What proportions shall I feed at each meal, and should the feed be wet or dry? Should I give him water before meals or after?
SUBSCRIBER.
Simcoe, Co., Ont.

Ans.—Two quarts of the meal mixture twice a day would be sufficient to begin with, gradually increasing to four quarts three times a day in the last six weeks of feeding. Feed the meal dry, mixed with or scattered over the cut sheaf and pulped roots. Twice a day is sufficient water, and if turnips are liberally fed, once a day is sufficient. It makes little difference in the case of cattle whether they are watered before or after meals. If watered once a day, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon is a good time; if twice, the second supply might be given before the evening meal.

BONE MEAL FOR MUCKY LAND—FIGWORT SEED—AYRSHIRE HERD-BOOK—DAMP WHEAT FOR DAIRY COWS.

1. I have a piece of mucky land which I seeded down according to the formula given in the "Advocate" some time ago. It is now up about an inch. I have no barnyard manure to spare for this field. Would bone dust help it; if so, had I better apply it now or in the spring?
2. Where can I secure figwort seed (*Scrofularia hodosia*)? Would it give satisfaction in this county as a honey plant?

3. Is Volume X. of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Herdbook out yet?

4. I can occasionally buy damp wheat at the elevators here at 25c. per bushel. Would it be profitable to feed it to milk cows; if so, how should it be fed? I am now feeding chopped oats at 28c. per bushel.
H.
Lambton Co.

Ans.—1. A moderate application of bone dust would be very advisable. Such land is usually lacking in phosphates, and possessed of more or less acidity. Under these conditions, bone meal will make up the deficiency very nicely.

2. Apply to any of our reliable seedsmen. If they have not a supply on hand, they will secure it for you. There is every reason to believe that it would give satisfaction as a honey plant, as it has done in the South.

3. Yes.
4. Damp wheat, if not sour or musty, would be very cheap feed for dairy cows at 25 cents per bushel. The best way to handle it would be to spread on the barn floor for a few days, until it became moderately dry, which it should soon do in frosty weather, and then have it chopped and fed in addition to a small quantity of ground oats.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglassdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

DO YOU WANT A SNAP?

Jersey cows and heifers, also two young bulls at low prices, from prizewinning stock. Write for prices.
W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, CHATHAM, ONT.

SUNNYLEA FARM.

For sale: Jersey—6 yearling bulls; females any age. Tamworths—30 boars and sows, different ages. Shropshire sheep—rams and ewes of good breeding. Prices reasonable.
H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P. Q.

Homecroft Stock and Dairy.

Ayrshires, Chester Whites, B. P. Rooks. Write us for best young bull in Canada. Some A 1 bull calves; also some beauties for young sows. See that you look up our chickens.
J. F. PARSONS & SONS, BARNSTON, QUE.

Menie Stock Farm

Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.**

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREDDERS OF
AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS.
Cattle of both sexes in single or carload lots. Pigs both sexes, pairs not akin.
Farm adjoins Central R. REID & CO., Experimental Farm. o Bintonburg, Ont.

High-class AYRSHIRES,

including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.
WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUERBEC.

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bull calves for sale at reasonable prices; sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R. o

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class **KELSO, P. Q. AYRSHIRES.**
Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, PROPS.
Breeders of North Williamsburg, Ont. AYRSHIRE CATTLE, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE PIGS and BLACK JAVA FOWLS.
For Sale: 5 Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Females any age. One 2-year old ram, six shearing rams, and five ram lambs.
Winchester, C. P. R. Morrisburg, G. T. R.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, and B. P. Rock fowl. A fine lot of shearing and ram lambs for sale.
J. Yuill & Sons, - Carleton Place, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Aucherbrain, 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

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and A 1 individuals.
N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta.

SPRINGHILL FARM.

Importers and breeders of choice, deep-milking **Ayrshires**
Males and females for sale. o
ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES.

We are now through exhibiting, and offer at bargain prices, if taken before going into winter quarters, the following prizewinning bulls: The winner of 4th prize at Toronto as yearling, and four other 1st prizes; sired by Caspian of St. Annes (imp.). The August, 1901, calf, a very promising light-colored one, sire Hover-a-Blink. Two February, 1902, calves, winners of 3rd and several other 1st and 2nd prizes elsewhere; and an Apr. 1, 1902, winner of 4th prize at Toronto. All sired by Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam), and light-colored. Two August, 1902, bull calves from imported sires and dams. Correspondence solicited.
ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE P. O., ONT.

FOR SALE:

Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Aucherbrain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 73 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Collie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address—
T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.
My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Flatt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale.
James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario.

Ayrshire Bulls. Two choice August (1901) bulls. Four March (1902) calves, by imported bull and out of dams from imported stock. All good ones. **W. W. BALLANTYNE, ("Neidpath Farm" adjoins city.) Stratford, Ont.** Main line G. T. R. om

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Devon Cattle

One of the oldest and best of the English breeds for quality with size, hardiness, and milking properties. Suitable for all climates.

Annual Sales: February and October
JOHN RISDON, SECRETARY,
Wiveliscombe, Somerset, England.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Oriskany shank 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 prize last year and this.
WM. BELL,
Ratchough Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W.**

Cables—Sheepote, London.

Robert W. Hobbs,
Keilmcott, Lechlade, England.

One of the largest flocks in Oxford Down Flockbook. Numerous prizes obtained for ram lambs at principal shows. Rams and ewes always on sale.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD
ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS,
SHEWSEBURY.

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

JOHN BRYAN & SON, Southleigh, Witney, Oxon.—One of the oldest registered flocks of pure-bred Oxford Downs. Annual sale of rams. Oxford ram fair. Rams and ewes for sale at home. Inspection invited.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better: it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines, and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth, and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal, and the most for the money, is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges. They are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath, and purer blood; and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat. I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them. They cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."—Adv.

MAGIC SODA
TRADE MARK
OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

BABY'S OWN SOAP
Baby enjoys his bath all the more, and his sleep is the sweeter when you use
BABY'S OWN SOAP
It softens and soothes all skin irritations, keeping it healthy and fresh.
Don't use imitations on Baby.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.
MONTREAL. 3-2

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Mr. David Barr, Jr., Renfrew, Ont., breeder of pure-bred Yorkshire swine, places his advertisement in the "Advocate." His herd of 100 head is headed by two high-class boars of the best breeding, and he offers young boars and sows of various ages, and a choice lot of young sows bred to his stock boars and due to farrow in March and April. See the ad.

Mr. P. O. Van Natta, Agricultural Experimentalist at the Tennessee Station, Knoxville, paid the "Farmer's Advocate" a call the other day. He has been on a trip to his old Ontario home and the O.A.C., where he was a student a few years ago. Prof. A. M. Soule, another progressive Canadian, is at the head of the Tennessee Station. The South is awakening from its agricultural lethargy and Canadian investigators who got their training at Guelph are doing their share in the good work.

CARD OF THANKS.

On behalf of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, we beg to express our appreciation to the different fair associations that accepted the classification in the sheep department as recommended by our Association, and we trust that all fair boards will do so at their next fair, as we believe it to be in the best interests that such change should be made. R. H. Harding, President. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary.

WHO IMPOSED THE "BLACK LIST" TEST ORDER?

The Prairie Farmer blames the Canadian Government for first imposing the order scheduling British herds in which 20 per cent. of the animals tested failed to pass the tuberculin test; and the Aberdeen Free Press declares that the American Government has backed them up in it.

NORWICH FAT STOCK SHOW.

The first of the English fat stock shows of the current season was held at Norwich, November 20th to 22nd.

The championship of the show in the cattle classes was won by an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn steer, shown by Miss A. de Rothschild. This steer was shown in grand bloom, and fully bore out the promise which he gave when he won in a younger class last year. His weight was 1,976 lbs. at not over three years old. The reserve for the championship went to a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer, shown by Mr. R. W. Hudson.

The championship prize for the best pen of sheep in the show fell to a pen of cross-breeds from Oxford ram and Hampshire ewe, shown by Mr. T. Rush, the reserve going to His Majesty the King for a pen of Southdowns. The Hampshires again sustained their reputation for early maturity by furnishing the championship prize pen of lambs. These were the property of Mr. T. Ruxton.

In pigs, the championship fell to a pen of crosses between a Large York boar and Berkshire sow, shown by Colonel McCalmont.

NOTICES.

A Chemist's Endorsement.

From Westfield Leader, N.J.:—"I have had an opportunity to examine Absorbine, manufactured by W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass. It removes all Puffs and Swellings, from a Skin Roll to a Fatty Tumor. I am much pleased with it." W. H. Morse, Chemist.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The Central Business College, Stratford, Ont., sustains a national reputation for thorough, progressive and advanced educational work. This college enjoys a large patronage, and many of its graduates are to be found teaching in business colleges. This should show that the C. B. C. is a popular school and a safe one to patronize. Mr. W. J. Elliott, the Principal, offers to send his handsome catalogue to all who intend securing a business or shorthand education.

THE SHEEP OF THE CENTURY.

PRINCIPAL AWARDS GAINED BY SUFFOLKS AND SUFFOLK CROSSES IN OPEN COMPETITION AGAINST ALL BREEDS, 1898 TO 1901.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL FAT STOCK SHOW—			
Championship of the yard	1898	.....	1901
Reserve number for ditto	.....	1899	1900
SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW—			
Championship of the yard	.....	1899	1900
Reserve number for ditto	.....	1898	.....
Breed cup—cross-bred section	.....	.....	1900
SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW (Carcass Competitions)—			
Centenary gold medal (best carcass in the yard)	.....	1898	.....
Reserve number for ditto	.....	1898	.....
First prize—Short-wool lambs	.....	1898	1900
Second prize— " " "	.....	1898	1899
Third prize— " " "	.....	.....	1899
Fourth prize— " " "	.....	.....	1901
First prize—Short-wool wethers	.....	.....	1900
Third prize— " " "	.....	.....	1901
First prize—Long-wool wethers	.....	1898	.....
Second prize— " " "	.....	.....	1900
Second prize—Long-wool lambs	.....	.....	1901
Third prize— " " "	.....	1899	.....

AN UNEQUALLED RECORD.

Pamphlet, with full description of the breed, show-yard honors, live and dead weights of rams, ewes and lambs, can be obtained on application to

ERNEST PRENTICE, Secretary Suffolk Sheep Society, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

THE ORIGINAL

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

For sheep.

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.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.—Shearling rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearling and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. **MALCOLM McDOUGALL, om Tiverton, Ont.**

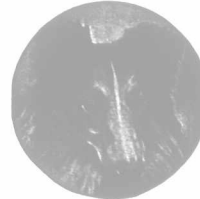
PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

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

Southdowns and Collies



Both imported and home-bred. Correspondence solicited. Railway station, London.



ROBT. MCEWEN, BYRON, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE

Special Sale for This Month.

20 Ram Lambs, 5 Shearling Rams, and a Few Choice Ewe Lambs,

of superior quality, by imported sires. Prices right, as we must have room.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, QUE.

SHROPSHIRE.

One well-covered yearling ram, with good bone, from imported Mansell ram, and four home bred ram lambs. Write for prices. **ROWAT BROS., HILLSDALE, ONT.**

This season I am offering for sale **SHROPSHIRE** lambs of both sexes. Also shearling ewes and 2 shearling rams. Prices right and quality guaranteed. o **GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE.

For sale—3 shearling rams, 12 shearling ewes, a number of 2- and 3-year-old ewes and this year's lambs; a low-down, well-covered lot. o **C. H. ROWE, ORILLIA P. O. and STATION.**

PENNABANK STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearlings with Imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls. om **Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.**

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Quality, with good size and wool. Address: **C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN P. O. BURLINGTON ST., ONT.**

Oxford Downs.

Present offerings: A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs fit for show, and also one three-year-old ram and one two-year-old ram, one very superior shearling ewe. The above are all fit for show. o **SMITH EVANS, Gourock, Ont.**

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS

Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks. om

J. H. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN.

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."**

LEICESTERS.

A splendid lot of rams and ram lambs for sale. Price reasonable. o **MAC. CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

W. S. CARPENTER,

"MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT., Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearling ram, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them. om **Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.**

SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale sixteen Shropshire yearling rams and 12 ewes, from Cooper and Mansell ewes, and sired by Mansell ram, also an extra good lot of ram lambs.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. om CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

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.

HOLWELL MANOR FARM

SHROPSHIRE.

Choice shearling rams at farmers' prices. A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale.

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT. om

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, COURTICE P. O.

For Singers and Speakers.

The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says: "After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and, like everything else, I immediately bought a package, and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me, and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use."



"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong. "As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly. "Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit, and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh. "I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Bloodroot, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment. They act upon the blood and mucous membrane, and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of the stomach. A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.—Adv't.

Tell Me Who Needs Help.

No Money Is Wanted.

To aid a sick friend, will you tell me the book he needs? Will you simply write a postal card, if I will do this? I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost will be \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself. That month will show if the remedy can cure. If the sick one is then disappointed, the test shall not cost him a penny. I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands in that way, and 39 out of each 40 got well, and have paid for it. It is a remarkable remedy that can stand a test like that, and I have spent a lifetime on it. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves—those nerves which alone operate the vital organs. There is positively no other way to make weak organs well. My book will convince you. You will not wonder then why this offer is possible.

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. VETERINARY.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.

A three-year-old colt has a soft lump a little above the hock joint on the front of the leg, to the inside. He is not lame, nor the lump sore. 1. What is it called? 2. Can it be removed? 3. Will it get worse and make him lame? Albert Co., N. B. GRANGER.

Ans.—1. The enlargement is a bursal enlargement. 2. Repeated blistering will reduce it. 3. It may possibly increase in size if not treated, but it is not likely to cause lameness. J. H. REED, V. S.

OCCULT SPAVIN.

After being driven, and then allowed to stand, my mare becomes lame in off hind leg. The lameness soon disappears on exercise. I can see no swelling. Lambton Co., Ont. G. A. D.

Ans.—Your mare has what is called an occult or blind spavin, one in which there is no visible enlargement, and the true hock joint is probably involved. Spavins of this nature are hard to treat. You had better have her fired and blistered. J. H. REED, V. S.

NASAL DISCHARGE.

Last winter my mare took cold, ran at the nose, and coughed. After a while, became stiff and sore all over, especially in off fore leg. The lameness disappeared when on grass, but the discharge from the nostrils did not cease. She discharges a thick, yellowish mucus in considerable quantities, especially if warmed up, but she has no cough. Lambton Co., Ont. G. G. H.

Ans.—Your mare has either nasal gleet or glanders. If the former, give her 1 1/2 drs. sulphate of copper twice daily until the discharge ceases. If she has glanders, she must be destroyed. A chronic discharge from the nostrils is always suspicious. It would be well for you to have your veterinarian examine her in order to determine whether glanders is indicated. J. H. REED, V. S.

LAME MARE.

My mare is lame in off hind leg. She is swollen, hot and very sore in the heel. At first she walked on the toe, but now she will not touch the foot to the ground at all. She is failing in flesh very quickly. Peterboro Co., Ont. S. T. M.

Ans.—I expect your mare has an abscess in her foot, and the pus not being able to escape through the sole has burrowed up towards the heel. The foot should be carefully examined, and if an abscess is present, escape of pus should be allowed by paring the sole, then apply warm poultices of boiled turnips three times daily until lameness disappears. If there be no abscess in the foot, there is in the coronary band, and blood-poisoning is liable to result. The abscess must be located and opened, and dressed twice daily with carbolic acid 1 part, water 20 parts, and poulticed. It is probable the mare will be better or in a very bad state by the time you see this. J. H. REED, V. S.

RINGWORM ON CALVES.

Please inform me through your paper of the best remedy for ringworm affection on calves. CHARLES BURPEE, Sunbury Co., N. B.

Ans.—Wash the scurf spots with warm soft water and soap, remove the scurf and apply a salve made of goose oil and sulphur or lard and sulphur, goose oil preferred. In ordinary cases, the washing may not be necessary, but it makes the cure more sure.

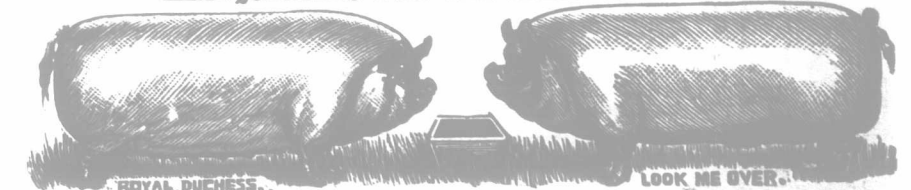
GOSSIP.

HORSE SHOW MADE MONEY.

The financial results of the horse show held in Toronto, in April last, were very satisfactory to the association which conducted the show. The total receipts, from the financial statement just issued, reached \$12,907.30, while the expenditure amounted to \$9,865.37, leaving a balance on hand of \$3,041.93. Of the expenditure there was paid out in prizes \$3,990 cash and \$725 for cups.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



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

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.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

An offering at present 30 superior shearing ewes, bred to a good ram, and a number of ewe and ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. Always pleased to hear from or see sheepmen, whether they buy or not. W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT. Broad Lea Farm.

MILDMAY, G. T. R. TEESWATER, C. P. R. 7 miles from farm. 3 1/2 miles from farm.

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

LINDEN OXFORDS

A choice lot of ram lambs (yearlings) and a few two and three shear rams fit for show and to head pure-bred flocks; imp. and home-bred, well covered, good quality. om E. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

"FARNHAM FARM" Oxford Down Sheep

An offering 40 choice yearling rams to head flocks, 50 superior yearling ewes, 70 ranch rams, 100 ram and ewe lambs of 1902. From imported sires, and a number from imported dams. All registered. Barred Rock eggs, 75 cents per setting. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.

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

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown Jrd. 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.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

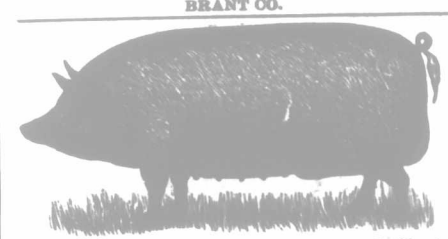
Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Prices reasonable. om WM. HOWE, BRUCE CO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

This old-established herd, having made a continental reputation, is not being exhibited this year, but we are still breeding Berkshires as good as ever, and of the right type for the present-day markets—large, lengthy and smooth. We have boars and sows four to eight months old, not akin, and young pigs two to three months. If you want the best, write us for prices and particulars. om SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

Coldspring Herd Tamworths

Offer choice Oct. and Nov. boars and sows. Also my stock boar. Advance. This is the spot for the best. Write for prices. They are moderate, quality considered. om NORMAN M. BLAIN, ST. GEORGE, ONT. BEANT CO.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices. om H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

GLENBURN YORKSHIRES won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boar, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-months sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin. om DAVID BARR, Jr., Kenfrew, Ont.

Spring Brook Stock Farm.

Am offering two choice Tamworth boars, ready for service; several sows, ready to breed; also a choice lot of young pigs, ready to wean. Also a few choice Holsteins to offer, of different ages. om A. O. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT. Waterloo Co.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. om Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetville Station, C. P. R., and T. O. and Telegraph. Clarkson Station, O. T. I.

For the Next 30 Days.

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 several young sows, bred or just ready to breed; also a lot of beautiful young pigs of both sexes, just fit to wean and ship. They are all descendants of our sweepstakes. om Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont. Enquiries promptly answered.

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. TRASDALE, Thornhill Sta., and electric cars. Dollar P. O.

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

Large English Yorkshires

Sows safe in pig, boars fit for service, sows ready to breed, boars and sows 2 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed in orders received by mail. om JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

S. H. D. Chief 6th (Imp.) 9074

Farrowed March 17th, 1902. Bred by Earl of Rosebery, Edinburgh, Scotland. I will deliver transportation prepaid, this magnificent imported YORKSHIRE boar for \$40, anywhere in Ontario or Quebec. om GUS. LANGELIER, QUEBEC.

SPRUCE HERD OF YORKSHIRES.

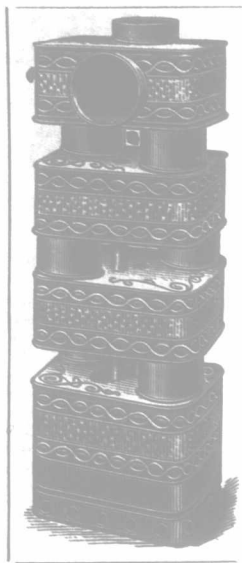
A few choice young boars for sale, 6 months old. Also pairs not akin, 8 weeks old. Sires, Summer Hill Member and Summer Dalmeny Topman 2nd (imp.) om FRED. C. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

Young pigs, 3 weeks to 3 months old (bacon type) easy feeders, strictly choice. Winners for fall fairs in young White Wandette. Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hawkins strain) and White and Brown Leg-horns—some with extra. Also pedigree collier. om A. B. ARMSTRONG, Codrington, Ont.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. om B. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.



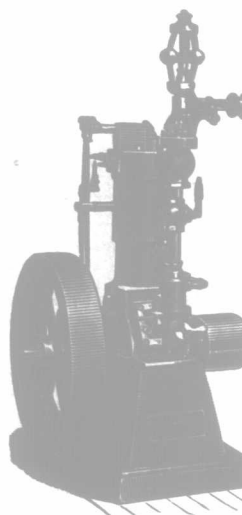
Save Your Fuel.

Winnipeg Heater Co., Toronto:
Dear Sirs, — I enclose ten dollars for one of your heaters. It is for a house heated by a furnace. I had one myself when they first came out, and I find them great savers of wood.
Yours truly,
C. H. GILES,
Fredericton, N. B.

Winnipeg Heater Co., of Toronto, Ltd., TORONTO, CAN.

McLachlan Gasoline Engine

IS MOUNTED IN 5, 10, 15, 20 OR 25 HORSE POWER.



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THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED,
201 Queen St. E., TORONTO,
for catalogue and prices.



Ripley's 1903 Improved Combination Steam Cookers, Hog and Poultry House Heaters and Water-Tank Heater.

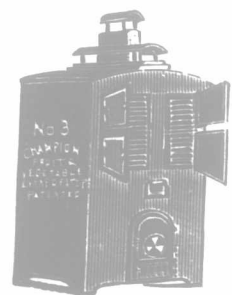
Manufactured in Canada.
Will cook 25 bush of feed or roots in two hours, or heat water in stock tanks or heat buildings 250 ft. from cooker by conveying the steam; made of boiler steel and the best cast iron; can't blow up; can be used outside or attached to a chimney; no flues to fill with soot, or leak. Intended and used by Canadian breeders and Experiment Stations. We manufacture 4 styles of cooker and 30 sizes. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Prices, \$10 to \$50. Address, Ripley Hardware Co., London, Ont.; or Grafton, Ill., U. S. A. Box 100.

Wide-Tire Metal Wheels



FOR WAGONS.
Made to fit any axle, any sized wheel, any width tire. Every farmer should have a set. They are light and handy. They save labor, and the wide tires avoid rutting the farms into ruts. Write for Prices.
Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., LTD.,
9 AND 11 BROOK AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

Save Your Fruit



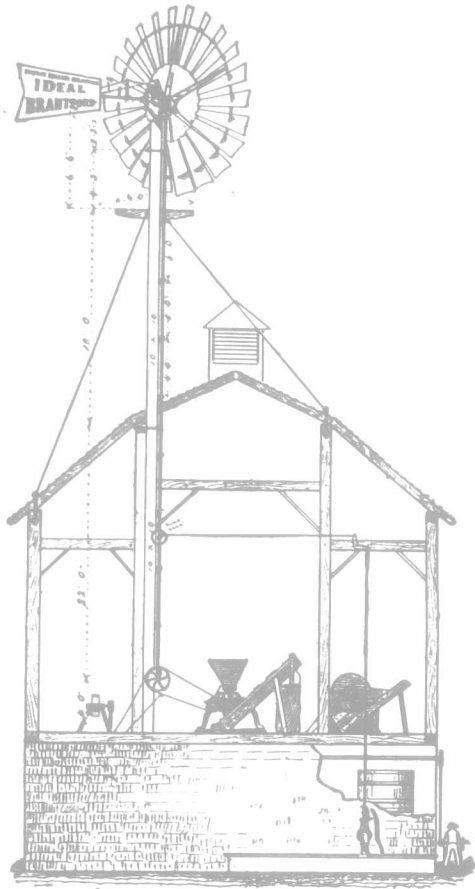
and dry it with
Champion Fruit Evaporator.
Dries all kinds of fruit and vegetables, producing a superior quality of clean white fruit. It is made of galvanized iron, is lined throughout with asbestos, is fireproof and portable. Made in five sizes.
Catalogue for the asking.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,
84 WELLINGTON STREET, MONTREAL.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.
JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

THE Strathy Wire Fence Co. Limited,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.,
SHEWING HINGE MOVEMENT OF STAYS UNDER PRESSURE STAYS CANNOT BEND & WILL SPRING BACK TO PLACE WHEN PRESSURE IS REMOVED.

BRANTFORD Galvanized Steel Windmills
PUMPING OR POWER.



Grain Grinders, Wood Pumps, Iron Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Beekeepers' Supplies, Etc., Etc.

WRITE IF INTERESTED.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited
BRANTFORD, ONT.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING
MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

The best selling because the most satisfactory.
"American" Field Fences
For horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights—20 inches to 58 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.

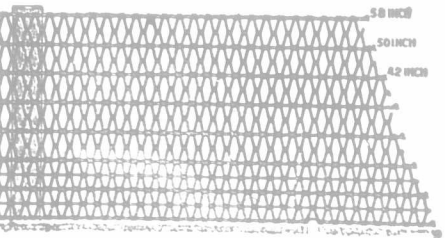


"AMERICAN" FENCE.

"Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.
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.



"ELLWOOD" FENCE.

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

GOSSIP.

A black Polled cow, aged six years and seven months, belonging to Mr. Ritchie, Teavig, Scotland, is the mother of nine calves, all strong and healthy, four of these being born within a period of eleven months. Her first were twins, the second a single, while on the last three occasions she also gave birth to twins. On each occasion the sire was a Polled one.

An important auction sale of Shorthorn cattle is announced to take place on February 26th, 1903, at the Royal Farms, Windsor, England, the property of His Majesty the King, when about forty cows and heifers and twenty young bulls (including the Royal champion, Royal Duke) from the celebrated herds of His Majesty at Windsor and Sandringham will be sold to the highest bidder. See the advertisement in this issue, and write to Messrs. John Thornton & Co., the auctioneers, for the catalogue.

LIVING SPRINGS SHORTHORNS.

It is always a pleasure for the writer to look over a choice lot of Shorthorn cattle, and one of the choicest lots it has been our privilege to inspect for many a day is those owned at Living Springs stock farm, which lies in the county of Wellington, six miles north of the town of Fergus, the property of Mr. Wm. McDermott. Mr. McDermott, besides his large herd of Shorthorn cattle, is quite an extensive breeder of Clydesdale horses, of which he has about a dozen mares and fillies. The Shorthorns now number thirty-five head, all of which belong to the well-known Lady Syme, Fashion and Beauty families, which for twenty years on this farm have been Scotch topped, and if there is one thing more than another that Mr. McDermott can look back to with pride and satisfaction, and which has contributed so largely to the bringing of his herd to its present high standard, it is that he has always exercised the greatest caution in the selection of his stock bulls. The present stock bull is Captain Bruce 32001, by George Bruce 25507, by Robert the Bruce, by Imp. King James; dam Maiden Star 18685, by Silver Star 10976. He is a roan, of extraordinarily perfect form, and one of the most mossy handlers we ever saw. His stock are living images of himself, short-legged and very thick. The foundation Lady Syme cow was Roseberry 7761, by Sir James 2443; dam Oxford Rose 3rd 4198, by Oxford Duke 2181. The foundation Fashion cow was Rosella 30196, by Bosworth Hero 17599; dam Bosworth Red Rose 23939, by Kansas Charley. Among the younger ones is Mayflower 3rd, by Imp. Royal Sailor; dam Living Spring Lass 16308, by King William. She is a roan, of perfect form, an excessively deep, fleshy animal, and quality all over; in fact, one of the best four-year-olds in the country, having never been beaten in the show-ring. Another is Lady Bruce, by George Bruce 25507; dam Dean's Heiress 3rd 31520, by Strathallan Lad 17811. She is a three-year-old roan, and another typical, up-to-date heifer, and a winner many times over. Mayflower 5th is a one-year-old heifer that has won eight first prizes, and is about capable of winning in any company. These are a sample of what may be seen in this splendid herd, but before closing we feel that more than a passing glance is due the ten-months-old roan bull calf, Captain Bruce 2nd. He is certainly a long way ahead of the ordinary run of bull calves in form, finish, softness of handling, and quality. He is a prize-winner, and should make a sweepstaker. All told, there are twelve heifers, from six months to two years of age, and seven bulls, from six to ten months old, a rare good lot of youngsters, and all out of the heaviest kind of Shorthorn milkers. The herd is all in the pink of condition, many of them in show form. These youngsters are all for sale. The Yorkshires are all of O. L. breeding. There are a number of young boars for sale, sired by the first-prize Pan-American winner; rare good type pigs. Write Mr. McDermott, to Living Springs P. O., Ont.

DR. PINGEL will devote his attention especially to
X-RAY TREATMENT
 of Cancer, Lupus and other tubercular affections.
 Office—444 Wellington St., London, Ont.

The First Step to the Success
 of hundreds of bright young men and women has been the thorough business and shorthand education given at the
NIMMO & HARRISON
 Business and Shorthand College,
 COR. YONGE AND COLLEGE STS., TORONTO.
 Capable teachers, splendid equipment, individual instruction, high record of good results. Circulars free on request. Send for them.

A BARGAIN

One 2 horse Tread Power.
 No. 7 Alexandra Separator.
 No. 6 Daisy Churn.
 With shafting and belting, complete. For prices write—
W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONT.

No. 3 "Prize"
 Best Feed Grinder Money Can Buy for Operation with Gasoline or Steam Engine, Tread Power, Power Wind Mill, etc.
WHY? Because it grinds rapidly making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour, has ample capacity for 4 or 5 horse power, and an automatic feed regulator, which prevents its choking down the lightest power, is built throughout of iron and steel and will last a life time. Thousands in use for 10 and 15 years still as good as new. We make 36 sizes and styles of Feed Grinders, including the only really successful Corn and Cob, and Corn, Cob and Shuck Feed Grinders. Also a full line of Ensilago and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Saws, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Horse Powers, Wind Mills, etc.
 Write to-day for free catalogue.
APPLETON MFG. CO., 53 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

Dehorned Cattle rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
 Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.
R. A. McKENNA, V. S., PICTON, Ont.

TART THE NEW YEAR WITH A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
\$1,450,000.

\$1 and upwards received and INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT. You may do it by mail.

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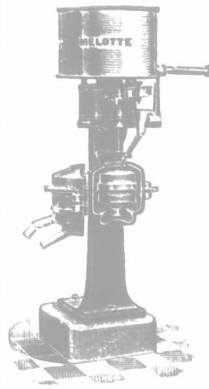
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 Clinton, Ont.
 Crediton, Ont.
 Exeter, Ont.
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They are Perfection.



The only Separator fitted with a brake and beautifully-enamelled bowl casing.

The Lightest Running and most durable Separator yet produced.

SENT ON TRIAL.

Agents wanted where we are not already represented. Write for catalogue.

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For Information

as to Fruit and Trucking Lands, Grazing Lands, soil and climate in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD, write to

WILBUR McCOY,
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Farmers Contemplating Marriage,
 AS WELL AS
Those Already in Wedded Bliss,

should present their bride or family, as the case may be, with a BEAUTIFUL MASON & RISCH PIANO.

Liberal allowance made for old pianos and organs. Call and get our prices before buying.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd., 211 Dundas St., London

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WE PURCHASED THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Send us your lumber bill for our estimate, and we will make you prices delivered free of all charges at your shipping point.

WRITE FOR OUR EXPOSITION CATALOGUE OF MATERIAL.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
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FARMERS ADVOCATE.

The Ontario Agricultural College.

LOCATION.—The Ontario Agricultural College is located near the City of Guelph, in the midst of a section widely noted for its excellence in live stock. The Farm and College are reached by electric cars, which run from the city and pass through the grounds.

THE FARM.—There are 550 acres in all, of which 345 are used as an ordinary farm. The College buildings form a fine group in the center. Nearly 50 acres are used for experimental plots. The Farm and College should be visited by all interested in agriculture, and especially by any who are thinking of taking a course there.

THE COLLEGE.—The following are the chief buildings:

- Main building (dormitories, dining-room, offices, etc.)
- The Massey Library (just completed).
- The Chemical Laboratory.
- The Biological and Physics Laboratories.
- The Bacteriological Laboratory and Agriculture and Experiment building.
- Horticultural building (with conservatories).
- Live Stock Pavilion (new).
- Gymnasium and Convocation Hall.
- Dairy Department (two buildings).
- Poultry Department (two buildings).
- Main Barns, Dairy Barns, Piggeries, etc.

THE STAFF.—The teaching staff numbers 23; all are qualified and experts in their own departments. They are practical men.

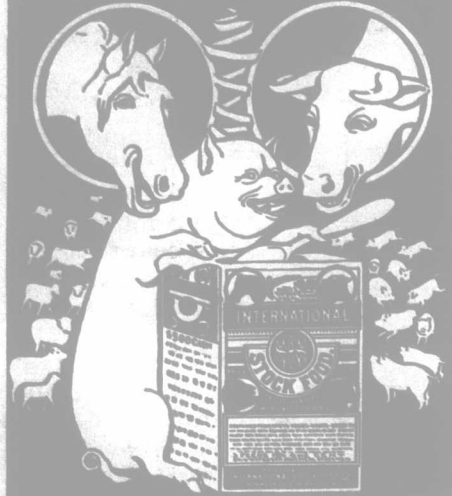
THE COURSES.—

- A four years' course leads to a degree.
- A two years' course leads to a diploma.
- Special dairy courses are given in December, January and February.
- Live-stock judging course is given in January.
- Special poultry course is given in January.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS TO

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD



English Stockmen Like It

WESTON COYNEY HALL,
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International Stock Food Co., STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—I have pleasure in handing you remittance to cover your invoice for "International Stock Food." I have given it a thorough trial on my horses, both drivers and draft, and I find it justifies all you claim for it in every way. All my stock are in exceptional condition this year and this I attribute to the use of "International Stock Food." I tender you my sympathy for the loss you have sustained by the death of Online 2:04, a loss which will be felt by the whole of your district. I had great success in my experiment of crossing the French Coach Horse with the American Trotter, the result being a fine heavy harness horse. I am, sirs, Yours faithfully,

F. J. RIDGWAY.

We will Pay you \$1,000 CASH to Prove that our Testimonials are not Genuine.

International Stock Food is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and we paid \$40,000 in "war tax" because it was a high class medicinal preparation. Many "Stock Foods" did not pay this tax because they claimed to the Government that they did not use any medicinal ingredients and did not claim any medicinal benefits. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood and Cures or Prevents Disease. 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. It does not take the place of corn or oats but is fed in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. "International Stock Food" can be fed in perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. It won the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It is endorsed by every High Class Farm Paper. We will furnish Thousands of Testimonials on application. We employ 107 people for our office work alone, including 88 typewriters. If you desire any special information be sure and write us. We pay these people for this kind of work and your letter will be answered promptly. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Forty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your money will be promptly refunded in any case of failure. You can see it without any risk. Can you ask anything fairer! It will make your Pigs or Hogs grow amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for curing or preventing Hog Disease. Beware of Imitations! No Chemist can separate all the different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any one claiming to do so must be an ignorant or Falsifier.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES CATTLE SHEEP HOGS POULTRY.

The cover is a beautiful Live Stock Picture printed in six brilliant colors. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. This International Stock Book contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you hundreds of dollars. It describes all common diseases, etc., and tells how to treat them. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It also contains Life Engravings of many very noted Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have our Stock Book in your library for reference.

WE WILL GIVE YOU \$14.00 IN "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED. This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions: 1st—Name this paper. 2d—How much stock have you? 3d—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD?"

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World
Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.
We Occupy 62,000 Feet of Floor Space.

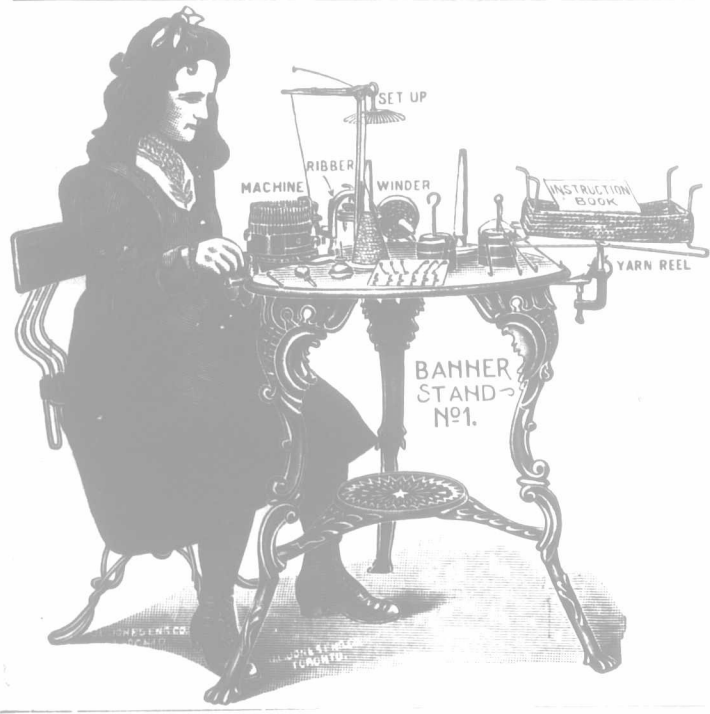
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
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INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER

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INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE
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SILVER PINE HEALING OIL

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If a referendum was taken on "Which is the best packet tea in Canada?" there would be a unanimous vote for Blue Ribbon.



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COMPLETE WITH RIBBER AND ALL ATTACHMENTS AND BEAUTIFUL BANNER STAND.

YOU CAN CLOTHE YOUR FAMILY FROM HEAD TO FOOT. IT IS A MONEY-MAKER.

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A MACHINE to weave your own fence of Coiled Hard Steel Spring Wire. 52 inches high, at 25 Cts. Per ROD. \$25 buys wire for 100 Rod Fence. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO. Box B, Ridgetown, Ont.

THRESHERMEN, SEND FOR FINE COPY OF



TORONTO, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, recently shipped to New South Wales, the buyer being Mr. E. Pritchard, Numba, in that Colony, one of the most valuable shipments of Ayrshire cattle that has been exported this year. Nearly all the animals have been prominent prizewinners, amongst them being the fine red cow, Mary 2nd, which Mr. Mitchell recently re-purchased from Dr. Douglas, M. P. Another very fine cow was May Queen. The other animals shipped included nearly all the winning heifers at this year's national and county shows, and were selected from the herds of Mr. Howie, Hillhouse; Mr. Logan, Bargennoch; Mr. M'Kean, Dam of Aber; Mr. Mair, Carston; Mr. Stroyan, Culcaigrie; and from the Barcheskie herd. It is Mr. Pritchard's intention to found a first-class herd of Ayrshires in New South Wales. To mate with the above cows and heifers, he also bought a fine two-year-old bull, bred by Mr. Wallace, Auchinbraun, out of the highest-priced cow at the Orchardton sale.

Glenburn farm lies in the County of Renfrew, one mile from the town of Renfrew, on the C. P. R., C. A. and K. & P. R. R., and is the property of Mr. David Barr, Jr., breeder of high-class Yorkshire hogs. Mr. Barr's Yorkshires won the lion's share of prizes at the late exhibition at Ottawa, besides a number of the county shows. His stock boar is O. L. Challenge, sired by O. L. Emigrant; dam Cinderella, by Imp. Diamond. This grand old hog won first and sweepstakes at Toronto, London and Ottawa for two years. One of the choice brood sows in Glenburn Rose, sired by Paddy 813; dam Brumley Belle, by Isaleigh Champion. She won first as aged sow at Ottawa this year, her full sisters, Horton Lady, winning second as aged sow, and Glenburn Beauty won third in same class at the same show; and in all the other classes this herd did equally as well, showing that for form, type and quality this herd is par excellence. When wanting something choice, write Mr. Barr, as there is always young stock of both sexes for sale.

Maple Grove dairy farm lies in the county of Peel, one and one half miles west of Streetsville, on the C. P. R., and is the property of Mr. Sidney Macklin, breeder of Holstein cattle. Mr. Macklin's herd numbers twenty-five head of extra large, well-formed animals, showing a development of udder that stamps them at once as being abnormally heavy milkers. They belong principally to the well-known and fashionable De Kol and Aggie families, headed by the richly-bred De Kol bull, Netherland Hamming De Kol 1611 (imp.), sired by Regalia De Kol's Duke 22737, by De Kol's Butter Boy 19210; dam Netherland Hamming Andire De Kol 41920, by De Kol's Butter Boy 19210, whose dam is the noted cow, De Kol (imp.). This bull is an exceptionally well-formed animal, showing an evenness of build seldom seen in a Holstein, and a rich yellow soft skin. His predecessor in service was Flora's Beets Pietertje Netherland 1019, by Dora Beets 3rd Pietertje Netherland 510; dam Flora Jane 173 (imp.), whose milk record was 75 lbs. a day, and butter record 21 lbs. in seven days. Among the many splendid cows, we were particularly struck with the royal appearance of the cow, Emery Beauty 47284, by Baillie 2nd's Artis Clothilde 13870; dam Edgley Lily 13443. She won milk test at Toronto and London, 1896, also winner of Provincial milk test at Gananoque. For three years, her milk record is 72 lbs. a day. Another of the top-notchers is Woodbridge Bell 2363, by Baillie 2nd's Artis Clothilde; dam Edgley Mol. Her milk record is 71 lbs. a day, and 17,000 lbs. in twelve months. Edgley Mol, her dam, has milked 104 lbs. in one day, which is a phenomenal record and goes to show the quality of the cattle that make this splendid herd. There are a number of others that, last month, were milking 60 lbs. a day on grass alone. Mr. Macklin is offering stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. See his ad. in another column, and write him to Streetsville P. O., Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Do you want a mild winter climate, in a country where the cool sea breezes blow all summer? If you do, go West and live on the Pacific Coast, in the beautiful Valley of the Lower Fraser.

THE LAND OF HOMES.

A few miles only from the City of Vancouver. The district around Vancouver, owing to its mild climate and great fertility, is rightly called
THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA.

No more zero winters. No blizzards. No summer frosts. No droughts. No dust storms. The highest price per acre in Canada for farm produce. We have for sale 50,000 acres, which can all be divided into small blocks and sold (to actual settlers only) at prices from \$5.00 per acre and upward. These lands are all within a radius of 70 miles of Vancouver, the city which is growing faster than any other in Canada. Write for FARM PAMPHLET and learn all about climate, soil and price of farm produce.

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

No. 4861

Toronto, Ont. Dec. 1st 1902

To the Bank of Montreal.

Pay to Mr. Blauk

One Thousand ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin

1000⁰⁰



\$1,000 REWARD TO WEAK MEN

A Message to Men Who Want Strength.



I HAVE perfected a new Belt, better and stronger than I ever made before, a Belt which will transform the weakest, puniest specimen of "half man" into a perfect cyclone of strength, and I want every weak man to use it. I want a test case. Therefore I offer \$1,000 in gold to any weak man who will use this Belt under my direction for four months and then show by examination of any reputable physician that he is not cured, sound and well.

This is especially directed to men who have doctored for years without benefit. I want men with Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocele, Prostatic Trouble (I cure this by a new method), Locomotor Ataxia, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. All of these troubles in chronic form I can cure with this new Belt, even after all other treatments have failed. To every weak debilitated man who wears this new Belt I give my

FREE ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN.

This suspensory is made for the purpose of treating all special ailments of men, and assures a cure of all waste of strength, early decay and debility. Its current is invigorating and wonderful in power. The reason so many men neglect to use my Belt is that they fear it will fail like other things they have tried. Now, the security I offer to a doubtful man is that he need not pay for my Belt until it does for him what I say it will do, if he will in return give me reasonable security that he will pay me when cured. Isn't that fair? Now, if you are sick or in pain, or a weak man or woman, and if tired of drugging your system, paying out money without result, try my Belt. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by accepting my liberal offer. If it fails to cure it costs you nothing. Remember my terms are

PAY WHEN CURED.

If you can call come and see me and I will show you my new Belt and prove to you that it is a wonderful device. You can feel the glowing current of life that flows into the weakened nerves. I will show you letters from your own neighbors telling how I cured them. I have over 50,000 testimonials in the past 21 years.

CAUTION.—Thousands write me that they have used Electric Belts and got no benefit. Why? Simply because they have purchased from people who have no practical knowledge of electricity.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I have the only electric appliance in which your case receives special attention of a practical physician who has made a life study of electricity. The success of any electric appliance depends upon intelligent application. **NEVER SOLD IN DRUG STORES OR BY AGENTS.**


CONSULTATION FREE.—If you are close enough to call do so. Let me show you the difference between my up-to-date appliance and the old style Electric Belts. Let me prove to you why my Belt cures when they fail. If you will call I will give you a free test to show you how it cures.

FREE BOOK.—If you can't call, write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my Belt is used. It will explain how my Belt cures weakness in men and women. Send for it-day. Address, enclosing this ad.

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190 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Office Hours 9 to 8.30 p.m.





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White High-speed Traction Engine

Our interchangeable friction clutch two-speed traction. Operator has perfect control from platform to change speeds from fast to slow or slow to fast.

Durable and Economical.

Powerful on road or in belt.

Handsome appearance.

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**WHITE
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THE ONLY
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finished the season of 1902 with flying colors. Great capacity. Work that satisfies. A money-maker.



THE
**WHITE
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This machine commands your attention. Corn is the best crop farmers have. They want their thresherman to handle their corn. Can you do so in your present position? If not, buy a **WHITE.**

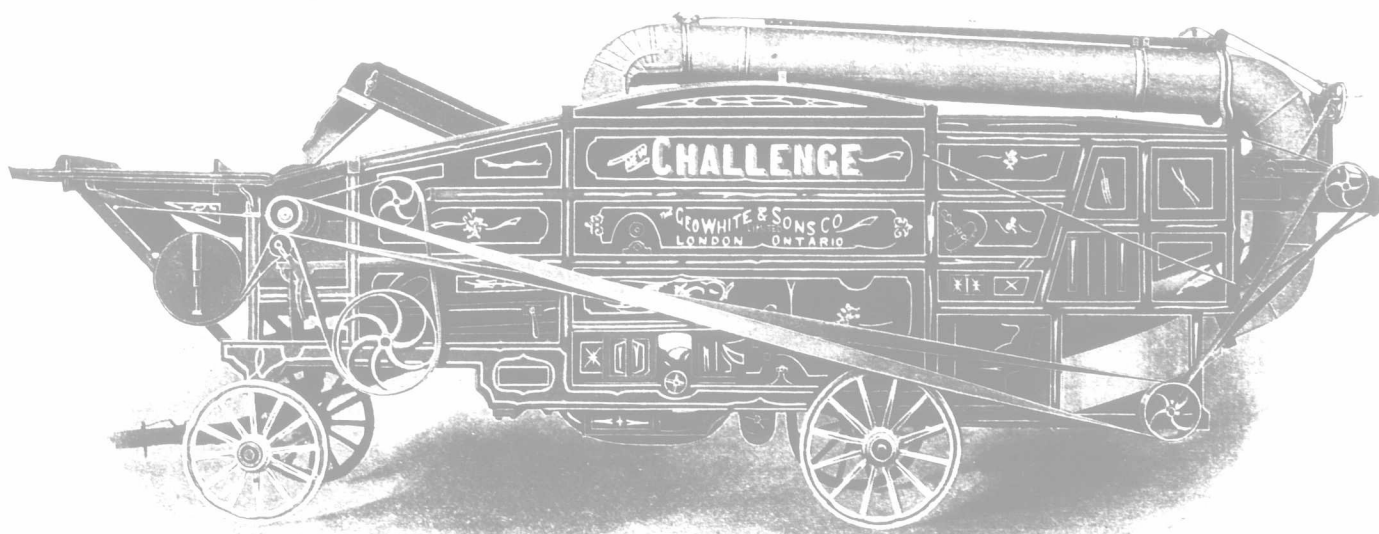
The WHITE CHALLENGE

does not require any introduction. You should know it. If you do not it is your loss.

THE
RUSSELL FARMER'S FRIEND

Wind Stacker is the Boss stacker, a fit companion for the New Challenge. We could not supply all who asked us in 1902. We are spending some thousands of dollars in extension and new plant. We do not want to disappoint any one in 1903. Order early.

Write for circular or information.



Trusting that every thresherman has been as successful as we have been during the past year, and wishing you a Merry Christmas, we are,

The George White & Sons Co., Limited, London, Can.

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Lands**

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Lands**

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 15,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Manitoba lands and Assiniboia lands east of third meridian, \$4 to \$8 per acre; lands west of third meridian, including the great Saskatchewan Valley country, \$3.50 to \$5 per acre. 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$5 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$119.85 and nine equal annual installments of \$100 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.



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DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase, a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on five-sixths of the purchase money.

Interest at 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

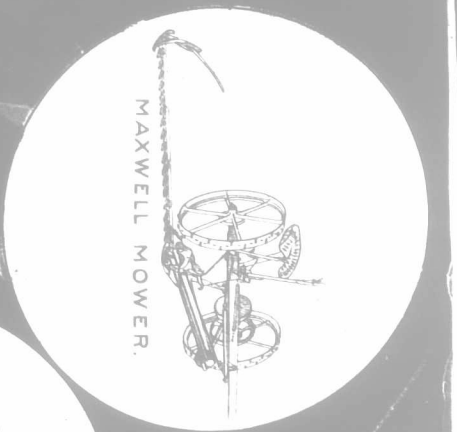
**\$5.00
Lands**

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F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**\$5.00
Lands**

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