

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1886

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

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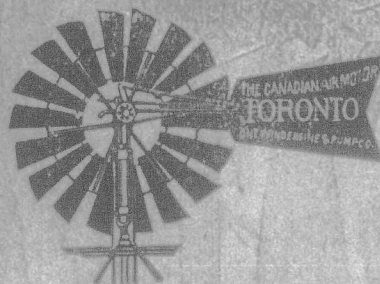
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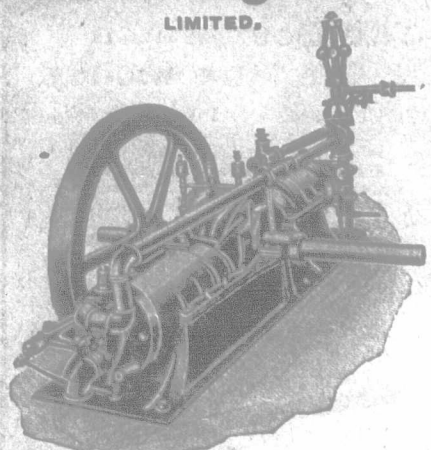
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**SIXTH**—That this is the largest Agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior, and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction to the farmers. For Further Information Write the Secretary-Manager.

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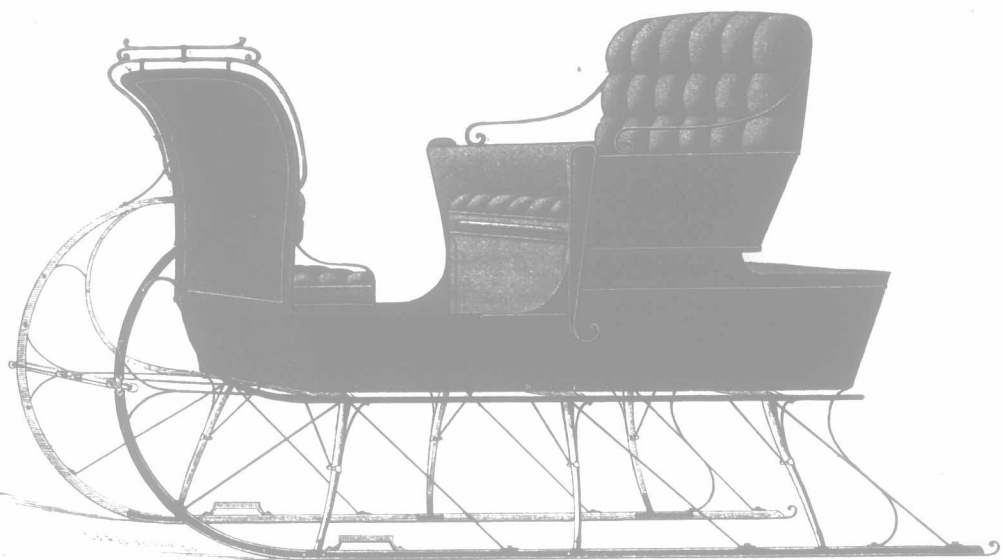
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GEARS, BENT KNEES AND RUNNERS under all the celebrated

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**EVERYBODY KNOWS**

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*The Elgin Watch is the watch for those who use railroads as well as for those who run them.*  
 Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to  
**ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.**

**GOSSIP.**

We desire to call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Mr. James Morrison, Elkhorn, Man. Mr. Morrison is one of those Ayrshire stockmen who have made a life study of horses; who have gone thoroughly into the subject of breeding, feeding, and judging, and have made themselves so thoroughly conversant with the subject that they are recognized as authorities on everything pertaining to the horse. Mr. Morrison has imported horses from Scotland for a number of years, and we would bespeak for him great success in buying and selling horses on commission in Manitoba.

Mr. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., recently returned from a two-months' tour in British Columbia, where he acted as Government judge in live stock at ten fairs, and addressed institute meetings at several points in the province. Among other places, Mr. Graham judged at Victoria and at Washington State Fair. He reports a good interest being taken in stock-raising, and that farmers, generally, are prosperous. He was greatly pleased with the fine orchards of the Pacific province, and believes that in fruit-growing there is a great future for the country west of the Rockies.

As a means of improving trade between Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, Mr. Graham suggests that a joint meeting composed of representatives from each be held in Calgary during the spring show next year. This would afford an opportunity of discussing questions of mutual interest, and would, no doubt, result in a better understanding in live-stock matters.

Chauncey Depew relates that on one occasion, at an evening party, he was seated beside a very bright lady, who, in the course of conversation, revealed that she was a Baptist. Said Mr. Depew, "At one time I was myself almost persuaded in my mind to be baptized." "Why, Mr. Depew," said his lady friend, "I am surprised to hear you say so." "Why?" enquired Mr. Depew. "Because," said the lady, "I could not have imagined that you could ever have thought of disappearing so long from public view."

**DEPEW ON MARRIAGE.**

[Interview with Chauncey Depew.]

My belief, from observation, is that 75 out of 100 marriages are happy, and that not more than five out of that number are unhappy.

Apart from love itself there is a companionship in married life that draws closer and more beautiful as the years go by.

During my last visit to Europe, I met a distinguished man who expressed the deepest interest in our country.

"Why do you not visit us, then?" I asked him, "if you have so kindly a feeling for America and the Americans?"

"Because," he replied, simply, "my wife could not stand the voyage, and I would not, for any personal or selfish reason, be responsible for one day's separation from her."

The couple had been married forty years.

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**HAVE YOU SEEN THE ROCK ISLAND Hi Lo Gang and Sulky**

- The following is a sample of letters we are receiving regarding same:
- Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill. Chilton, Wis., April 30th, 1903.
- Dear Sirs,—I want to give you a few words about the High Low Sulky Plow that I am selling for you for the second year.
1. It is a plow that three good horses cannot break in stony land, and that is what every farmer needs.
  2. It is a plow that two 1200-pound horses can draw all day, and they don't have to draw the unnecessary iron along on the High Low, and I can prove it.
  3. A child of 9 to 10 years old can handle the High Low Plow if it can handle the horses with ease.
  4. I have set up a High Low Sulky Plow in fifteen minutes, and anybody can do the same thing if he has a hammer and a wrench.
  5. And it is the easiest plow to sell that can be made. The agent doesn't have to tell the farmer a lie about selling the High Low Plows. I have put one on trial where there was another make of sulky at work, and the High Low worked easier and did better work than the other make did.
- And a farmer doesn't have to pay from \$3 to \$15 more for a High Low; the farmer puts that in his pocket. There should be a Rock Island agent in every county, and he would sell five High Low Plows where he would sell one of the other makes.
- This is a correct statement. The High Low Plow has been tried in Calumet County in different soils, and it did always first-class work. Yours truly, H. M. HEIN, Dealer in First-class Farm Machinery.

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**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Geo. Harcourt, superintendent of fairs and institutes, connected with the Territorial Government, arrived in Edmonton to-day with a car of choice, pure-bred Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire pigs. Mr. Harcourt is distributing dodgers carrying the following scare heads: "Strathcona Invaded by Boars," "Red Skins with Them," "Farmers Called on to Capture Them." These hogs have been specially and carefully gathered by the Northwest Government, and are being sold in small lots in different places in Alberta.—[Edmonton Post.]

In a recent letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., write: "In the shipment we made to our Manitoba branch, at Brandon, recently, is included the great prizewinning, Clydesdale stallion, Prince Robert, considered by good judges the best son of the well-known Handsome Prince. While owned by Smith Bros., of Hoopole, Illinois, of which our Mr. James Smith was a partner, Prince Robert swept all before him in the show-yard, winning twice first at Illinois State Fair in competition with Col. Holloway and all the others. Another great horse in this shipment is Coxcomb, sire of the sensational foal, The Sable Prince, which sold recently under the hammer for \$1,005 at Col. Holloway's dispersion sale. Coxcomb is not only a beautiful horse of wonderful action, and a remarkably sure breeder, but his value is further enhanced on account of being full brother to the great champion stallion, Prince William Junior, another grand horse by McGregor, dam by Prince of Wales. A very promising three-year-old black Percheron; a large, handsome five-year-old imported German Coacher, and a few carefully-selected Shetland ponies completed the shipment. Business is opening up finely, and more people are appreciating more and more the choicest animals and best breeding. We have 22 high-class stallions on hand, at Brandon, for sale, and to encourage early buying, we are making specially-attractive prices this fall." Write Mr. James Smith there for particulars.

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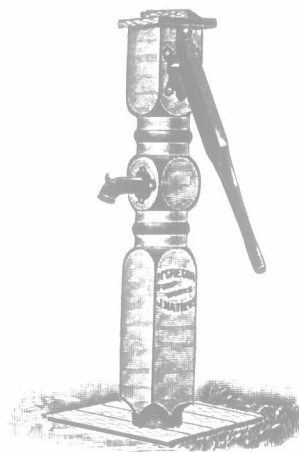
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Going down in price and down in the wells all the way from Manitoba to British Columbia, because they are good, reliable pumps. Write to-day to JAS. MATHEWS, Macgregor, Man. Agents wanted. They sell like hot cakes.

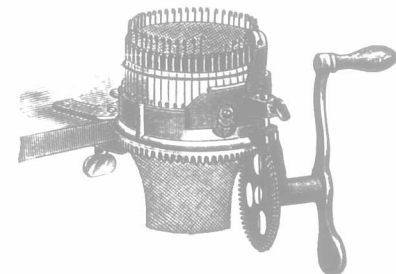
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**FAMILY KNITTER.**

Plain \$8; Plain and Rib, \$12.



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**PROVIDE** For those that you will leave behind when you die.

**YOUR WILL** Is legal if drawn up according to our will-form. Full instructions. No lawyer required. Price, 25c. by mail. Address: **THE FORD STATIONERY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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TRADE-MARK. Drawn according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year 1901, by Emile Berliner, at the Dept. of Agriculture.

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Parties residing where we have no agents will kindly order direct of

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General Manager for Canada.

Residents of Toronto, Canada, order of

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THOMAS CLAXTON, 197 Yonge Street, Toronto.**

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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.....

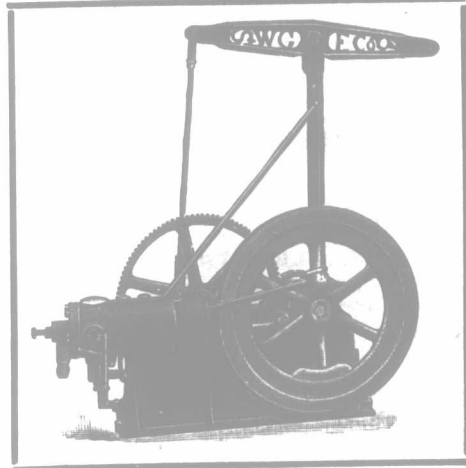
Occupation..... P. O. Address.....

Express Office..... 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:

The **WATERLOO MOTOR WORKS**  
manufacture a full line of

**Automobiles, Stationary,  
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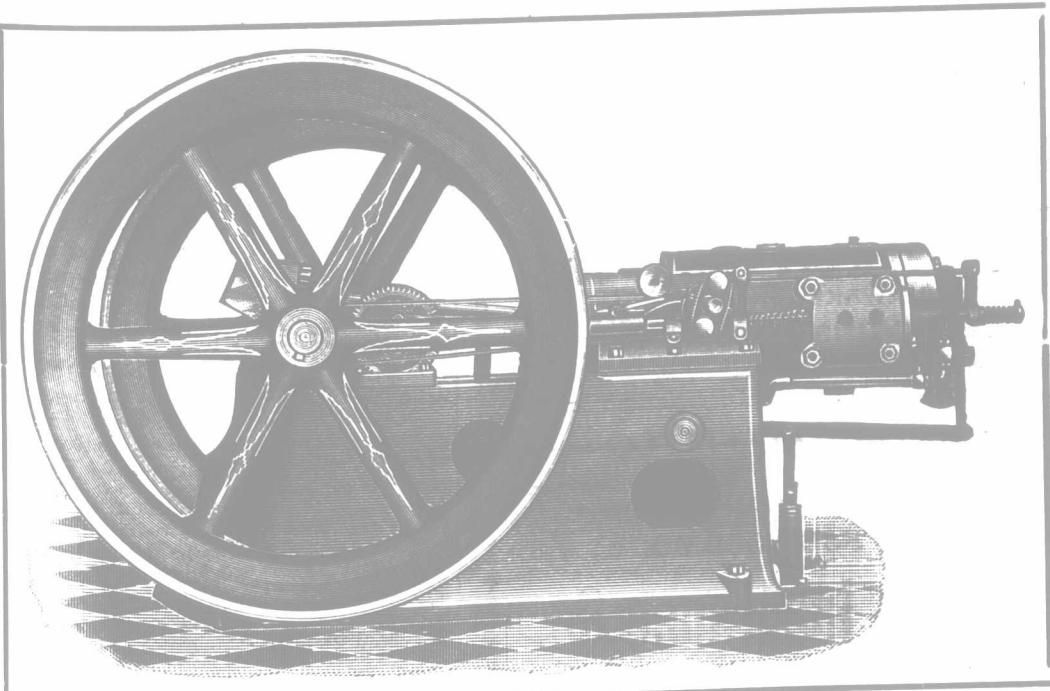


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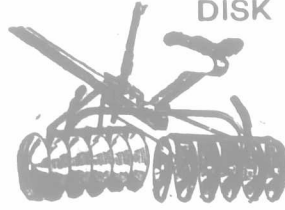
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**AN OPEN LETTER.**

The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.:  
Gentlemen,—About three years ago I had occasion to use Herbageum for my horses. They were run down and in very poor condition. The Herbageum put them in good shape and gave me complete satisfaction. Since that time I have been unable to get it here; last summer I had a few packages from Winnipeg, of Parkins & Co. I asked Messrs. Boisvert & Co., of this place, to put in a stock of Herbageum. They are agents here for De Laval cream separators, but when he returned from a trip to Winnipeg he brought another preparation put up in a fancy package, saying that according to advice of the De Laval Co. it was the best. I prefer Herbageum, my stock like it, while they sometimes refuse the other. Then I went to Mr. H. K. Rouse, a general merchant here with whom I deal. He said he would write for Herbageum, but after a few weeks he was made the agent for the fancy package stuff, and he now keeps a large stock of it, but no Herbageum. I want Herbageum! My neighbor, H. Verdun, has fourteen calves upon it now and wants more of it. R. Vergenelle, another neighbor, has thirty-four head of cattle and he wants it, and many others who have seen the benefit of feeding Herbageum would use it if they could get it here. I brought a few packages from Winnipeg last week, but it is inconvenient getting it from there, and now, as none of the merchants here care to keep it, perhaps because Herbageum leaves too small a profit, I propose that you send a small consignment to me, also some English and French advertising matter. There are a number of French people here and nearly all are shipping cream to the butter factories. As soon as sold, I will remit. Please state terms if you agree. I am well known in this district. Am secretary-treasurer and trustee of school district. Mr. H. C. Arnold, of Ochre River, our municipal clerk, can, if you desire, give you further information as to my standing. As soon as a good merchant here desires to handle Herbageum I will report to you and you can then transfer the agency. I only want Herbageum for my own use as a farmer; some friends want it, and if the merchants here would handle Herbageum I am sure a great number would make use of it. Awaiting your early reply, I am, gentlemen, Yours truly, A. DeCeuninck. Laurier, Man., Nov. 8, 1902.

Note—Since the above letter was written a good steady trade has developed at Laurier.

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



Get out to the cultural Society. Suggestions for the be show.

"Cars, cars, wa old cry from differ waiting to be mo officials say they ities. It would l the farmer if th needed.

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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVIII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., DECEMBER 5, 1903.

No. 587

## Editorial.

### Siftings.

Get out to the annual meeting of your Agricultural Society. Now is the time to make suggestions for the better management of next year's show.

\*\*\*

"Cars, cars, waiting for cars!" comes the same old cry from different points where the wheat is waiting to be moved out; and still the railway officials say they have ample transportation facilities. It would be much better satisfaction to the farmers if they had them when they are needed.

\*\*\*

In arranging for next year's show, every Agricultural Society should go carefully over the prize-list used last season and note changes that would be desirable. Rules should not be made to be broken, and none should be included that the directors are not prepared to enforce.

\*\*\*

Edmonton has a street railway and a line factory under consideration, and indications say they'll come very soon. Who says the northern city is not forging ahead?

\*\*\*

It is estimated that building operations in the town of Arcola this year have amounted to \$100,000, and the proposed building for next year is said to exceed that amount.

\*\*\*

As a cure for the troubles arising from strikes, a noted American economist is advocating a policy of organizing manufacturers into a Mutual Insurance Company, to which workmen who are not members of trades unions may be admitted and insured against loss of pay in time of strikes.

\*\*\*

The first shipment of apples ever consigned directly from British Columbia to Great Britain crossed the Atlantic a short time ago. They were mainly Northern Spies, and were grown near Okanagan Lake at Kelowna.

\*\*\*

Territorial Grain-growers, at their annual convention, might consider the present lumber combine question with good effect. There is need for united action in this as in other matters.

\*\*\*

Every Territorial grain-grower should be interested in the annual meeting of the Association, to be held in Regina, December 16th to 17th. See that your local association has properly appointed delegates who will attend. There is plenty of work still for the association to do.

\*\*\*

Every town in the West of any importance has a Board of Trade to look after its commercial interests. Why should the Grain-growers' Associations not continue along similar lines in the interests of the farmer? The marketing of his wheat and other matters are of commercial importance to him.

The Royal Agricultural Society, of New Westminster, has decided to hold a live-stock judging contest at its next exhibition, to be held in Oct., 1904. This society is on the right track to educate the young farmer.

### Manitoba Agricultural Societies.

In view of the annual meeting of Manitoba Agricultural Societies, to be held on Dec. 14th, the Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture has issued a circular to local secretaries, calling attention to the importance of this meeting, and the necessity of having a large attendance and creating a greater interest in the affairs of the society generally.

It is probably unnecessary to remind every member of an agricultural society that he owes it to himself and to the welfare of his district to be present at this annual meeting, and do everything in his power to further the cause of agriculture within the Province. Agricultural societies, from one coast of Canada to the other, and in the United States as well, have become potent factors in the general welfare of the farming community in which they operate, and it is safe to say that invariably the more intelligent and progressive farmers are the most active members.

In summing up the year's experience, every agricultural society which held a summer or fall fair should be able to draw some conclusions that would aid in laying plans for a more successful show next year. We are, undoubtedly, living in an age of rapid advancement, and agricultural societies, as individuals, should be making progress from year to year. Comparing Manitoba with other Provinces of the Dominion, and even with the Northwest Territories, it must be admitted that in the general management of agricultural societies the Wheat Province is in some important respects behind the times. Everyone who has given the subject of agricultural shows any special study, will agree that the selection of competent and conscientious judges to place the principal awards has much to do with the success of a show. In Manitoba, as is well known, each society has been making its own selection, and in some cases properly qualified men have been secured, but in many others the judges have been unable to do justice to either the society for which they acted, the exhibitors or the visitors who come for instruction. In every other Province of the Dominion, as well as the Territories, where any number of agricultural shows are held, the local Department of Agriculture has become responsible for the selection and payment of judges in at least the live-stock classes. It has also become responsible for arranging the fairs, as far as possible, in circuits, and on dates that enable a party of judges to visit a number of fairs without too great an expenditure of time. To say that this system has proved most satisfactory is only giving it due credit. In Ontario, in 1902, upwards of sixty agricultural societies applied to the Department of Agriculture for a place upon a circuit, and so gratifying were the results that last season nearly double that number had to be supplied with expert judges. In the Northwest Territories a similar experience has been recorded, and although the superintendent of agricultural societies at Regina hopes next year to have a larger number of the fairs in each district come in succession than was the case this year, yet fair directors and the public generally are earnest in their appreciation of what has been done already, knowing that a great advancement has been made in perfecting the usefulness of their annual exhibition.

As to whether Manitoba Agricultural Societies are to come more directly under direction of the Department of Agriculture will depend very largely

upon the action which each society takes at its annual meeting. The question is one of Provincial importance, and the "Farmer's Advocate" would suggest that a convention, composed of representatives from each society, be held somewhere in the Province at an early date, to consider methods of improving the summer or fall fair. There should be no difficulty in having such a meeting arranged. Perhaps no more convenient time could be selected than during the annual convention of stockmen to be held in February or March. At that time reduced rates could be secured, and the cost to each Agricultural Society would be only a small sum. Apart from the advisability of requesting the Provincial Department of Agriculture to become more intimately responsible for the management of the fairs, there are various other questions which might be discussed with profit, such as the proper classification of the prize-list; the necessity for attractions and means of making the fair a greater educator.

At the same time, the Institute meetings, being under the same management, might well be given due consideration, since there is a growing opinion that they too are not filling their highest mission as an educator. We, therefore, believe that every agricultural society should pass a resolution at its annual meeting on Dec. 14th, praying that the Provincial Department of Agriculture call a convention to discuss the situation. The time is undoubtedly ripe for some action in the matter. Let each agricultural society be heard from.

### They Need Light.

Having been invited to make an exhibit at St. Louis World's Fair, the Dominion Live-stock Association has taken objection to certain conditions under which they will be obliged to show. Speaking of Canada's refusal to accept the arrangements as they are, the Live-stock World, Chicago, takes occasion to say: "This tempest is, doubtless, one of the eddies of the Alaska award whirlwind. On the whole, it is to be regretted that Canadian live-stock men are living on the other side of the International boundary-line, which, in the course of events, must be obliterated."

Our contemporary has, evidently, caught the idea that we would be justified in denouncing the Alaskan award. It would be unfortunate, however, should it continue to labor under the delusion that the International boundary is not likely to be maintained. Canada was never farther from annexation with the United States than to-day, and while we desire that a friendly relationship should be fostered between the two countries, the policy of coercion which has been pursued by the United States during the last few years has done more to establish deep within the hearts of the sons of the Dominion a spirit of true Canadianism than anything that has occurred within the last half century. Our Southern friends who do not believe that the boundary is there to stay, had better put themselves in a position to breathe a little of the pure air of Canadian national sentiment before they conclude that the boundary must be obliterated. Canada is for Canadians.

Every housekeeper who is interested in gardening should read the story by "Alar," in the Horticulture and Forestry Dept. of this issue. It is practical.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY  
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### Territorial Grain Growers' Annual Meeting.

The letter from W. R. Motherwell, President Territorial Grain-growers' Association, to be found in another column, is both timely and suggestive. The Grain-growers' Associations have accomplished already a great deal, but there are still big questions with which they should deal, and as time goes on there is almost certain to be new ones arising, the solution of which will necessitate united action on the part of the farmers of this country. The inspection and grading of grain is not at present entirely satisfactory, and through the mixing and blending of grades a great injustice evidently is being done to the grain-grower. There is, hence, every reason why the question of grading wheat should be gone into. If by mixing, the average quality of any grade of wheat is being reduced, those who grow it have every right to demand that the practice should cease.

It is to be hoped that the annual meeting, to be held in Regina, on Dec. 16th to 17th, will be well attended. As pointed out by the President, the sympathetic and financial support of the individual farmer is necessary to secure further remedies. There is not a farmer engaged in grain-growing in the Territories nor Manitoba but has benefited by the legislation brought into effect through the efforts of the association, and we hope there is no one of these who is satisfied to let others bear all the responsibility of a work from which he is getting equal benefit. In union there is strength. The larger the force the easier it will be to accomplish the desired result.

### One of the Many Received.

The William Weld Co., Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sirs, Enclosed find \$1.50, to be applied on the subscription of 1904. I take much pleasure in congratulating you on being able to furnish the public with such a paper. Its veterinary as well as all other departments to it are invaluable.

Wishing you every success with your weekly issue, I remain, Yours truly,

Darlington, Man. JOHN C. SMITH.

### Are the Fairs Properly Managed?

BY J. M'CAIG M. A., LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

It is a universal custom for both central and local governmental bodies to aid and stimulate national or local industries by bringing the products of a country into competitive display. The great English Exhibition of 1851 was conceived by the Prince Consort in order to give Englishmen an object lesson in what was being done in industry all over the world, and so to encourage and stimulate English industry and English workmen. In our own country it is the practice, both with the Provincial and Dominion Governments, to make grants in aid of yearly exhibitions, but more particularly with the local Legislatures, as the immediate interests of agriculture are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments. The interest of the Dominion Government in agricultural matters arises from the relation of this industry to foreign commerce and trade, which are naturally Federal concerns.

### FAIRS INTENDED TO AID AGRICULTURE.

This leads us to notice that the fair is originally and primarily intended for an aid to agriculture. The grants are made to what are called Agricultural Societies. The exhibits must necessarily be chiefly those of the stock-breeder and cultivator in the early history of a country, with a few articles of domestic manufacture, chiefly from agricultural homes. There is no doubt in the world that grants to agricultural societies are wise and beneficial. Anything that improves or stimulates the work of local centers increases the average excellence of the national products, and it must be granted that the district fair is the best way known at present of presenting for general survey the products of live-stock and other classes of the best operators of the district. There seems no warrant for discontinuing this means of instruction and emulation. It is the cheapest kind of object lesson.

### WHO SHOULD BE DIRECTORS.

There are other things to be noticed about fairs. When fairs are held it is natural to select the center of densest population in the district. This is a matter of convenience, economy and ordinary wisdom. It means greater success to the fair, but it is likewise a benefit to the village or town in which the fair is held, as fair time is a time of rather free loosening up of cash, both by the home people and by visitors from a distance. The fair in time becomes more and more a town concern. The chief influence in its management and direction passes from the farmer into the hands of the town fellow. It is, perhaps, natural that it should. The town man, by reason of his greater knowledge of affairs, has what may be called facility and smoothness from wider business experience, and it is the experience of many agricultural societies that their business affairs do not flourish on rural patronage alone. The fair must be assisted in its management by town representatives, and must appeal to people of the town as well as of the country.

### SPECIAL FEATURES—QUESTIONABLE ATTRACTIONS.

It is the predominance of town interests in fairs that has led to many who recognize the agricultural and industrial interests as fundamental finding fault with the character and tendency of modern fairs. There has been plenty written about what the countryman doesn't know about the town, and there is just as much room to talk about the townsman's ignorance of country interests. Certainly it is the case that if a fair were to depend on its agricultural exhibits for its patronage and gate receipts, the show, in common parlance, would soon "go broke." What the farmer friend of the society kicks about is that the fair year by year minimizes the agricultural and industrial features that constitute the chief instruction and substantial profit of the fair, and that it features sensational and frothy elements that are of no perceptible lasting good. The chief part of the advertising is done for the special attractions. It may be high diving, rope walking, dancing, or mermaids. To ensure a crowd, it is necessary to have as large a list of special attractions as possible, and to have them well advertised. The pioneer supporter of the agricultural fair feels keen disappointment and sometimes disgust at the change. A sparse representa-

tation, scarcely enough to disturb the cud-chewing cattle and sheep, may hang along the stock pens, while a show manager, with a silk hat, Prince Albert coat, and the hardest mug on the grounds, has a gaping throng about him waiting for the appearance of a greasy, so-called Egyptian lady snake-charmer on the platform in front of a smutty tent. The monstrous and morbid attract, the hurdy-gurdies play, the youths throw cork balls at wooden dummies for bad cigars, the fellow needing experience buys soap for dollar bills, or bets on the pea and shell game, and the fake races are pulled off by local crooks. Big crowds, big receipts, big success! The town side has been strongly in evidence in the new management. Outside visitors have been attracted and considerable outside money has been dropped in town. One of the town fellows tells the story of it next day: "The show was going on the bum, and a few of us took hold of it in town here and we brought in a lot of new features. People want something besides bulls and pumpkins to look at."

### GATE RECEIPTS NECESSARY.

The introduction of specialties of any kind means, with the growth of towns, the predominance of the special feature side of shows over the agricultural and industrial, and few shows have been able to go on successfully and keep the agricultural side in greatest prominence. General receipts are a necessity, so the fair must be made to appeal to the general public. It suits the agricultural exhibitor or director to have large receipts, and it suits the town director to attract outside visitors by novelties, whether morbid, spicy, or sensational. This is the history and general evolution of the district fair. The exceptions are conspicuously few. There is not much use finding fault with an apparently inevitable tendency, though it seems a pity that under the name of exhibition of such and such an agricultural society the original commendable aim of the founders of the society should be so lost sight of, or, at least, ignominiously subordinated to transient interests and features.

### TOWNS NOT ALTOGETHER TO BLAME.

As a matter of fact, the side features cannot be ascribed wholly to town influence, and cannot be wholly discountenanced or discredited, as they are no doubt the means of bringing more of the country people to the fairs than would otherwise come, and as the fair time is a traditional outing day for many of the country people, they themselves appreciate other features than those immediately connected with their business. The special features to some extent have been a necessary aid to keep the interest in fairs from flagging.

### IMPORTANT CHANGE COMING.

It is beyond dispute, however, that the agricultural fair has reached a changing point in its evolution. Its agricultural features are swamped by special attractions. The necessity and utility of agricultural and stock displays and competitions is not less now than heretofore. We have not yet reached a point at which further progress is impossible by reason of perfection having been reached, and emulation is a constant human property that may be banked on to promote progress. The agricultural fair must take a separate direction in order to preserve its identity and usefulness. The law of differentiation and specialization must operate in this institution as in all others. There seems already to be a movement in this direction, and it is a matter of congratulation that the Territories are entirely up-to-date, if not better than the older Provinces in this respect. This is in the matter of holding the combined show and sale for live stock. This is narrowing the scope of the live-stock exhibition, or, we should rather say, lessening the number of persons who may glance at or inspect the live stock of the district. The spectators will be limited to those actually interested. The interest of spectators, however, will be much more real and substantial when they are persons actually connected with the business. The live-stock show will get dignity from the real enthusiasm of its patrons. The introduction of the sale feature will give the show greater interest, for those who attend will have a business aim, and the animals brought out will include many more than the specially pampered show animals, against which

there is, perhaps considered from breeder and in sale seems to be live-stock exhibit est will be given and will be made business use and made at fairs, t and are at fanc animals as breed proved stock, an hibitions. It s animals are to b can be done in i and not necessa done with stock of stock in grea tion of the gen hood, and the a breeding animals prices, by bring buyers and selli fixing of an ave of individual tra

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### Fat Stock

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there is, perhaps, some ground for prejudice, considered from the standpoint of profit for the breeder and investor. The combined show and sale seems to be the obvious salvation for the live-stock exhibition. By it the live-stock interest will be given greater dignity and importance, and will be made of larger interest and actual business use and profit. A few sales are usually made at fairs, but they are of over-fed animals, and are at fancy prices, and the work of such animals as breeders often works discredit to improved stock, and creates a prejudice against exhibitions. It should be recognized that show animals are to be regarded as evidences of what can be done in improvement by intensive feeding, and not necessarily what is always wisest to be done with stock in all cases. The bringing out of stock in greater numbers will be a presentation of the general run of stock of a neighborhood, and the affording of wider choice of average breeding animals. It will also fix a scale of just prices, by bringing together a larger number of buyers and sellers, and so making possible the fixing of an average price over a greater number of individual transactions.

**SALES DIFFICULT IN SOME PLACES.**

It may be the case that it will be somewhat difficult to inaugurate successful shows and sales in all cases where exhibitions are now held, but the fact that these events are intended to bring out not only show stock, but all surplus sale stock of a neighborhood, should ensure the patronage of all who are interested in a particular neighborhood, which is all that can be desired or accomplished by any live-stock event. There seem to be four features that can be made prominent in all such events. These are the live-stock competitions, the sale, the live-stock demonstration lectures by experts, and the stock-judging competitions by students, farmers' sons, and by farmers themselves. In the case of sheep sales and shows, dog trials might be introduced. In the live-stock competitions, more classes can be added, more sweepstake and special prizes can be given, and the prizes made of higher value.

There is just at this time a call for the friend of the agricultural or live-stock show to seize the opportunity and give dignity, interest and profit to his interests, by splitting off the live-stock features from the fall fair.

**Fat Stock and Stallion Show for B. C.**

The Royal and Industrial Exhibition Association, of New Westminster, B.C., has shown that its members are possessed of enterprise and enthusiasm in the cause of animal husbandry. As may be noticed on another page of this issue, active steps have been taken to have a fat stock and stallion show during the second week of March, 1904.

The encouragement that a show of this kind will give to the live-stock industry of the Pacific Province is sure to be far-reaching in its effects. In the fertile and productive valleys, and amid the hills where good pasturage may be had throughout the entire year, there roams at present large herds of cattle. To foster the growing tendency toward the improvement of this stock is the work of a fat-stock show. In the farming country, too, horse-breeding, although, comparatively speaking, yet in its infancy, is on the increase. The purchase of sires, ever important, is doubly so in a new country. Scrub stock should not be used, and the addition of a stallion exhibit with fat stock should prove a mighty educator to horse-breeders desirous of a better knowledge of his equine majesty.

**Not the Real Thing.**

A new tenant had leased the farm of Drumbirch, and Donald and Sandy were discussing the question of his desirability as a neighbor:

"Ye wis in his hoose, Sandy," said Donald.

"Iye, Danald, I wis in his hoose."

"An' hoo did ye get on wi' him?"

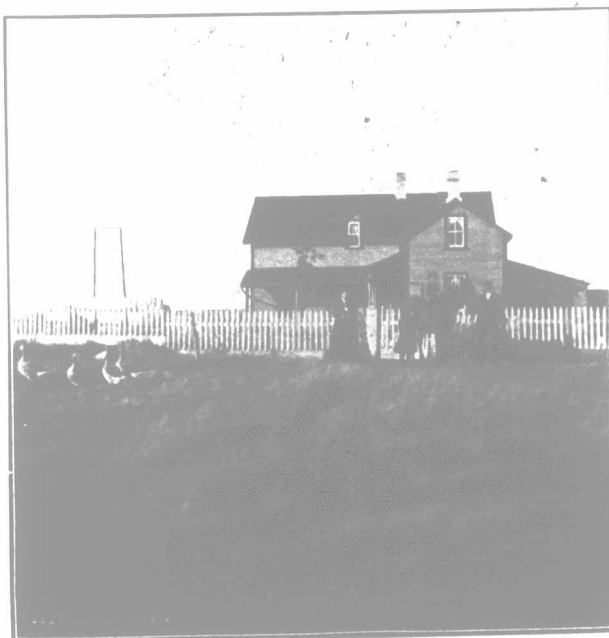
"Oh, I got on nae sae bad, but he's nae the real thing, ye ken."

"Hoo dae ye mak' that oot, Sandy?"

"Well, Donal, he took oot the bottle a' richt, an' a' big enough gless too, an' began to poor oot the spirits a' richt, but I cried oot: 'Stop! an' he stoppit; that's the kin' o' man he is, Donal."

**Are the Lumbermen's Methods of Manufacturing Up-to-date?**

Interest is added to your editorial on the "Lumber Combine Inquiry" by the report of a recent meeting of the B. C. millmen and loggers, held at Nelson, B.C., at which mills with a total annual output of 600,000,000 feet were represented. Amongst other business and resolutions passed at this meeting was one to memorialize the Dominion Government to prevent the incoming of American rough lumber by placing a duty on it.



RESIDENCE OF A. E. HOLE, MINNEDOFA, MAN.

The intention to milk the agricultural cow is not at all disguised, and might be allowed to pass only that the live-stock industry of the whole Northwest, as well as settlement, by increasing the price of lumber to farmers, would be hindered.

Freight rates have probably hit the Coast lumbermen, as have such rates the farmers, yet before allowing that the lumbermen are being ruined and driven off the markets, as they say they are, it might be well to look into the matter and find out the reasons for such a state of things. The labor problem is said to hamper the Coast lumberman. Perhaps it has; he certainly uses a lot of the cheaper grades (Japs and Chinese) of labor.

As the statement has been made, and not controverted by the millmen, that Canadian rough lumber is being ousted from the Northwest markets by the U. S. product—which quite frequently was bought in the log in Canada, towed to the U. S. mills and there manufactured, then freighted back to the Canadian market—it becomes of more than ordinary interest to readers of the "Advocate" who are about to build, and even has some



JUDGE EDWARDS AT WORK PLACING RIBBONS AT INNISFAIL, ALTA., FAIR.

interest to those lucky fellows who only need to study the question as one in economics, their farms being already well built.

One statement may be made, and that is that owing to the brisk demand for lumber on the prairies (and the prospective profit to be obtained by manufacturing lumber for that market!), many new mills have been started, both at the Coast and inland, yet prices for lumber on the prairie have not fallen. As is quite frequently the case in other lines of business, some have started with little capital, and doubtless some

with little knowledge of the trade. In that trade (lumber), as in others, there are big and little operators, and it is easy to see that under the plea of fostering the weaker ones, by making a minimum price for all mills to sell at, and by limiting or keeping out competition of the U. S. mills, the stronger mills become still stronger. To this minimum price the smaller men must agree or be frozen out, by being undersold, and therein lies the combination.

Such a combination may be held to be defensible from an economic standpoint, if all the methods of economizing in the manufacture of lumber have been exhausted. A little insight into the prices paid for the raw material by the millmen will aid in arriving at a fair understanding of the matter by the farmer.

A business man informed me that he had sold under contract five million feet of first-class logs, for which he was to get \$5.50 per thousand at the camp, and he remarked, "A higher price than I could get to-day, but I contracted early in the season, before the mills were well supplied!"

The millmen paid the stumpage fee to the Provincial Government of fifty cents per thousand, which, together with the cost of towage to the mill, would bring the price of the logs to nearly \$7.00 per thousand, which after being manufactured is placed on the market as rough lumber at \$13.00 a thousand. Querying the same person re the profit thus made, he said, "\$13.00 is too high a price for rough lumber"! Scaling (measuring of the logs) was mentioned, and as this is a chronic grievance of loggers, I state his answer, "The lumber companies like to get 1,500 feet for 1,000!"

Agitation has been made for the scaling to be done by Government scalers. Giving a man Government employment won't make him honest, if he was dishonest before! Curious then to know where the fault really lies between loggers, millmen and the open market for rough lumber, I hinted that further information would be acceptable, and this gentleman informed me that "the reason, in his mind, that the U. S. lumberman beat the Canadian millman, was because his plant was more up-to-date, and the lumber was handled fewer times"! He sentimentously remarked, "Every time a board is handled adds to its cost," a similar reason one often hears advanced for stook threshing. This man stated that he had been in mills south of the boundary line that had only a half to two-thirds of the number of men to be found in many Canadian mills of an equal capacity.

Thinking that it might be well to have further information, I queried another person, interested in a lumber company, about prices paid by his company for logs, and prices obtained for the manufactured article, and whether such prices were paying ones. The price paid for fir logs at his

mill, fairly good stuff, although not the best, was \$5.00 per thousand feet, and for 16-foot cedar bolts at the mill, A1 stuff, clear of knots, \$10 a thousand feet. All the mill run of the cedar was put on the cars at \$18.00 per thousand, without being kiln dried; the fir lumber (rough) was sold at the price made by the Millmen's Association, viz., \$13.00 a thousand, and he is

well satisfied that his investment was a paying one at such prices. He being an interested party, I did not think it fair to ask his opinion re putting a duty on rough lumber.

An economic question such as this, should be out of the domain of politics; if so, the farmer will not suffer, while the millmen can increase their profits, without closing up the numerous planing, sash and door factories in the prairie towns, by the adoption of more up-to-date methods. It is hardly fair to ask the farming community to stand the cost of experimenting as to the best methods of manufacturing—many farmers (unwisely so) gasp at paying for experimental farms!

"NOMAD."



### They Blame the Grain Act.

Elevator men generally are pretty generous in their condemnation of the Grain Act. Reports have lately come to this office of numerous elevators that have been closed on the assumption of being full, when the best information that could be obtained showed that they had by no means reached their capacity.

The fact is, too many elevators have been built in the past at the expense of the farmers, and now when the latter is having his innings, and is given an opportunity to get what there is in his crop, the grafter who has lost his graft is up in arms. There may be a sense in which the present Act is rather severe on those who had established an elevator business, and with whom the small farmer must do business, but the fact remains that had undue advantage not been taken of the privileges enjoyed in past years, the farmers of this country would not have been compelled to show their influence in having placed upon the statute books the amendments to the Grain Act which have lately come in force.

### Winter Fair for Neepawa.

Ever on the alert to do something in the interest of their town and district, the people of Neepawa, Man., have decided to hold a Winter Fair. The date is not yet fixed, but it will likely be in February. A splendid new livery barn, of capacious dimensions is at the disposal of the committee, and the business men of the town are showing a desire to co-operate with the large list of breeders who mean to show that Neepawa as a stock center has no superiors in the Province. Although it can be scarcely expected that the first year will bring forth as great results as may be hoped for later, yet those who have it in charge are deserving of hearty congratulations for their enterprise. Winter Fairs have proved to be great educators in other countries where held, and the Neepawa Winter Fair of 1904 will go on record as the initial step of a mighty and progressive movement for a greater interest in good stock in this Province.

### Timely Letter to Grain Growers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—As the date of the annual meeting of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association is drawing near, it would, perhaps, be opportune to remind all interested parties of the great importance of these annual conventions, and the work that may be done in the producers' interest, in the light of what has already been accomplished during the past two years. Although the Grain Act is a very important piece of legislation to us, and it has been recently amended entirely at our (Manitoba and the Territories) instance, and in our interests, still it is a matter largely of local concern between producers, transportation companies, and elevators, as compared with the Inspection Act, which determines the grades and stipulates in what condition our wheat product shall be placed before the British or other importer.

In the past the Inspection Act has been enacted and amended largely, if not entirely, at the instance of the Grain Exchange, and, naturally enough, in their interests, as they could not be expected to have a special regard for either the producer or importer. There is a general and well-founded impression among producers that our grades are too high, and especially so in view of the very great uncertainty that exists both here and abroad as to whether this high standard is maintained to its destination.

This, together with its attendant evil—the mixing and blending elevators at Winnipeg and elsewhere—are questions that demand our interested consideration, and organization is the only medium that we know of, through which such questions may be attended to effectually. But we frankly admit it requires the sympathetic and financial assistance of the individual farmer to attain the further remedies that are in view.

Upon the success and strength of the annual convention, to be held at Regina on December 16th and 17th, will depend the extent and direction of our usefulness as an organization during the coming year. If the Grain-growers' Association has managed for itself to the producers of the

West during the past two years, then we confidently appeal to them for a continuance of their support, so that further reforms and greater things may be attained along the lines above indicated. Yours truly,

W. R. MOTHERWELL,

President Ter. Grain-growers' Association.  
Abernethy, November 20th, 1903.

### Rural Organization for the Territories.

In the Assembly Halls at Regina much discussion is being carried on over the proposed new "country" system of municipal government. The proposition is to give the farmers and ranchmen self-government in the matter of roads, bridges, fireguards, noxious weeds, etc., and it is proposed to group four townships together, making a block of twelve miles square, to be known as counties, divisions, or some name chosen later. The system in vogue at present, of managing these affairs from Regina, has not proved entirely satisfactory; in fact, quite the reverse, and the proposed change is looked upon as a remedy.

There is no intention of making this form of government compulsory. The ordinance will be so framed that the people who realize the advantages of such a proposition can voluntarily band themselves and unite their townships for the joint benefit of the district so united. The maximum tax on such land will probably be ten mills on the dollar, or one per cent. of its value. The councils of the different areas will have the regulating of all taxation up to a certain limit. It is scarcely expected that this system will be in operation for a year or so yet, but, until that time comes, the local improvement ordinance will be extended and amended, giving the local authorities more liberty than they formerly enjoyed. No borrowing powers are to be given for some years at least to these new councils.

The taxing of live stock is also being threshed over. Mr. Haultain's idea is that they should be exempt to a certain extent, and he proposes arranging the ordinance so that a fixed ratio will exist between land and cattle.

Ranchmen who own or lease sufficient land to pasture their stock will not have to pay taxes upon their live stock if the premier's present suggestion becomes law. The number of head per quarter section will be fixed, then anyone who owns more live stock than the proportion agreed upon will be taxed for his overplus animals.

It is hoped in this way to get at the tens of thousands of American cattle that are now pasturing on the public range of the Territories, and yet not affect the farmer or small ranchman whose land and stock are in about right proportions.

The suggestion of a cattle tax comes from the ranchers and stock associations, who realize the necessity of good roads and better fireguards, and the money from this tax will be spent within the taxed districts at the discretion of the appointed councils for this purpose.

### The Oriental Market for Canadian Produce.

Evidences showing the possibility of developing a market for certain lines of Canadian produce continue to multiply. Speaking on this subject, Mr. Nosse, Consul-General at Montreal, recently said: "Yokohama is nearer Manitoba than Liverpool is. Now is the time for Canadians to make a start in this new market. You will have an enormous dumping ground later on, not only in Japan, but in Korea, China, and Siberia. . . . As soon as our people realize the greatly superior quality of Manitoba hard-wheat flour, they will buy it, although it is a little higher in price. The Americans have got hold of the market now—they are a pushing people—but I hope to see Canadians grasp the great potentialities of the trade, not only with Japan, but with the whole Orient. You must remember that China is practically a virgin market, for only the coast-lines have been exploited. There is a good market, too, for beef, ham, bacon, hides, bones, and butter."

It is estimated that fifty per cent. of the cattle that should have left the South Dakota ranges for the market are being held over until next year, owing to the low prices. No fear is anticipated owing to lack of winter feed.

### Alberta Experimental Farm Agitation.

It is now pretty generally admitted by all fair-minded Canadians who know anything of conditions in Alberta, that there is considerable need for an Experimental Farm within that territory. As pointed out in these columns a few months ago, the farm need not be large, nor the expenditure for the same enormous. One prominent farmer, not many miles from Lacombe, in conversation with a representative of the "Advocate," said he was prepared to set aside for a term of years one hundred and sixty acres of his best land, for the purpose of conducting experiments with grasses, clovers, grain and cover crops, provided the Government would pay the cost of cultivation. While it is not likely that any Government would be prepared to accept the use of a quarter section or more land from anyone for a length of time, it shows the sacrifice that farmers individually would make in the interest of this proposition.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has been pleased to see other journals taking up the subject. The cause is a good one, and all it will require is agitation to become a reality in the near future. It should be brought up at every farmers' meeting in Northern Alberta this winter, and when the views of the people have been heard in its favor, no Government can afford to delay in establishing that which is the desire of those whom it represents.

### Canadian Stock and St. Louis Exposition.

The feeling that unfair discrimination against Canadian live stock is manifested in the framing of the rules and regulations of that department of the St. Louis Exposition has culminated in resolutions of protest by a meeting of representative Canadian breeders recently held in Toronto.

It is the first time that, to our knowledge, an exhibition on this continent, claiming to be international in its character, has limited the competition in live stock to such narrow lines in respect to pedigree registration. The Columbian and Pan-American exhibitions recognized Canadian records, as does also the Chicago International, but the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which claims to be "universal" in its make-up, while recognizing the registries of European countries and of New Zealand, deliberately ignores those of its nearest neighbor, which are of higher standard than either the European or United States records. A further disability affecting Canadian exhibitors is the tax of one hundred dollars imposed as a registration fee by the American Shorthorn Herdbook authorities for animals imported from Great Britain. For this the St. Louis Exhibition, of course, is not responsible, except in so far as it may have been guided by representatives of that Herdbook Association, which is a joint-stock association, dominated by a group of men holding proxies, who control it and determine its policy. There is little doubt that the main object of the imposition of this tax on imported animals was to check enterprising Canadian breeders, by limiting the extent of their sales in the States, and while it may have had that effect, it has, like most overreaching schemes, failed to profit its authors.

One of the principal objects of exhibiting is to secure business and to make sales, but while by the rules of the St. Louis Exposition animals may go there in bond, there is no provision for releasing them in case of a sale being made, but they must either be subject to payment of duty or be returned to Canada, go through the usual tedious formula of the United States customs regulations if re-shipped, which will not pass them free for breeding purposes, even on a certificate of registry in their own records, but require a written pedigree as well, and a series of affidavits that would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. In addition to all this, the tuberculin test, with all its vexatious accompaniments, must be submitted to before a sale of cattle can be consummated in that country, and only a man who will swear he is a citizen of the United States, and that the stock is for his own use, and not for sale, may cross the line with an animal duty free for breeding purposes; and, furthermore, there is no visible evidence that Canadians will have any voice in the selection of judges. With all this succession of barriers deliberately placed in their way,

it is little wonder to conclude that the decline to enter ties.

Leading Canadian world on equal States and other ard than our own allowed entry breeding purposes afforded for the the two countries terms of the St. mens of the g the late Toronto dian stock-breeder least, anything and intelligence a county fair in the so-called U of liberal rules, wide open to th that the broad Division of the Canadian breed of the rules of their condition directorate, who customs regulation ment.

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While keep agricultural th progressive st policy of the l over the heads formation tha everyday prac bor who is not subscribe.



It is little wonder that Canadian breeders conclude that the game is not worth the cost, and decline to enter under such exasperating disabilities.

Leading Canadian exhibitions are open to the world on equal terms, the records of the United States and other countries, although of lower standard than our own, being recognized, registered stock allowed entry through our ports for sale for breeding purposes, and every reasonable facility afforded for the transaction of business between the two countries. In view of this, and the terms of the St. Louis Exposition, the blandishments of the glib-tongued commissioner sent to the late Toronto Exhibition to invite our Canadian stock-breeders to compete, were, to say the least, anything but complimentary to the spirit and intelligence of our people. There is scarcely a county fair in Canada but could give cards to the so-called Universal Exposition in the matter of liberal rules, for with few exceptions they are wide open to the world. It is but just to say that the broad-minded Chief of the Live-stock Division of the St. Louis Fair is not held by Canadian breeders responsible for the narrowness of the rules of the show, which, doubtless, owe their condition to interested representatives on the directorate, whose influence is also evident in the customs regulations of the United States Government.

**The Preferential Propaganda.**

In discussing the fiscal reform and preferential trade propaganda of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Southern Standard, one of the leading newspapers of New Zealand, describes it as "the fight of the century," and says: "The advantages to a producing country like New Zealand cannot be disputed, and viewing the position from that standpoint, there will probably be a general desire in this colony that Mr. Chamberlain will succeed in his fight." The changes of fifty years, and the uncompromising trade attitude of the other leading countries, who aim to sell as much to and buy as little as they possibly can from Great Britain, compel her statesmen to consider her economic position and reconsider her fiscal policy. The Southern Standard goes on to say: "With the vast producing areas of Canada, South Africa and Australia supplying practically all that the Empire requires, it is difficult to see how a system of reciprocity is going to injure any class of the Empire's subjects."

The New Zealand Parliament has just passed an Imperial Preferential Trade Bill. Mr. Chamberlain is stirring the heart of England and the Empire as it has not been stirred for half a century. Whatever may be the final outcome, he is to-day the central figure—and a heroic one—in the eyes of the Empire and the world. Preferential treatment by Britain of colonial agricultural products would be a great boon to the Canadian farmer. He is doing marvellously well as it is, and under its incentive he would need to bestir himself beyond all previous records to do his share in supplying the demand.

The announcement made by the C.P.R. that grain shipping will continue all winter, should come as good news to all interested in the grain business. With a special steamship service between St. John, N.B., and England, and an all-rail freight rate within reach of grain shippers, it is expected that Ft. William elevators will be considerably lighter by the time navigation opens next year.

Guard within yourself that treasure, kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart, by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that may be wanting in yourself.—[F. W. Faber.

While keeping step with the most advanced agricultural thought of the age for the benefit of progressive students, it is at the same time the policy of the Farmer's Advocate not to "shoot over the heads" of the rank and file to furnish information that can be applied with success in everyday practice. Point this out to your neighbor who is not yet a reader, and induce him to subscribe.

**Stock.**

**The Western Ranges.**

[By E. B. Osborn, Special Correspondent of the Morning Post, London, Eng.]

As the westward-bound traveller on the iron trail of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes out of the great wheat field in the center of which is Regina, the aspect of the vast plain that seems slowly to revolve about him changes considerably. From the busy market town of Moose Jaw to the point where the locomotive charges the seemingly impregnable rampart of the Rockies,



**CORONET -41730-**

Yearling Shorthorn bull. Sire Scottish Canadian (imp.); dam Imogene, in gold medal herd, 1898, and first in C. P. R. herd, 1900, Winnipeg Exhibition.

PROPERTY OF A. E. HOLE, MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA.

grain fields are small, and few and far between, but everywhere horses and cattle and sheep are abundant. In the region of the Chaplin Lakes, which begins a hundred miles or so from Regina, the high prairies are everywhere scored and scarred with buffalo trails and wallows. Over this ancient and many-wrinkled face of earth wander bands of antelope; here and there from a little hill the lean-visaged coyote contemplates the passing of the train. Thence up to Calgary, all the land is pasturage—pasturage which cannot be overstocked until the number of its cattle exceeds that of the vanished northern herd of buffalo.

But the old adventurous rancher's life—the lonesome life of an Ishmael—is passing away. The conditions of ranching have greatly changed during the past few years. The man with the plow is invading the ranges, and cattlemen with large herds are being crowded out of the game, or compelled to curtail their undertakings. . . . Then, the encroachment of the sheepman must be taken into account. Sheep eat the natural pastures of Western Canada to the bone, and cattle would not, if they could, feed

population than parts where the water supply is unattainable, and the ranges adjoining such localities will first be overcrowded. In these places the ranches will be gradually modified into stock farms. In my opinion, a great part of the West will never be capable of irrigation, and in such parts the cultivation of crops within the above-mentioned boundaries must always be something of a lottery. I am not speaking of Northern Alberta, where climatic conditions are different, and where the plow-team already predominates over the saddle horse. Southern Alberta, with the Medicine Hat and Maple Creek districts, with their more moderate temperatures and lighter snowfalls, are the objective point of seventy-five per cent. of the would-be ranchers now moving into the country, and in certain of these localities the supply of natural hay is already unequal to the demand. East, west and south, the boundaries of the rancher's operations are plainly marked. Northward, with limitations and decreased herds, he may still extend his sphere of influence. Nearly all the cattlemen are now alive to the fact that at least some portion of their herds will require feeding in winter, and large quantities of hay are put up every summer. At present the supply comes from natural sloughs and benches; but as the benches will not bear cutting during successive years, in the case of a crowded locality great areas must be gone over, necessitating long hauls to the corrals, and adding to the expense of the work. Where irrigation is practiced a much larger bulk of feed may be procured from a much smaller acreage, which is generally close at hand.

It is clear from the foregoing that the Albertan ranch of the future will be a stock-farm. Whence it follows that the old methods of handling cattle will become obsolete, since the man with a small herd must send his steers to market in good condition. Already the Albertan rancher understands the market value of mercy to his beasts. There are ranches where the cowboy who asks for a stock-whip asks for his summary discharge. The use of the lariat is also being discouraged. . . . The Albertan rancher of the future will, I think, conduct his business in this wise: He will own an irrigation ditch, and a thousand head of cattle, more or less. He will grow feed on his irrigated lands, and ship stall-fed steers, which will come into the British market about midsummer, when prices reach the climax of the year's curve. He will not grumble at the exclusion from British pastures of Canadian cattle, for his steers—beasts with the white faces of the Hereford—will be a filled and finished product, so that what was formerly money in the pockets of Scottish graziers will be money in his own. His cattle will be mild-mannered—even gentler than the range cattle which I saw in the Winnipeg stockyards. . . . As for the cowboy—a little more of the romantic gilding will be rubbed off his life. "The beggar will have to hoe potatoes," says one who has studied the matter. In conclusion, it may be said that there is room for hundreds of these twentieth century ranchers in Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta.

On my return from British Columbia I had the opportunity of visiting Macleod and Lethbridge. . . . Macleod is a typical ranching town, where a cowboy of the old style feels at home, and the side-saddle is not regarded as a departmental necessity for a pretty girl. But Lethbridge has a destiny of wider scope. Much of the territory adjoining is irrigated by means of the Galt Canal, the best and cheapest irrigation system on the continent; there is a well-equipped coal mine in the neighborhood, and the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway makes it the natural supply point for mining camps of British Columbia, which are forced at present to import agricultural



**IN THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.**

A bunch of C. & W. Black's Shorthorn grades, Babbit Hill, near Strathcona, Alta.

produce from the State of Washington, despite the high duties levied on farm products entering Canada.

The success of the Galt Canal, whereby the waters of the St. Mary River are distributed over an area, hitherto unsuitable for the raising of cereals, of close on one thousand square miles, shows how profitable will be the establishment of a "Canadian Colorado" in this remote corner of the Northwest Territories. . . . While the artificial application of water to growing crops increases the original cost of farming, and adds to the farmer's labor, it enhances the quantity and

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quality of the product, and, above all, assures against loss by lack of rainfall or the ill distribution thereof through the season of growth. The admirable crop reports issued by the United States Government show conclusively that the average production of wheat per acre on the irrigated areas of Montana and Colorado is fifty per cent. more than in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana—three of the best natural wheat producers in the Union. And the judges at the shows in the Western States find it necessary to place samples of wheat grown on irrigated land in a separate class, because in nine cases out of ten the grain grown under natural conditions would have no chance whatever in open competition. Furthermore, irrigation provides a fertilizing agent. The alluvial matter carried in suspension by the waters of the western rivers during spring and early summer are deposited on the soil, so that its grain-producing power is annually renewed. So it happens that in countries such as Colorado, where irrigation has been practiced for many years, wheat crop after wheat crop has been taken off the same field without any material reduction in the yield. . . . Finally, it should be remembered that the glacier-fed streams of the Albertan foothills afford an inexhaustible water supply for the irrigation systems of the future, and that since both the land and the water rights are owned by the Federal authority, the working out of comprehensive schemes will be greatly facilitated.

### Stock Meeting.

#### THE INCORPORATION OF THE ASSOCIATION IS DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medicine Hat Stock-growers' Association was held in Secretary Bray's office recently. Owing to various circumstances there was not a very large attendance present. Those present were: Messrs. A. J. Day, J. D. McGregor, John Ellis, J. H. G. Bray, F. G. Forster, and A. E. Phillips. In the absence of W. T. Finlay, M.L.A., and the vice-presidents, F. G. Forster was appointed chairman. The secretary read the minutes of the last executive meeting, and they were adopted. The object in calling the meeting was to discuss the advisability of having the Medicine Hat Stock-growers' Association incorporated, and put upon a more businesslike basis, and its usefulness extended and broadened out. It is recognized by the members of the association that much of the stock business in the Northwest is centering around Medicine Hat, and the members of the executive thought that the Medicine Hat Association should seek enlarged powers, and get into a position to be of more service to its members. For an hour the matter was discussed by those present, and while they did not consider the meeting large enough to take any definite steps, it was decided to keep the movement alive, and on motion of Messrs. McGregor and Ellis, a committee of Messrs. A. J. Day, A. E. Phillips and Abner Wilson was appointed to collect information and draft a set of by-laws suitable to a large association, and arrange some thing definite to be placed before a subsequent meeting. Messrs. Day and Wilson have had considerable connection with live-stock associations in the States, and their experience should be of service on the committee.—[Medicine Hat News.]

### Condiment for Swine.

Theo. Louis, of Wisconsin, recommends the following for swine confined and heavily fed: "Take six bushels of corn-cob charcoal, or three bushels of common charcoal, eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slaked lime, one bushel of wood ashes; break the charcoal well down with shovel or other implement, and thoroughly mix. Then take one and a quarter pounds of copperas and dissolve in hot water, and with an ordinary watering pot sprinkle over the whole mass, and then again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into the self-feeding boxes, and place where hogs of all ages can eat of their contents at pleasure."

Following is the result of an experiment with pigs living on corn meal, with or without bone meal and hardwood ashes in addition.—Wisconsin Station:

	When bone meal was fed.	When ashes was fed.	When neither was fed.
Corn meal required to produce 100 lbs. of gain	487	491	629
Average breaking strength of thigh bones, lbs.	680	581	301
Average ash in thigh bone, grams	166	150	107

Blackfalds, Alta., creamery sheet for week ending Nov. 7th, 1903, shows a total of 430 pounds butter from twenty six patrons. Prices are good, and the creamery is running their factory through the winter.

## Horses.

### Stock Food Adulterants.

Prof. W. A. Henry, Wisconsin Agricultural College, speaking to a meeting of farmers a short time ago on stock foods, said:

"We have already referred to unground weed seeds in bran. Often they are ground and introduced into the bran. They may possess considerable feeding value, but bran should not be called pure bran in which such material is found. Another class of adulterants may be illustrated by the oat hulls and other by-products from the oatmeal factories. With the large increase in the use of oatmeal for human food, great quantities of oat hulls—hundreds of train loads—result annually. Then the oat grains are carefully cleaned at the mills, and the fine pencil of hairs found at the end of the grain is removed, and these hairs constitute the major portion of a material known as oat dust. Finally, there are particles of the oat grain itself possessing considerable nutriment not used in the manufacture of human foods, which go in with the waste. These materials, separately and variously intermixed, are properly enough placed on the market for the feeding of live stock. Sold for what they are, no one should find fault with them.

"There is a tendency, however, with feed dealers and others, to mix oat hulls and other by-products of the oatmeal factories with higher-priced feeding stuffs, and get as much as possible for the mixture. In the worst cases, oat hulls are added to cornmeal, and the mixture sold for ground corn and oats. The unsuspecting buyer, taking some of the material in his hand, sees the oat hulls and supposes, of course, that the kernels, which naturally go with the hulls, are likewise present. The deception is a rank fraud, and the selling of such material is contrary to the Wisconsin feeding-stuffs law. A still lower grade of adulterating material is made by grinding up cornstalks. There has come about the use of corn pith for various purposes. The portion of the stalk remaining after the removal of the pith, consisting mostly of the shell of the stalk, together with the leaves and husk, is ground to a fine dust-like powder, sometimes called 'Marsden Feed.' Great things have been claimed for this material, but it cannot have a very high feeding value, and should never rank with concentrated feeding stuffs. This material, of a yellowish-brown color and dust-like, is sometimes used for adulterating stock foods. One sample of dried brewers' grains from Illinois shows this material mixed with it as an adulterant.

"Another adulterant consists of ground-up corn-cobs. In the recent issue of the trade journal name, 'Flour and Feed,' the statement is made that a corn-cob meal factory in Indiana runs night and day. This factory grinds up corn-cobs into a meal-like substance, evidently for the sole purpose of selling it to feed dealers for adulterating feeding stuffs."

### Value of Feeding for Sale.

In view of the strong possibility that a horse sale will be held in Calgary next March, it would be advisable for all who intend to offer animals for sale to have them in good condition by beginning at an early date to feed for that purpose.

Range horses in general are in excellent condition at present, and as fodder is cheap, special systematic feeding is advisable, not only to retain flesh that exists, but increase it. To anyone who has carefully noted what a great difference in price from 50 to 100 pounds of flesh makes at sale time, it is not necessary to suggest preparatory feeding.

There are many records, especially among draft horses, where 200 pounds of additional flesh have almost doubled a horse's selling price. Instances are quite common where full-grown teams in poor condition were considered altogether too light for city dray purposes, when a few months later, after being fitted by some dealer, these same teams were readily purchased at a high figure for the very same work. It is the last few pounds for which the high price is paid.

### The Thoroughbred.

The season for running races is now over, and most of the horses have been retired to winter quarters. In the States some of the owners have made enormous sums out of the season's campaign. At the head of the list of money winners is Mr. J. B. Haggin, a well-known breeder and owner, who has \$99,007.50 to his credit, but Mr. W. C. Whitney is a close second, with \$97,975. Two other owners won over \$75,000, and forty-five made over \$10,000 in stakes with their horses during the season. The largest individual winner of the year was Africander, a three-year-old, owned by Deimel & Dyer. Hermis, the winner of the Brighton cup on October 20th is the bright star in the jockeys' firmament, but McChesney is also a brilliant luminary.

### The Horse's Coat.

The general appearance and comfort of a horse is greatly influenced by his coat. A well-groomed horse, like a well-dressed man or woman, is pleasant to look upon. The coat of a horse, to a great extent, gives evidence of care or neglect. While a nice, fine, silky, glossy coat adds much to the general appearance of a horse, it requires a great deal of attention to keep it thus, especially during the late fall and winter months. Some horses have, naturally, much shorter and finer coats than others, and while good breeding has some influence in this respect, we frequently notice a vast difference in animals of the same breeding. Why this is we cannot determine, and simply are compelled to accept it as a fact. The age of the animal has an influence; we notice that it is not usually possible to keep the coat of young or very old animals in as fine a condition as those of animals between adulthood and old age. Horses under five years or over twenty, do not usually give the same returns for care and attention, as regards coat, as do those between these ages. In the former case it may be that the more or less general fevered state of the system consequent upon dentition has an influence upon the coat, and in the latter case we are probably justified in assuming that the general vitality of the animal is more or less impaired, and the coat, as well as other parts of the anatomy, evidence the decrease of vitality. We frequently hear people say that they do not like grey or white horses, because they are so hard to keep clean. A grey horse is no harder to keep clean than a dark-colored one, but stains or dirt show much more plainly, and it requires more attention to make him look clean. We often notice, when a team consists of a grey and a dark-colored horse, and when care is taken to have them look well, that on close examination the grey has a finer, shorter and cleaner coat than his mate, from the fact that stains, etc., show so plainly on him that he receives more grooming. During the summer months there's little trouble experienced in keeping a horse's coat nice, but as the weather becomes cold in the fall, nature demands that the horse be clothed accordingly, and there is a strong tendency to growth of hair, and we may say that the coat loses its gloss in proportion to the length of hair. In order, then, that we may retain the required gloss, we must take what measures we can to prevent this growth. In order to do this, we must, in addition to thorough and regular grooming, avoid unnecessary exposure, and when exposure is necessary, provide artificial protection when the animal is not in motion. As regards grooming, a horse should be thoroughly groomed twice daily; not merely the external surface of the coat brushed and rubbed, but the hair agitated thoroughly to the roots by working the comb or brush both with and against the grain of the hair, in order to remove dust, dandruff, etc., and thereby prevent any occlusion of the openings of the sweat glands, and keep the coat free from dust. Whenever a horse has been driven, ridden or worked hard enough to produce perspiration, it would be better to rub him until dry. This is the way in which race-horses are used, and a well-cared-for race-horse certainly presents a perfect coat. This, however, is not practicable in the ordinary stable. It would require more help than the average horse-owner can afford or is willing to keep. The next best thing to do is to clothe him warmly, place him in a comfortable stall, excluded from drafts, and when his blanket has become moist from the perspiration, remove it and supply a dry one. When he is thoroughly dry, a good grooming will remove the dried perspiration, free the matted hair, and remove all dust and dirt. Of course, horses must not be left out in the fields or paddocks at nights when the weather is liable to be cold, if we wish to preserve short coats. The advisability of wearing clothing in the stable is open to discussion, but if the stable be not very comfortable, we think blankets should be worn, and even in warm stables we think light clothing should be worn, as it prevents dust from entering the coat. In all cases in cold weather, when the animal is not in action, whether standing in the stable or standing outside in harness, his body should be clothed sufficiently to protect him from the wind and cold, and when it is necessary to drive or work a horse in a rain or snow storm, it is better he should be covered with a waterproof covering, in order to keep the skin dry and warm. Cold and dampness stimulates the growth of hair, in order to protect the skin; hence, when we are particular about the coat we must, as far as possible, avoid this stimulation. When horses are being used for slow work not demanding sufficient exercise to tend to perspiration, in very cold, though dry weather, it is wise to wear blankets under the harness to protect the skin. In most cases, when reasonable care is exercised on the lines above mentioned, we will succeed in maintaining a short, sleek coat on our horses, but there are exceptions. As stated, age has an influence, and there are certain individuals that from some unaccountable reason or predisposition, will grow a long coat, notwithstanding

the most careful that during the coat, that in the attention and care, til it very strongly cared-for water spa ever saw on a fall with this horse. with this or some and, of course, all cases, if we insist to clip.

### Trotting and

By reducing the the first of the tw the credit of develo was one of the mos cate. At a jog she at her best she is the light-horse wor Throughout the Alert and Dan Patc mile record, which This was Star Pat Last year Dan Pat August 19th succee 1.59. This record when Prince Alert t and with the aid o clipped two seconds championship was October 22nd Patc worked in harness awaiting them in 19 interesting struggle they are confident pacing records can l

### Horse

At Edmonton th trict recently held the City Council to street for a winter

### The Royal and

Postponed from deference to the exh a time are doubly in New Westminster presented a report members, which wa in spite of many h had been a success few outstandings w right side of the would be the result

Election of offic President, being ree- ing the Manager, w ager local branch take charge of the prize-list was suggested. The so record for itself, fat-stock and stallio course in live-stock week of March, 190 upon without con con, but while som delay, the majority O.A.C. bee-lecturer way" at once. some help, and the as well as Victoria forward this most in its efforts at gi agricultural lines, reason for the exis manager announced promised to provide competition at the the first Tuesday in

I have recently vest in oil well pr ber plantation. I that were sure to I was afraid. Oil elastic that I coul vest. I would ra [Furrows, in Home



the most careful attention. I know a horse that during the summer season has an ordinary coat, that in the fall, despite all possible attention and care, will grow long and curl, until it very strongly resembles the coat of a well-cared-for water spaniel, the most peculiar coat I ever saw on a horse. This occurs every fall with this horse. There are a few individuals with this or somewhat similar characteristics, and, of course, all that can be done in such cases, if we insist upon having a short coat, is to clip. "WHIP."

### Trotting and Pacing Champions.

By reducing the record to 1.58½, Lou Dillon, the first of the two-minute trotters, has established her claim to championship beyond all question or dispute, and has placed the mile record where none will assail it for some time to come. Major Delmar seems to have found his limit at 2.00, and Cresceus will hardly be able to make any serious inroads upon the trotting queen's exclusive circle. C. K. G. Billings is the owner of Lou Dillon, but to Millard Sanders must be given the credit of developing her great speed, as she was one of the most difficult of trotters to educate. At a jog she has a very ungainly gait, but at her best she is the wonder and admiration of the light-horse world.

Throughout the season the two pacers, Prince Alert and Dan Patch, shaved away at the pacing mile record, which stood for five years at 1.59½. This was Star Pointer's performance in 1898. Last year Dan Patch equalled this feat, and on August 19th succeeded in setting a new mark at 1.59. This record stood for about six weeks, when Prince Alert took a hand at world beating, and with the aid of a wind-shield and hoppers clipped two seconds off Dan Patch's time. This championship was short-lived, however, for on October 22nd Patch did the fastest mile ever worked in harness in 1.56½. With these records awaiting them in 1904, horsemen will have a most interesting struggle against old Father Time, but they are confident that both the trotting and pacing records can be lowered a little yet.

### Horsemen are Active.

At Edmonton the local horsemen of that district recently held a meeting, and decided to ask the City Council to set aside a portion of Fraser street for a winter speedway.

## Farm.

### The Royal and Industrial Annual Meeting.

Postponed from the last day of the fair, in deference to the exhibitors, whose minutes at such a time are doubly crowded, the society convened in New Westminster, Nov. 5th. Manager Keary presented a report to President Trapp and the members, which was very satisfactory, viz., that in spite of many handicaps, the 1903 exhibition had been a success every way, and that when the few outstanding were collected, a balance on the right side of the ledger for a little over \$800 would be the result.

Election of officers took place, T. J. Trapp, President, being re-elected; Mayor Keary again being the Manager, while Treasurer Brymner, manager local branch Bank of Montreal, again will take charge of the society's funds. Discussion of the prize-list was made, and a few alterations suggested. The society decided to make a new record for itself, and will hold a combination of fat-stock and stallion show, together with a short course in live-stock judging, during the second week of March, 1904. This move was not decided upon without considerable discussion, pro and con, but while some counselled a twelve months' delay, the majority thought it better to use the O.A.C. bee-lecturer's phrase, "Start in a small way" at once. The City Council will render some help, and the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, as well as Victoria, will be called upon to help forward this most progressive agricultural society in its efforts at giving practical education along agricultural lines, which, after all, is the true reason for the existence of such societies. The manager announced that \$70 had already been promised to provide prizes for a stock-judging competition at the annual show, which will start the first Tuesday in October, 1904.

I have recently been solicited by friends to invest in oil well propositions, and also in a rubber plantation. I was shown the great profits that were sure to be mine if I would only invest. I was afraid. Oil is so slippery and rubber so elastic that I could not muster up courage to invest. I would rather own a sheep or a field.—(Furrows, in Homestead.)

### Keep the Boys on the Farm.

Boys leave the farm from various motives. Chief among these is an erroneous conception or appreciation of the relative advantages of farm life as compared with that of other vocations.

There is still the notion in some minds that the so-called learned professions offer more scope for the exercise of special talents; that they also afford more glory, and bring a man's intellectual attainments and powers into greater prominence.

Some farmers' sons also fancy that mercantile and business pursuits, or the arts, are more

from labor as perhaps any other class, and much more leisure than some others—much more, for example, than the merchant, whose duties press him throughout the year and often involve more hours each day. Yet the merchant is generally a well-read man.

The farmer lives under clearer skies and breathes purer air than the dweller in the city. His work and mode of life are more natural, and, therefore, more healthful; city life more artificial. He eats food of his own production, and is thus more independent, while he also contributes to the supply of the various other classes. He drinks water taken from the pure spring or well, and not that filtered from sources of uncertain purity, as in the water supply of cities. And these are some of life's essentials. And then, the business of the farmer is subject to less contingency and less fluctuation than most others. The forces of nature ministering to his wants are more constant in their operations than the artificial and conventional factors operative in trades and commerce. The professions also have their full quota of work and vexation, with some successes and many failures. So that the boy from the farm in quest of another field in which to employ his talents, though he may reach his

goal, need not expect to have all his desires fully gratified; nor need he doubt that those talents or powers might be turned to good account on the farm.

Let the homes of farmers be beautified and made attractive; and let the boys be provided with wholesome entertainment and the best literature. Encourage them to study, to think, to observe, and they will be less inclined to leave the farm.

They should be well instructed in the subjects of a primary education. These, together with some knowledge of bookkeeping and business forms, and a good acquaintance with the various branches of the science of agriculture, will generally be found to impose a sufficient task. Agriculture offers unlimited opportunities for research, but in order to be fitted to pursue and enjoy this research, a man must have carefully studied the nature and composition of soils, climatic conditions, plant life and growth, etc.

Men of the most gifted and cultured minds have delighted in husbandry. Among the ancient Romans, Cicero thus speaks: "I am charmed with the nature and productive virtues of the soil. Can these men be called unhappy who delight in the soil's cultivation? In my opinion there can be no happier life, not only because the tillage of the earth is salutary to all, but from the pleasure it affords. The whole establishment of a good and assiduous husbandman is stored with wealth; it abounds in pigs, in lambs, in poultry, in milk, in honey. Nothing can be more profitable, nothing more beautiful than a well-cultivated farm."

Cincinnatus was taken from his farm to lead the Roman army as Dictator. After relieving the Consul, he resigned his Dictatorship with all the pomp of the Forum, and returned to his rural home.

The present King of the British Empire is an enthusiastic farmer.

I trust that the time is not far distant when the farmers' sons of our land will all be proud of their heritage.

W. J. WAY.



HARVESTING ON JOHN KENNEDY'S FARM, POPLAR LAKE.

genteel, attractive or desirable than what they regard as the drudgery or the humble condition of the farmer.

Firstly, in opposition to all this, let the truth be ever borne in mind, that life on the farm (as elsewhere) is largely what we make it, and is dependent in no small degree on what we ourselves are. To illustrate: One man on a farm may be rude, uncultured and unsystematic in his methods; another exhibits qualities the very reverse. Examples of each class are not wanting, though it is gratifying to note that the latter class greatly predominates to-day. The uneducated and unsystematic farmer is becoming an entity of a past age. With the advance of science and general intelligence the farmer is keeping no mean pace. His progress is not to be despised. From the rude condition of his forefathers the tiller of the soil has emerged, and is yet advancing to a higher plane. The educational facilities now within his reach—magazines like the "Farmer's Advocate," books on agricultural subjects, scientific bulletins, and a course of "correspondence" instruction (if he wishes) for himself or his sons, furnished at his home at small expense—leave the farmer without excuse if he remains in ignorance as to matters pertaining to his own occupation. And he need not stop here in his pursuit of knowledge. If he is desirous of broadening his field of mental vision, he may extend his reading into other avenues: he may read natural or civil history, political economy, science or philosophy,



TURNING A YARD WIDE.

Addie James, Rosser, Man., with his five-horse team.

in any or all of its branches, as his tastes may direct.

The plea sometimes made by farmers of lack of time for mental culture is without basis in fact. Many fritter away enough time in the "corner grocery," or in mere gossip, or in the saloon, in which by earnest effort they might become educated.

Someone has said: "Most men waste enough time for self-education." It is quite true that the farmer has a great deal of work to do, especially at some seasons of the year, as seeding and harvest time. Yet during the winter season, and often at other times, he has as much respite

Be fit for more than you are now doing. Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Occasion cannot make spurs. If you expect to wear spurs you must win them. If you wish to use them you must buckle them to your own heels before you go into the fight.—[James A. Garfield.]

The best teaching is done through the eye. No paper for the farmer published in Canada, or any other country, contains such a wealth of instructive and attractive engravings as the "Farmer's Advocate." You enjoy them. So would others. Then extend its circulation.



sown without a healthy root, and on this farm. this spring's seed. [When a repr visited the Exp. nificant plots of c were ready for c common red and unsurpassed by a Farms of the Un

**Dairy S**  
Owing to the the unfortunate dustry, following cerns a few year Manitoba is at p The circumstance fact that it is a some of those in better times in Dealers in dairy perience a bette selling briskly, that the industr footing.

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The past his leads all who ha that the Provin place in the dai however, a res always be carri have that busin has occupied he eries, guarantee Government, ha and a popular that the trad and security un toba. It is cer tion of the pro should be well Dairy Associati winter meeting, effect become th Dominion Gover matter, and fai tion, the supp might be enlist

In the mean the best consid dustry is dema that some ra necessary.

**Dairying as**

BY W. M.  
I consider M in the line of d farmers do not ness. I know on many farms than can be c But there are now that are manner and th cream shipped machinery, wit any of the c (steam), gasoli all of which w laborious. Th to calves and l but the stickin the cows, wh to procure; th Why? Becaus milk cows bef after it ought man I would l a farmer who found any diff men to milk c always try to in a few years I explain to th with the cows whether we ge though we ha cropping, I was very thi and I thi the butter good butter, s

**Indian Head Experimental Farm Report.**

The following report, giving yield obtained from uniform test and field plots at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, unavowedly crowded out of last issue, is given herewith. In wheats, only those yielding thirty-eight bushels and over are given, although sixty-two varieties were under test. Of fifty-one varieties of oats it will be noticed that the old reliable Banner heads the list. Improved Ligowo comes in thirtieth place, Joannette forty-sixth, and Siberian last. Thirty-six varieties of barley were tested, and the ten best in each class are given. Of forty varieties of peas, the lowest yield was 81½ bushels. Green corn yielded a heavy tonnage per acre, and the return from the potato plots was also heavy.

UNIFORM TEST OF SPRING WHEAT, 1903. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Variety. Mahmoudi (macaroni wheat) 46 40 Weldon 43 40 Preston 43 10 Kahla (macaroni wheat) 42 40 Hungarian 42 40 Pringle's Champlain 41 40 Roumanian 41 40 Fraser 39 35 Stanley 39 10 Huron 39 39 Adjini (macaroni wheat) 39 50 Angus 38 50 Norval 38 45 Red Fife 38 30 Hastings 38 20 Advance 38

SPELT. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Variety. Common Emmer 45 40 Red Emmer 45 30 White Spelt 39 40 Black Bearded Spelt 26 30

OATS. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Variety. Banner 136 26 Wide-awake 134 4 Thousand Dollar 132 27 Lincoln 129 29 Holstein Prolific 127 32 Golden Beauty 127 2 Kendal White 127 2 Buckbee's Illinois 126 31 Bavarian 126 26

BARLEY. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Two-rowed Variety. Standwell 80 40 Invincible 77 14 French Chevalier 71 22 Canadian Thorpe 71 2 Danish Cavalier 66 2 Gordon 64 28 Sidney 62 24 Logan 62 14 Jarvis 61 22 Newton 61 2 Six-rowed Varieties. Odessa 71 12 Claude 65 40 Trooper 64 8 Mensury 63 36 Brome 63 26 Mansfield 63 6 Summit 61 2 Common 60 20 Royal 60 20 Black Hullless 59 28

PEAS. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Variety. Early Britain 60 30 Paragon 60 60 Gregory 59 10 Mackay 57 50 King 56 30 English Grey 55 50 Prussian Blue 55 50 Macoun 55 30 Wisconsin Blue 55 10 Archer 53 10

CORN. Yield of green corn per acre, sown in rows three feet apart: Yield per acre. Tons Lbs. Variety. Angel of Midnight 25 600 Eureka 20 700 Yellow Dakota Flint 20 700 North Dakota White 19 500 Longfellow 19 1,600 Salzer's All Gold 19 500 Early Mastodon 18 300 Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint 18 300 Rural Thoroughbred White Flint 18 300 Compton's Early 17 1,200

POTATOES. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Variety. Carman No. 1 711 28 Early Sunrise 649 52 Early St. George 631 24 Lee's Favorite 603 40 Holborn Abundance 597 31 Rose No. 9 597 31 Empire State 597 31 American Wonder 585 12 Canadian Beauty 585 12 Early Andes 575 57 Everett 575 57 Prolific Rose 563 38

TURNIPS. Twenty-one varieties of turnips were sown at two different periods. Unfortunately, the date of each sowing has not been given, but the heaviest yields were secured from the second sowing, as follows: Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs. Variety. Hartley's Bronze 32 152 Skirvings 31 832 Perfection Swede 29 80 Hall's Westbury 27 1,440 Halewood's Bronze-top 26 1,328 Dickson's Emperor Swede 26 3

MANGELS. Two sowings of mangels were also made, but, of sixteen varieties, the highest yields were invariably secured from the earlier seeding. First Seeding. Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs. Variety. Giant Yellow Intermediate 33 1,716 Mammoth Yellow Intermediate 32 812 Lion Yellow Intermediate 32 152 Giant Yellow Globe 29 1,796 Half-long Sugar White 29 1,795 Gate Post 29 1,400 Yellow Globe Selected 29 80 Prizewinner Yellow Globe 28 1,948 Yellow Intermediate 28 892 Selected Mammoth Long Red 28 496

SUGAR BEETS. Yield per acre. 1st seeding. 2nd seeding. Tons. Lbs. Tons. Lbs. Variety. Improved Imperial 26 866 28 1,024 Royal Giant 26 866 18 828 Red-topped Sugar 25 1,559 22 1,144 Danish Red-top 24 1,896 22 1,144 Danish Improved 21 1,956 23 1,520

CARROTS. First seeding sown May 2nd, pulled October 12th. Second seeding sown May 16, pulled October 12th. Yield per acre. 1st seeding. 2nd seeding. Tons. Lbs. Tons. Lbs. Variety. Half-long Chantenay 12 684 10 1,912 Early Gem 11 1,892 8 1,160 Ontario Champion 10 64 9 1,800 Improved Short White 9 1,404 9 1,800 White Belgian 9 1,140 10 1,120 Long Yellow Stump-rooted 9 1,140 8 1,688 Giant White Vosges 9 1,008 12 1,080

FIELD LOTS OF GRAIN. WHEAT. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Variety. Huron 40 24 Monarch 38 19 Preston 38 38 Laurel 37 56 Stanley 37 18 Red Fife 36 2 Red Fife 35 37 Wellman's Fife 35 10 White Fife 34 50 Percy 30 18

OATS. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Variety. Banner 119 2 Abundance 106 Wide-awake 98 14 Black Beauty 97 13 Thousand Dollar 93 8 Goldfinder 91 21 Improved Ligowo 87 Tartar King 86 12 Waverly 82 3

BARLEY. Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs. Variety. Royal 67 3 Claude 66 Standwell 63 20 Invincible 59 25 Mensury 56 12 Salzer's All Gold 54 24 Sidney 54 16 Canadian Thorpe 53 39 Mansfield 50 Odessa 48 24

**Rape: Its Value, Use, and Culture.**

BY J. H. GRISDALE, B. AGR., OTTAWA.  
Every year the question of cheap summer forage becomes more and more pressing. To the farmer whose pasture lands are of limited area, the use of some crop capable of producing the maximum yield of the most nutritious forage is imperative. Various crops have been tried, and it is not my aim to condemn any, but rather to bring one valuable plant to your consideration, and solicit for it a trial.

The crop I mean is rape. It ranks as one of the most nutritious of our forage plants. It is remarkable not only for the valuable character of the food it supplies, but also for the large amount that may be produced on a given area. It will yield two or three cuttings in the season, and the amount harvested off an acre may vary from 25 to 35 tons in the summer.

The quality of the food produced is most excellent. Analysis shows it to be richer than clover in flesh-forming material. Feeding operations prove it to be particularly well-suited for beef cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs, and swine. It may be used as a pasture, and this fact renders it all the more valuable to the busy farmer.

SOIL AND SEASON.—It will grow on almost any kind of soil. It will give a fair return off poor land. It will yield a heavy crop on average soil. It will produce an immense amount of food on very rich land. It does well on dry soil; it thrives and grows apace on moist places. It will grow on good land, no matter how dry the season, if sown in the most rainy weather, if water does not stand in the field. Stubble or fallow should be used; sod is not suitable.

SEEDING AND CULTIVATION.—If intended for pasture, it is usually best to sow broadcast, at the rate of three pounds per acre. The exception is when pigs are to be pastured, for experience has shown us that it is better under such conditions to sow in rows 21 to 24 inches apart. The space between the rows may be cultivated once or twice till the plants are well under way.

The pigs may usually be turned in five or six weeks after seeding, and an acre will carry from 25 to 40 during the season. It is better to divide the field into two parts and change pastures at intervals. It will be found necessary to limit the meal ration if the most profitable results are to be looked for.

Steers do well on it at any time, but it is probably of the greatest value for beef production in the autumn. Lambs and sheep like it, and do well on it at any season, but they must not be confined to rape exclusively, and care must be exercised to prevent their bloating on it. They should not be turned in when hungry, nor when the rape is wet with rain or dew. The same precaution applies to steers or young cattle.

**Decency at Fairs.**

The Commissioner of Agriculture for New York State has issued the following warning to all the Agricultural Societies which receive State money:

"Any Agricultural Society which shall permit any immoral or indecent exhibition, any gambling device or contrivance in the operation of which bets are laid or wagers made, wheel-of-fortune, or the playing or carrying on of any game of chance, upon the grounds used by it during an annual exhibition, will forfeit its rights to any moneys it would be entitled to receive; and it shall be the duty of the president and secretary, or treasurer, of every Agricultural Society entitled to receive money, to certify in their annual report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, executed under oath, on or before the 15th of December in each year, that at the last annual exhibition it did not knowingly permit any immoral show, or any gambling device, or the playing of any game of chance, upon the grounds used by it during such last annual fair, which report shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The department will take active means to ascertain whether this portion of the agricultural law is violated."

**Clover can be Grown in Manitoba.**

In reply to an enquiry as to what he thought of the necessity for clover bacteria in the soil, in relation to successful clover growing, S. A. Bedford, Supt. Brandon Exp. Farm, writes the "Advocate" as follows:

"In the matter of clover bacteria, there may be something in the theory that bacteria is necessary, but we have never found any difficulty in raising clover here, providing the farmer is willing to forget the manner of growing it in Ontario. It has always succeeded with us when sown without a grain crop, and always failed when grown with a grain crop; this, I think, is all there is in it. There is no such thing as heaving of plant roots in this country on average dry prairie soil. The roots of clover sown with a grain crop are very small indeed by fall, and the plant is unable to withstand the winter, but



sown without a grain crop the clover has a stout, healthy root, and winters well without difficulty on this farm. We have a fine lot of clover from this spring's seeding."

[When a representative of the "Advocate" visited the Exp. Farm in July last, several magnificent plots of clover that had wintered well and were ready for cutting were to be seen. Alfalfa, common red and alsike were equally good, and unsurpassed by anything he had seen on the Exp. Farms of the United States.—Ed.]

### Dairying.

#### Dairy Situation in Manitoba.

Owing to the circumstances brought about by the unfortunate Barre failure in the dairying industry, following similar failures of other concerns a few years ago, the dairy situation in Manitoba is at present in a very unsettled state. The circumstance is rather a peculiar one, in the fact that it is a sudden reverse at a time when some of those interested were led to consider that better times in the dairy world were in sight. Dealers in dairy supplies say they never experienced a better season. Dairy supplies were selling briskly, and every indication was given that the industry was going to be on a better footing.

The present failure, therefore, is peculiar in the circumstance that it comes as a reverse in the midst of seeming prosperity, and it, unfortunately, is looked upon as showing that the prosperity enjoyed was in some way an inflated condition brought about by a false adjustment of the balance of the trade. Those engaged in the industry have lost confidence in their powers to make dairying a success in Manitoba, and in that state the feeling is at present suspended.

The past history of dairying in the Province leads all who have studied the matter to conclude that the Province will never occupy a leading place in the dairying world. On the other hand, however, a reasonably extensive business will always be carried on, and it will be necessary to have that business on a more solid basis than it has occupied heretofore. The Territorial creameries, guaranteed and supervised by the Dominion Government, have proved a success in a financial and a popular sense, and there is little doubt that the trade would establish equal popularity and security under similar conditions in Manitoba. It is certainly the most satisfactory solution of the problem in sight at present, and it should be well thought of by the members of the Dairy Association and be brought up at their winter meeting, when, should a resolution to that effect become the finding of their deliberation, the Dominion Government could be approached on the matter, and failing their acceptance of the situation, the support of the Provincial Government might be enlisted.

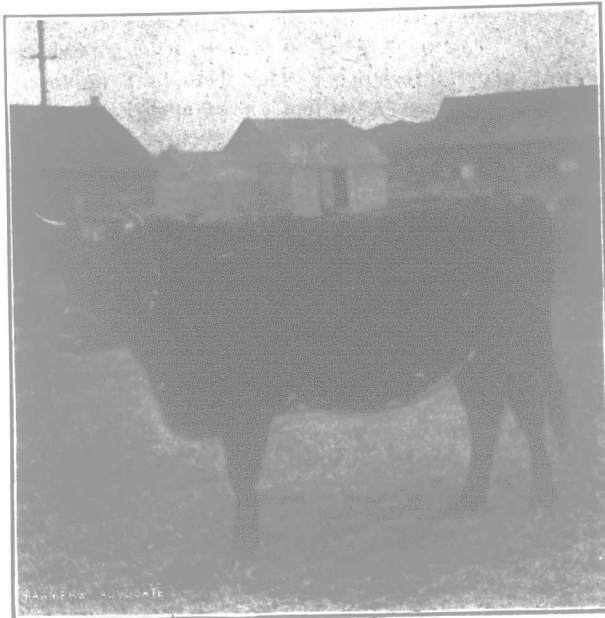
In the meantime, the question is one in which the best consideration of all engaged in the industry is demanded, and it is unanimously felt that some radical change of conditions is necessary.

#### Dairying as an Educator and Disciplinarian.

BY W. M. CHAMPION, REABURN, MANITOBA.

I consider Manitoba has so many advantages in the line of dairying that I cannot see why the farmers do not take more interest in this business. I know we are not all situated alike, that on many farms the work of making butter is more than can be expected of the overworked wife. But there are so many good central creameries now that are carried on in a straight business manner and that make a paying market for the cream shipped to them, and as this is an age of machinery, with the cream separator driven by any of the cheap powers, such as the turbine (steam), gasoline engine, or even the tread-power, all of which work satisfactorily, the work is not laborious. Then the skim milk is fed at home to calves and hogs, which all make a good profit; but the sticking point seems to be the milking of the cows, where skilled labor on the farm is hard to procure; that the hired men refuse to milk. Why? Because many farmers expect their men to milk cows before the day's work commences, or after it ought to be finished. If I was a hired man I would kick at that, and go to work with a farmer who buys his butter, but I have never found any difficulty in getting my hired man or men to milk cows as part of their day's work. I always try to get the best men I can; men who in a few years will be on farms of their own, and I explain to them the profits of their hour's work with the cows, and that their wages are sure, whether we get a crop of grain or not, and although we have been favored the last few years in cropping, I have seen seasons in Manitoba when I was very thankful to have the cows to depend on, and I think wherever it is possible to make good butter on the farm it pays better. I mean good butter, and there is no excuse for not mak-

ing better butter on the farm than can be made at a factory. Our young people have the advantage of attending our well equipped dairy school free for the tuition. Now let us figure for a moment the profits of the home dairy: The factory, very justly, charges about four cents per pound for making butter, counted by measurement of an inch of cream in their gauged cans; now, fifteen ordinary cows will produce 100 inches of cream per week, making 100 pounds of butter, 400 per month. Taking it for granted the churning is done by power, it allows \$16 per month



CHARLOTTE.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer. First prize at Minnedosa, 1903.

PROPERTY OF MR. A. R. DOUGLAS, FRANKLIN, MAN.

to the young girl or young man on the farm for the work of two hours a day for twelve days in the month. Pretty good wages, but such is the case, and the buttermilk will pay for shipping the butter once a week. In the case of shipping cream, it ought to be delivered three times a week, making the twelve days per month, and no buttermilk to pay for it. Now, I believe that the wife or daughter who undertakes this task should receive that extra profit, for it has been proved over and over again that shipping cream to a well-equipped factory is as profitable to the farmer as any line of agriculture he can go into. And what does dairying teach us? It teaches us cleanliness, which we are told is next to punctuality; it teaches us punctuality, which is a virtue; and where dairying is carried on as it should be, there is a tidiness prevails; all surroundings, buildings and fences are generally in shape, which assist to make our lovely country more beautiful.



RESIDENCE OF MR. E. ORR, FRANKLIN, MAN.

(See Gossip, page 1181.)

Farmers' wives, possibly you have more time than your husbands in which to "talk up" the Farmer's Advocate. It goes without saying that you would like to have the very best works on agriculture in your homes. Why not begin finding subscribers at once, and obtain some of our premiums? Look at our premium list, then see what you can do.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Forestry Work in Manitoba.

[From a paper read by A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., before the Canadian Forestry Association at the last annual meeting.]

The peculiar weakness of human nature to be in haste to become rich, continually acts as a drawback to the sure but gradual accumulation of wealth. The young man of enterprise, industry and ambition is generally in too big a hurry for permanent success. The profits on a quarter-section of wheat, with its speedy returns in ready money within a year or two from the commencement of his work, is more alluring than the slow accumulations through stock raising or tree planting and their consequent permanent values. The too common but mistaken idea, that it takes too long to wait to get any good from tree planting, must be corrected.

What encouragement have we to plant trees? In the first place we are assured that the planting of trees will accomplish what we seek to accomplish. They will protect from winds, modify the temperature, and yield a certain amount of fuel. In the second place, we have good reason to believe that other good effects will follow, that the rainfall will be better distributed, our springs preserved, the air rendered more humid, and fruit culture facilitated.

In the third place, we know that trees will grow on our prairies, if properly planted and protected. It was formerly believed because nature had not permitted them to grow, that trees would not grow on our prairies. This, the artificial groves scattered over our province, as well as our own experience here at home, sufficiently refute.

In the fourth place, we are not pioneers in this business of forestry. The Western States have led the way, and have thousands of groves of trees from 40 to 50 feet in height.

Our Government have already well begun the work here, and last year four hundred thousand trees were planted by the settlers in the prairie portion of our province, under the supervision of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The varieties of trees furnished consisted of Manitoba maple, cottonwood, elm and Russian willow. Ninety per cent. of these trees were growing and in a healthy state at the closing in of winter. It will require this spring about one million trees to meet the demands of applicants who are taking advantage of this co-operative tree-planting scheme inaugurated by the Dominion Government. The increasing number taking advantage of this scheme shows that our people are alive and wide-awake to the necessities and possibilities of tree-planting in this great region. We have only to keep the ball in motion to produce grand results to show that the encouragement and assistance given will not be tendered in vain.

The objection that the state should not pay a man for improving his own premises, would be logical were the improvement limited to the man's private benefit. Raising trees bears no analogy to raising a crop of potatoes or wheat. They are not annuals, they live after we are gone. They are bequests to our successors. They are factors of climate, of general agriculture, of the people's healthfulness. As rivers and lakes are public benefactions, so are forests.

The framers of our co-operative tree-planting scheme viewed the matter in this light, and have built upon this principle. The right of the Government is also recognized to supervise the trees it has paid for.

While such belong to the farms where they are growing, and are as inalienable as the soil, in justice to itself the state steps in and declares that they shall not be neglected or removed; that the cutting shall only be by governmental permit to the proprietor of the farm, to the end that such forests shall be preserved for climatic uses and rural beauty.

In order to make a success in growing trees, we must be thorough in preparation of the land before the trees are planted. They need to be well cultivated until they are large enough to take care of themselves, and unless this is done, it is of

but little use to think of growing a good shelter belt. After breaking up the sod, it is advisable to take off at least one crop of grain before planting trees. The sod will then be fairly well rotted, and the trees will grow faster, but without doubt the best preparation is summer-fallow the year previous to planting. The next best is land that has been under hoed crops of some kind. A hoed crop between the rows of trees the first year is sometimes advised, but from observations made the past summer between trees grown with



and without a hoed crop, I would most emphatically advise the latter way.

As regards the best kind of timber to plant on the prairies, the adaptability of certain varieties to certain soils must be recognized. Russian poplar and Manitoba maple succeed fairly well on high sandy soil, but cottonwood, elm and ash delight in a deep moist loam.

For early wind-break or shelter from the wind, the most rapid growers are the cottonwood, Russian willow, Russian poplar, and maple. These varieties should be the pioneer trees in starting a wind-break.

It is also a matter of no small importance to us to know how best to arrange our trees so as to have them both ornamental and useful. If we would grow tall, straight trees, we must have them planted quite near together; if too far apart they will grow short trunks with spreading tops, which are not desirable.

Experience teaches that the best results are obtained by planting four feet apart each way, or 2,720 trees to an acre. There is another benefit derived from close planting, for if well cultivated, in three or four years they will be able to take care of themselves. The mistake most commonly made by our farmers in starting a wind-break is the tendency to plant the trees too close around the buildings—in fact, in their dooryards, if possible. One of the chief difficulties met with in laying out shelter-belts for those taking advantage of the Government tree-planting scheme is this desire on the part of intending planters to have the trees close to their buildings. They have to be shown that with close planting up to buildings, the snow will be stopped and piled up just where they do not want it. Their dooryards and barnyards will become filled with snow; in other words, they will have no yards visible, and would be quite likely to find themselves wishing they had not planted trees. No trees should be planted within 50 or 60 yards, at the very least, on north and west of buildings; that is, if planting with a view to a wind-break, and to save the trees in the shelter-belt from being broken down with snow banks, it is advisable to have a snow-break of one or two rows of willows on north and west of wind-break, but at a distance of 40 or 50 yards from the latter. This space always to be left clear of trees, and to hold the snow banks in winter.

The question of pruning trees is one which appears to trouble the average tree-planter a good deal. There is an overweening desire with a great many people when they get their knife sharpened that they must prune all their trees, because it is the style. This is done on the principle that it improves a horse to have his tail cut off. They assume that nature is totally depraved, and never can right herself without their intervention. If planted close, as we advise, the trees will spire up tall and timber-like, and will prune themselves better than do nine-tenths of the intermeddlers.

Another question with a good many people is, which is the proper time to plant trees—spring or fall? The objection to fall planting in this province is, the falls are so short the earth gets cold early. The tree cannot form rootlets in sufficient quantity to retain its vitality during the winter. This seems to be rather queer, as a good many think that the tree does not need any sustenance during the winter, but it is nevertheless a fact that it needs a great deal of it for the reason that every bit of sap evaporated by hard freezing weather must be counterbalanced and furnished by the roots to prevent the tree from getting winter-killed. The tree while in dormant condition is by no means lifeless, and the hard winter's frost is a heavy strain on its vitality. This is reason enough why we should not plant any sort of trees in the fall, not in Manitoba.

I might enlarge this paper profitably with a chapter on the preservation of our natural forests. I might also show some of the blessings resulting from extensive forest culture in the favorable climatic changes sure to follow, better sanitary conditions and the promotion of all the material interests of the province, but short and concise is the word, and I will close by saying there is a rich mine of undeveloped wealth in our treeless regions which can only be developed by a comprehensive, broad system of tree planting.

### Forestry in Manitoba.

Speaking of the advantage which is being taken of the free tree grants by Manitoba farmers, Mr. W. P. Stephenson, Provincial Inspector for the Forestry Department, reports the number of applicants steadily increasing. The trees which were planted two or more years ago are now bearing practical testimony to the feasibility of having a good wind-break on the prairie. "Why," said Mr. Stephenson, "when 'Sam Jones' sees the remarkable growth of his neighbor's trees, he too must have some." During his trips this season he saw a cottonwood planted two years ago last spring that measured eight feet high.

Upon being asked as to whether farmers who had planted trees were all taking care of them as they should, he replied, "Yes; only two places have I visited this year where I really thought no more trees should be supplied, and these were men from whom much better should be expected. In one instance weeds had grown up amongst the trees until they could scarcely be seen."

This fall about a million and a half of trees have been heeled in at the Brandon Farm to be

sent out next spring. The Forestry Department has secured 160 acres at Indian Head, which in future will be used as the base of forestry operations in the West.

### Gardening in Alberta.

BY "ALAR."

#### CATALOGUES AND SEEDS.

The woman, like many another settler in the Northwest, came from the southland, so she was not familiar with Canadian seed-houses, and her first dealings with one were not altogether satisfactory. The peas proved sporty, the asparagus did not grow, etc., etc. Therefore, she made up her mind to make a collection of seed catalogues another winter and study them thoroughly; and right here let me remark that the seed catalogues are the gardeners' dictionary. The first year the man and woman were in Alberta they had had only farm papers from the old home, and they soon found they were little use in this new land and under such different conditions, so they began looking around for farm papers whose scope took in Alberta. By the way, never an agent asked them to subscribe for the "Farmer's Advocate" even, but the woman had to look it up for herself.

Then she watched the advertising columns of all the papers she saw, for seed firms. Even after the catalogues were obtained, it was hard to tell which to patronize, but one firm was rejected because she noticed, upon comparing its catalogue for two years, that many of its highly-praised novelties of the first year were not catalogued at all the next year, or else appeared under a new name in the novelty list. She was afraid to trust the honesty of such a firm. At last, in desperation, she went several miles to visit an English gardener who had had several years' experience here, and asked him, among other things, what firm he had found most reliable. But here I must pause, not giving his answer, only suggesting, go thou and do likewise. Then began the studying of the catalogues to decide what varieties of seeds to plant. She had already learned some things by experience. For instance, that in our short, cool summers only early, rapid-growing varieties amount to much or are sure to pay, and she was not apt to follow the mistakes of a neighbor from Iowa, who planted seeds she brought with her and had Marrowfat peas in bloom when the ground froze. While she was willing to depend on the kinds she had proved good for main crop, she wanted to experiment a little, for how could she know otherwise but some other kinds might do better. She had planned for short rows side by side another year so that she might compare varieties. She also got considerable help from the last year's report of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, for she knew that whatever varieties did not ripen there would prove useless here, so they were scratched from her list, as well as others that ripened too late for our generally expected frost in late August.

This paper is only intended to be suggestive, but possibly some of the newcomers, who have not much time to study up the subject, would like an idea of the list one woman sent to a reliable seedsman, confident that a good garden would result.

Because she was thrifty, and was only going to raise a small garden, she was careful to only send for the amount of seed she could use of some varieties, for she knew they would only keep a short time.

When half her carrots, from seed kept over the year before, did not grow, she did not blame the seed firm, but recalled too late that carrot seed loses its vitality after the first year, and thereafter she would not order carrot or parsnip seed by the pound, or even ounce, unless she intended raising them for the cattle or enlarging her family. She found the Half-long Scarlet Luc a fine table carrot and a great improvement on the Oxheart, which had been the principal one on the market when they had bought their vegetables. She wanted two varieties of blood-red turnip beets—one early and one late—for the early ones are not so good for winter use, and both should be planted early here. Rose-ribbed Paris celery was her choice, but she had a paper of seed from last year, that would last her indefinitely, and as celery and beets are among the longest lived seeds, from eight to ten years, she could depend upon it still.

When she came to cabbage she felt lost, for she had never been a success with it, except in the eating line, and had not done much of that in Alberta, having found it five cents per pound—too high for her pocketbook—a price probably caused by the fact that most people's cabbage was like hers and her neighbor's, beginning to head when the ground froze. She decided that the earliest Sure-head cabbage she could find would be the best for trial, and the "Best of All" was

flower" couldn't be far astray, for though she hadn't raised it, she had heard that a man a few miles away had some that was elegant, and she recalled her mother's cauliflower pickles with relish in this land where pickles only grow with a trade-mark.

A pound each of Scott's Excelsior, McLean's Little Gem and Champion of England peas were listed, for if she did not plant all the seed, they would keep till another year. A package of Yellow Globe Danvers onions and at least two quarts of Yellow Dutch sets, for the latter make seasoning for soups earlier, and are apt to make larger bulbs for fall use. When it came to parsnip, lettuce and radish seed she had no choice, except in colors—light green curled, and scarlet for the last two, merely to please the eye, you see.

The year before she had planted only Purple-top Swede turnips, and though they did well late, she had felt rather behindhand in August, when her neighbors were eating their "Early Stones" and "Golden Balls," so she added Early Stone to her list, but did not scratch the Purple-top off. She would only plant a short row of the former for early use, for she remembered some "Golden Balls" they had bought in October, and what bitter spots of decay they were forming in unexpected places. A paper each of asparagus and rhubarb finished her list of vegetables, with the exception of a few novelties for trial, but they would make another story, as would also the flower seeds, which the woman couldn't garden without.

### Poultry.

#### Scratchings.

The hen, like the farmer, feels better over a full crop.

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If Solomon had written: "Take an egg now and then for thy stomach's sake," he would have shown better wisdom and saved a lot of fool talk.

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Be sure and thoroughly limewash the chicken house. It adds to the brightness, kills lice, and is a disinfectant.

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Effect the change from free range to close confinement gradually. Any violent change may throw the birds off laying for some little time.

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Look out for next year's breeders. Don't kill off the best of your pullets, and later lament the fact that you have nothing but culls for next year's breeding. A few good hens should also be kept, and a couple of the best and earliest cockrels.

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It would pay you to take a walk through the poultry-house some evening with a lantern. Keep your ears and eyes open. A wheezing or rattling in the throat indicates a cold; stop it, before you have a yard of roupy fowl. The light may disclose a few red-mites, either on the perches or birds' legs. Go for 'em; where there is a few there may be millions.

### The Incubator on the Farm.

It is a little early yet to begin writing of incubators, perhaps, but it is not too early for you to begin to think about them.

We recommend no particular make, but advise those thinking incubatorwards to write for catalogues and prices from the manufacturers of them, study them carefully, and make your own selection.

A good incubator will pay for itself the same year. You doubt it? Well, take a 100-egg machine, fill it with eggs; at the same time set two or three hens. On the seventh day, test out the infertile eggs from the incubator, and replace with the fertile eggs from the hens, giving the hens fresh eggs. You should have at least eighty lively chicks, if not more, from your incubator, worth at least ten cents apiece. There is nothing to prevent you from setting the incubator six or seven times during the spring and summer, so if you get 75 chicks from only four hatches, the machine is paid for, oil paid for, and a little profit besides; besides which, the machine is still in existence, and your own.

In selecting an incubator, don't think the most expensive is necessarily the best and have nothing to do with the "cheap" ones. A good article is worth a good price, will do good work, and give you good returns for capital invested and labor employed.

Wives, help your husbands and sons by sending in the names of new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, and thus obtaining some of our premium books on up-to-date farming.

The annual exhibition will be held in February, and the holding of one are glad to notice in poultry, as evidence of improvements.

These exhibitions but for farmers, a strain of fowls showstaries for a copy of

The fowls at the "score card," according of Perfection. know that the very dotes in Manitoba owned by a Manitoba Games are in the no Carman has some 1 den cannot be be Pekin ducks, and so If you have a few one of the exhibition will be of immense

Th one of the hand house is a grit bo short, waste lumber divisions as is desi handiest to accom shell, ground bone, ne-e-sary, and may themselves.

To make the bo broad and 16 inch make six boards 16 and 1/2 inch one end end and division inches deep by 2 divisions on to the front of the division; hinge a board tray 3 inches high grit, etc., to drop

One of the most known as "roup throat." The cause foul drinking water

The premonitory ple cold. If a fo with a rattle in th to cure roup.

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Let's connection of a beautiful bu to be favor in before is attac



**Winter Shows.**

The annual exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association will be held at Brandon during next February, and the Winnipeg poultrymen are talking of holding one during the bonspiel week. We are glad to notice the increasing interest taken in poultry, as evidenced by the two winter exhibitions.

These exhibitions are not only for poultrymen, but for farmers, and anyone with a pure-bred strain of fowls should send to the various secretaries for a copy of the prize-list.

The fowls at these shows are judged by the "score card," according to the American Standard of Perfection. It may interest farmers to know that the very best pen of Silver-laced Wyandottes in Manitoba, perhaps in the Dominion, is owned by a Manitoba farmer; the finest pen of Games are in the neighborhood of Cypress River; Carman has some Buff Wyandottes of note; Virden cannot be beaten for Light Brahmas and Pekin ducks, and so we could go through the list. If you have a few pure-bred birds, send them to one of the exhibitions, and attend yourself. It will be of immense benefit to you poultrywards.

**The Grit Box.**

One of the handiest fixtures for the poultry-house is a grit box. This is easily made from short, waste lumber, and may contain as many divisions as is desirable. Four divisions is the handiest to accommodate grit, crushed oyster-shell, ground bone, and charcoal, all of which are necessary, and may be fed for the birds to help themselves.

To make the box, take three boards, 8 inches broad and 16 inches long, and rip diagonally to make six boards 16 inches long; 7 1/2 inches one end, and 1/2 inch one end. These boards will form the end and divisions. The back will be 18 inches deep by 2 feet long. Nail the ends and divisions on to the face of the back, cover the front of the divisions from the top to the bottom; hinge a board over the top, and build a tray 3 inches high and 6 inches broad for the grit, etc., to drop into, and it is complete.

**Roup.**

One of the most dreaded of poultry diseases is known as "roup," and affects the head and throat. The cause is drafty roosts, filthy quarters, foul drinking water, sour and musty food, etc.

The premonitory symptoms of roup is the simple cold. If a fowl is discovered sneezing, or with a rattle in the throat, then is the best time to cure roup.

A little roup cure (according to directions of makers), of five drops of tincture of aconite to each quart of water for a few days, will frequently cure a cold, if the cause is removed. The symptoms of roup are swelling of face and head, with a mucous discharge from the nostrils and around the eyes. At once take such a bird from the rest; if he is a valuable specimen and you think you can cure him, all right; but get the bird away.

The disease is very contagious, and experienced poultrymen refuse to breed with a bird that has once been so attacked. The best medicine is the axe, and burn the carcass.

Discussing roup with a poultryman once, we mentioned knowing a man that constantly kept a roup cure handy, and the immediate reply was, "Then, that man's houses must be in a deplorable condition." And he was right.

**Another Breed.**

Still another breed of poultry has been developed, called the Albion. The credit of this work is due to the effort of two English gentlemen. The foundation stock of the new breed was found in the white fowl at one time quite numerous in different parts of Sussex. Like the original breed from which they were developed, the Albions are pure white in color. In body shape they are not unlike the Dorking, but they possess small combs, and their feathers are short and close, which gives them the appearance of being smaller birds than they really are. It is claimed for them that they give a smaller percentage of bone or waste material in proportion to their weight than any other breed at present before the public. They belong to the class known as general-purpose fowls, because in addition to producing good table birds, they also possess considerable merit as egg layers. Another point which is very much in their favor in the latter connection is that the eggs laid by them are of beautiful buff tint. So that they are likely to find favor in those districts where special importance is attached to color in eggs.

**Questions and Answers.**

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

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

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

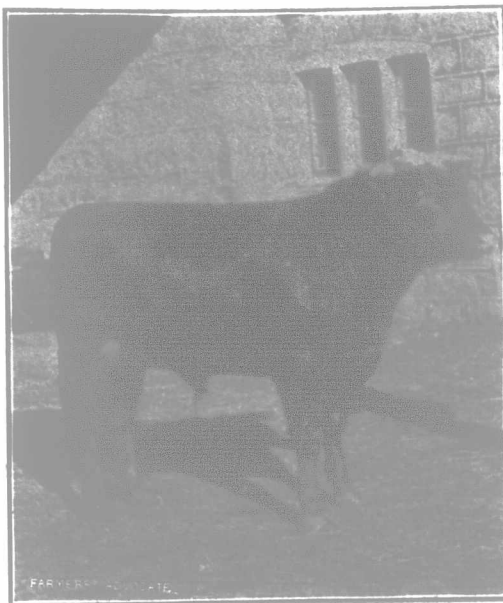
4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

**Veterinary.**

(Answered by our Veterinary Editor.)

**NAVICULAR DISEASE.**

I have a mare, seven years old, who has been lame for one year; one of her fore feet is sore. I



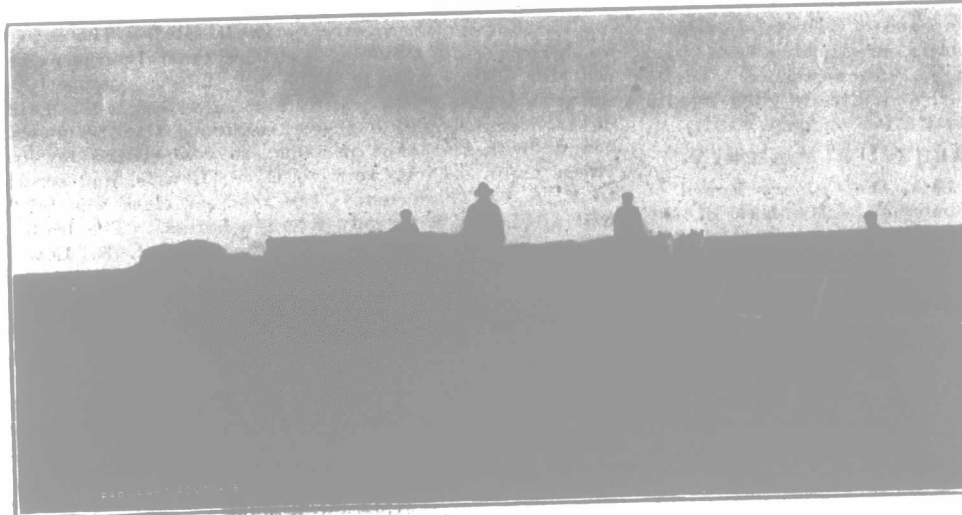
**PROUD GIFT (IMP.).**

Calved October 1st, 1902. Sire Golden Gift, bred by W. S. Marr, and a son of Spicy Robin, sire of the champion Spicy Marquis. Imported by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and included in the sale to take place January 20th, 1904. (See advt., page 1177.)

had her examined by the veterinary three times; he made me apply blisters; he himself applied the last in the month of July. He then told me that he thought she had rheumatism. She is worse when she works hard for several days, but if I let her rest for a week, she is much better. I would be very thankful to you if you could tell me what would cure her. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Treherne, Man.

Ans.—Your mare most likely has navicular disease (coffin-joint lameness), and the repeated blistering prescribed by your veterinarian was good treatment, though sometimes it fails, as in this case, to effect a "cure." Your best course now would be to poultice the foot well with linseed



**BALING TIMOTHY HAY.**

On O. S. Moore's ranch, one mile north-east from Olds, Alta. (See article on page 1168.)

meal or bran, until the foot is somewhat softened, then have the feet pared nicely and shortened at the toes, and shoes applied without any toe caulks, but a little thicker at the heels. If the above gives no relief after a fair trial, then the only remedy would be to have her "nerved," which would have to be done by a veterinary surgeon.

Another step forward. Commencing January 1st, 1904, the Farmer's Advocate will be published weekly, at \$1.50 per year. Balance of this year free to new subscribers.

**OPHTHALMIA—TUBERCULOSIS.**

1. I have a cow, apparently going blind. She has had slight scum over one eye for over a year, but seems to have inflammation, or something of that sort. Her eyes are glaring, and are swollen and running in the morning. She appears to be otherwise in good health, and is milking well. What is best to do?

2. I have a cow which coughs while lying around the yard, but appears to be all right while grazing. She is in good flesh, but has had cough more or less for a year. In hot weather she appears to breathe sluggishly, but no discharge is noticeable. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Rouleau.

Ans.—1. Your cow is affected with ophthalmia, probably of the specific form, which is likely to result in permanent blindness. Would advise you to sponge the eyes every morning with lukewarm soft water, and apply the following lotion by injecting with small glass syringe: Sulphate of zinc, two drams; fluid extract of belladonna, four drams; soft water, one pint.

2. The cow is probably tuberculous. Would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin.

**RUNNING SORE.**

I have a colt, foaled the 4th of July, and when a few hours old was bitten in muscles of the neck by stallion, leaving a running sore. Can it be healed up? The colt is running on the range. **C. N. D.**

Nanton, Alta.

Ans.—Yes, you can heal it up, but of course you will have to take the colt in. Clip the hair off closely all around the sore, and if necessary enlarge the opening a little with a clean, sharp knife. Obtain a good two-ounce hard rubber or metal syringe, and some antiseptic sublimate tablets from your druggist. Dissolve one tablet in a pint of warm water, and syringe well up into the sore twice a day until healed.

**ACTINOMYCOSIS.**

I have a cow with a lump between the jaws. It appeared last winter, and is rather inclined to grow. It is of a rather cartilaginous nature, and appears to be attached to the muscles, for when squeezed she invariably coughs. We would be glad to have the advice of the veterinary editor in the next issue. **F. W. H.**

Minnedosa.

Ans.—The disease is actinomycosis, usually termed "lumpy jaw." The treatment consists in the administration of one and a half drams iodide of potassium, morning and night, for two weeks, or until a watery discharge appears from the eyes, when it should be discontinued for at least one week, and again repeated if the lump has not disappeared. Another remedy is "Fleming's Lump-jaw Cure," sold by druggists with directions.

**MALARIAL FEVER.**

I have a three-year-old mare which has not been able to do anything for several weeks. She is poor and weak, and sometimes staggers and falls, but always gets up again easily enough. She walks slowly and as if each step was the last. Her hind legs swell up nearly to her body when she stands in the stable a few days. Her hair is rough, and contains a heavy white scurf close to the skin.

She eats and drinks all right, and her bowels seem to work properly. I would like to learn, through your valuable paper, what would cure her? **R. L. H.**

Airdrie, Alta.

Ans.—The symptoms, as described, indicate malarial or swamp fever. The swelling of the hind legs is due to a weakened blood circulation, as result of faulty heart action, and changes in the blood itself; this, along with the staggering gait and progressive emaciation, is very characteristic of swamp fever. Groom the mare regularly, and blanket well; feed her on boiled

oats or barley, with an occasional bran mash and flax seed; give one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in a pail of drinking water each morning and evening. Procure the following mixture: Fluid extract digitalis, one ounce; fluid extract nuxvomica, one ounce; water, one pint. Give one tablespoonful of the mixture every three hours.

**POLYURIA.**

Mare urinates very often, and the fluid is very clear. **F. C.**

Ans.—She has polyuria. Give her 1 dr. iodine, night and morning, until the trouble ceases.



## Miscellaneous.

## OWNERSHIP OF WELL.

A owns quarter-section of land, with road allowance on south side. A dam is put in by Government grant on road allowance. A digs well on north side of dam on road allowance, but adjoining his property. Well is 45 feet deep, and A has it curbed from top to bottom. The water in the well does not come from the dam, but is fed by a spring at the bottom. The dam is dry the greater part of the year. Can A claim the well, or is it public property? What procedure must be taken to prevent others taking water from it?

N.-W. T.

Ans.—If the well is on the road allowance, it is public property, and A has no claim on it. He cannot prevent others from using water from it, and it is not likely that the Government would sell him the ground on which it is situated. He, "A," might apply to the Northwest Government for that right, but it is not likely to be granted.

## ADDRESS OF FUR DEALER

In your next issue will you please give the address of a reliable fur company in Winnipeg? Lake de May, Alta. W. A. N.

Ans.—One of the most reliable fur dealing firms in Winnipeg is the F. Lightcap Hide and Fur Company. Write them, mentioning this paper.

## Field Notes.

## Timothy and Sugar Beets.

As the suitability of Alberta soil for growing timothy, and the splendid returns to be obtained therefrom, are becoming more generally known, the acreage continues to increase. The accompanying illustration shows hay from this nutritious grass being baled and made ready for sale on the farm of O. S. Moore, near Olds, Alta.

Mr. Moore has a 22-acre field on his farm seeded to this grass, which returns a very neat profit per acre every year. This season the "mat" was very close, and even harrowing did not accomplish much, but, notwithstanding this sod-bound condition, it yielded about 1½ tons to the acre.

When farming he also experimented with the sugar beets with good success during two succeeding seasons, raising most satisfactory crops of sugar beets, both in point of yield and percentage of richness in saccharine matter, as a sample of beets indicated when tested by the chemist of the Ottawa Experimental Farm. This occurred about eight years ago, and Mr. Moore at that time prophesied that beet-sugar factories would be seen growing up in Alberta, and that Olds district could, if she would, handle her share of this remunerative branch of farming. A well-subdued soil and as productive as we find it in the Olds district are the two main requisites in sugar-beet culture after we know that the climate is favorable. The climate feature, however, may be variable and yet a good rich beet produced, as it is one root which will stand considerable drought or moisture and yet grow, but it must have a well-pulverized soil and be kept entirely free from weeds. This latter necessity makes the beet culture a most formidable enemy to weeds, and beautiful clean crops of small grains will follow, if precaution is used in sowing clean seed.

One regrettable condition is noticeable, however, in the Olds district, and that is that insufficient care has been exercised with fowl seeds. However, it is gratifying to learn that before this bane of successful farming had gone further, the farmers are now awake to a realization of the fact that a "no surrender" battle against weeds must be fought, and already good results are being realized. (See illustration on page 1167.)

## Board of Trade Banquet at Calgary.

On the evening of Nov. 19th, the Calgary Board of Trade held their annual banquet. Members of the Board were entitled to issue invitations through the secretary; consequently a large gathering was the result. The menu was fully up to the high standard of such special occasions, and the decorations were very beautiful and patriotic.

President Cushing occupied the chair in a very efficient manner.

The toasts and speeches were numerous and ably delivered. The banquet was called for 7 p. m. sharp, by 9 o'clock the toast list had started, and from that hour until 1.30, eloquence and wit, well sprinkled with common sense, was the pleasing programme enjoyed by all who had the pleasure of attending the second annual banquet of the Calgary Board of Trade.

## Live Stock and Dairymen Arrange Meetings.

On Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, the executive committee of the Manitoba live stock associations met, and laid plans for holding a sale of stock, and afterward waited on the Premier to obtain Government support to the scheme. The following day, the executive of the Dairymen's Association met, and planned for the annual meeting to be held on the Friday of the convention week.

The Manitoba poultrymen will hold their annual show this winter in Brandon, some time in January. Brandon will also have a winter fair.

Moose Jaw is now a city. May her progress continue.

## The Carrot River Valley and Show.

More than twenty years ago settlers coming into Manitoba were told of the richness of the land in the Carrot River Valley, and quite a few of them passed over land around Portage la Prairie, which they could have had for a few dollars an acre, and went to the land of promise. Some of them even hurried in for fear the land would be all gone before they got there, and they wanted to be sure to get there before the railroad. A land of promise it certainly has been. The promise of a railroad has been dangled before the settlers all these years, and is still dangling, for, in spite of many assurances, there is no railroad yet. Nor will there be for a few years more. The patience of the early settler is about exhausted, and when a railroad does come, it will be the younger generation and the newcomers that will take up the work of wheat-growing with earnestness.

It will be a surprise to many of our readers to know that these hardy settlers held at Kinistino, this year, their eighteenth annual exhibition, under the auspices of the Carrot River District Agricultural Society. It is something to be very proud of, and all honor should be extended to these hardy farmers for their continued efforts toward improvement. This is seen mostly in their cattle. While the land is exceptionally fertile, the distance grain has to be hauled to Prince Albert makes the raising of it in any quantity out of the question. Consequently, attention has been turned to live stock, and especially to cattle. The rich, abundant grass seen on every hand testifies to the wisdom of this choice, and indicates that the whole district is capable of carrying an enormous number of cattle during the summer, while the abundance of hay that could be cut for winter feed solves that part of the question. Timber, heavy enough for building purposes is plentiful within easy reach, so that there is no trouble about material for stabling or heavy timber for houses. Under such conditions, it is no wonder that the settlers have been successful.

The showing of cattle at the fair was quite large, though not quite as large as in past years, owing to the lateness of the harvest. The general high quality of the stock exhibited was very noticeable, and showed that good sires had been used. The Robinson brothers were large exhibitors of cattle, both grade and pure-bred. In the pure-bred class, the best animals were the aged bulls. They made a strong ring of well-grown animals. First place went to a well-brought-out entry, Stanley's Pride, bred by J. G. Barron, of Carberry, showing the thick-fleshing qualities of the Toppin blood, and especially the well-covered loin. This bull is owned by James Robertson, and as he has won this position for two years, he wins a special silver cup offered for the best bull brought into the district that wins two years out of three. The other bulls in the ring were good ones, but not in such high condition. The pure-bred females were not so good as the males; in fact, many of the grades were better. It is a mistake to keep pure-bred cattle in such low condition, or of a quality inferior to grade cattle. It only brings pure-bred cattle into disrepute, and does the live-stock interests of any section of country untold harm.

The grade class was well filled with animals of high average quality. Some of the aged cows were grand specimens. The yearlings were a particularly strong ring, and the ring of spring calves was one hard to beat. Jas. Robertson, Jno. Robertson, C. S. Lowrie, J. C. Lowrie and W. J. Plant were the chief exhibitors. The last named won the herd prize, composed of a pure-bred bull and four females, pure-bred or grade.

The horse classes were not well filled. There were no heavy draft animals, and the general-purpose and roadster classes were only sparsely filled. Competition was not keen nor entries, as a rule, well fitted. Team in harness brought out five entries. One team was heavy draft and another lame, so competition lay between three. First went to C. S. Lowrie, and second to F. & W. Thompson. The roadster class was fairly well filled, but with only average horses. The leading winners were J. Cairns, C. Robertson, C. S. Lowrie and W. J. Plant. The district is greatly in need of a number of real good heavy draft stallions.

W. J. Plant was the exhibitor of sheep, while R. Paynter and Jas. Robertson showed pure-bred Berkshires, and C. Robertson pure-bred Yorkshires. The pigs were, perhaps, the highest quality stock shown. Mr. J. G. Washington, of Ninga, Man., placed the awards in the live-stock classes in a manner satisfactory to all.

There was a nice exhibit of poultry, but perhaps the best exhibit of the show was that of vegetables. These were simply wonderful. The size, quality and the number of exhibits was very gratifying, and shows what a very fertile soil the Carrot River Valley has. A little more attention could be given to preparing the exhibits for a show, in the way of trimming the roots and washing off the fertile soil—the soil is all right, but not on the roots at an exhibition.

Dairy products made a fair exhibit, and the quality was well up to the mark. The home-cured meats made a good show, establishing the fact that these people can cure a good quality of bacon.

Grains did not make a very large showing, perhaps for the reason that most of the grain was still in stook at the time, very little threshing being done. The samples shown, however, were of more than average quality, and the advent of a railway would give these people a chance to show what their fertile soil would do.

In the evening there was a concert and dance in the hall. The programme consisted of songs and recitations by local talent, and there is plenty of it, and a short address by Mr. George Harcourt, the Territorial Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, in which he pointed out ways in which the agricultural societies could work for the advancement of the interests of the farming community. After the concert, the young folks from as far as eighteen miles away held the floor until morning. The dancing, however, was not left to the young folks. Many an old couple renewed their youth, and showed that they were not one bit behind their sons and daughters. A good dance after a concert can be made a successful feature of many an agricultural society.

Settlement is flowing into the famous Carrot River Valley at a rapid rate, but it is a big country and will yet take many thousands of people to occupy the land. Once the railroad reaches the district, there will be a transformation that will astonish the older-settled portions, and not till then will the superior qualities of this district be appreciated as they ought.

## Hamiota Grain Blockade.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In regard to the boast of the railway magnates, that there would be no shortage of cars this season, reference has been made to the question by the Deloraine Times, and also by T. McGubbin, Nesbit, in a recent issue of the Free Press: "While we are not so bad as Mr. McGubbin reports they are at Nesbit, yet we are up against the same old snag as in former years. Cars got scarce about the last week in October, although threshing was not more than half through. Elevators drop prices because they don't know when they will get the wheat out. Special bin privileges are refused as soon as cars get scarce. Prices drop. Grade standards are raised by local buyers. No storage room is allowed, that a man might store his wheat, and be able to realize on storage tickets to meet liabilities. Paper nearly always matures Nov. 1. Creditors say: 'First there best served.' Consequently, the small farmer whose credit is insufficient to borrow from the bank is, in a great many cases, obliged to sacrifice his wheat to the elevator companies at from 5 to 20 cents below what he could readily obtain, could he only get a car to load and ship. This is neither misrepresentation nor exaggeration, but bold facts, which can be vouched for by large numbers of our farming community. Being anxious to meet payments at maturity, and seeing no prospects of cars to ship, they take what they are offered, pay as far as it goes, and crave forbearance for the rest for another year, which the creditor, in turn, is obliged to give very reluctantly, and often after much threatening and abuse. These troubles (according to your reasoning last season) are all attributable to the railways' inability or incapacity to furnish shipping facilities.

"There is another matter to which I would like to draw your attention, Mr. Editor, as well as the attention of the general public, viz., the present grain standards, fixing the different grades of wheat for this particular year. It is a recognized fact that rarely, if ever before, was there such a variation in the grades of wheat as there are this year. Yet the grain standards board were either not aware of it, or else were unwilling to meet the requirements by increasing the number of grades as they are empowered to do when conditions call for such action. Probably this arises from the fact that it makes very little difference to the elevator companies and big milling firms how cars grade coming into Winnipeg (except to check up their local buyers), as the wheat all passes through another elevator and is mixed by a competent judge just up to the proper standard, and no more, before being shipped east. This is a case where the producer who is fortunate enough to get a car and ships direct often loses 8 to 10 cents per bushel by having wheat just a little too low for one grade, so has to be thrown by the inspector into the next lowest, which, in the case of wheat not quite good enough to grade No. 3 northern, must go into four, which reduces it in price 8 to 10 cents per bushel, or from 12 to 15 per cent., when the wheat may only be 2 or 3 per cent. below the standard. The same or a greater drop occurs between the next two grades, 4 and feed, as the market reports all show from 10c. to 12c. of a spread between these two grades.

"The local buyer also has the same excuse, and justly, too; for if he misses a grade, he is called down by his employers, and runs a chance of losing his situation, which fear makes him doubly careful to grade the wheat low enough in any event.

"Don't you think, Mr. Editor, this last difficulty might be solved, to a large extent, at least, by having more grades? I think there should be a grade between 3 and 4 northern, and between 4 northern and feed. I don't see how this would injure anyone in particular, and it would certainly be a great benefit to the producer of low-grade wheat, a considerable quantity of which is still in the hands of the producers. If I have not encroached too much on your valuable space, I would beg to suggest that the Grain Growers' Association take this matter up as soon as possible and try to have it rectified." H. A. FRASER.

Hamiota, Nov. 19.

## Regina Gets a Supply of Cars.

Hon. Dr. Elliott visited Winnipeg on the 26th of November for the purpose of obtaining a supply of cars for wheat-shippers on the main line from Regina east. As a result of an interview with the railway authorities, one hundred and fifty cars per day have been promised to points between Regina and Brandon.

## Opening of the

SHE

The beet-sugar factory, November 9th, owing to the scarcity of labor ready to slice as early starts. As the mill beginning, it is necessary to hand to begin with. Assistant Hotchkiss, working in the sheds. The beet-sugar days before, and the Sugar Company by Co. The whole crop the thousand tons, or probably are testing out well, and million pounds of refined twice as much next year. Pounds in any subsequent.

The Sugar Company amalgamated with the Bar K 2 outfit, with dollars. The amalgamation tended to help all the ranches will facilitate the Sugar Company's factory will be available. The ease with which other means economy concern will be called the.

Mr. J. L. Gray and have contracted for a to finish 3,000 two- will feed along with the a day, besides sheaf of be used for local consumption have already been disposing enterprise of any the district, and the rest. With as complete should be possible to make them a first-rate summer would appreciate in the mutton line, in no danger of running of stuff, and it would & Ackers would combine of lambs, to see what to and at what profit, ness of United States natural to expect that secured where it is bone and fat together alone, as it is in the extra profit to be had depend on how near to bought for feeding purposes, of course, the in favor of the lambs they can be bought two- and three-year-old.

## Territorial Swi

As reported in a Government, early in to breeders of pure-bred stating that a number bought for the purpose C. & E. Railway Ltd. the improvement of reported to the Department was necessary to have they were up to the the Department for in officer of the Department selected 116 of this a larger number taken but quite a few hogs of the lack of grain been made two or three been more accepted, nearly completed and.

The car taking on October 27th, Yorkshires from the Griffin and A. P. Cr B. Smith. Twenty Wapella from A. T. Yorkshires from A. bunch of ten pigs were of one litter from a at Grenfell last fall were well fed. Mr enough feed to carry so bought what was turned off a lot of st were a great credit pound, and the light \$213. His work is of the value of feed His hogs were just loaded. Two Berksh Wolsely, and 12 Yorkshires of J. Miller, of Kamowa. C. G. at Appelle station loaded at Regina. shires thrifty, grow that proved ready sell from K. McInnis. Penn. Eight more and W. V. Hans, of



## Opening of the Raymond Sugar Mill.

### SHEEP AND PULP.

The beet-sugar factory at Raymond opened on Monday, November 9th, and made a successful run. Owing to the scarcity of labor, the crop of beets was not ready to slice as early as the mill season usually starts. As the mill never stops night or day after beginning, it is necessary to have a good supply on hand to begin with. The work started under Superintendent Hotchkiss, with five thousand tons of roots in the sheds. The construction work was completed ten days before, and the plant handed over to the Sugar Company by Constructing Engineer Bradrick.

The whole crop this year will not exceed twelve thousand tons, or probably ten or eleven, but the beets are testing out well, and the new concern will give two million pounds of refined sugar to the West this year, twice as much next year, and from six to ten million pounds in any subsequent year.

The Sugar Company is expanding. It is being amalgamated with the Knight Ranching Company and the Bar K 2 outfit, with a paid-up capital of a million dollars. The amalgamation of these concerns is intended to help all of them. The horse property of the ranches will facilitate and cheapen the cultivation of the Sugar Company's beet lands, and the pulp of the factory will be available for the finishing of range cattle. The ease with which each interest fits the other means economy and larger total gain. The concern will be called the Knight Sugar Company.

Mr. J. L. Gray and C. Ackers, two local sheepmen, have contracted for a quantity of beet pulp with which to finish 3,000 two- and three-year-old wethers. They will feed along with the pulp a grain ration of a pound a day, besides sheaf oats for fodder. The sheep will be used for local consumption through the winter, and have already been disposed of. This is the first feeding enterprise of any account that has been tried in the district, and the result will be watched with interest. With as complete a ration as that indicated it should be possible to finish lambs at a good profit and make them a first-rate weight by March or April. Consumers would appreciate some young fast-grown stuff in the mutton line, instead of lean rustlers. There is no danger of running ahead of demand with this class of stuff, and it would be a good thing if Messrs. Gray & Ackers would combine with their experiment a bunch of lambs, to see what weight they could bring them to and at what profit? The chief sheep-feeding business of United States is with lambs, and it is only natural to expect that the best return for food can be secured where it is converted to the making of flesh, bone and fat together, instead of to the making of fat alone, as it is in the case of full-grown wethers. The extra profit to be had from lamb-feeding will, of course, depend on how near the price of wethers lambs can be bought for feeding purposes. At the same price per pound, of course, the prospect of large profit is entirely in favor of the lambs, but it is scarcely possible that they can be bought at as low a price per pound as two- and three-year-old wethers.

## Territorial Swine Purchased and Sold.

As reported in a previous issue, the Territorial Government, early in October, sent out a circular letter to breeders of pure-bred swine within the Territories, stating that a number of breeding animals would be bought for the purpose of being distributed along the C. & E. Railway Line to those who are interested in the improvement of swine. In all, over 180 pigs were reported to the Department as being for sale, and it was necessary to have these pigs inspected to see that they were up to the standard of excellence desired by the Department for introduction into new districts. An officer of the Department visited the breeders, and selected 116 of this number. There would have been a larger number taken if the season had been earlier, but quite a few hogs were undersized and thin, because of the lack of grain to feed them. Had the purchases been made two or three weeks later there would have been more accepted, as threshing would have been more nearly completed and grain at hand for feeding.

The car taking up the pigs started from Moosomin on October 27th, taking from that point 21 hogs—20 Yorkshires from the herds of W. W. Peters, L. W. Griffin and A. P. Crisp, and a Berkshire sow from A. B. Smith. Twenty-two Tamworths were loaded at Wapella from A. T. Bartleman, and at Whitewood five Yorkshires from A. B. Potter's herd. A remarkable bunch of ten pigs were loaded at Grenfell. They were of one litter from a sow sold at the Government sale at Grenfell last fall for about \$20. This litter of ten were well fed. Mr. Philip Luch, the owner, hadn't enough feed to carry them along as he thought right, so bought what was necessary. The result was he turned off a lot of straight, well-fleshed, clean hogs that were a great credit to him. The heaviest weighed 256 pound, and the lightest 180. For the ten he received \$213. His work is a standing lesson to all breeders of the value of feed in conjunction with good breeding. His hogs were just six months old the day they were loaded. Two Yorkshires from J. Hunt were loaded at Wolsely, and 12 Yorkshires at Indian Head from the herds of J. Miller, W. T. Mooney and F. T. Stanner, of Karpawa. C. G. Bulstrode supplied three Yorkshires at Appelle station. The largest consignment was loaded at Regina. Here J. C. Pope supplied 26 Yorkshires—thrifty, growthy, straight, deep-bodied fellows that proved ready sellers. Eight Yorkshires were taken from K. McInnis, Robt. McKell and Mr. Badley, of Pennington. Eight more Yorkshires from the pens of John and W. V. Hans, of Caron, were loaded at Moose Jaw,

and a bunch of six Yorks taken on at Red Deer from E. Carswell, of Penhold, completed the carload—122 head in all. They arrived at Carstairs in first-class shape, though they had put in several very hot days on the road up. The shipment was pronounced to be a very fine one, and was much appreciated by purchasers at Carstairs, who bid up well and made the best average price of any of the sales of that week. The attendance at all the sales was small, owing to farmers being busy with plowing and threshing. Nevertheless, at Carstairs 12 animals were sold at an average of \$17.97 each. There was a very critical crowd at Olds the next day, who said the pigs were not good enough, or were not cheap enough, etc. In fact, it looked as if they did not want pigs, though they said they did, for only four were sold at an average of \$14.07. The next day, at Innisfail, ten went under the hammer in short order at an average of \$13.70. Some of those sold at this point went at exceedingly low prices. The day following, twelve were sold at Red Deer at an average of \$14.59. These prices, too, were much below the value of the hogs. The last point advertised was Lacombe. Here the largest crowd was gathered, and eleven animals sold at an average of \$14.50. This, too, was below the actual cost of the stock. The average of the week's sales was \$15.17.

Owing to the demand for hogs being somewhat light, the Department found it necessary to extend the sales up the line to Strathcona, stopping at the following points: Ponoka, November 10th; Wetaskiwin, 11th; Leduc, 12th; Strathcona, 13th.

The Department will sustain quite a loss in the handling of this car, but it will have been the means of encouraging breeders of swine in the grain-growing districts, and who may find a local market for much of their produce another year, and, at the same time,

on this railway exceeds the east-bound, and thus it is feasible to find return freight for the cars which bring the grain east instead of sending them back empty, which would have been necessary in former years.—[Monetary Times.]

## Gilbert Plains Agricultural Society.

Notice is given in the Manitoba Gazette that a meeting will be held on Monday, the 14th day of December, at one o'clock, in the Glenlyon Schoolhouse, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, to be known as the Gilbert Plains Agricultural Society.

## Markets.

### Winnipeg Markets.

#### GRAIN.

Wheat.—Prices have somewhat declined on the local market since our last report. There are no quotations for No. 1 hard. Trading is somewhat dull, and is caused chiefly by depression on the American side. The prices are: No. 1 hard, no quotations; No. 1 northern, 79c.; No. 2 northern, 77c.; No. 3 northern, 78c.

Oats.—First grades, for milling purposes, are in great demand and are somewhat stiff in getting on the market. Best white are in good demand at 32c.; No. 2, 31c. Lower grades, 28c. to 30c. in car lots, on the track, Winnipeg.

Barley.—The market is without change, our last quotations still representing prices. Good barley is still sought for and would probably fetch from 40c. to 42c. The best on the market, in the meantime, is going at from 38c. to 39c.

#### FLOUR AND FEED.

The trade in flour is brisk.

There is a heavy demand, both for export and local consumption. The price for No. 1 patent is \$2.35.

Chop and ground feed remain unchanged in price.

Corn meal is selling at \$1.85 per sack.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—There has unfortunately been no change for the better in the cattle market since our last report. Shipments continue to go through, and the local market is doing a large trade, in which the butcher is gaining the benefit of the depression, for the Winnipeg consumer has not yet been granted his share of the butchers' low-buying prices.

Hogs.—Prices have further declined since our last report. The prices now for hogs of weights from 150 to 250 lbs. are 5c. live and 6c. dead weight, with a decline of ¼c. to ½c. for weights over and under in both cases.

Sheep.—Sheep are scarce, and the price continues the same as our last quotations: Mutton, 8c. to 8½c.; lamb, 10½c. to 12c.

Horses.—The horse market is now very quiet, and little is doing in trading of draft horses. Where trade is being done in brood mares and choice animals, the high prices of the season are being maintained.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter remains at the prices quoted in our last issue. Best quality is selling at 18c. to 20c. per pound.

#### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are reported scarce, and there has been an advance in price. Farmers' loads are selling at 50c. per bushel.

Turnips are fetching 20c. per bushel; beets, 50c.; carrots, 65c. Cabbage is worth \$20 per ton.

#### POULTRY.

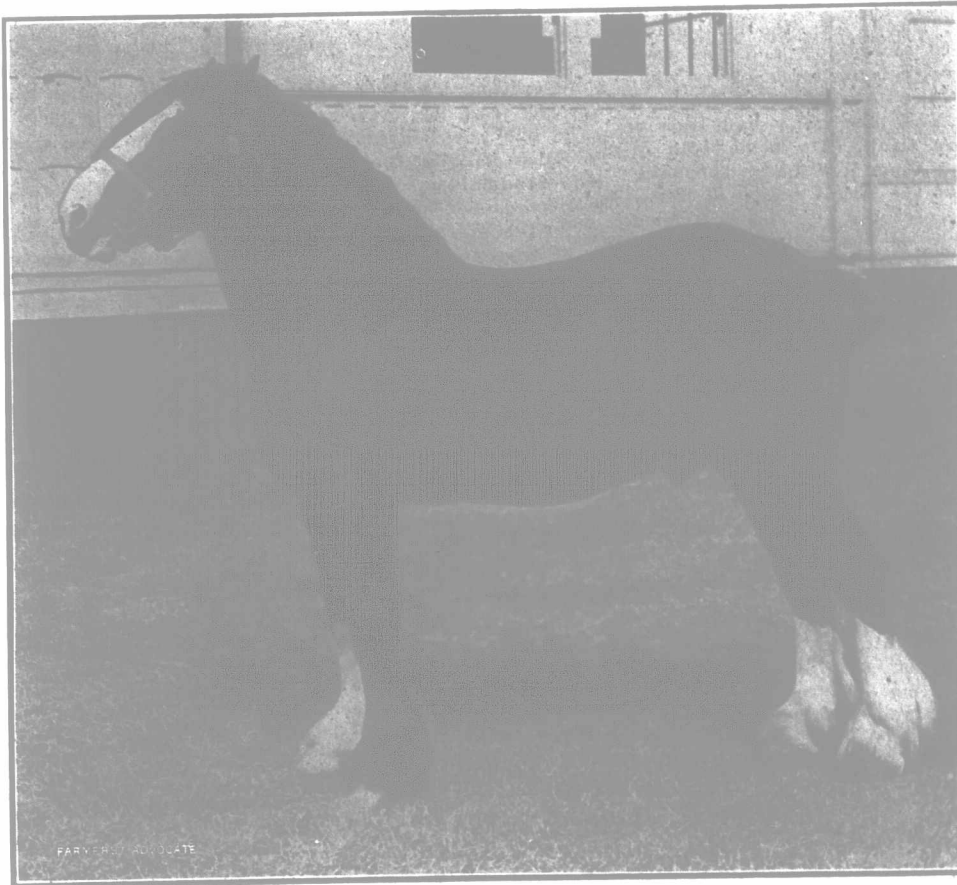
The supply is pretty strong in quantity, but the old complaint of poor, underfed quality is still prevalent. Prices are: Fowl, 9c.; chickens and geese, 10c.; ducks, 10c.; turkeys, 14c.

## Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—Prime beefs sold at 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb.; good to mediums, at about 4c., and the ordinary mediums, at about 3½c. The common stock sold at 2c. to 3c., and the canners paid from 1½c. to 2c. for the culls.

Sheep sold at 2½c. to 3½c., and lambs at 4c. to 4½c. per lb.

Good lots of fat hogs sold at 5c. to 5½c. per lb.



VANORA'S PRIDE (IMP.) [3979] (10980).

Four-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of second prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Western Fair, London, 1903. Sire Baron's Pride (9122), dam Vanora (9348), by Darnley.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

this shipment has put into the hands of farmers along the Edmonton Line a large number of pure-bred hogs at very low prices, as compared with what they would have to pay had they been brought in from other parts of the Territories.

## Grain Shipment from Halifax.

Many years ago the citizens of Halifax entertained hopes that their city should become a great grain shipping port during the winter months when St. Lawrence navigation was closed. These hopes apparently were also shared by the Intercolonial Railway authorities, who erected a mammoth grain elevator and several piers at deep water in that harbor for the speedy loading of grain cargoes aboard ocean steamers. But the grain did not come, the shorter distance to other points and the influences of American routes proving too powerful obstacles to be overcome. The original elevator was destroyed by fire, and a new one was erected at large expense, which has since stood idle, a towering monument of deferred hope. But conditions now have evidently changed, and there is a prospect that considerable Manitoba grain will be shipped at the port of Halifax during the next three or four months. A gang of men have been at work putting the elevator in condition for use, and the Allan and other ocean steamers expect to carry a goodly quantity of grain from that port during this winter. One of the things which has made it possible to carry grain to Halifax without loss is the reversal of traffic conditions on the I. C. R. For the first time in its history, the west-bound freight traffic





Whatever the weather may be, my dears,  
Whatever the weather may be,  
It's the song ye sing and the smile ye wear,  
That's making the sunshine everywhere,  
Whatever the weather may be, my dear,  
Whatever the weather may be.

—J. Whitcombe Riley.

## A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

### CHAPTER I.

Miss Octavia Bassett.

Slowbridge had been shaken to its foundations. It may as well be explained, however, at the outset, that it would not have taken much of a sensation to give Slowbridge a great shock. In the first place, Slowbridge was not used to sensations, and was used to going on the even and respectable tenor of its way, regarding the outside world with private distrust, if not with open disfavor. The new mills had been a trial to Slowbridge,—a sore trial. On being told of the owners' plan of building them, old Lady Theobald, who was the corner-stone of the social edifice of Slowbridge, was said, by a spectator, to have turned deathly pale with rage; and on the first day of their being opened in working order, she had taken to her bed, and remained shut up in her darkened room for a week, refusing to see anybody, and even going so far as to send a scathing message to the curate of St. James, who called in fear and trembling, because he was afraid to stay away.

"With mills and mill-hands" her ladyship announced to Mr. Burmiston, the mill-owner, when chance first threw them together, "with mills and mill-hands come murder, massacre, and mob law." And she said it so loud, and with so stern an air of conviction, that the two Misses Briarton, who were of a timorous and fearful nature, dropped their buttered muffins (it was at one of the tea-parties which were Slowbridge's only dissipation), and shuddered hysterically, feeling that their fate was sealed, and that they might, any night, find three masculine mill-hands secreted under their beds, with bludgeons. But as no massacres took place, and the mill-hands were pretty regular in their habits, and even went so far as to send their children to Lady Theobald's free school, and accepted the tracts left weekly at their doors, whether they could read or not, Slowbridge gradually recovered from the shock of finding itself forced to exist in close proximity to mills, and was just settling itself to sleep—the sleep of the just—again, when, as I have said, it was shaken to its foundations.

It was Miss Belinda Bassett who received the first shock. Miss Belinda Bassett was a decorous little maiden lady, who lived in a decorous little house on High Street (which was considered a very genteel street in Slowbridge). She had lived in the same house all her life, her father had lived in it, and so also had her grandfather. She had gone out, to take tea, from its doors two or three times a week, ever since she had been twenty; and she had had her little tea-parties in its front parlor as often as any other genteel Slowbridge entertainer. She had risen at seven, breakfasted at eight, dined at two, taken tea at five, and gone to bed at ten, with such regularity for fifty years, that to rise at eight, breakfast at nine, dine at three, and take tea at six, and go to bed at eleven, would, she was firmly convinced, be but "to fly in the face of Providence," as she put it, and sign her own death-warrant. Consequently, it is easy to imagine what a tremor and excitement seized her when, one afternoon, as she sat waiting for her tea, a coach from the Blue Lion dashed—or, at least, almost dashed—up to the front door, a young lady got out, and the next minute the handmaiden, Mary Anne, threw open the door of the parlor, announcing, without the least preface,—

"Your niece, mum, from 'Meriker."

Miss Belinda got up, feeling that her knees really trembled beneath her.

In Slowbridge, America was not approved of—in fact, was almost entirely ignored, as a country where, to quote Lady Theobald, "the laws were loose, and the prevailing sentiments revolutionary." It was not considered good taste to know Americans,—which was not unfortunate, as there were none to know; and Miss Belinda Bassett had always felt a delicacy in mentioning her only brother, who had emigrated to the United States at an early age, because first disgraced by the loss of his property, and then by a somewhat unflattering remark from the curate of St. James, who followed him to the States.

could stretch himself, and not be bullied by a lot of old tabbies." From the day of his departure, when he had left Miss Belinda bathed in tears of anguish, she had heard nothing of him; and here upon the threshold stood Mary Anne, with delighted eagerness in her countenance, repeating,—

"Your niece, mum from 'Meriker!"

And, with the words, her niece entered.

Miss Belinda put her hand to her heart.

The young lady thus announced was the prettiest, and at the same time the most extraordinary-looking, young lady she had ever seen in her life. Slowbridge contained nothing approaching this niece. Her dress was so very stylish that it was quite startling in its effect; her forehead was covered down to her large, pretty eyes themselves, with curls of yellow-brown hair; and her slender throat was swathed round and round with a grand scarf of black lace.

She made a step forward, and then stopped, looking at Miss Belinda. Her eyes suddenly, to Miss Belinda's amazement, filled with tears.

"Didn't you," she said,— "oh, dear, didn't you get the letter?"

"The—letter!" faltered Miss Belinda. "What letter, my—my dear?"

"Pa's," was the answer. "Oh! I see you didn't."

And she sank into the nearest chair, putting her hands up to her face, and beginning to cry outright.

"I—am Octavia B—bassett," she said. "We were coming to surp—prise you, and travel in Europe; but the mines went wrong, and p—pa was obliged to go back to Nevada."

"The mines?" gasped Miss Belinda.

"S—silver—mines," wept Octavia. "And we had scarcely landed when Piper cabled, and pa had to turn back. It was something about shares, and he may have lost his last dollar."

Miss Belinda sank into a chair herself.

"Mary Anne," she said faintly, "bring me a glass of water."

Her tone was such that Octavia removed her handkerchief from her eyes, and sat up to examine her.

"Are you frightened?" she asked, in some alarm.

Miss Belinda took a sip of the water brought by her handmaiden, replaced the glass upon the salver, and shook her head deprecatingly.

"Not exactly frightened, my dear," she said, "but so amazed that I find it difficult to collect myself."

Octavia put up her handkerchief again to wipe away a sudden new gush of tears.

"If shares intended to go down," she said, "I don't see why they couldn't go down before we started, instead of waiting until we got over here, and then spoiling everything."

"Providence, my dear,"—began Miss Belinda.

But she was interrupted by the re-entrance of Mary Anne.

"The man from the Lion, mum, wants to know what's to be done with the trunks. There's six of 'em, an' they're all that 'eavy as he says he wouldn't lift one alone for ten shilling."

"Six!" exclaimed Miss Belinda. "Whose are they?"

"Mine," replied Octavia. "Wait a minute. I'll go out to him."

Miss Belinda was astounded afresh by the alacrity with which her niece seemed to forget her troubles, and rise to the occasion. The girl ran to the front door as if she was quite used to directing her own affairs, and began to issue her orders.

"You will have to get another man," she said.

"You might have known that. Go and get one somewhere."

And when the man went off, grumbling a little, and evidently rather at a loss before such peremptory coolness, she turned to Miss Belinda.

"Where must he put them?" she asked.

It did not seem to have occurred to her once that her identity might be doubted, and some slight obstacles arise before her.

"I am afraid," faltered Miss Belinda, "that five of them will have to be put in the attic."

And in fifteen minutes five of them were put in the attic, and the sixth—the biggest of all—stood in the trim little spare chamber, and pretty Miss Octavia had sunk into a puffy little chintz-covered easy-chair, while her newly-found relative stood before her, making the most laudable efforts to recover her equilibrium, and not to feel as if her head were spinning round and round.

### CHAPTER II.

"An Investment, Anyway."

The natural result of these efforts was, that Miss Belinda was moved to shed a few tears.

"I hope you will excuse my being too startled to say I was glad to see you," she said. "I have not seen my brother for thirty years, and I was very fond of him."

"He said you were," answered Octavia; "and he was very fond of you too. He didn't write to you, because he made up his mind not to let you hear from him until he was a rich man; and then he thought he would wait until he could come home and surprise you. He was awfully disappointed when he had to go back without seeing you."

"Poor, dear Martin!" wept Miss Belinda gently.

"Such a journey!"

Octavia opened her charming eyes in surprise.

"Oh, he'll come back again!" she said. "And he doesn't mind the journey. The journey is nothing, you know."

(To be continued.)

## Christmas Gifts.

Now that Christmas season is near, a few hints on making Christmas gifts may be seasonable. Emerson says: "But our tokens of compliment and love are for the most part barbarous. Rings and other jewels are not gifts, but apologies for gifts. The only gift is a portion of thyself. Therefore, the poet brings his poem; the shepherd, his lamb; the farmer, corn; the miner, a gem; the sailor, coral and shells; the painter, his picture; the girl, a handkerchief of her own sewing. This is right and pleasing. . . . But it is a cold, lifeless business when you go to the shops to buy me something which does not represent your life and talent, but a goldsmith's." . . . Now, we know that ninety-nine people out of a hundred give, at Christmas, just such things as those which Emerson has condemned. There are usually so many gifts to be prepared, and so little time to prepare them in, and it is so easy just to run down to the store and buy them already complete. And, too, we argue that gifts which we buy are, after all, parts of ourselves to a certain extent, since they are, in a way, indexes of our taste, or our judgment, or our character. Nevertheless, in our heart of hearts, we feel that the eminent philosopher is right, and that our gifts should really be bits of our own lives plucked out and given to those we love; little things that we have made with our own fingers, or planned in our own minds. For those who wish to give in this way, the following hints may prove useful:

**CALENDARS:** NO. 1.—Get some thick water-colored paper. Cut out four oblong leaves of any size desired, having the set of four, of course, of the same size. Finish each about the edge prettily, by "pinking," or tracing with some running design in water colors. Upon these leaflets, now paint in water colors some design to represent the seasons—winter, spring, summer and autumn. If you cannot paint, paste on each one a little engraving or an unmounted photo (landscape or animals preferred), leaving room at the side or bottom upon which to trace the calendar part. This may be done with olive-green ink, or gold or silver paint. If neither the engravings nor the photos are available, a quotation may be neatly written on each leaflet, and a design in pressed ferns, mosses or seaweed securely glued on each for ornament. Last of all, put the leaflets together by means of two little rings pressed through the top, and slip through the rings a small chain or satin ribbon to hang the calendar up by.

**NO. 2.**—A very attractive calendar may be made of birch-bark. Take a piece about nine inches long and seven wide. Tack it securely on a piece of thin board, or mount on very heavy cardboard. Bind the two all round with ribbon or frame them in passe-partout. Ornament with pressed mosses or seaweed, or outline upon it, in brown tints, some simple design representing Indian wigwams, or some such device. Now, attach to the whole a bunch of calendar leaves which may be procured already printed. Gilt-headed tacks will do the attaching very nicely, if the calendar be mounted on a board, and will also pin down the ribbons by which the calendar is to be suspended. A similar calendar may be made of chamois leather. A design traced upon chamois in browns will resemble very closely the burnt-leather work now so much in vogue.

**COLLARS.**—Pretty collars are always appreciated by a dainty woman. The foundations for these may now be obtained in the store, all ready to be trimmed. A little lace, or applique, some narrow ribbon and some ingenuity are all that is necessary to transform these into very pretty and useful Christmas gifts. Any handy girl can make one in less than an hour.

**PHOTO FRAMES.**—Take a piece of fine white linen, cut it into pieces of the size required for the photo frames. Mark the portion which the photo is to occupy. About this, now work with embroidery silk, any design that pleases you. Hollyberries and leaves are easy; so also are forget-me-nots, or violets. Cut out the portion required for the photo, and turn back the edge neatly, or bind with narrow white ribbon. Tack the photo in place on a piece of very stiff cardboard. Stretch the linen portion over this, and fasten very firmly at the back of the cardboard. Now place another piece of cardboard over the back for a finish, and glue on very strongly. Put in little rings to hang the frame up by, or glue on a bit of cardboard to make it stand up as though on a little easel.

**SHAVING-PAPER HOLDER.**—Embroider a design in silk upon a piece of felt; or mount a pretty landscape on a piece of very thick, gray cardboard. Fasten ribbons at the upper end to hang the holder up by, and at the back fasten a dozen or more pieces of tissue paper, cut the same size as the other part, and "nicked" around the edge to make them look pretty.

**CUSHIONS.**—The variety of cushion designs is legion. Yet cushions, no matter how plain, always form most acceptable gifts. . . . Very pretty ones are now made of holland, brown linen, or canvas cloth, embroidered in pretty designs. A very inexpensive, yet pretty and serviceable one is made of checked "shirting," blue and white or red and white, in which each

colored check is floss. A very pretty quite so useful spots at wide with yellow em cover as this soils easily, and be washed.

**PINCUSHION** satisfactory than however, which circles of pasteboard stretched a piece design. Fasten ribbon around t are joined. Ad by. Now, all headed pins, blue color which may ribbons, veils or

**A SPOOLBOA** bark. Bind it. Fill it with c together so that and laced together.

**A FLORAL C** pots, or in half small brass chain do very well.

your friend, and mas, she will watching it bud.

**A HANDY I** narrow ribbon, c them together several other e pair of scissors, emery bag. T by the united p

Many other there space to say that, amon aprons (either cloth medicine cloth pockets a square of oil-c bath-room or useful and sens appreciated, that may be used less

Who has not Venice, how the the dainty Desd fend himself fro her heart by so only sorcery he the fair maiden becoming his w attention of fat fancy that the ent manner.

In his defend "Her father lo Still question From year to That I have I ran it thro To the very r These

Would Desden And often di My story a world o She lov'd me And I lov'd I This is the c

The painter, his picture, Ch

It's getting clo in the air That seems to there, And sweet the dreams of re Ring, bells, y your best!

It's getting clo and joy! And, oh, to b watchful boy With the stock to fill! Had we still th memory s

Look out f Rom," which The Home Dep This corner a scription p



colored check is crisscrossed with white cotton floss. A very pretty one, which is, however, not quite so useful, is made of white muslin, with spots at wide intervals which are covered over with yellow embroidery silk. Such a cushion cover as this must be made like a slip, as it soils easily, and must be removed frequently to be washed.

**PINCUSHIONS.**—As a rule pin trays are more satisfactory than pincushions. A neat little one, however, which will not hold dust, is made of two circles of pasteboard, over each of which has been stretched a piece of linen embroidered in a floral design. Fasten the two together. Put baby-ribbon around to conceal the place where they are joined. Add a bow and loops to hang it up by. Now, all around the edge, put in glass-headed pins, black, white, blue, green, red, every color which may possibly be needed to fasten ribbons, veils or laces.

**A SPOOLBOAT.**—Make a little canoe of birch-bark. Bind it all around the edge with ribbon. Fill it with cotton spools, placed closely together so that they will keep one another firm, and laced together with baby-ribbon.

**A FLORAL OFFERING.**—Start bulbs in little pots, or in half a coconut shell, suspended by a small brass chain. Crocus or paper-narcissus will do very well. Present the growing plant to your friend, and if it is not in bloom at Christmas, she will have all the more pleasure in watching it bud and develop later on.

**A HANDY PRESENT.**—Take three pieces of narrow ribbon, each about two feet long. Fasten them together at one end. At each of the several other ends fasten respectively, a small pair of scissors, a spool of thread, and a small emery bag. This contrivance is to be fastened by the united portion at the belt when sewing.

Many other gifts might be mentioned were there space to write about them. Suffice it to say that, among others, neat laundry-bags, nice aprons (either fancy or work aprons), and oil-cloth medicine frames, in which numerous oil-cloth pockets are bound, labelled and fixed to a square of oil-cloth, which may be tacked in the bath-room or wash-room—all are gifts at once useful and sensible, and likely to be even more appreciated than trifles which look prettier, but may be used less.

THE HOUSE-MOTHER.

### Othello.

Who has not read, in the story of the Moor of Venice, how that, having gained the affections of the dainty Desdemona, he was called upon to defend himself from the accusation of having won her heart by sorcery. The picture illustrates the only sorcery he used, but which sufficed to bewitch the fair maiden into forgetting his dusky hue, and becoming his wife in spite of it. In the wrapt attention of father as well as daughter one could fancy that the spell held both alike, but in different manner.

In his defence Othello says:

"Her father lov'd me; oft invited me;  
Still questioned me the story of my life,  
From year to year; the battles, sieges, fortunes,  
That I have passed.

I ran it through, even from my boyish days  
To the very moment that he bade me tell it.

These things to hear

Would Desdemona incline.

And often did beguile her of her tears.

My story being done, she gave me for my pains  
A world of sighs.

She lov'd me for the dangers I had passed;

And I lov'd her that she did pity them.

This is the only witchcraft I have us'd.

The painter, E. Becker, might well have called his picture, "The Working of the Spell."

H. A. B.

### Christmas is Coming.

It's getting close to Christmas. There's something  
in the air  
That seems to breathe of Bethlehem and all the glory  
there,  
And sweet the bells and bugles sound through our  
dreams of rest—  
Ring, bells, your sweetest music! and bugles blow  
your best!

It's getting close to Christmas. Oh, time of peace  
and joy!

And, oh, to be once more, once more, a wakeful,  
watchful boy,

With the stocking in the corner for old Santa Claus  
to fill!

Let us still thank God for Christmas, and we're boys  
in memory still!

Look out for the new corner, "In the Sick Room," which is to appear before very long in the Home Department of the Farmer's Advocate. This corner alone may be worth more than the subscription price of the Farmer's Advocate.

## Our Flower Corner.

### Begonias.

There are lovers of begonias in plenty, but many are deterred from trying to keep these attractive plants by the fear that they are difficult to manage. Begonias, however, are not hard to manage, provided they can be kept from freezing. Like all other watery-stemmed plants, they are, of course, rather susceptible to frost; but are, at the same time, peculiarly free from insect pests. They do excellently well if kept in a kitchen where there is plenty of steam; but they must not be exposed too much to the full glare of the sun. An eastern window suits them to perfection, as in it they get just the amount of mild morning sunshine which will provide them with the rich coloring so much admired in these plants. They will, however, do very well if set near a southern or western window on a table, drawn back a little, so that while getting the full benefit of the daylight, the plants will not be exposed to the bright, continuous rays of the sun. Rex, or ornamental-leaved varieties, in particular, must not be kept in the sun, which causes the leaves to become speedily discolored. Begonias, too, should never be kept too close to the stove. Too much heat, as well as too much dryness in the atmosphere, injures them. They succeed best in a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees.

When potting begonias (as, also, indeed, in the case of all other plants) see that the pots, if new, have been thoroughly soaked, and, if old, that they have been well washed before being re-filled with earth. Small plants should never be placed in large pots. Usually, three-inch pots are quite large enough for the first potting; then, as the roots fill up the pots, the plants should be removed into somewhat larger ones. Many fail in having plants flower simply by reason of keeping them in too large pots.

The soil in which begonias are placed may consist of one-half leaf-mould, and equal parts of good garden loam and sand. (If you are starting a cutting, use a great deal more sand and less leaf-mould.) When potting, press the earth well down upon the roots on all sides, so that the little "mouths" of the rootlets will be in contact at every point with the mellow soil. Give the plants a thorough watering, so that the water runs out at the bottom, and set them in a shaded place for three or four days, until the roots have set well to work. After bringing them to the light, water them only in moderation, as over-watering, as well as over-drying, is likely to prove injurious. The Rex, or ornamental-leaved varieties, however, require more water than the flowering sorts. When watering, do not permit the water to fall on the leaves.

A few of the many species of flowering begonias which may be recommended are: Gloire de Lor-

raine, whose bright carmine flowers come in great profusion; Incarnata, with rose-colored flowers, which has been described as the "Ideal winter-flowering begonia"; Manicata, with large, blotched leaves, and bluish-white flowers; and Rubra, which grows so rapidly that it will fill a window in a couple of years. It may be said in passing that the flowering begonias are somewhat easier of culture than the Rex varieties.

Of the foliage begonias, which, when well grown are very effective pot plants, we may mention especially the Metallica, whose metallic luster is very attractive.

Before leaving the begonias, may it be repeated that they must be kept out of a hot, dry atmosphere, if they are to be seen in their perfection. Moisture in the air, when not available by means of the cook stove, may be obtained by keeping a dish of water on the heater, but it is necessary to have it in some way, if the best results are to be obtained with this charming flower.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

[Will those who have had especial success in dealing with any variety of house-plant kindly send in a detailed account of their method with such? We shall take much pleasure in publishing any short, practical articles of this nature.—F. F.]

### A Story about "The Story of the Plants."

I want to tell the many boys and girls, who read the "Farmer's Advocate," how I came to read one of Grant Allen's most fascinating works, and to try to induce them to follow my example, and thereby reap similar or greater benefits from the study of books of such importance to every farmer, and, indeed, to all who take a live interest in the prosperity of Canada. Most of the young readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are destined to become farmers or farmers' wives, or, at all events, to be deeply and directly or indirectly concerned in farms and farming; so that any aid to the better understanding of the workings of nature—the farmers' mightiest engine—must be welcome.

The days of the entirely unscientific farmer, and, indeed, even of the unscientific "man in the street" (in the widest sense of that catch-phrase), are past, and everybody nowadays wants to know everything about his business, and a good deal about the people's as well. "The story of the Plants" is just the book to help young people or unscientific readers to a clear knowledge of how and why plants grow; how they differ from each other, and why; how they progressed from very simple forms (the very beginnings of life on this earth) up to the highly-developed growths which furnish us with food, and delight us with their stately forms, their lovely colors and their exquisite perfumes; how they marry and are given in marriage; how they provide for their young; the wonderful relations existing between them and the insects, the birds and beasts, the wind and rain, the sunshine and the cloud; the air-food they eat; the mineral matter they drink up out of the soil; how they act as chemical laboratories and manufactories; how the flowers form co-operative societies; why some are colorless, while



OTHELLO.



others are gorgeously arrayed; miracles of seed and fruit growth, and many other equally-interesting facts in the history of vegetation. It will stimulate thoughtful readers to gain a better understanding of systematic botany, as well as of chemistry, geology and mineralogy; and altogether, to any intelligent and attentive student, will open up a marvellous field for investigation. The story is told in the writer's delightfully-taking manner, while the facts are stated with all the plainness and simplicity possible in a subject of the kind, purely technical and very learned words never being used where the very simplest language serves to make the matter clear. No scientific subject, perhaps, has ever been treated in a more charming fashion without losing something of the living truth which the "Story of Plants" brings out so luminously. It said little for the Canadian, or for the British public, that a writer like Grant Allen, who could tell, in such clear and delightful language, the great truths of nature, should be driven to make his living by writing poor fiction! Others of his scientific works are equally delightful and instructive reading, such as: "Flashlights of Nature," and "In Nature's Workshop," which latter appeared, originally, I think, in the "Strand Magazine."

And now, for the story of how I happened to read "The Story of the Plants" at this particular time. I had read, with much pleasure, several of the books belonging to the same series, and, on sending in a subscription for a year of the "Farmer's Advocate," on behalf of an acquaintance, the publishers kindly sent me the book as commission! Not bad remuneration, was it? Well, now, you see, if you are anxious to read this true fairy tale, you may do so very easily, by the like method. And Grant Allen's is not the only one of Newnes' "Library of Useful Stories," which contains, in small space and tells in clear language, many of nature's secrets of engrossing interest, and downright cash value to every farmer. Among them: "The Story of Germ Life: Bacteria;" of "The Weather;" of "The Stars;" of "Forest and Stream," and others are full of informative matter of the very highest educational value to everyone having eyes to see and ears to hear. L. S. L.  
Lincoln Park, Nov. 12th, 1908.

### The Servant Girl and Indoor Help Question.

Not only in Manitoba, but also in the whole of North America, there appears to be an absolute dearth of the necessary indoor help, and many people are at their wits' end to know what to do. Even in the large cities, where different conditions prevail than here, the ladies are adopting all sorts of expedients, both to induce girls to take service and to retain them in their houses. From a Milwaukee paper we learn that "some ladies are trying the experiment of having housemaid parties; that is, they give the maids the use of the house in which to entertain their friends for an evening. The rooms are decorated and refreshments served the same as if the mistress were entertaining," so that we on the prairies need no longer wonder why we cannot get any servants, perhaps being hardly yet prepared to make sufficient sacrifices. The universal education of the children and the consequent advent of women into many of the positions formerly open only to men is, of course, largely the cause of the trouble, and because, in addition, the present general prosperity of the people enables many girls to live at home without working, we are led to surmise that there is no immediate prospect of any decided change. That our farmers' wives are terribly handicapped, and that many of them are overtaxing their strength in the almost hopeless task of raising a family as well as doing the household work, has long been a patent fact to all observers. It is causing many otherwise successful farmers to think seriously of giving up their occupation, as being the only solution of the indoor-help problem.—[Boisevain Globe.

### Domestic Economy.

#### DOUGHNUTS.

(Sent in by a reader.)

Now is the season for these toothsome cakes, and here is a first-class recipe: 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, butter size of an egg, 2 eggs, a pinch salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Cook in boiling lard; dust with powdered sugar.

#### CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.

Two cups of suet, two of raisins, two of currants, a little citron, two of molasses, two of milk, two dessertspoonfuls of all kinds of spices, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Put into the mould and boil three and one-half hours. Just before putting on the table pour two tablespoonfuls of brandy over it, and touch a match to it.

Sauce for the pudding: One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, worked together. Place tin on stove, leaving until the sugar begins to singe and is a dark brown. Stir in one cup boiling water, worked with two tablespoonfuls of flour,

blended smooth with a little cold water. This sauce is delicious and so easily made, the singed sugar giving a maple flavor.

#### EXCELLENT CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Three-fourths pound butter, one pound sugar (brown), one pound flour, two pounds currants, three pounds raisins (seeded), one-half pound citron, one-fourth pound almonds, eight eggs, one nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon, one wineglass of brandy. The raisins are better if soaked in brandy over night.

#### CELERY SLAW.

One-half head of cabbage, one bunch of celery, two hard-boiled eggs, all chopped fine. Mix with two teaspoonfuls sugar, two of mustard, one-half of pepper and salt. Moisten with vinegar.

## The Children's Corner.

### Planning a Christmas Present.



Little Florence is thinking very deeply, and at least one of her dumb companions wants to know what it is all about. Of course she will not tell him, for she is wondering what Christmas presents she can make for father, mother, baby Gerald, and her two dear dogs, Prince and Muggins. Prince is the noble fellow who looks as though he could almost speak, and Muggins is the spoiled pet on her knee. What kind of Christmas gifts would they like best? Prince cares most for a loving hug from his little mistress, and saucy Muggins will take whatever he can get, and probably even forget to say "Thank you" by a wag of his tail. Prince has a good right to love Florence, for he saved her life once when she fell into the river, and they have been great chums ever since. He does not trouble himself to be jealous of Muggins, who loves nobody but himself—although Florence would never believe you if you told her so. C. D.

### Our Christmas Story Competition.

Well, children, you would have been sorry for me if you had seen me surrounded by piles of Christmas stories, trying to choose the best among so many that were good. Ontario sent in the most, but some of the other Provinces were also well represented. Several stories were too long—you know I warned you to send short ones. Perhaps we may publish them some other time, when we can give up the whole "Corner" to one guest. I quite agree with Grace Bennett, in thinking that "the nicest Christmas story is in the Bible," but you have that wonderful story in your hands already.

And now for the long list of prizewinners. You know that we offered one for each Province sending in at least two contributions. First on the list is Bernice Vida Cousins, Broadview Farm, Pendennis, Man. (aged 13). Her story is original, while the other competitors only sent clippings or copied stories; at least, no other original story won first place in any Province. Janet Waterman, Fraserville, Ont. (aged 15), wins the Ontario prize. Mae Smithers, Mousomin, N.W. T., is the prizewinner for that Territory. The British Columbia prize has been awarded to Alberta Balfour, Box 71, Langley, B.C. Any C. Purdy, Wentworth Station, Chatham, N.S., wins

the Nova Scotia prize. As there was only one Quebec competitor, no prize was awarded. An extra prize has been awarded to Myrtle Sinclair, Independence, Alta.

The clipping sent in by Maud Jose is rather too "grown-up" for our "Corner," and those sent in by Winnifred Jackman and Myrtle Howson were also very good, but too long. Next in order of merit come Edna Stacey, Dena McLeod, Annie Gordon, Morley Malyon, Alma Noon, Ruby Borland, Marguerite Gibson, Mary Thornton, Olive Cousins, Christina Teskey, Margaret Veale, Gertrude Shearer, Susan Gould, Edna Malcolm, Lily Burns, Christie Shearer, Amy Rowan, Grace Bennett, Stanley Wright, H. D. Smithers, Beatrice Balfour, Beatrice Magwood, Pauline Sanderson, Mina Buchan, Leila Traver, Annie Bradley, Katie Porter, Samuel B. Swift, Maggie Bradley, and Ellie Taylor.

One of the prize stories will be published today, the others will appear as soon as we have room for them. Many of the clippings which did not take first place will appear from time to time in the "Corner." COUSIN DOROTHY.

### A Christmas Story.

"And the night shall be filled with music,  
And the cares that infest the day  
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,  
And as silently steal away."

—Longfellow.

Sadie MacFee sat by the window, her face wore a perplexed look, and evidently she was thinking hard. She turned to a lady who was sitting beside her, and said, "Mother, I've been thinking; we want, as you know, to do something really nice at Christmas time for the Duncrieffs. But you and father said we would have to sacrifice our own turkey, or whatever we were going to give, and I've been thinking Tom is a big enough turkey for twelve. Why not take our Christmas: presents, dinner and tea—stock, lock and barrel—over to the Duncrieffs, and live there for the day?"

Mrs. MacFee's face brightened. "Dear child," she said, "I've thought of that before, and was waiting for you to think the same. For my part, I think it would not only be right, but our duty to do it; but before deciding, we should first consult the others."

That night when the MacFee family had gathered round the stove, they talked long about the Duncrieffs, who lived in a poor, tumbledown house in Court Row. Mr. Duncrieff had fallen off the roof of a house he was helping to build, and had broken his arm, from the effects of which he was still suffering; and Jane, the oldest girl, was a cripple. The other three, Louise, Frank and Fred, were always ragged and dirty, although they made many attempts to be clean, their mother generally being away sewing—doing all she could to help provide for the family.

There was a lot of work to be done, both at home and at the Duncrieffs, and only two days to do it in. Sadie and brother Bob scrubbed both houses from cellar to garret. Jennie and Hugh decorated them with the green vines of the pigeon-berry.

Poor Jane was almost wild with joy, for Sadie moved her bed from her room to an adjoining one, while she scrubbed it. Then they hung two pretty pictures, framed with pigeon-berry, up on the wall. All around the room, and all over the windows, ran the same pretty vine, with its bright red berries.

Then two nice feather pillows, a warm blanket and clean white spread were put on the bed, which had a new tick filled with fresh straw.

Although all had worked unceasingly, when Christmas day dawned their hearts were happy and expectantly glad, and when dinner time came, satisfaction reigned supreme.

Such a dinner! The Duncrieffs were wild! Such turkey! Such cranberry, and, oh! such pudding!

Now, dear readers, just wait till I tell you how the MacFees managed to have such a nice time. Sadie's father had promised her a five-dollar brooch, but she had forfeited that and bought the pillows and blanket and spread for Jane's bed, and medicine for Mr. Duncrieff, and Bob gave his three dollars, that he had saved to buy marbles and trinkets for next year with, to buy Frank a coat; Jennie and Hugh bought Mrs. Duncrieff that new shawl and bonnet she wore the last time she was out, and Mr. and Mrs. MacFee bought the suits for Fred, Frank and Mr. Duncrieff, and Mrs. Duncrieff's new dress, instead of going for their holiday trip to the coast next summer.

After a day well spent, the MacFees returned home with light and thankful hearts, and the deep peace within their uplifted souls proved to them the truth of the words:

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

BERNICE VIDA COUSINS.

Broadview Farm, Pendennis, Man.

Bobby—"Is oxygen what the oxen breathe all day?"

Daddy—"Of course, and everything else breathes."

Bobby—"And is nitrogen what everyone breathes at night?"

Daddy gave it up.

Send in your subscription price to the Farmer's Advocate at once and so secure the whole of our new serial story.

Set on thy sight  
A poor man serve  
A sick man help  
Thou shalt be se  
Of service which

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*The Quiet Hour.*

**"Be Ye Kind."**

"A child's kiss  
Set on thy sighing lips, shall make thee glad;  
A poor man served by thee, shall make thee rich;  
A sick man helped by thee, shall make thee strong;  
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense  
Of service which thou renderest."

The sun was slowly sinking in the west when a weary traveller descended from his camel beside a well of water, outside an eastern city. The little procession gladly halted after the long and weary journey, and the tired camels waited patiently on their knees for the much-desired water. Their master's wants were not so easily supplied. He had a difficult task before him, and now asks God's blessing on his well-laid plans. He had sworn to Abraham that, if possible, he would bring back a suitable wife for Isaac, but how can he judge of a woman's character? Listen to his prayer:

"Let it come to pass, that the damsel to whom I shall say, Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink; and she shall say, Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also; let the same be she that Thou hast appointed for Thy servant Isaac."

While he prays a young maiden comes and fills her pitcher at the well. The traveller modestly asks for a drink, and receives a kind and courteous answer. "Drink, my lord," she says, as she hastens to take the pitcher from her head and holds it out to him. Nor is this all. She is eager to show kindness also to the dumb animals, who look with such patient longing at the cool water. Emptying her pitcher into the trough, she runs again to the well, and continues to draw water until the ten thirsty camels are satisfied. Is it any wonder that the man bows down his head and worships the Lord who has so quickly answered his prayer?

It was only a little thing to do, after all. The gift did not cost anything, except the trouble of drawing it, but little things are a better test of character than great things. Rebekah was, evidently, looking out for opportunities of showing kindness, and thoroughly enjoyed being kind. She did not think it any trouble, as both words and actions show, and, of course, she never thought that her simple act of everyday kindness to a thirsty stranger would be told, as an example to others, for thousands of years. "Be ye kind," says St. Paul, and the three little words are very plain and matter-of-fact. Only three syllables, and yet what a paradise this world would be if everybody obeyed them every day. Are we always kind to the people we live with, careful not to be rude to them or hurt their feelings needlessly? Are we watching for chances to do little kindnesses to the friends and neighbors around us? Are we careful to observe the golden rule? We don't like it when other people borrow our things and are careless about returning them, but do we always return things promptly ourselves? Do we pay our debts as soon as they are due? Do we keep our promises in little things?

Then there are the people we don't like. As Christians we have special orders to be kind to them, for our Master has said: "If ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same. And if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye? for sinners also lend to sinners, to receive as much again."

The little things of life mount up to more than the large things. We may be kind or unkind in hundreds of little ways for one chance we have of doing some really great service. Someone may give you a handsome Christmas present and take no notice of you all the rest of the year. You are grateful, but you don't care nearly as much for that person as you do for the friend who is kind in many trifling ways all the year round. One who is really trying to be kind will find plenty of chances.

"The least flower with a brimming cup may stand  
And share its dewdrop with another near."

And right here I should like to thank those who were kind to the little Fresh Air children last July. One of the leaders of that Mission in Toronto wrote to me a week ago, saying:

"We all feel that we owe you a great deal for the help you were the means of giving us, and we want to thank you most heartily for it. Quite a number of homes were offered for our Fresh Air children, as well as money sent, through your column in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Several sent money, with no other name than 'A Friend' attached, so it was impossible to thank them. We wondered if you would have space to do so some time; if so, we would be very much obliged. Some sent offers to take children when we had disbanded, so that we weren't able to send them this year, but we were none the less grateful, and hope we may fill these homes next year if they

are willing. We sent out 250 children this year—about 75 more than last year. It, of course, needed more money, but, as has always been the case, we had as much as we needed."

In conclusion, I would remind you of another scene by a well, when another weary Stranger asked a woman for a drink. Surely it is literally true that we have the same glorious privilege of ministering to Him—to-day and to-morrow, and every day of our lives.

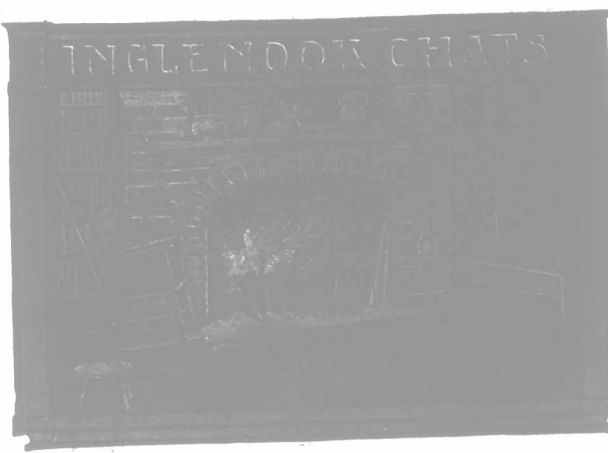
"A flower upon my threshold laid;  
A little kindness wrought unseen;  
I know not who love's tribute paid,  
I only know that it has made  
Life's pathways smooth, life's borders green."

"God bless the gracious hands that e'er  
Such tender ministries essay;  
Dear hands, that help the pilgrim bear  
His load of weariness and care  
More bravely up the toilsome way."

"Oh, what a little thing can turn  
A heavy heart from sighs to song!  
A smile can make the world less stern;  
A word can cause the soul to burn  
With glow of heaven all night long!"

"It needs not that love's gift be great—  
Some splendid jewel of the soul  
For which a king might supplicate.  
Nay! true love's least, at love's true rate,  
Is tithes most royal of the whole."

HOPE.



Dear Friends,—At last I have space in which to make at least a beginning in publishing the letters which have been accumulating in the Ingle Nook pigeon-holes. I am sure a great many of our readers will be pleased to read the very helpful letter from Mrs. A. S., which appears this time. Many other delightful letters still await publication, but we have not too many yet. We hope that many of our women will follow the example of Mrs. A. S., and write us about the "good things" they know.

I am also very glad to be able to announce to-day the names of those who have been successful in winning prizes in the last essay competition. Strangely enough, all the competitors this time belonged to Class III. We have, however, decided to award three prizes, all the prizes being equal. The names of the successful competitors are: Alma McLeod, Dugald, Man.; Jean Murray, Lyleton, Man., and Mary Campbell, Bridge Creek, Man. Miss McLeod's essay appears in the Ingle Nook to-day, and the others will be given a place just as soon as possible.

I should like to know one thing—no, two things—(1) What have the rest of the Territories been doing? How is it that all the entries came from Manitoba? (2) What have the young men been doing? Not a single essay was received from a boy, or a man. Now, can't we have some "fun" over this? Let us try. Next time our competition will be upon the subject, "What kind of a girl the Western man wants for a wife." Now, girls, get your brothers to work. But then, this is sure to be a popular subject. I expect to be fairly inundated with letters during the next two months. Kindly send all letters in before the 25th of January, at which date the competition will close. Address letters to—  
DAME DURDEN,  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

PRIZE ESSAY.

By Miss Alma McLeod, Dugald, Manitoba.

**A Winter Holiday.**

"Another holiday! Oh! isn't that good; how shall we spend it?" Skating was suggested, but the idea was abandoned, as all in the party could not skate, and someone had said, "Wouldn't it be nice to go for a sleighride?" Soon all were ready; that is, for the ride. Rugs and furs were hunted up, and a lively team of dapple grays hitched up.

The pleasure-seekers crowd into the sleigh before the sun has got well started on his daily march. Here and there is a fleecy cloud, but the brightness of the

sky rivals the brightness of the faces of the sleigh-riders. Overhead is the sun and sky, beneath the dazzling snow, which shines with those thousands of sparkling diamonds that flee before the rude touch. The trees, too, have their share of morning magnificence, for, in the night, the frost king visited them, and now their dress glistens in the glow of the great sun. All nature tends toward purity and perfection, and shall the merry-makers fall short of the standard?

Listen! How merry sounds the sleighbells. What merrier sounds ever greets our ears? Mingled with the merry voices and glad songs that rise from the sleigh, they make a delightful sound. Nothing else breaks the silence of the morning, and when for a moment the conversation lags, the silence is almost oppressive. It seems almost sacrilegious to say noisy and thoughtless things. Now, however, someone, to break the stillness, starts singing a hymn softly, and the others join. Soon again it is the same merry party.

Bells sound in the distance. It is not long until another load of sleighriders come into sight. The road is narrow and the snow deep, but each sleigh gives half the road. While Christmas wishes are being exchanged, one driver has not noticed his horse's haste to regain firm footing. Their sleigh bunts into the other one. It slurs into the side tracks. The sleigh has tipped. It is soon righted, but the upset has not added to anyone's comfort.

The horses have turned and are on the homeward road now, so they go with a will. The bells jingle merrily, the sleigh glides noiselessly along the well-beaten trail, and the riders enjoy their drive greatly. They are sorry it is over when home comes in view, yet they are all glad to gather around the cheerful fire for a moment, while a delicious dinner is being prepared.

LETTER FROM MRS. A. S.

Dear Dame Durden,—Since reading the last "Advocate," I have been wondering if anything I could write would help to lighten anyone's burden. . . . I am a farmer's wife, with five of a family, the youngest under six months. I have found it impossible to get even a wash-woman, or help at housecleaning, and, not being very strong, have had to plan carefully in order to be able to do my work without laying myself up. Often, when there is a special rush of work (for I find there is, sometimes, in spite of my plans), I have to leave many things undone that I would like to do in order to keep my house as it should be, and yet not become thoroughly exhausted myself. So I shall be glad of any hints that may help to shorten and lighten labor.

Here are one or two things that might help someone, yet if you do not think them worthy of space in your valuable paper I shall not feel offended. . . . When sweeping carpets, I take a large pail of water (as it cleanses the broom and leaves your carpet cleaner and more free from dust than a little will), and dip my broom into it; shake the water well out of it and begin to sweep, repeating the operation as often as necessary to keep the broom thoroughly clean and the dust from flying about at all. This keeps the dust from settling heavily on things in the room, and the dusting of these articles is short work after. When a room is very dusty I dust furniture, and either cover or remove it to another room before sweeping. Replace the water by clean water whenever dirty, and your carpets will look fresher and be cleaner.

After washing my tablecloths I starch them slightly and iron them carefully. I usually leave my table set, to save steps, and simply brush my cloth with a tea-towel. If I have occasion to remove the cloth, I fold it carefully in the old creases, as it looks much better so much longer than if carelessly folded. I also have a number of tray-cloths, plain ones. These I put on whenever a clean cloth is put on, at the men's places, and white oilcloth, with a little trough made at the outer edge, for the children, and it saves me much washing, as these cloths are easier washed and ironed than a tablecloth. I also use white oilcloth bibs, the lower edge turned up two inches and stitched at the corners so as to remain up to catch anything that may be spilled.

I have small doors opening from the pantry shelves in my kitchen, and beside them, my table for washing dishes—which, by the way, is a baking cabinet—and as I dry the dishes I set away those not needed for the next meal without an extra step. Our home is old, but we have tried to make it as handy as we could in order to save steps.

Hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable time, I am,  
Sincerely yours,  
MRS. A. S.

Mistress (finding visitor in kitchen)—Who is this, Mary?

Mary (confused)—My brother, m'm.

Mistress (suspiciously)—You're not much alike. Mary (stammering apologetically)—We were, m'm, but he's just had his beard shaved off, and that makes him look different, m'm.—[Tit-Bits.]

Girls! Do you want to read a good serial story? If so, get your father to subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate and so secure our new one.



### Teacher and Scholar.

The public school, its associations and improvement are subjects of growing interest and vital concern to every farmer's family in the West. We should be pleased to receive concise communications of a helpful and suggestive nature for this department of the "Farmer's Advocate" from those interested.

#### Primary Number Work.

There is too much "again and again" in number work still in use in our public schools. It is much better than it was twenty, yes, even ten years ago. Teachers have learned that children are not mere machines who turn out so many words a minute. They have brains—at least the vast majority of them have—and they should not be treated as though they were devoid of them. It is necessary to use objects in early primary work, because children, in early stages, have no idea of the abstract apart from the concrete. In the beginning of number work, I teach (1) numbers up to ten, giving them the idea of quantity, and have them pick out ten splints, blocks, seeds or whatever objects are used, until they can show me any number of objects up to ten. I make pictures of them, e. g., in teaching the quantity five. I have them pick out five blocks, splints, etc., and I make pictures of five cars in a train, or five trees, five apples, five birds, or anything like that, always using colored chalk. Then, when they know the numbers up to ten take them up to 100, showing them twenty means two bundles of ten splints, or two boxes of blocks, and twenty-four means two bundles of ten and four in addition, and so on. With numbers up to 100, I always use the picture numbers, but above it I do not, to any extent. When they can count to 100, and know the numbers, also being able to make the figures, commence the combinations. In teaching these, I always tell them stories, e. g., to teach 2+1=3. I have two oranges and Willie gave me one more, how many would I have? I have seeds, blocks, pegs, rings, etc., to show the story too. Then I have the children tell me stories also to further impress it. Then I place on the blackboard the picture number of 2+1=3 = \* \* + \* = \* \*, using dots, stars, trees, circles, etc., and placing the figures under the pictures. I have them make these on their slates, and then with objects. Then, when we teach that 2 (anything) + 1 makes 3, I have pieces of pasteboard with figures on and the + signs; these the children use to make the tables. I let the children design pictures to represent the numbers, and it is surprising what beautiful designs they make out of the seeds and pegs.

ELSIE M. CAMPBELL.  
Moosomin.

#### Farm Life in Manitoba.

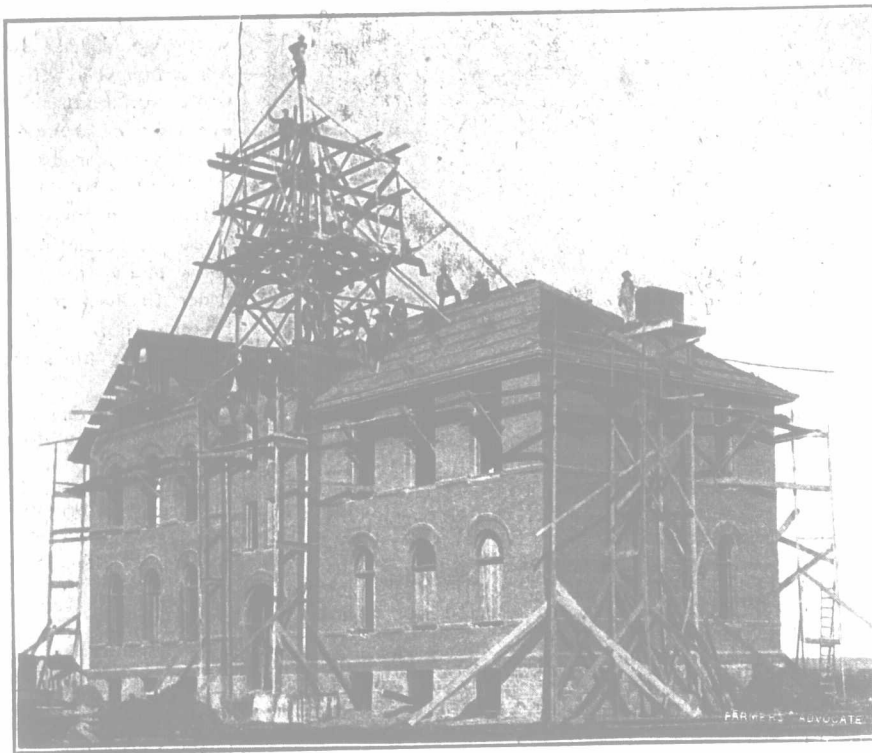
I was born in Manitoba thirteen years ago, and have lived in a farming district all my life. Some farmers are very successful, while others are not. Farming, as I have been able to judge, is a very independent and pleasant life. The farmer is busy all the year around. He tries to do as much plowing in the fall as he possibly can. Then in the spring he harrows the land ready for the grain, which he either sows broadcast or with a drill. If he is fortunate enough to get the June rains, the farmer is pretty sure of a good crop. From the middle of May to the middle of June, he plants his root crops, which require great attention in the way of weeding and hoeing. The farmer generally starts haying in July, and continues till the harvest is ready, some time in August. This is his busiest time of the year. The farmer has to cut his ripened crops. Then in two or three weeks it has to be stacked. After the threshing, the grain is either hauled to the elevators or stored in the farmer's granary. The root crop or garden produce next occupies the farmer's attention. The potatoes are marketed, and the roots are stored away for the winter-feeding of cows and pigs. In the winter the farmer gets his wood home for the next summer's use, and generally cuts and piles it up. He can also haul his grain to market. The stable work in the winter is much more than in the summer; but, on the whole, the farmer has lots of spare time in the winter for amusement.

The above article was written by Starks Chudleigh, Editor of the "Farmer's Advocate" and was read by his class at Moosomin.

### Geography.

#### REVIEW LESSONS ON RIVERS—QUESTIONS.

1. Where is the source of the river?
2. Does it rise from a spring or a lake?
3. In what direction does it flow, and why?
4. What is the character of its mouth?
5. Is there a delta at the mouth?
6. Name rivers that have deltas?
7. Why is the river deeper in some places than in others?
8. What causes rapids?
9. What causes canyons, and give examples?
10. Explain the action of the water in wearing down huge boulders in the bed of the river.
11. Explain the cause of windings in a river, also the change in the location of a river bed.
12. Why are banks higher near the mouth of a river than near the source?
13. Compare the size of rocks carried by the river at different places in its course.
14. Define sediment, alluvial plains silt, rock waste.
15. Define watershed, cataract, rapid, watercourse, ravine, coulee, dyke, levee, wharf, canal.
16. Why are some rivers not affected by dry weather? Give examples.
17. Give the source, direction and distance navigable of the following rivers: Mississippi, Saskatchewan, Red, Mackenzie, Columbia, Missouri, Fraser, Yukon, St. Lawrence, Ottawa, St. Mary.
18. Compare the following rivers as to tributaries, size, discovery, size of cities on its banks, and character of commerce carried on each: Mackenzie, Mississippi, Congo, Ganges, Danube, Thames, Amazon.
19. What is the chief characteristic of each of the following rivers: Connecticut, Saskatchewan, Red, St. Lawrence, Orinoco and La Platta, Nile, Colorado, Mississippi, Hudson, Niagara, Fraser?



SASKATOON PUBLIC SCHOOL IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

20. Which of the above rivers are noted for: cataracts, history, luxurious forests, scenery, pastures, farming lands, canyons, salmon?
21. Name the three principal rivers in each zone. Which ones are in more than one zone?
22. Of what historic importance are the following rivers: Nile, Tigris, Euphrates, Jordan, Red, Ganges, Hudson, Tuegela?
23. What is the chief river in the ocean? Where is: first, its source; second, its mouth?
24. Locate the rivers mentioned by Roberts in "Canadian Streams."
25. What great rivers have overflowed their banks during the past ten years?
26. Why has the width of the Red River doubled during the past twenty-five years?
27. What effect has the cause of this change on the climate of Western Canada?

Mamma (to Dolly, who has been ill)—"My dear, are you feeling better now?"

Dolly—"I don't know, mammy. Is the jelly all gone?"

Mamma—"Yes, dear."

Dolly—"Well, then, I think I am well enough to get up now!"

Has it ever struck you that the Farmer's Advocate is doubly valuable because you can keep it? Think of all the papers which you read, then use for wrappers or kindling—then compare your pile of Advocates in the bookcase, ready for you whenever you wish to use them. You would never dream of using a Farmer's Advocate for kindling, except kindling for thought.

### School Libraries.

The school library is a necessity, and a school cannot be classed as an efficient school if this important factor in educational work is not provided. One of the best habits which we can inspire a pupil to acquire is the appreciation of good books and a love of reading. Then his education will continue after he leaves school. It is as much the function of a school to teach the child how to gain information from books, and to cultivate his taste and powers of discrimination, as it is to teach him how to read or write. The ability to read will be of little service to him if it does not enable him to widen his horizon, multiply his ideas, arouse ambition, strengthen his conscience, and stimulate him to a fuller life. The literature which a people reads determines the morals of the nation. Their reading is a true index to their love of liberty, truth, purity, patriotism, patience and reverence; hence, it is the duty of the State to encourage all school districts to maintain suitable libraries.

The report of the Education Department of Manitoba for the year 1902 is an exhaustive review of educational progress for the year, but little information regarding rural school libraries is given, probably for the reason that but little could be given, the libraries in most rural schools being of rather a nondescript character. There is no denying the fact that the question of providing suitable libraries for rural schools is a very puzzling one. In Ontario the Government, by giving each school board one dollar to expend in books for each dollar furnished by the trustees, is doing much to increase the number of books in the schools of that Province. Still, thousands of school trustees are asleep to these advantages, and even were they awake to the opportunity offered, but little provision is made for the proper selection of books, and the ones provided are as likely to be a means of degradation as a source of culture. Circulating libraries might be established, if the trustees of the various districts would co-operate with the Government. There are about 1,000 rural schools in the Province, divided into ten inspectorates, of an average one hundred schools. If each district would provide \$10, either from the proceeds of a concert or out of the school funds, and the Government supplement this sum by an equal amount, \$2,000 would be available in each inspectorate for library purposes. Each inspectorate might be divided into sections of ten schools each, and one hundred boxes large enough to hold 30 or 40 books provided, and in September each school would receive a box of books, which they would keep during the month; at the end of the month School No. 1, in section A, would send their box to School No. 2, and receive in turn the books from No. 10. In this way four or five hundred books would have passed around through each of the ten schools. At the end of June, all the books would be returned to the Inspector's office, and the following year the books which Section A had would go to Section B, while A would get the books which Section B had the previous year, with, of course, their proportion of the new books added during the year. In order that the best books would be purchased, a committee could be appointed at the Annual Teachers' Convention, to act in conjunction with the Inspector in selecting the books.

That there are difficulties in the way of a plan such as we have outlined we are well aware, but we are convinced that the plan is feasible; that little or nothing is being done in the matter of providing libraries, and that something should and must be done; consequently, we will be glad to hear from other teachers who have a plan to offer, or who will make some suggestions.

S. T. NEWTON.

### Increase in Salaries.

The abilities that will make a man a success as a teacher will generally make him a success in almost any other line of business. The Winnipeg School Board, appreciating this fact, have raised the salaries in order to retain the services of their experienced teachers.

The new schedule of salaries are as follows: Assistants at the Collegiate and male teachers in charge of schools up to twelve rooms will commence with \$1,200 per annum, and gradually increase to \$1,800 in nine years, the years already spent to count in reckoning the salaries. The salaries of ladies now in charge of schools are: Argyle, \$1,000; Machroy, \$1,000; Albert, \$825; Fort Rouge, \$775; Wellington, \$725. Grade teachers, I. to IV., will commence with \$500 and gradually increase to \$675; Grade V., commence with \$550 and increase to \$675 in ten years; Grade VI., \$575 to \$750; Grade VII., \$600 to \$775; Grade VIII., \$675 to \$850; to be reckoned from date of appointment on staff.

The change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper will enable us to give more attention to the School Department. Commencing with the new year, we will present a series of practical lessons on nature study by J. B. Wallis, Director of Nature Study for Winnipeg, and another series on physiology by W. J. Sisler. Mr. Sisler has given this branch of education special attention, and his lessons will be interesting and practical.

### The Bird

The appointment was clear, but the weather was blowing, and the shiver. A sun-side of a bluff, were comfortably of ceremonies, Chairman, Mr. look the Chairmen he was out late Mr. Night O very strong, and that he had p meeting with a relations, we ha very important uncomfortable it snow is deep, a of our neighbors Sunny South. them, or shall want the opinio do?"

For a time Blackbird began Chickadee that the birds talking Mr. English said that he an the yards and o far to fly away Mr. Chairman c to his cousin, words. Mr. G to talk. He s having a hard of the way of t to go to some them that the countries than all winter.

Mr. Robin, now spoke. A received when h ful the berries that winter w the bugs and w and there was that the childr to go for them one of us last, we must go sure to return Mr. R. W. fall and was s Crow Blackbird and Mrs. Goph was called on no notion of smartweed, rag

### LIQUOR AND

A. McTAGG 75

References as t al standing and by:

Sir W. R. Mer Hon. G. W. R Rev. John Pot Rev. William C Rev. Father T Right Rev. A S

Dr. McTaggart liquor and tobac i expensive h m injections; no pu business, and a tion of correspon

### TRA

THE CARN PANY has iss containing ma about Carnef stockmen who greatly in its

THE WEST CO., Limited, phenomenal r machines, and overtime to fil separator and farmers are s shrunken whea grain, and a grades at the inferior stuff. This is a sour very much ne low considered agriculturists. Entering in t Western trade of 34 on their the patronage east in the Canada. See



**The Birds' Annual Conference.**

The appointed day arrived at last. The sky was clear, but the air was dry and a cold November wind was blowing, which made several of the smaller birds shiver. A sunny spot was chosen on the east side of a bluff, and in a very short time all the birds were comfortably seated. Mr. Blue Jay was director of ceremonies, and in a neat speech introduced the Chairman, Mr. Night Owl. He asked them to overlook the Chairman's hoarseness, since it was likely that he was out late the previous evening.

Mr. Night Owl, in taking his place, found the light very strong, and was unable to read the few notes that he had prepared, but he managed to open the meeting with a neat speech. Said he: "Friends and relations, we have been summoned here to discuss a very important matter. You have all found how very uncomfortable it has been for the past two days. The snow is deep, and it is hard to find food. Very many of our neighbors have already left, and are now in the Sunny South. The question is, shall we, too, join them, or shall we risk the winter in Manitoba? We want the opinions of everyone present. What shall we do?"

For a time no one spoke, and Mr. Red-winged Blackbird began to laugh so hard at poor little Mrs. Chickadee that he fell off the limb. This started all the birds talking, and Mr. Night Owl had to call order.

Mr. English Sparrow, who was the first speaker, said that he and his wives could find plenty to eat in the yards and on the streets, and he thought it was too far to fly away to the South just for a few months. Mr. Chairman called on Mr. Grouse, who was talking to his cousin, Miss Prairie Chicken, to say a few words. Mr. Grouse was very timid, and did not like to talk. He said that he and his cousins had been having a hard time of it for several weeks keeping out of the way of the hunters, and they had about decided to go to some other country, but Mr. Partridge told them that the hunters were even worse in other countries than here, so they thought they would stay all winter.

Mr. Robin, who had been straightening his vest, now spoke. After telling of the glad welcome that he received when he arrived in the spring, and how plentiful the berries and insects were, he went on to say that winter was now here, and had driven away all the bugs and worms. The berries were nearly all gone, and there was nothing to depend on but the crumbs that the children throw out, and we are often afraid to go for them for a bad boy with a sling-shot killed one of us last week. We are very sorry to leave, but we must go to a warmer country. But we will be sure to return just as soon as we can in the spring.

Mr. R. W. Blackbird, who had recovered from his fall and was sitting on a limb beside his chum, Mr. Crow Blackbird, was now laughing at Mrs. Chipmunk and Mrs. Gopher chatting together over in the field. He was called on for his opinions, and said that he had no notion of staying. He had hunted all day for smartweed, ragweed and other seeds that he liked, but

could not find any, and did not intend to hunt any more. His chum had been out hunting for mice, and did not find any, so they would leave for the South immediately.

Mr. Black Crow now mounted the platform, and said that his friends, the two Mr. Blackbirds, were too particular, and although he got plenty of worms and mice and insects during the summer, he thought he would stay if he could even find some potatoes in the gardens. If they got scarce, he would go but a short distance south, anyway.

Woodpecker brothers could not keep from hammering, and had been twice cautioned by Mr. Blue Jay, and when at length Mr. Downey Woodpecker was called in, he said that he thought that he and most of his relations would remain during the winter. They can use their strong bills to dig worms and grubs out of their winter home, and this year they will not get fooled with the sound in the telegraph poles and peck at them all day for nothing. I nearly wore out my bill last year on telegraph poles.

Mr. Chickadee said he could find plenty of crumbs around the houses, for children liked to see him, and called him Snowbird.

But the days were short, and although several birds had not spoken, the Chairman thought it was too late for further speeches, and, anyway, it is plain that the Robins, the Meadow Larks, the Blackbirds and all other birds that eat insects must go South. While myself, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Chickadee, Mr. Jay, Mr. Grouse, and one or two others, will look after things as best we can till you return in the spring, we shall feel lonesome, and will watch anxiously for you. Thanking you for your kind attention and businesslike speeches, we will adjourn until next year.

NIGHTHAWK.

**The Snowbird.**

In the morning light trills the gay swallow,  
The thrush in the roses below,  
The meadow lark sings in the meadow,  
And the snowbird sings in the snow,  
Twee wee! Chickadee!

The blue martin trills in the gable,  
The wren on the ground below,  
In the elm flutes the golden robin,  
But the snowbird sings in the snow,  
Twee wee! Chickadee!

High wheels the gay wing of the osprey,  
The wing of the swallow drops low,  
In the mist dips the wing of the grosbeak,  
And the snowbird wings in the snow,  
Twee wee! Chickadee!

I love the high heart of the osprey,  
The meek heart of the thrush below,  
The heart of the lark in the meadow,  
But dearest to me, chickadee! chickadee!  
Is that true little heart in the snow.

—Selected.

**Drawing.**

The history of art is the history of peoples, and not merely the production of a few prodigies. Similarly, in our schools to-day, we are not to judge the work of a few pupils who excel in that branch of education. And the country that has all the public school children properly trained in elementary drawing is doing more to promote the manufactures of the country and to enable the people to appreciate art than the establishment of a hundred art museums. Until drawing is more thoroughly taught, art galleries and art museums will be barren of results, either upon the industries of the people or their art culture. We begin at the wrong end. We expect a child to appreciate art before he has learned to draw. We expect him to express his ideas before he has gained control of his muscles. Like our manual training friends, we should have exercises bringing into use every muscle likely to be needed in drawing, and then, when the child has learned to control his pencil, he can the more readily express his ideas, and so stamp his personality in it. A drawing in which the pupil has placed some of himself is of infinitely more value to the child than all other kinds if they lack this feature.

Most pupils endeavor to represent too much. By putting in too many details their idea is lost. For instance, in drawing a hen, it is useless to attempt to draw all the feathers. We are drawing the hen, not the feathers. Let us rather, with a few lines, represent the most important feathers. If our object is a dog, the hairs are innumerable, and we had better put in only sufficient details to make clear our idea.

In drawing natural objects, we should leave room for suggestions, for drawing is far more suggestive even than poetry. If we have a group of four round objects, it will not be necessary to put stems on more than the nearest one to suggest that the objects are apples.

If we are drawing a landscape, a few wavy lines representing the branches will convey a clearer idea than a multitude of lines representing each tree. Simplicity is the true guide in drawing, as well as most other things in life. It is more important to learn what to leave out than what to put in.

RUSTICUS.

**"The Advocate in School."**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Dear Sir,—Enclosed find my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." A copy of your paper was lying on my desk the other day when the inspector called at my school. I said, "What do you think of my having a farmer's paper in school?" He said, "You could not have a finer paper on your desk." I then called on one of the pupils to read a most excellent, inspiring extract, entitled, "Be On the Watch."

Wishing you success with your paper, I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
G. C. M. BOOTHE.

Burnside, Man.

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**TRADE NOTES.**

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY has issued a neat little booklet containing much interesting information about Carnefac. What a great many stockmen who use it have to say is greatly in its favor.

THE WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Indian Head, are having a phenomenal run on their Perfection machines, and their factory is running overtime to fill the orders for their grain separator and grinder. Many leading farmers are separating their frozen and shrunken wheat and seeds from the good grain, and are getting much better grades at the elevators, and utilizing the inferior stuff for hog and cattle feed. This is a source of revenue that has been very much neglected in the past, but is now considered clear profit by progressive agriculturists. This is a company manufacturing in the West machines for the Western trade, and as their goods are sold on their merits they should receive the patronage of those who have an interest in the development of Northwest Canada. See their ad., in this issue.

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**A BOOK FOR STOCK-OWNERS.**

The attention of our readers is directed to the half-page announcement in this issue, of Dr. A. G. Hopkins' "Veterinary Elements," a non-technical work of the greatest possible practical value to farmers and stockmen. It is written in plain English, and easily understood. Hundreds of our readers have already proved its practical value in the care and treatment of farm animals. We know of no work of the kind of equal value at so reasonable a cost. It is a money-saver. Look up the announcement, and secure a copy at once in order to be prepared for the ailments or mishaps of the winter season among live stock.

**TRADE NOTE.**

VALUABLE PURCHASE OF HORSES.  
Mr. J. M. Macfarlane, Moose Jaw, recently brought up from Ontario a valuable lot of registered horses, consisting of three Clyde stallions, eight Clyde mares, one Shire stallion and two Welsh ponies. Of the Clydes, Prince Royal [3243], two years old, is sired by Gilsland (imp.), dam Gaudy Lass, 2nd dam Gaudy Girl (imp.). Gilsland Pride [4118], one year old, being a full brother to Prince Royal. Both are big, drafty colts, giving promise of being useful sires. Glencairn [4117], colt foal, sire Wayward Boy [2773], dam Maggie Governor 2nd, by Ace of Picks (imp.). Glencairn has six registered dams, the last being Maggie (imp.) [1602], by Rantin Robin (685). Shire stallion, Brafield Prince [397] (19398), three years old, imported in October, 1903. Prince is coal black, star and three white feet, is one of the largest horses of his age, standing 17½ hands, and a thick one for his age. He should prove a valuable sire. The Clydesdale mare: Maggie Governor 2nd [4615], five years old; Bess McQueen [5106], two years old; Nellie [5105]; Erskine Lass [5110], five years old; Molly Bawn [4827], six years old; Margaret [4828], seven years old; Jennie Hill [5704], two years old; Jess McRae [5103], one year old. Two Welsh ponies, Dot (imp.) and her promising son, Tom, complete the shipment of fourteen head. The Clydesdale stallions and mares were selected from good reliable breeding families, for breeding purposes, and will not be fitted for show. The mares are a big, roomy lot, several being in foal to some of the best imported stallions in Ontario. The horses all landed here without an accident, not even a cough among the lot.

By inserting one advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



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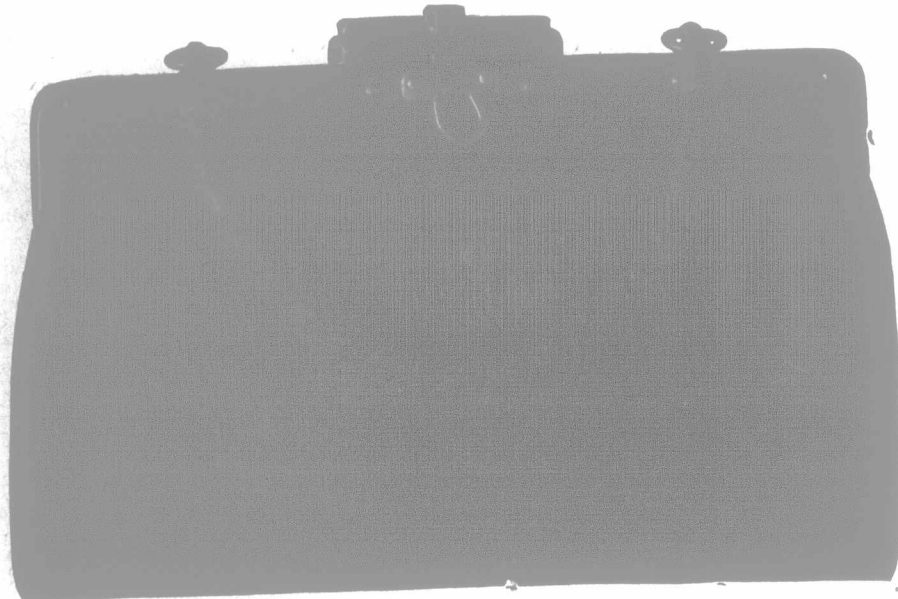
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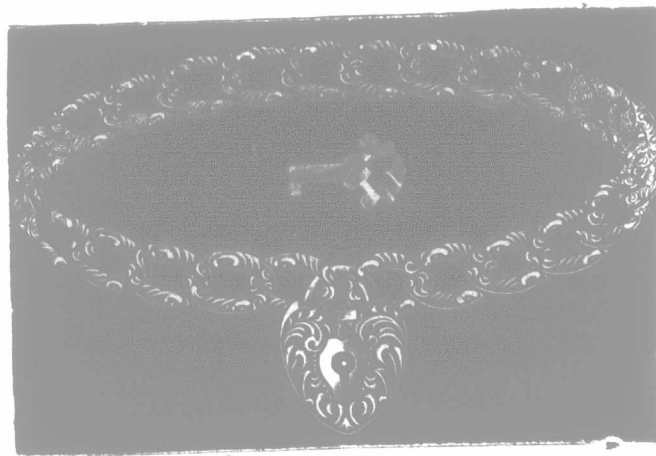


SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

A magnificent Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for 3 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.50.

## 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 \$3.00.

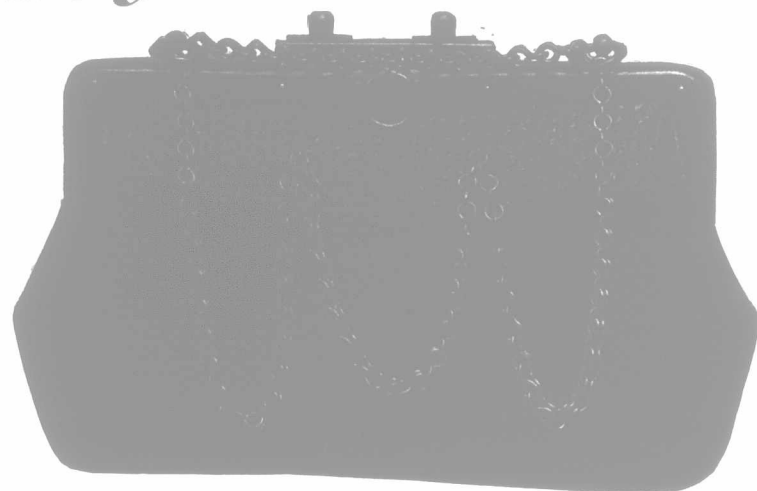
## THE MICROSCOPE



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.

## Lady's Wrist-bag.



SIZE, 3½ x 6 INCHES.

This handsome Wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for 2 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.00.

**B**EGIN TO CANVASS  
AT ONCE

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY  
NEW NAMES.  
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

**\$1.50** PER  
ANNUM

THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT. NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE FOR FULL YEAR EACH.

# THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PREMIUMS, SEE ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 5TH, PAGES 1090 AND 1091.

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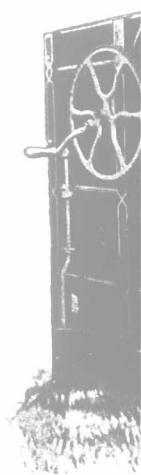
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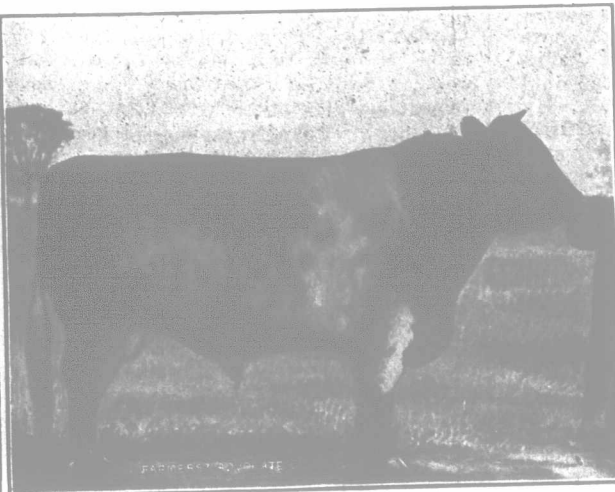
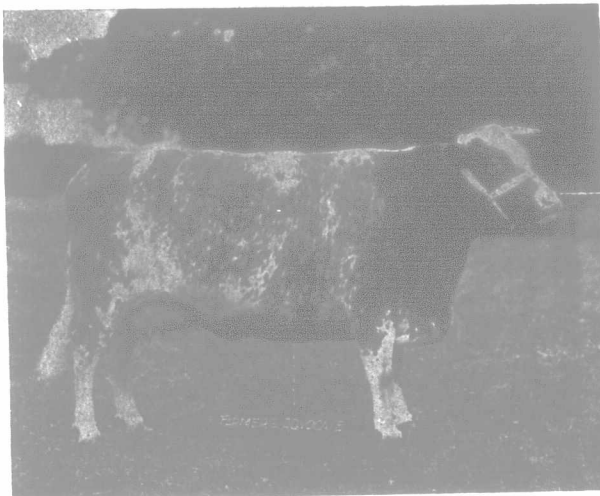


# Great Combination Sale

IN SALE PAVILION AT STOCK-YARDS, HAMILTON, ONT.,  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1904.

## 60 Head Imported and Home-bred Shorthorns

50  
FEMALES  
and  
10  
BULLS.



Contributed by

H. CARGILL & SON,  
Cargill;  
ROBERT MILLER,  
Stouffville;  
T. E. ROBSON,  
Ilderton;  
J. M. GARDHOUSE,  
Weston;  
GEORGE AMOS,  
Moffat;  
W. D. FLATT,  
Hamilton;  
and others.

One-half the females and one-half the bulls will be imported animals, and all high-class individuals in type and breeding. Catalogues, now being compiled, will be mailed on application to

**Auctioneers:** CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, THOS. INGRAM,  
GEORGE JACKSON.

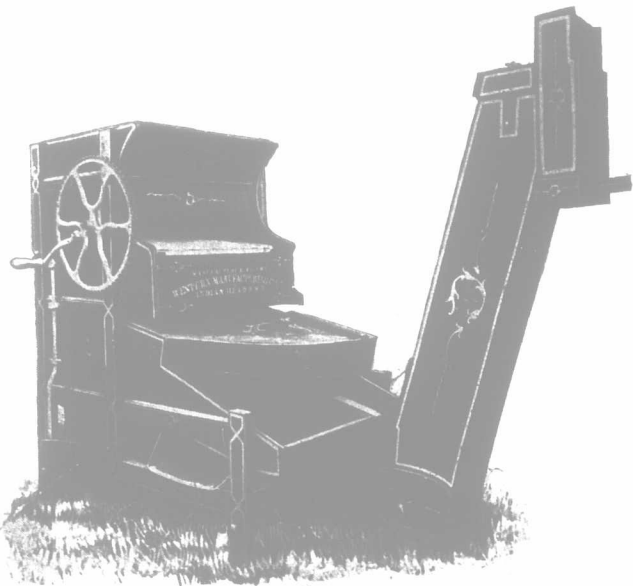
**W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.**

Competition is the Life of Trade

BUT THE

### PERFECTION MACHINES

Have no competitors because they are infinitely superior to all others.



**THE GRAIN SEPARATOR and GRADER has no equal.** It will separate any grain or seeds that vary in size or weight. It is the only machine that successfully cleans flax, rye grass or brome grass. It will separate shrunk and frozen wheat from the good wheat, thereby raising the sample from one to two grades and leaving the inferior grain for hog and cattle feed. It has the largest working sieve capacity of any machine

on the market, and the full sifting surface is utilized.

**THE DOUBLE SCREW PICKLER** has the largest mixing capacity, and is the simplest in construction of all bluestoning machines.

**The RACK, BOX and TANK LIFTER** saves more labor and time than anything in the West for the money invested. These machines are labor savers, time savers and money savers.

Drop a card for our new descriptive catalogue, and buy nothing but **PERFECTION MACHINES.** Manufactured and sold by

**The Western Manufacturing Company, Limited,**  
INDIAN HEAD, - ASSA.

# \$40.00

for the round trip to all points in provinces of **ONTARIO** and **QUEBEC** west of and including Montreal, during December. Five fine daily trains from St. Paul to Chicago via the

## CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Direct connections at St. Paul Union Depot with all trains from the Northwest. Route of the Day-light Express, Fast Mail and Pioneer Limited—famous trains of the world. Request your nearest railroad agent to ticket you via The Milwaukee Road between St. Paul and Chicago. The most popular and reliable Canadian Excursion Route.

For complete information write to

JAS. S. JACKSON,  
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45 Merchants' Bank,  
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—OR—

**W. B. DIXON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.**

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



Mr. L. Rodgers, W. Yorkshire pigs, writes successful at fall fair...

The Aberdeen-Angus mixed purity, has votaries in the Henderson and Topley...

The members of the herd are: Estill, out of Titbert, Des Moines...

The fertile Plains horses, and there is circumstance to be years ago only Port...

Maude Granite, by Prince of Eden Granite, Lady City, out of free-moving, well-k...

She gives good progeny. Lady Colgate, the former out of Lady Slack...

Prince of Eden Granite, Lady City, out of free-moving, well-k...

Prince of Eden Granite, Lady City, out of free-moving, well-k...

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc. It stops that tickling in the throat...

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba. Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890...

- Alton, A. L. ... McGregor. Baker, G. P. ... Russell. Barry, W. H. ... Cartwright. Brand, F. J. ... Wawanesa. Bidlake, Henry ... Austin. Brocken, G. E. ... Chas. William. Clark, J. B. ... Russell. Coxe, S. A. ... Brandon. Orulchansk, J. G. ... Deloraine. Douglas, A. R. ... Dauphin. Dunbar, W. A. ... Winnipeg. Elliott, H. James ... Brandon. Fisher, J. F. ... Brandon. Frame, R. ... Treherne. Golley, J. ... Treherne. Graham, N. ... Dauphin. Harrison, W. ... Cypress. Hatton, J. ... Alexander. Hayter, G. P. ... Birtle. Henderson, W. B. ... Carberry. Hilliard, W. A. ... Portage la Prairie. Hilton, G. ... Winnipeg. Kinman, W. J. ... Minnedosa. Hodgins, J. ... Minnedosa. Hunt, W. N. ... Belmont. Irwin, J. J. ... Stonewall. Lake, W. H. ... Shoal Lake. Lawson, R. ... St. Jean. Leduc, L. ... Winnipeg. Little, C. ... Pilot Knob. Little, H. ... Boissevain. Little, W. ... Melita. Livingston, A. M. ... Emerson. McFadden, D. H. ... Bincarth. McGilroy, C. D. ... Brandon. McKay, D. H. ... Brandon. McLoughry, R. A. ... Moosomin. McMillan, A. ... Virden. Martin, W. E. ... Winnipeg. Milloy, J. P. ... Morris. Monteith, R. A. ... Killarney. Marshall, R. D. ... Oak Lake. Murray, G. P. ... Winnipeg. Reid, D. D. ... Hartney. Roe, J. B. ... Neepawa. Robinson, P. E. ... Emerson. Rombough, M. B. ... Morden. Rowcroft, G. V. ... Birtle. Rutherford, G. ... Ottawa. Rutledge, J. W. ... Boissevain. Seurfield, P. D. ... Crystal City. Shultz, W. A. ... Gladstone. Smith, W. H. ... Carman. Smith, H. D. ... Winnipeg. Stevenson, J. A. ... Emerson. Swenerton, W. ... Carberry. Taylor, W. R. ... Portage la Prairie. Thompson, S. J. ... Winnipeg. Torrance, F. ... Killarney. Waldon, T. ... Rolland. Welch, J. ... Winnipeg. Weston, E. P. ... Glenboro. Whaley, H. F. ... Hamiota. Whittemer, M. A. ... Winnipeg. Williamson, A. E. ... Hamiota. Young, J. M. ... Rapid City.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

F. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR.

\$8.00 FUR SCARF Only \$3.48 SEND NO MONEY



Just mail us your name and address, also name of your nearest Express Office and we will send free to examine this Stylish Ladies Fur Scarf made of beautiful soft black Gony Fur, fringed to specially selected for their beautiful lustrous finish, as well as their good wearing qualities. This magnificent Fur Scarf is 4 to 6 inches wide (fur on both sides), is ornamented with real fur balls as shown in the illustration, and is OVER 6 FEET IN LENGTH the long graceful fringes giving the popular ston effect so very stylish this season. Remember you run no risk whatever. We send the Scarf to your nearest express office where you can examine it carefully, try it on, and if you do not like it the greatest bargain in fur you ever saw, such a Fur Scarf as would sell for from \$6.00 to \$8.00 at any exclusive furriers, please let the express agent will return it to us without one cent of expense to you. If you are perfectly satisfied that it is all we claim it to be, pay the express agent \$3.48 and express charges (about 50c), and you will have one of the most Stylish Fur Scarfs out this season and will have saved double its cost in buying from us. Every lady who wishes to take advantage of this chance should order her Scarf at once as we cannot guarantee to fill any more orders. Recall Price after our present stock runs out. Address JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 324 TORONTO.

Gossip.

W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Iowa, write: "We have to report the arrival of ten fine calves for this month, four bulls and six heifers. They are all sired by Colantha 4th's Lad and Jewel of Home Farm. These bulls have no superiors. Our young bull, Sir Inka Segrs De Kol, is developing in great shape for a show yearling next year, and we believe he will be heard from. His eleven nearest dams, all officially tested, have an average of 23 17-100 lbs. butter in seven days. We will breed many of our heifers to this youngster next year.

Among the most recent additions to the Van Horne herd of pure-bred cattle at Selkirk, Man., is Duchess Sanquahar 3rd (imp.), four years old, out of Duchess Sanquahar, and by Scottish Thistle. Empress 12th (imp.), six years out of Empress 10th, sire Oxford Duke of Castlewaite. Spicy Queen, one year, by Spicy Marquis, and out of Lena Hazelwood. Sally of Pine Grove 2nd, two years, out of Sally 8th, and by Marquis of Zenda. Rosy Marquis, one year old, out of Miss Eugenie, and by Spicy Marquis. Dolly Eugenie, eight years, by Imp. Baron, and out of Eugenie. Dolly Marquis, four months, out of Dolly Eugenie, and by Spicy Marquis. Mildred 12th, two years, out of Mildred, by Royal Sailor; sire roan Cloud. Spicy's Duchess, four months, by Spicy Marquis, out of Duchess Sanquahar. The head of the herd arrived at Selkirk a few weeks ago, and has taken to the new environment very well. Mr. Yule will go to New England shortly to purchase a herd of Dutch Belted cattle, a favorite breed with Sir William.

Mr. Alex. Murray, of Priddis, Alta., owns a very fine small herd of Short-horns, which he is offering for sale. In the bunch there are seven cows. Several of them were prizewinners at Calgary, in 1902—some firsts. They are a thick, well-made lot, and all breeders. Six of them had calves when a representative of this paper saw them in the fall, and the seventh was heavy with calf. Besides the cows, he has for sale two very fine yearling heifers and one young bull of the same age, all sired by Royal Sampson, also six extra-growth calves, sired by Imp. Loyalty, a large, blocky bull full of masculinity and one that is leaving excellent stock. Mr. Murray also owns a half-interest in Loyalty. The following are a few of the pedigrees of the cows for sale: Duchess of Grafton 26th, got by 19th Duke of Grafton, dam Duchess of Grafton 14th, by Sir Clement, granddam Duchess of Grafton 7th, by Rob Roy. This is a very choice, large, roan cow. Marjoria, a red-roan, sired by Apollo, dam Vinolia, by Famous Eyes Duke, is another of great substance. Queen of Pine Lake, got by Honest Peter, dam Ethelburg, by Bloomer, is another deep-bodied, smooth cow. Two Grafton heifers, two years old, by Sir Clement, are a very growthy pair. Look for his advertisement, which appears in this issue.

TRADE NOTES.

SEWING MACHINES TO SUIT the most exacting are offered in the advertisement of Robert Donaldson & Sons, of Montreal, Que., who have 13 styles of machines to choose from, and can supply an efficient and satisfactory machine at a fair price. See their advertisement, and write them for their price list and full particulars.

BLACKLEG. — Stock-raisers have become convinced that blackleg can be prevented by vaccination, and the question is, what kind, what form and what make of vaccine is best? The Pasteur Co.'s powder form of vaccine is well and favorably known, as it has been in use for nearly twenty years, and it is the original preparation, the only drawback being the troublesome syringe outfit. However, the cord or string form of vaccine, introduced some years ago, is the most convenient, and has become the most popular, as it is always ready for use. All stock-raisers in blackleg districts know that it pays to use vaccine furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago and San Francisco.



DR. SLOCUM, Lung Specialist

I Offer to the Sick ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MEDICINE FREE AS A TRIAL

To Every Sufferer with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pulmonary and Bronchial Troubles

If you have any of the following symptoms it means that the germs of consumption are in your system. Accept Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

- Are your lungs weak? Do you cough? Do you have pains in the chest? Do you spit up phlegm? Is your throat sore and inflamed? Is your appetite bad? Do you have night sweats? Are you losing flesh? Are you pale, thin and weak? Do you have ringing in the ears? Do you have hot flashes? Is there dropping in the throat? Is the nose dry and stuffy? Have you a coated tongue?

Call your disease what you will, these symptoms indicate that you have in your body the seed of the most dangerous of maladies. In order to let all people know the marvellous power of his system of treatment, Dr. Slocum has decided to give free to all sufferers as a test his free trial treatment.

ONE WEEK'S TRIAL OF DR. SLOCUM'S SYSTEM OF TREATMENT FREE

Nothing could be more reasonable, more generous than Dr. Slocum's offer.

The Slocum System of Treatment has cured thousands and tens of thousands of cases of consumption in all stages of the disease. A system of treatment that accomplishes more than any one remedy can ever accomplish. A system of complete medicinal and tonic food treatment that destroys and eliminates all tuberculosis germs and poison from the system and assists nature in building up healthy lung and body tissue, two essential functions for a permanent cure.

Accept Dr. Slocum's offer to-day and be cured at home among friends and loved ones. Simply write to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, mention your druggist's name, and state your post and express offices, and you will receive the treatment promptly by express. Mention this paper.

Decorative border with 'XMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS.' Our new Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, containing description of hundreds of elegant articles in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Leather Goods, Cut Glass, etc., is invaluable in aiding selection. Through this list you can order just as easily—just as economically—as shopping in person. Here are a few of its unapproachable values: 8022 Lady's Watch, extra heavy 14 k. Gold Case, A. Kent & Sons' special movement (monogram engraved upon it free of charge) \$35.00 8020 Lady's Watch, solid Gold Case, A. Kent & Sons' special movement 25.00 8016 Gentleman's Watch, Solid Silver Case, A. Kent & Sons' special movement, full jewelled 7.50 8085 Lady's Gun Metal Watch and Chatelaine, American movement 5.85 3597 Fine Pearl Sunburst 8.00 4184 Fine Emerald Ring 7.00 3735 Solid Gold Cross 3.50 4449 Sterling Silver Watch Fob 2.50 3727 Sterling Silver Heart 1.75 3732 Solid Silver Cross 65 CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST, FREE. 156 AMBROSE KENT & SONS LIMITED YONGE ST. MANUFACTURING JEWELERS. TORONTO.

ICE HARVESTING TOOLS are certainly in season at present. It is well to be early prepared for taking advantage of favorable weather and other conditions to store the needed supply for the coming year. Robert Donaldson & Sons, of Montreal, Que., manufacturers of high-grade tools, and makers of the issue their appliances for rapid and effective work in cutting and storing the ice crop. See their advertisement, and write them for their illustrated catalogue and price list, which gives much valuable information relating to the work of storing ice. It will be wise to get your order in early before the rush of the season is on.



GOSSIP.

Mr. L. Rodgers, Weston, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire pigs, writes: "I have been very successful at fall fairs, winning the big end of prizes, rarely losing a first, and sometimes beating a Toronto first-prize winner. Have still a few choice boars well fit for service, with a number, both sexes, two and three months old, of the best bacon-type strains."

The Aberdeen-Angus breed, in its unmixed purity, has not yet found many votaries in the Northwest. Messrs. Henderson and Topley, of Morden, Man., have resolved to join with those who are giving the breed a trial, rightly believing that the hardy animals have characteristics which are well adapted to our western conditions. Prairie Chief, the winner of first prize last year as a two-year-old at Winnipeg, leads the herd. He is a straight-topped, well-proportioned fellow, well filled in the quarters, and deep-ribbed. He is got by Rapids River, out of Lady Jane. The animals owned by Mr. Topley are: Riverside Margin, by Eric Estill, and Osira and Bella Boeca, also by Eric Estill, are three very fine cows, true types of the Polled-Angus breed, showing good conformation and very fine quality. There is also a very fine bull calf by Panama, out of Bella Boeca, and a heifer calf by Panama out of Riverside Margin. Panama was bred by Mr. Tyson, Minn. The noted bull, Pride of Dennison, was his herd bull for a number of years.

The members of the herd owned by Mr. Henderson are: Riverside Alice, by Eric Estill, out of Titania, bred by F. Gilbert, Des Moines. She is a fine, straight cow of true type and excellent quality. Riverside Sabrina, by Prince Albany, out of Riverside Alice, bred by N. Upham, N. D., U. S., and Molba, by Prince Alvan, out of Riverside Constance, also bred by Upham, are two very fine cows. Mr. Henderson has also two heifer calves, one of which won first prize at Morden Fair.

The herd bull is the joint property of Messrs. Henderson and Topley.

The fertile Plains of Portage are appropriately known as the home of good horses, and there is nothing in the circumstance to be wondered at, for thirty years ago only Portage Plains was known in Manitoba as a field for the agriculturist. The Plains were early settled, and after the struggles of the early years were got over oxen were discarded for the horse, and the good points of the latter animal began to be cultivated. A great many fine horses are now to be found in the district, and a good deal of attention is being paid to the breeding of horses. Mr. John Wishart has a stud of first-class Clydesdales, and the "Advocate" field man, on a recent visit, found the animals in good thriving condition and well cared for. Prince of Prospect, one-year-old stallion, is a well-developed, clean-limbed animal. He moves freely and with good action. He won third place at Winnipeg last season, and as a foal, in 1902, he was first at Winnipeg, Portage and Brandon. He is got by Prince of Eden Grove, out of Lady Granite. Lady Granite, by Granite City, out of Lady Slack, is a free-moving, well-knit, clean-limbed mare. Maude Granite, by Granite City, out of Maude Slack, is another of Mr. Wishart's typical Clydesdales. Wonderful Lady, by Wonderful Boy, out of Lady Granite, is a well-grown, deep-ribbed three-year-old. She gives good promise of grand development. Lady Coleridge and Lady St. Gatten, the former by Lord Coleridge, out of Lady Slack; the latter by St. Gatten, out of Lady Granite, are a pair of first-class mares. Queen of Prospect, by Prince of Eden Grove, out of Maude Granite, was first at Winnipeg and Portage this year as a yearling. Lady Prospect, by the same sire, out of Lady Coburn, is also a very fine yearling. A nice mare was noticed, Jenny Young, with foal. The mare took first in the road class and the foal took first in the yearling class at Portage.

Make Sure of the Roof  
BY COVERING IT WITH

**EASTLAKE**

STEEL SHINGLES.

GALVANIZED OR PAINTED.

They are lightning-proof, a point every farmer appreciates—can't possibly leak—will prevent fire, and are wonderfully durable.

Their patent side lock makes them very easy to handle and quicker to lay than any other shingle.

MADE BY  
METALLIC ROOFING CO., TORONTO.

SOLD BY  
**Merrick, Anderson & Co.**  
BANNANTYNE AVE., - WINNIPEG.

ALL FOR 12 CENTS.

Grand Introduction Offer.



In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Germicide Inhaler and prove that it will radically cure Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness, we will mail, postpaid, to any address, Dr. Jenner's



Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine, for only 12 cents (stamps), on or before Dec. 20. We do this to make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. You inhale (see above cut) clouds of healing carbolated pine vapor, etc., into every air passage of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, healing the membrane and curing the disease. Cures a cold in a day. Cures catarrh in a few weeks. For Remedy on above liberal terms address Anglo-American Chemical Corporation, 32 Church St., Toronto, Can. om

**\$25 PREMIUM**

We wish to secure a quantity of wheat, oats and barley in straw. It must be good length, bright and first-class in every particular, suitable for exhibition purposes. To the person furnishing any one of the above samples in sufficient quantities we will pay full market price and ten dollars premium additional. For two of the cereals twenty dollars premium, for all three samples twenty-five dollars premium.

Northwest Land & Trust Company,  
Room 21, Merchants' Bank,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Strikingly Beautiful.

The Morris Piano is an instrument that ought to be in every refined home. It is highly musical in its tone quality, artistic in appearance, substantial in construction. Its case designs are among the handsomest on the market. Its tone quality delights the musician, its appearance is that of an aristocrat in the piano world. With this combination of artistry THE

is sold at a very reasonable price. In fine, it is one of the best pianos that can be obtained at the least expenditure of money.

**S. L. Barrowclough & Company,**

Sole Agents for Morris and Knabe Pianos.

288 Portage Ave., - WINNIPEG.

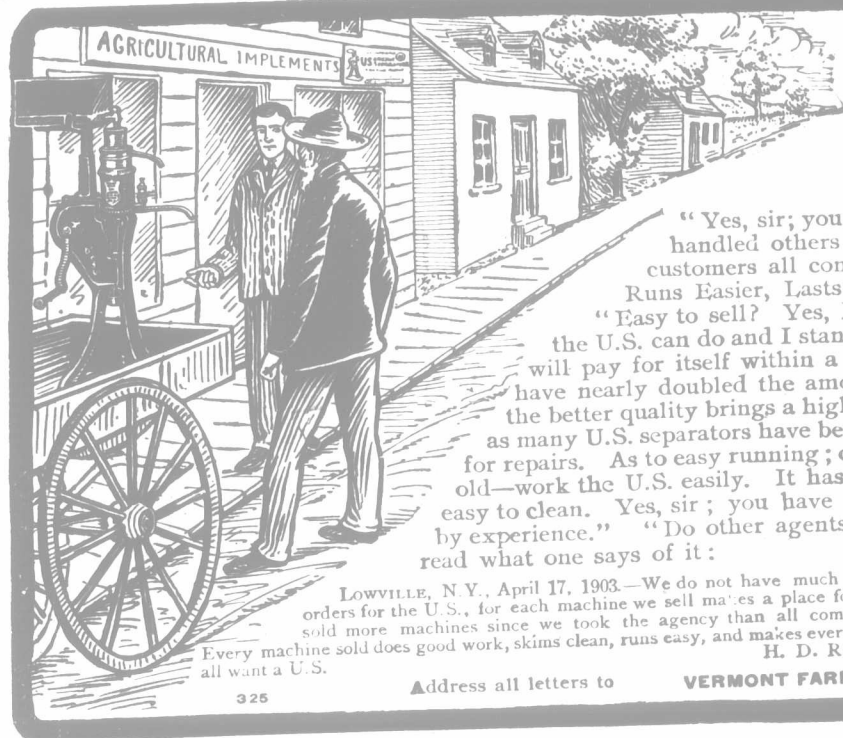
**\$2,000 CASH** WILL HANDLE A WELL IMPROVED 240-ACRE FARM

Seven miles from Winnipeg. 140 acres under plow. 30 acres good meadow, balance timber pasture. GOOD BUILDINGS.

PRICE, \$28.00 PER ACRE.

TORRENS TITLE. SEE OR WRITE:

The Cooper-Walch Land Co.,  
48 CANADA LIFE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



What the Agent says about the

**U.S. Separator**

"Yes, sir; you've the Best Separator on the market. I've handled others and I know. The U.S. has no equal. My customers all confirm my claim that the U.S. Skims Closer, Runs Easier, Lasts Longer, and is easier cleaned than others."

"Easy to sell? Yes, I find it easy to sell. You see I know what the U.S. can do and I stand ready to prove it any time. I know that it will pay for itself within a year in the gain of butter—many customers have nearly doubled the amount of butter after getting the U.S.—besides the better quality brings a higher price. I am sure of the lasting qualities, as many U.S. separators have been used 5 to 10 years without costing a \$5 bill for repairs. As to easy running; on many farms the youngsters—10 to 14 years old—work the U.S. easily. It has only two parts inside the bowl, therefore is easy to clean. Yes, sir; you have the best separator, as you will find, as I have, by experience." "Do other agents find the U.S. easy to sell?" "Sure thing, read what one says of it:

LOWVILLE, N.Y., April 17, 1903.—We do not have much trouble in securing orders for the U.S., for each machine we sell makes a place for more. We have sold more machines since we took the agency than all competitors combined. Every machine sold does good work, skims clean, runs easy, and makes everybody happy; they all want a U.S.  
H. D. ROSS & SON.

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton.

Address all letters to VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

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



Troubled with Kidney Trouble for Six Months.

Many Men and Women Are Troubled With Kidney Trouble, Some For Less Time, Some For Longer—No Need To Be Troubled For Any Length Of Time, If They Only Knew Of The Cures Being Made By

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Backache Is The First Sign Of Kidney Trouble—Then Come Complications Of A More Serious Nature.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

TAKEN AT THE FIRST SIGN OF BACKACHE WILL SAVE YOU YEARS OF MISERY. Mrs. William H. Banks, Torbrook Mines, N.S., tells the public about the great qualities of Doan's Kidney Pills in the following words:—I was troubled with kidney trouble for six months, and had such terrible pains across my kidneys all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

PIANOS By Mail.

THROUGH our Mail Order Department we sell pianos direct from our Toronto warehouses to almost any point in Canada, no matter how remote. In this way the purchaser saves that large portion of the cost necessary for agents' commissions and local expenses.

We ship subject to approval and will pay the return freight if not entirely satisfactory, consequently customers living at a distance can buy just as safely through our Mail Order Department as those who have the opportunity of visiting our warehouses and making personal selection.

Our easy-payment system is applicable everywhere, and on the most costly instrument as well as the more moderate priced. A card of enquiry will bring a personal letter with full particulars.

We are wholesale factors for the following instruments:

KNABE PIANOS.

The more closely you investigate the more clearly you demonstrate their peerless character.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS.

Loved by every owner, admired by every hearer for their delicious tone-quality.

COURLAY PIANOS.

Distinctly artistic creations; in excellence our highest attainment. Already a favorite with every musician.

WINTER PIANOS.

Quite on a par with the Gourlay, though somewhat smaller in size.

MENDELSSOHN PIANOS.

Pianos of sterling merit. You pay no more than they are worth, and they are really worth more than you pay.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge St., Toronto.

The American Shropshire Registry Association will hold its annual meeting Wednesday, December 2, 1903, 10.30 a. m., at the Record Building, Union Stockyards, Chicago, during the great International Live Stock Show. There will be a sale in the pavilion, same afternoon, of high-class Shropshire

GOSSIP.

Vol. IV. of the "American Leicester Record" is now in the hands of the printers, and Secretary Temple, of the Leicester Association, informs us that it will be up to its usual high standard, both in arrangement and typographical work. It will contain 2,200 pedigrees and over 500 transfers, besides appendix, index, etc.

"Dis is a fine paper," said Meandering Mike. "It says dat de difficulty is not so much in perducin' value as in gittin' it to de best market." "What's dat to you?" said Plodding Pete.

"It describes my trouble precisely. I've got an appetite dat some o' dese rich folks would give a million dollars fur. An' what good is it?"

THE HAMILTON SHORTHORN SALE.

The announcement in our advertising columns of another grand combination sale of high-class Shorthorns, to take place under the management of W. D. Flatt, at Hamilton, Ontario, on January 20th, 1904, will interest a very large number of the readers of the "Advocate," as it will be the first important event of the kind in the new year. Mr. Flatt states that he has never made a better importation, from the view-point of the breeder, than the one now in quarantine at Quebec, and which, under the new regulations, will be due to leave there about Christmas. The consignment comprises what every one will admit is much needed in this country—a lot of excellent young bulls of Scotch breeding and of the type that leaves its impression for good wherever it is used, conforming its progeny with admirable certainty to the popular stamp which experience has amply proven is not a fad, but a substantial benefit, fixing the quality of kindly feeding and early maturity, which counts for so much in these times of close competition and the need of reckoning the cost of production in determining profit and loss. Canadian farmers are waking up to the necessity of improving the quality of our cattle, and the field for the safe of improved breeding stock is constantly widening, with the prospect of being yet greatly extended. Our farmers are prosperous and in good circumstances for taking advantage of the opportunities now being afforded for improving their stock in all lines, and by judicious buying and management may in a very few years completely transform the general stock of the Dominion, and take and hold the first place in the meat markets of the world, a position for which we possess all the needed facilities. Besides a strong contingent of good young bulls, a grand lot of young cows and heifers will be included in the sale, Mr. Flatt having determined to make a fair division with the public of his importation, while a half dozen other prominent breeders have consented to contribute from their herds from five to ten head each of first-class representatives of their cattle. Further particulars of these contributions may be looked for in these columns from week to week, and, meantime, the catalogue will be prepared and mailed to those applying for it. Applications will be booked in the order received by Mr. Flatt, and the first received will be first responded to.

TRADE NOTE.

LADY MINTO'S APPRECIATION.—We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of Toronto, widely known as manufacturers and dealers in musical instruments, have just been honored with instructions from Her Excellency, Lady Minto, to forward a piano of their own manufacture to Government House. The compliment is all the more highly valued as the instrument is for the use of her daughter, Lady Ruby Elliot, and came unsolicited through their appreciation of the piano this firm is manufacturing, one of them being in the music-room of an Ottawa friend, where it came under the notice of Her Excellency. It is gratifying indeed to observe the recognition being won by the superior merits of Canadian-made instruments, such as those of Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "PRACTICE," LONDON. TELEPHONE NO. 3675 GERRARD.

13, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

June 30<sup>th</sup> 1903



DEAR SIR,

I take pleasure in handing to you the enclosed Cheque, Nos 22001 & 22003, value £50 & £10, for First Prize awarded and return of Deposit in Mind Engine trials and shall feel obliged if you will kindly present it through a Banker at the earliest possible date.

The receipt at the foot of the Cheque must be signed by you and dated before presentation to the Bankers, as the Cheque without the receipt is of no value.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST CLARKE, Secretary.

Mrs. Gold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd

No acknowledgment to the Society is required.

N.B.—Cheques outstanding more than six months after date will not be paid by the Bankers until certified by the Secretary.

BRANTFORD STEEL WINDMILLS

are in a class by themselves. Catalogue for the asking.

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COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N.-W.T.



Pandora Range

Only Range Fitted With Enameled Reservoir.

Reservoir is stamped in one piece from sheet steel, which gives it a perfectly plain surface—has no seams, grooves or bolt heads to collect dirt.

Is oval in shape—has no square corners to scrape out when washing.

Finished with three heavy coats of pure white enamel which gives it a smooth, hard, marble-like surface—can be easily and thoroughly cleansed.

Never taints the water or corrodes like tin, copper, galvanized iron and other such styles of reservoirs put in common ranges—is so clean and free from taint that it can be used for boiling fruit and many other purposes beside heating water.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

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No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

What you want. I give a Legal Certainty of Cure Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. If what I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application. H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Franklin di Neepawa and M progressive dist who have an gence backed only to be pra All around Fr field man met and many cas far advanced ture. The fa situated abo the town of Fr tiful and subst venient barns, signs. His her posed of very tration of one pears in this i Charlotte, a tw Duke of Creefor She is a straight and handler. She class at Minne Bonaparte, by Tiny 2nd, a deep bull, smc mation. Bessi out of Creefor breeding cow, in show cond gages somewh Berkshire swin splendid one. toba King, br Neepawa, got of Daisy, is long with co splendid const prize in aged Lakeside Fancy Golden Lass, is a second place of pigs, of a weeks to a fe and together swine.

In the front is Mr. E. Orr house appears vocate." Mr. miles north of cation is a sp farming and approached th tached to the tial barn was endless rope w between there found that being driven b found that ge barn for the a turnip pulp chine. The p windmill, and are provided doors, which mals. The from straw ar ter, and the any time they some very fr bull is Prince Daisy. He low-down typ and quality. Laird, out of cow, straight This year sh heifers and a was lost at noticed, she he others, he pected. Lad heifer. She nedosa. She of Minnedosa Village Hero, cow, deep an smooth all sweet head. one-year-old l old heifer an Minnedosa R young bull, Charley, out Mr. Joseph I down, straig Bole's Sultan Mr. Orr. He gives great Minnedosa Pa



**GOSSIP.**

Franklin district, situated between Neepawa and Minnedosa, is one of those progressive districts, which show to all who have an observant eye that diligence backed up with shrewdness has only to be practiced to ensure success. All around Franklin, the "Advocate" field man met with comfortable homes and many cases of individual success far advanced in the sphere of agriculture. The farm of A. R. Douglas is situated about two miles north-west of the town of Franklin. He has a beautiful and substantial residence and convenient barns, all built on modern designs. His herd of Shorthorns is composed of very good animals. An illustration of one member of the herd appears in this issue of the "Advocate," Charlotte, a two-year-old heifer, got by Duke of Creeford, out of Creeford Pansy. She is a splendid heifer, smooth, straight and deep, and a right good handler. She won first prize in her class at Minnedosa. The herd bull is Bonaparte, by Scottish Canadian, out of Tiny 2nd, a straight, massive-fronted, deep bull, smooth and of good conformation. Bessie, by Monarch of Souris, out of Creeford Pansy, is a very good breeding cow, which would look well if in show condition. Mr. Douglas engages somewhat extensively in breeding Berkshire swine, and the herd is a splendid one. The leading boar, Manitoba King, bred by Mr. J. A. McGill, Neepawa, got by Duke of Clifford, out of Daisy, is a fine hog, smooth and long with correct conformation and splendid constitution. He won first prize in aged boar class at Minnedosa. Lakeside Fancy, by Lakeside Lad, out of Golden Lass, is a grand sow. She took a second place at Minnedosa. A number of pigs, of ages ranging from a few weeks to a few months old, were seen, and together they are a fine lot of swine.

In the front rank of Franklin farmers is Mr. E. Orr, an illustration of whose house appears in this issue of the "Advocate." Mr. Orr's farm is about three miles north of Franklin, Man. The location is a splendid one for both wheat-farming and stock-raising. As we approached the farm, the windmill attached to the commodious and substantial barn was spinning merrily, and an endless rope was "paying" out and in between there and the house. It was found that the washing machine was being driven by the wind, and we also found that gearing was attached in the barn for the manipulating of a crusher, a turnip pulper and several minor machines. The pump is also worked by the windmill, and the troughs in the barn are provided with automatic-closing doors, which can be opened by the animals. The water is always kept free from straw and other objectionable matter, and the animals can have a drink any time they require it. Mr. Orr has some very fine Shorthorns. The herd bull is Prince Charley, by Tutor, out of Daisy. He is a fine veteran of deep, low-down type, with good conformation and quality. Minnedosa Rose, by Laird, out of Bonnie Bess, is a grand cow, straight and full at every point. This year she produced triplets, two heifers and a bull. One of the heifers was lost at birth, through not being noticed, she being some distance from the others, her existence not being suspected. Lady Franklin is a splendid heifer. She took second prize in Minnedosa. She is by Lord Stanley, out of Minnedosa Rose. Tiny 2nd, by Village Hero, out of Tiny, is a grand cow, deep and long, with straight lines; smooth all over, with a particularly sweet head. Lady Minto is a very fine one-year-old heifer. She, a two-year-old heifer and the triplets are out of Minnedosa Rose, by Prince Charley. A young bull, Kruger, got by Prince Charley, out of Tiny, has been sold to Mr. Joseph Laidler. He is a nice, low-down, straight bull of grand quality. Bessie's Sultan is a young bull bought by Mr. Orr. He is a very nice animal, and gives great promise. He is out of Minnedosa Pansy, by Manitoba Duke.

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**MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

Everything known in Music and Musical Instruments will be found in our stock. We are equipped to supply every requirement in these lines.

After the completion of our stock-taking we find on hand a number of Factory Samples and Odd Lines of Musical Instruments, such as VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS, CORNETS, FLUTES, CLARIONETS, PICCOLLOS, AUTOMARPS, etc., not listed in our regular catalogues, that go into our Bargain List while they last. If you do not see what you want, write us.

**EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.**

**Violins.**



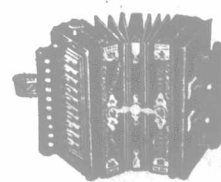
Complete, with bow.  
No. 981.—Deep red varnish, bright edges, good model and finely finished, \$4.50, reduced to.....\$3.00  
No. 948.—"Guarnerius" model, brown varnish, ebony trimmings, finely finished, \$5.00, for.....\$5.00  
No. 976.—"Stainer" pattern, varnish reddish brown color, nicely figured wood and highly polished ebony trimmings, \$10, for.....\$6.50  
No. 929.—"Guarnerius" model, reddish brown shaded varnish, ebony trimmings, very finely finished, \$20, for.....\$12.00

**Guitars.**



No. 391.—Mahogany finish, colored wood inlay around sound hole, mahogany-finished neck, ebonized fingerboard, position dots, patent heads, well finished, standard size.....\$4.00  
No. 393.—Quarter-out oak, colored wood inlay around sound hole, mahogany-finished neck, ebonized fingerboard and bridge, pearl position dots, inlaid strip down back, patent heads, standard size.....\$5.00  
No. 394.—Rosewood finish, white celluloid edges, front and back, colored wood around sound hole, mahogany-finished neck, ebonized fingerboard and bridge, position dots, patent heads, standard size.....\$6.00

**Accordion.**



No. 909.—Accordion, ebonized case and moulding, extra fold bellows, nickel clasp and corners, leather handles, 10 keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds, each.....\$3.00

Other lines of accordions, varying in prices from \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 to \$12.50 each.

**Clarionets.**

In the keys of C, B flat or A, Grenadilla wood, 13 German silver keys, 2 rings, etc.  
No. 911.—B flat, Albert system.....\$15.00  
No. 912.—C, Albert system.....\$15.00  
No. 913.—A, Albert system.....\$15.00  
Other clarionets, from \$15, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$28, \$30 to \$75 each.

**Flutes.**

No. 97.—Key of D, Grenadilla wood, 8 German silver keys and tips, cork joints, special.....\$6.00  
Other Flutes, from \$7, \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$20 each.

**Strings.**

The "IMPERIAL" Strings for all stringed instruments, are the best in the world. Ask your dealer for them. If he doesn't keep them, write us direct.

**Old Violins.**

Our New Special Catalogue of RARE OLD VIOLINS, 'CELLOS, Etc., is just off the press.

In its pages are found the descriptions and prices of the Greatest and Best Collection of Old Violins, 'Cellos, etc., ever offered in Canada. If interested in instruments of this kind, write us for catalogue.

**Mandolins.**



No. 293.—Mahogany finish, flat back and sides, rosewood fingerboard, highly polished, \$4.50, reduced to.....\$3.00  
No. 295.—Seven ribs, natural wood, ebonized fingerboard, inlaid around sound hole, nickel tailpiece, \$4.50, for.....\$3.50  
No. 296.—Nine ribs, mahogany and maple, mahogany neck, ebonized fingerboard and bridge, inlaid around sound hole, patent head and tailpiece, \$7.00, for.....\$5.00  
No. 299.—Eleven ribs, rosewood and mahogany, rosewood fingerboard, inlaid around sound hole, patent head and tailpiece, \$6.00, for.....\$4.00  
No. 298.—Thirteen mahogany and maple ribs, inlaid between ribs, mahogany neck, rosewood fingerboard and bridge, imitation tortoise guard plate, inlaid around sound hole and edge, patent machine head and tailpiece, highly polished, \$12.00, for.....\$5.50

**Cornets.**



Our stock of cornets varies in price from \$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25 to \$65 each.  
All well made, easy to blow, and splendidly in tune.

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Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc. EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free.

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Send for our new list of Vocal and Instrumental Sheet Music, Music Books, Folios and Instruction Books for all instruments. Write for catalogue, mentioning goods interested in.

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**Salt Sense.**  
The fame of Windsor Salt grows steadily. It is the highest grade of pure salt. No salt can possibly be purer, whiter, drier, or flakier than Windsor Salt.  
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IF YOU WANT A CARLOAD OF LUMBER, CEDAR FENCE POSTS OR TAMARACK PILING write us for a price delivered at your station.  
**THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON**  
P.O. BOX 659. 396 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**\$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 606, WINNIPEG, ONE

**YORKSHIRES!**  
CHOICE SOWS ON HAND, got by Bellevue Major, O. L. Chance 3rd and Oak Lodge Gamester II, diploma boar at the Brandon Fair, 1903. The best boar and stock-getter in the Province.  
**KING BROS., Wawanesa, Manitoba.**

**T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba.**  
Breeder of prize Tamworths. Both sexes, young and old, for sale. On Glenboro branch of C. P. R.  
**Improved Yorkshires**—Lengthy pigs of all ages, from early-maturing families, for sale. Quality good.  
J. J. STEWART Gladstone, Man.

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

**Improved Yorkshire Swine and White Wyandotte Poultry.** I have a number of very fine young sows for sale from stock of the crack Eastern breeder, J. E. Brethour. Also a number of grand Wyandotte cockerels, and some pullets and yearling hens. Cock and hens imported from the East last spring. The best procurable. \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. C. C. HEAVEN, Box 52, W. Selkirk, Manitoba.

**MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES**  
CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE,**  
Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.  
**Tamworth Swine and Barred Rock Fowl**  
Tamworths for this year sold out. Orders taken for spring; 6 to litter; also Barred Rocks—large numbers to select from. Cockerels, \$1.75; pullets, \$1 each. A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa.

**B'RKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns.** The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders.  
**HUGH M. DYER,**  
Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

**UTOPIA BERK. AND POULTRY FARM**  
For sale—The offspring of 10 brood sows, both sexes, farrowed August and September. Weanings, \$3 to \$15 each. A few April pigs at \$15 each. Year-old sows at \$20 to \$25 each; two-year and over, \$30 to \$50 each. One boar for immediate service. Correspond B. J. FITZGERALD, Roland, Man.

**Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.**  
The most select herd of Berkshires in Northwestern Canada. My brood sows are all prizewinners at Winnipeg. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars fit for service; sows in pig fit to breed. Also a number of young pigs of both sexes. Pairs supplied unrelated. Also 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, a rich dark red, grandson of Royal Sailor (Imp.), Wattle's famous stock bull. Price, \$150 if taken at once. A snap. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale. **JAMES M. EWENS,** Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

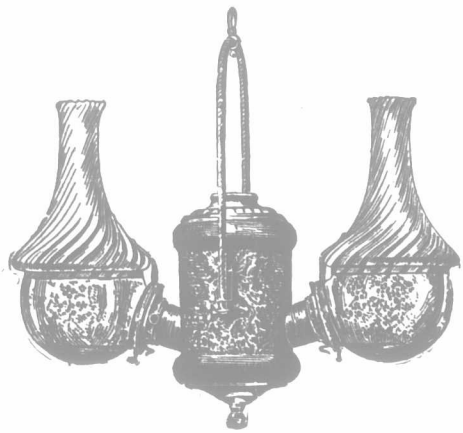
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.







**MAKE LIGHT THE CHRIST-TIDE WITH THE Angle Lamp**



Why will a Christmas order for an Angle Lamp please mother? There is no danger; the only safe lamp made. It's easy to clean, and seldom needs cleaning or filling. It only burns 18 cents' worth of oil in a winter's month with two burners going. It throws all the light down on mother's work, not up on the ceiling. This beautiful lamp will be sent to your mother, or to your wife, just in time to be opened Christmas (see picture), for \$6.00 in nickel finish or \$7.00 in brass. It will give from each burner light equal to a 32-candle power electric light. Send for illustrated catalogue.

**Hilton, Gibson & Co.,**  
247 RUPERT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

**The Dominion General Elections**

Will shortly take place, and the chief point of interest will be the rearrangement of the constituencies. The FIRST MAPS showing NEW CONSTITUENCIES will be published by The Telegram, Winnipeg.

**THE TELEGRAM WALL ATLAS**

Has been published and printed exclusively for The Telegram, and consists of five sheets 22x28 inches, made up as follows:

- SHEET 1**—The flags of all nations, printed in the proper colors, and large, distinct calendar for the year 1904.
- SHEET 2**—Map of Manitoba, revised from the latest railroad sheets, etc., to December 1st, 1903, with an index of all towns, and with the new Dominion constituencies. On this sheet are also smaller maps of Ontario, Northwest Territories and British Columbia.
- SHEET 3**—The Dominion of Canada, with smaller maps of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These are beautifully clear and distinct little maps showing every town.
- SHEET 4**—Entire Eastern Hemisphere.
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This Telegram Wall Atlas is without an equal as a useful and decorative piece of home furnishing. You cannot keep in touch with the events of the world without a reliable reference map. Your children should have home help in their study of geography.

**OUR UNPARALLELED CLUBBING OFFER:**

Send \$2.00 for The Weekly Telegram and Farmer's Advocate one year and the five-sheet Wall Atlas. Your money back if you do not agree that the map alone is worth the \$1.50.

**FREE LADIES' FUR SCARF**

This beautiful fine quality rich black Fur Scarf is

**OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH**

made from fine selected full furred skins. It has six lovely large black Martin tails, it is made in the latest New York Style, and is in every way equal in appearance to any high class Fur Scarf made. In order to introduce Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day help, we will send this lovely Scarf Free to any one for selling only 20 packages at 10 cents a package. Marvel Washing Blue sells quickly as it is the best bluing made and every family needs it. Each customer buying is entitled to receive a handsome silver-ware present from us. Just send your name and address, and we will send the Bluing by mail, post paid; when sold send us the money, \$2.00, and we will send you this beautiful Fur Scarf. You need no money, we trust you with the goods till sold. Write for the Bluing to-day, and have the swellest scarf in your town. Address **MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT. 418 TORONTO, ONTARIO.**



**GOSSIP.**

The "Advocate" field man recently paid a visit to the farm of Mr. Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man. The herd was seen in splendid condition. The arrangements on the farm for the housing and feeding of cattle are very complete, and all the members of this fine herd showed that the best of attention was being paid them. There is a grand lot of breeding cows, which, being bred to such a reliable animal as the well-known bull, Scottish Canadian, cannot fail to produce the right type of Shorthorns, and a visit to Mr. Bray's farm will convince anyone that such are the animals produced. Amongst the stock cows, particular notice was taken of Stella Longburn, a low-down, thick, blocky, straight cow, by May Duke, out of Maid of Peel. Imogene, by Village Hero, out of Lucy Grey, is also a grand cow with a great record, her produce in the herd all showing special merit. Minnie Blyth, by May Duke, out of Nora; Minnie Warrior, out of Minnie Moore, by Warrior; Minnie Warrior 8th, out of Minnie Warrior 5th, by Village Hero, are a grand lot of cows, and their followers show them to be true producers.

Mr. Bray, writing us since our visit, says: "My herd now numbers 48 head, and expect 10 more calves before March. They have gone into winter quarters in splendid breeding shape. My stock bull, Scottish Canadian is doing me great service. His calves are a low-down, thick, even lot. Scottish King, 15 months old, a rich roan, by my stock bull, dam Imogene 2nd, is developing into a lengthy, fleshy animal, and will be good enough to head any herd. Scottish Boy, 13 months old, by same stock bull, dam Charity 2nd, also a roan, is filling out wonderfully. This bull, as your readers have noticed, was winner of first and sweepstakes this year, in the C. P. R. special. He is going to be a deep-bodied, low-down fellow, just the kind that is being looked for. Lovely Prince, 13 months, is a red-roan, by Masterpiece, dam Lovely Queen 22nd. This bull was first in his class at Portage la Prairie and second in C. P. R. special at Winnipeg. This is a lengthy bull, with plenty of bone and size and quality combined. Bonnie Boy, a red bull, 18 months old, is by Goldust, a son of Knuckle Duster (imp.), dam Bonnabel. This bull, although not a show bull, will make a splendid stock bull, having lots of size, and a splendid handler. I also have several younger bulls, and a choice lot of heifers by Masterpiece and Scottish Canadian, from such cows as Minnie Blyth, Crimson Jem 5th, Crimson Jem 6th, Duchess Jane 16th, Minnie Warrior 5th, Ruby Derocher and Siren 7th. Purchasers are requested to call and see for themselves. Visitors met at MacDonald Station, C. P. R."

**IMPORTED GALLOWSAYS.**

The largest importation of Galloway cattle ever made to this side of the Atlantic has just arrived at Quebec quarantine from Glasgow. This shipment is for Mr. O. H. Swigart, of Champaign, Illinois, who has shown himself to be a fearless believer in the superior merits of this popular breed, and has the reputation of owning more prizewinning Galloways than any breeder, either here or in Great Britain. Mr. Swigart has in the above mentioned importation eighty head of stock, and has brought away nearly all the prizewinning animals at recent Royal and Highland Society Shows. Among these are Campfollower of Stepford, champion at the Royal at Carlisle, 1902, 1903; Chief 2nd of Stepford, first-prize yearling at same show in 1902; Maggie 10th of Tarbrooch, champion female at Royal, 1902. In fact, the importation fairly bristles with prizewinners, and is one that all Galloway men may feel proud of, and it will give an impetus to the Galloway breed such as it never had before. In mentioning this item of Galloway news, we may add that at the Kansas City Royal this year the championship for car lots of range steers, open to all breeds, went for the second time to the Galloways.

**CATTLE LABELS**

No occasion to send to United States. Burning Brands to order. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 499 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**H. W. AYERS, HONEY CREEK, WIS.**

Breeder of the celebrated Brown Swiss cattle and Tamworth swine. Cattle hardy, vigorous grand milkers and fine beefers. Correspondence solicited. Bulls and heifers for sale.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.** Ayrshires, Yorkshires, B. Minorcas for sale. A number of boars fit for service. Young sows ready to breed, four September litters. Pairs supplied not akin; all of the best type and quality. Prices reasonable. **W. HARDY, Roland, Man.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS HOME FARM HERD.**

Headed by COLANTHA 4TH'S LAD. Official test of three nearest dams, 251 lbs. of butter in seven days. Herd numbers 125 head. **BEST FAMILIES REPRESENTED.** Special prices on six or eight bulls of serviceable age. **W. B. BARNEY & Co., Hampton, Ia.**

**POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.** Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake. R.R. station, Red Deer. **C. H. CROCKER & SON,**

**ANGUS CALVES.**

Well-developed, growthy bull calves, Victorias, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

**JOHN TRAUQUAIR, WELWYN, ANSA.**



Clip Your Sheep and Ship Your Wool direct to us.

We pay the top price for consignments, whether large or small. Shipping tags and sacks furnished on application. Write for quotations.

**CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man.,** Tanners and Dealers in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Etc.

**The Olive Branch Flocks and Herds.**

**Galloway Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Angora Goats.**

200 head cattle. Special price on bulls in car lots. 200 rams for fall trade. 100 Angora goats for sale. **E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.**

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

APPLY TO **T. M. CAMPBELL, "HOPE FARM,"**

St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM**

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge - 3462, dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailer - 36820, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. **FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.** **JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS**

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

**SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—**

Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. **J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man.**

Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

**SHORTHORNS: Special**

November and December offering. Cows and heifers, nearly due to calve, at cheap prices, in order to make room for coming crop of calves. Right and good in every way, and all young. Give us your order at half of auction prices.

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





TICKET OFFICE: 391 Main St.

Next door to Bank of Commerce.

Telephone 1446.

\$40.00

Via St. Paul and Chicago

ROUND TRIP TO

POINTS IN ONTARIO

AND TO POINTS IN QUEBEC, MONTREAL AND WEST.

Proportionately low rates to east of Montreal and for

Old Country Excursions

On Sale during December.

LIMIT THREE MONTHS

And privilege of extension at destination on payment of small additional charge. Ten days on going trip—fifteen days returning.

NORTHERN PACIFIC THE ONLY LINE OPERATING PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS OUT OF WINNIPEG.

Daily, 1.45 p. m.

Reserve berths and obtain full particulars from

R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agt., H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt. 391 Main Street, Winnipeg. C. S. FEE, G. P. and T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

The Hidden Beauties of A Mason & Risch Piano

Is what gives them their tone permanency. No Piano that has a poor tone can be a good Piano.

No Piano that has a passable tone, that it cannot keep, can be a good Piano.

The tone of a good Piano is ALWAYS beautiful and permanent.

Fifteen hundred MANITOBA purchasers of Mason & Risch Pianos will testify to their goodness. Send for booklet with their names and addresses.

Warerooms: 356 Main Street, Winnipeg.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot, and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and Station (G. T. R.), Ont.

GOSSIP.

The Saddle and Siroin Club is the name of a new organization with its home in the Pure-bred Record Building, at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago. The object is to maintain a meeting-place for social and friendly intercourse of breeders and stockmen and their friends visiting that great live-stock center.

Mr. Ernest Hyslop, of Messrs. D. Hyslop & Son, Landazer Stock Farm, Killarney, Man., writes the "Advocate," under date November 14th, as follows: "Our stock have come into winter quarters in good order, and the young things have made gratifying progress during the past season. Our stabling is considerably crowded, and as we expect a number of calves to arrive during the next few months, we have decided to offer special inducements to intending purchasers, so as to make more room for the animals. We are prepared to sell a number of two-year-old heifers, and cows from three to six years old, due to calve during the next few months, some very much earlier, at very attractive prices if taken soon. These animals are all good individuals, choicely bred, and in good breeding condition, right and sound in every way. Also some splendid bulls, from eleven to twenty months old. All these animals if sold at public auction would cost the buyers double what we will ask for them. We are always pleased to answer any correspondence or meet visitors at Killarney, if advised in time. Our farm is just two miles east from town. We have sold quite a number of stock this year, and require to sell some more to make room. We guarantee all stock sold by us to be as represented."

CLYDESDALES FOR THE N.-W. T.

Mr. John A. Turner, Balgreggan Stud Farm, Calgary, Alta., sailed on October 31st with his second shipment of Clydesdales for the N.-W. T. this season. He has purchased eleven stallions from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. All of these are young horses, registered in the last issued volume of the studbook, and among them are three colts by the champion sire, Baron's Pride (9122); two by the Lanark premium horse, Acme (10485), which stood third at the H. & A. S. Show at Dumfries; two by the well-known big premium horse, Prince of Roxburgh (10618), which won the Newton-Stewart premium, as well as premiums for other districts; two by the successful breeding and prize horse, M'Raith (10229), sire of the champion yearling colt of 1902; one by the well-known premium horse, Gay Everard (10758), which bred so well in East Lothian and Kintyre; and a three-year-old by Macgregor (1487). The horse by Gay Everard is Redburn (11872), bred by Mr. St. Clair Cunningham, and his dam was Mr. Cunningham's well-known big prize mare, which, besides other awards, stood first at Dumbartonshire Show this year. This is a particularly good sample of a Canadian horse. The Macgregor horse was bred at Montrave, and is out of the well-known prize mare, La Belle (8325), bred by the late Mr. Lockhart, and a noted show mare, alike in his hands and those of Sir James Duke, Bart. The two M'Raith colts were bred by Lord Polwarth. They are strong, useful animals, and out of very good mares. The dam of one was first at Aberdeen when a two-year-old, and was got by the Royal champion horse, Auld Reekie (1920), at York in 1883. The dam of the other is a daughter of the famous prize mare, Connie Naim (11569), by the Merryton Prince of Wales (673), and full of Darnley blood on both sides. Prince of Roxburgh is a son of the famous Macgregor, and his dam was also dam of the champion horse, Casablanca, which has twice won the premium of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, and many other prizes besides. Acme is one of the most successful breeding horses after Baron's Pride. His foals were this autumn selling up to £62 and £82 at the Lanark sale. His stock and the three colts in this shipment by Baron's Pride make Mr. Turner one of the largest shippers of this high-class blood this season. These horses sail by the Donaldson Liner Lakonia.—[Scottish Farmer]

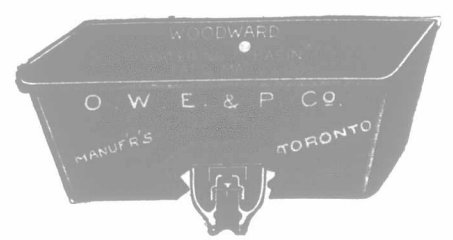
Tuttle's Elixir



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

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Water Basins



EIGHT TALKS ON THE "WOODWARD." TALK SEVEN. We are pioneers of the basin watering device. Many others, claiming to be JUST AS GOOD, have followed. There is but one "WOODWARD." It is PATENTED. Others dare not use it. WRITE US.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. TORONTO, Limited. Manitoba Agents: Manitoba Pump Company, Brandon, Manitoba.

SHORTHORNS



Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize ring record made by the herd. BULLS FOR SALE. All of good quality and fit for service. Write or call. GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN. Five miles from town.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

Shorthorns FOR SALE.

Bulls: Wilmont Beauchamp (two-year-old), and a number of younger bulls, of all ages, downwards. Choice females of the best blood, and grand, deep, low-set type. All at right prices. All animals choice quality. GEO. FRASER, Minnedosa, Man. Six miles from Minnedosa, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Butterfly—A bull with a grand breeding record.

Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man. Five miles from Franklin station (C. P. R.).

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level bull; price reasonable. Also one seven months' bull calf. A. E. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

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

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.



Shorthorns and Clydesdales. For sale. Some choice young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family. Young stock sired by Caithness and President. It will pay any person wanting good show and breeding stock to see these animals. MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man. F. A. BROWN, Mor., Box 1.

Shorthorns for Sale.

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

Only Regular

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MONTREAL TORONTO PUGHKEEPSIE NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

FOR SALE CHEVALI

Red bull, calved No got by Lord Stan dam Christabel—3 mation as to bree write to

WALTER JAMES No Yorkshires for

RIVEREDD SHORTHORN CATT Stamp (imp.) and 12 bull of females. A. A. TITUS Two miles from station.

FOREST H CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AN



sows; at right prices. A b cockerels. Roland, C. N. R. ANDREW GRAHAM.

SUNNY SLOPE



STRONZA ST SHORTHORNS AND Young bulls of blocky, by Riverside Stamp and Exeter, Ont.) best. Bei both sexes on hand. DA

LAKE VIEW S Short

FOR

I am offering my who offering there is that McKay (imp.); Empress heifer calf, about 12 mo in any country; also heifers; some of them Clan McKay (imp.), an is no reserve. All che pay any one wanting g before buying, and ge breeding stock. No re THOMAS SPE OAK LA

Drumrossie

Drumrossie Chief = 25 Young bulls an at all times. W show herd to visi J. & W. SHARP,



Only Regular Award, Chicago, 1893; Grand Prize, Paris, 1900; Only Gold Medal, Buffalo, 1901.

# THERE WILL BE 100,000 De Laval Cream Separators Made in 1904.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE SURE  
OF GETTING YOUR SHARE OF THEM.

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CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Canadian Offices,  
Stores and Shops:

248 McDermott Avenue, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### GOSSIP.

At an auction sale of pure-bred stock, held in connection with the show at Palermo, Argentina, Sept. 30th, a number of Shorthorn bulls sold at very high prices. The averages made by some consignments running from \$2,800 to \$7,600, in the currency of the country, the latter figures equalling £650 of English money, or about \$3,250 in Canadian currency.

### OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

From October 30th to November 12th, 1903, the records of forty-one cows have been received. Nine full-aged cows averaged: Age, 7 years 3 months 16 days; days from calving, 14; milk, 434 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.588 lbs., equivalent butter, 18 lbs. 3 ozs.; per cent. of fat shown in milk, 3.61. Eight four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 5 months 9 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 395.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.067 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15 lbs. 3.5 ozs.; per cent. of fat shown in milk, 3.34. Fifteen three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 3 months 19 days; days from calving, 13; milk, 336.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.399 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13 lbs. 4.8 ozs.; per cent. of fat shown in milk, 3.43. Nine two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 9 days; days from calving, 31; milk, 279.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.221 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10 lbs. 12.1 ozs.; per cent. fat shown in the milk, 3.34. It must be borne in mind that these records are made under the careful supervision of agricultural experiment stations, and that 85.7 per cent. of fat found in milk is equivalent to a pound of butter.

### MR. FLATT'S NEW IMPORTATION.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Trout Creek Farm, Hamilton, Ontario, visited Great Britain and made another very valuable selection of Shorthorns for importation. He attended the Shorthorn sales in Aberdeenshire, and secured several very good animals, including three fashionably-bred bull calves from Mr. Duthie, Collynie. In addition to these, he has bought over sixty animals privately, from other breeders. From the herd of His Majesty the King, at Windsor, he has secured a grand dark-roan bull calf, by the Inverquhomery bull, Silver Plate, and out of a Beaufort Broadhocks cow. From Mr. J. D. Willis' herd, at Bapton Manor, come four handsome yearling heifers, three of them also being by Silver Plate. Mr. Duthie, Collynie, supplied eight yearling heifers and ten heifer calves, in addition to the three young bulls which were bought at Tillycairn. These animals were nearly all from the same foundation as the bulls, and constitute an exceptionally attractive group of well-bred, nicely-turned young cattle. Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, has also sold to Mr. Flatt three yearling heifers of the Missie, Roan Lady and Duchess of Gloucester families. Six very nice heifers come from Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, while smaller lots have been purchased from other breeders. It is understood that most of the animals are for Mr. Flatt's own herd at Trout Creek. —[Scottish Farmer.

Mr. Flatt writes that he has landed 61 head of Shorthorns, which are now in quarantine at Quebec.

### TRADE NOTE.

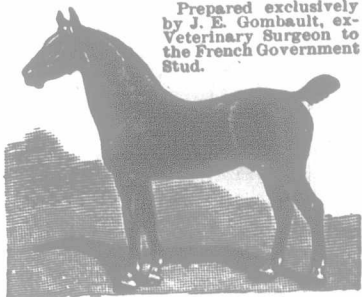
CALGARY BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The Calgary Business College, located on Stephen Ave., and occupying the entire second story of a good-sized building, is one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the West. The curriculum embraces every branch of business training, and the instruction given is very thorough in every department. The Isaac Pitman system of shorthand is taught, and for typewriting practice all the leading makes of machines are kept. The benefits of the institution are open alike to both sexes. Mr. W. H. Coupland, the principal, upon whom devolves the general supervision of the college, is a shorthand and typewriting specialist. The graduates of this college are holding lucrative positions all over the Northwest, which proves for itself the efficiency of the staff. A special feature of the college is the loose-leaf method of bookkeeping. Those of our readers who intend taking a business course would do well to patronize the Calgary Business College.

### Horse Owners

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

### GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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



### SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Bleimishes from Horses or Cattle. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

### MARCHMONT HERD

### Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrister, head a herd of 90 imported and Canadian-bred, Scotch-topped cattle. A catalogue showing their breeding is now printed, and will be forwarded on application. 25 young bulls for sale, of modern breeding and good conformation, and at moderate prices. W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O. (7 miles n. of Winnipeg), Tel. 10046.

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

### Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

### CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

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

J. M. MACFARLANE, WOOSE JAW, ANSA.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

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

### FOR SALE: 3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Rising two and three years old, and mare with foal. All registered stock. WM. FOSTER & SON, HUMBER, ONT.

### CLYDESDALES



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

Trayner Bros. REGINA.

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

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

S. BENSON, - NEEPAWA, MAN.

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

### FOR SALE: Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,

2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

### FOR SALE CHEVALIER -45931-

Red bull, calved November 7th, 1902; got by Lord Stanley 25th -29247-; dam Christabel -35884-. For information as to breeding, price, etc., write to

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER MAN. No Yorkshires for sale at present.

RIVEREDGE FARM SHORTHORN CATTLE: Strong, sound stock. Sityton Stamp (imp.) and 12 bull calves for sale, also a few females. A. A. TITUS, NAPIKA, MAN. Two miles from station.

### FOREST HOME FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. ROCKS.

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

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.

STRONZA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE: Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp 2nd, one of Thos. Russell's Exeter, Ont.) best. Berks. of various ages and both sexes on hand. DAVID ALLISON, Roland.

### LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

### Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

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

THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor, OAK LAKE, MAN.

### Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief -29832- at head of herd.

Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LAOMBE, ALTA.

### PINE HURST STOCK FARM

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

### SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: A few choice pure-bred individuals from the well-known Stratmore and Emperor stock. All in good breeding condition. Also a few high-grades and pure-bred Tamworth boar, aged 23 months. Call or write DR. WM. YOUNG, Manitou, Man. Two miles from station.

### CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares



### SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.

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

### J. E. SMITH

SMITHFIELD AVE., Brandon, Manitoba

### SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two year old; 16 year-old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General =30330-, Lord Stanley 43rd =35731-, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) 28878, our present stool bulls.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MAN.

### Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young



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

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN P. O., MAN.

Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

### GLENROSS FARM.

SHORTHORNS for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.



FOUNDED 1866

1186

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

**THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on.**

JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

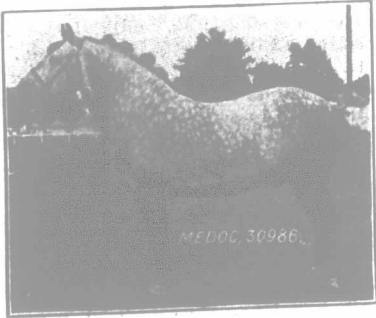
## 10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:—  
1. Topsmans Duke = 29045 =—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.  
2. Sir Arthur Grant = 30503 =—Two years old, and out of Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.  
3. Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.  
Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them.  
You will always be made welcome at

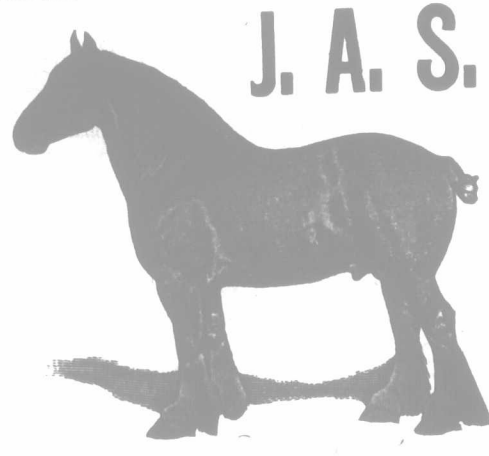
**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR.**  
**CARBERRY, MANITOBA.**  
Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.  
Three miles from town of Carberry.

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

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for four past years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser. I pay no commission to salesmen, but will pay half railroad fare to Crawfordsville to intending buyers, and expense while here.



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



## J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**High-Class Stallions.**

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners.  
Mares and Fillies Always for Sale.  
Terms easy. Prices right.  
For full particulars apply  
**BOX 483, BRANDON, MAN.**  
Stallions may be seen at Macmillan's stable (late Douglas), 12th Street, Brandon.

## FOR SALE DRAFT HORSES OF ALL AGES.

OWING to lack of range, we have decided to cut our herd of draft horses down to one-half and sell 2,000 head at greatly reduced prices. This great selection of mares, geldings and growth youngsters of all ages represents the results of seventeen years of judicious mating to strictly high-class Percheron, English Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney sires. We can furnish high-grade brood mares and fillies with foal to imported and home-bred registered stallions, and have always on hand a large and first-class selection of registered and high-grade Percheron and English Shire stallions, also registered mares and fillies of same breeds. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

**LITTLE MISSOURI HORSE COMPANY,**  
W. G. OLARK, SUPT.  
GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.

## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

have just received a magnificent lot of 45 IMPORTED STALLIONS, including  
**CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS, GERMAN COACH.**  
The best of each breed that money can procure. Don't buy until you have examined these horses, as their equal cannot be found on this continent.  
**JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.**

## A New Importation Shires, Clydesdales, Percherons,

Just received at my Brandon stables; ages, 3 to 5 years; weight, 1,750 to 2,000 lbs. They combine CONFORMATION, WEIGHT, QUALITY and BREEDING in the highest degree. I do not handle old second-hand nor worn-out show horses. I offer them at living prices, fully guaranteed, and on liberal terms. Syndicates or individual buyers should see them or correspond with me before purchasing elsewhere; can save big money by doing so.  
**Geo. E. Brown, Brandon, Man.**

### GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, the widely-known importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, of Greenwood, Ont., whose long-established and up-to-date herd has supplied foundation stock and superior sires for perhaps as many herds as any other in America in the last twenty-five years, and who has now a valuable importation in quarantine, personally selected from leading Scottish herds this fall, is offering an unusually attractive lot of young bulls. In a letter of recent date, ordering a change in his advertisement, he writes that he has never offered a finer lot of young bulls, nor a better bred lot, most of them from imported Scotch cows and by imported Scotch bulls. There are in the herd at present twenty-three very fine young bulls, ranging from eight months to two years. There are twenty of them now fit for service. There are several show bulls in the lot. They are all in the very nicest condition, though not loaded with fat. In anticipation of the home-coming of his recent importation, he is offering bulls at very reasonable prices to make room. See Mr. Johnston's advertisement in this issue, and write him for prices, etc.

Two yearling heifers, three yearling bulls, one nine-months-old bull, sired by the Toronto champion, Spicy Marquis (imp.), is the offering contained in the advertisement of Mr. Jas. Gibb, of Brookdale, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, appearing on another page, and every one a show animal of highest type. If Spicy Marquis will do for his present owner what he has done for Mr. Gibb, he is indeed a worthy sire, and equal to a gold mine. It may be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that a more choice collection, sired by the one bull, it would be difficult if not impossible to find. Spicy Marquis has done valuable service in the herd of Mr. Gibb, and is leaving behind him some young bulls and heifers that would do credit to the herd of the most fastidious breeder. They are indeed a grand lot. Mr. Gibb says: "Spicy Marquis has indeed brought me a reputation that cannot be surpassed. I have sold over thirty head since January 1st, but I still have some good ones by him left. Animals by Spicy Marquis, and bred by me, won first for senior heifer calf, fourth and fifth on junior heifer calf, and first for bull and three of his get at Toronto, 1903." If Spicy Marquis never gets another calf, he has left behind him in this young stock a name that will live in the annals of Shorthorndom for many years to come. Mr. Gibb has now at the head of his herd Brave Ythan (imp.), Vol. 20, of the famous Lady Ythan family, that has produced many good ones. Brave Ythan has for sire Spicy Baron 77944, dam Lady Ythan 12th, by Brave Archer (who sold for \$6,000). He is a grand young bull, showing fine breeding and quality, a splendid head and strong back, and, although in only breeding condition, he shows prominently the characteristics that combine to make show-yard material.

Mr. Gibb says: "I think I have got another Spicy Marquis in Brave Ythan." And we are inclined strongly to his way of thinking. This herd contains, among the number, such animals as Hawthorn Blossom 13th (imp. in dam), by Lyddite 77145, dam Hawthorn Blossom II. (imp.) (also in the herd), Vol. 47, by Livy 61118; Lady of Boyne 4th (imp.), by President 67611, dam Lady of Boyne III., by Master of the Ring 61294. Lady of Boyne 9th, by Consul 36021 (imp.) (sold to South America as one of the best bulls in Great Britain), sold for 400 guineas; Roan Empress II., by Scotland's Pride 36098 (imp.), got by Star of the Morning, who left 700 calves, whose averages in '96, '97 and '98 was 253 8s.; also sire of Pride of the Morning, the Highland Societies' breed champion at Aberdeen. Space will not permit of a complete review of the many good ones contained in this herd, and we can only say that they are all good. Any of the young animals offered for sale will make a valuable addition to any herd.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.  
Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of nine years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.  
Very truly yours,  
GEO. S. HARRIS.  
Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1; six for \$6. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address  
**DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.**

## Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

**ROBERT DAVIES**  
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

## CLYDESDALES

**AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.**  
R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

## RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of  
**Shire Horses**

in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

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

## BAWDEN & McDONELL

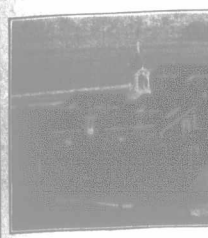
Exeter, Ont.  
IMPORTERS OF  
**Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses**

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

NOTE GLOBE MARK AT BOTTOM OF

ROSS & RO

## Oak



The Greatest  
**Percheron**  
CREATES  
Come to Oakl  
monstrated reli  
can be obtained

**DUNHAM,**

## BEL STALLIONS

IMPORTED LA  
THOROUGHLY

The up-to-date dra  
weight, dark colors,  
hair on legs, immens  
Not a shaggy lump  
your stable. Honest  
Write, or, better, con

**BARON DE CHA**  
DANVILLE

## CLY

Having on  
fillies, got  
also a fe  
public a g

**HODGKIN**  
70 miles

## CLYDESDALE

**COACH**

A large lot of ext  
just landed, and m  
prizewinning sires.

**BLACK HORSE**  
Wednesday

## DAL

**INTERNATIO**  
J. B. H



68 head  
My next importation  
winners, and sells at b  
of them do. You can  
time. Be sure and see  
will be pleased to see  
H. H. COI



**Page Acme Poultry Netting**



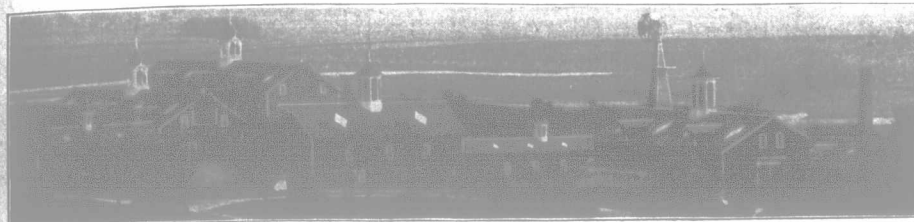
A bird cannot fly through as small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. No. 12 gauge wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fences and gates—they're best.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 8

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Oaklawn Farm

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



## Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Come to Oaklawn, where you will find the best, the most to choose from, and demonstrated reliability. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue sent on application.

**DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,** Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

## BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

**BARON DE CHAMLOUIS, Importer,** DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



# CLYDESDALES

Having on hand a large number of prizewinning Clydesdale fillies, got by such horses as Macqueen and Lord Lynedoch, also a few young stallions for sale, we can now offer the public a good selection to choose from. Inspection invited.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.**

Long-distance 'phone in connection with farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

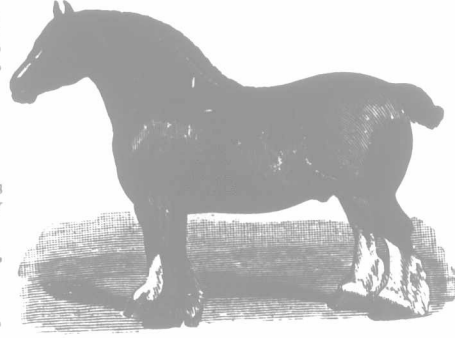
## CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE

### COACH STALLIONS

A large lot of extra good stallions and fillies just landed, and most of the fillies served by prizewinning sires. Will be on sale at

**BLACK HORSE HOTEL, TORONTO,** on and after

Wednesday, November 4.



**DALGETY BROS.,** LONDON, ONTARIO, and DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

## INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks.

My next importation will arrive about Nov. 5th—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. Hogate buys bread-winners, and sells at bread-winning prices. He doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones.

**H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN, SARNIA, ONT.**

## GOSSIP. DAIRY COWS AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, Michigan, who has charge of the Shorthorn cows that will take part in the World's Fair test at the recent St. Louis meeting of Live-stock Herdbook Associations, spoke in part as follows:

"It is about time for the men who do so much boasting about the dairy qualities of certain breeds to put up or shut up, or, to be more explicit, to take part in public dairy demonstrations or to quit boasting about a breed that the owners admit by their universal absence from public trials are sadly deficient in the qualities claimed.

"I am interested in the Shorthorn breed of cattle, which the breeders have proved on many occasions to be the best of the dual-purpose breeds. We claim the Shorthorn to be the best class of beef cattle. We show our cattle at the State fairs and expositions and fat stock shows, and have proved that they are first-class beef cattle. We have carried the blue ribbons, won in competition with other breeds, into our camp time and again, and have no lack of confidence in our ability to continue to win in hot competition.

"Now the Shorthorn breeders, with the advocates of other breeds, claim not only superior beef qualities, but that the breed has much merit for dairy purposes. We claim that the Shorthorn is the best dual-purpose breed of cattle, and we are eager to demonstrate that the Shorthorn cow can return a good profit as a rich milker, and still produce calves that make choice steers that can win in the block test.

"Now, when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition provides the opportunity and the facilities for a cow demonstration, and invites the representatives of the cattle associations to make equitable rules and conditions for such a test as will meet all the requirements of the butter and cheese maker, the farmer who wants a milk and beef breed, as well as the dairyman who sells his milk for consumption, it becomes the imperative duty of the officers of cattle associations to come to the front and make good their claims. That is what the Shorthorn Association is going to do. Now it is up to the advocates of other breeds of cattle to get into line and show the public what their cows can do, or to quit boasting.

"Another wise provision has been made in the Exposition rules, relating to the demonstration of cows at the World's Fair, that will enable one or more enterprising breeders of any breed of cattle not represented by the associations to enter cows as individuals. The liberal spirit of the managers of the World's Fair in this connection is very apparent when it is known that the milk or the products made therefrom is to be turned over daily to the cattle associations interested, or the individual owners having charge."

## TRADE NOTES.

**ABOUT AROMA.**—As every feeder knows, the aroma or flavor of stock food has a great deal to do with the amount eaten, and thus, indirectly, aroma increases the value of food. This aroma may be imparted to foods, whether for horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry, by using Day's Aromatic Stock Food, a preparation calculated to tempt the appetites of all classes of stock.

**RUPTURE.**—This is the headline of an adv't in this issue by Mr. C. H. Dorenwend, the mechano-medical expert of Toronto, and the reader's attention is directed to it. Mr. Dorenwend claims that there is more danger to life lurking in rupture than in any other trouble that the human system is subject to. He says: "It is such an insidious trouble, it comes upon one like 'a thief in the night.' On account of its usually being of a private nature, it is neglected and hidden. Many mistakes are made by simply wearing 'a truss.' Mind what I say, a truss should be perfect. It should hold as if you had 'your fingers there.' Many persons say I am a crank on the subject—so I am, in a sense. I believe in fitting each one individually. This indiscriminate sale of trusses by those who do not study the subject should be stopped, as it endangers life." Mr. Dorenwend has made the treatment of rupture a life study, and his advice is well worth having by all afflicted. Write and get his opinion.

**The Books are Free**

## Spavin, Lump Jaw

You can cure Bone Spavin, Bog or Blood Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint or any Blemish hard or soft, Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeny or Knee-Sprung, also Lump Jaw in cattle, with very little trouble or cost. Our two booklets tell you how and prove that you can do it, and we will guarantee you success in every case. Over 140,000 farmers and stockmen are doing it our way. If you have a case to cure write us and we will send you the books free.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,** 48 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

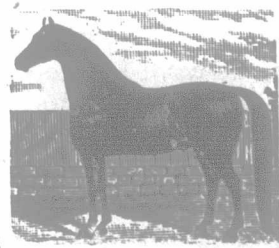
## YORKSHIRE Cough & Heave Cure

Guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Heaves, Thick or Broken Wind, Influenza, and Epizootic among horses.

PRICE 50¢.

## YORKSHIRE STOCK FOOD

A grand preparation to make stock thrive. It gives them a good appetite, a glossy coat, a loose hide, a healthy appearance, and purifies the blood. PRICE 25c, 50c and \$4. These are both well-tried English preparations, and are highly recommended by the best stockmen of the Dominion. For sale by druggists and general merchants, or



Lyman Bros., Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

## CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

**NELSON WAGG,** Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

## Clydesdales



8 stallions and 6 mares of this year's importation for sale. Stallions got by such noted sires as Hiawatha, Sir Everard, Ascot, etc.

**T. H. HASSARD** Millbrook, Ont.

Stations: Millbrook, G. T. R.; Cavanville, C. P. R., four miles.

## Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om Drums Station. **WALTER HALL,** Washington, Ont.

## High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see. om

**Shaw & Marston, P. O. BOX 294, Brantford, Ont.**

## THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch).

Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 100829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER,** om Near Orangeville, Ont. **THE MAPLES FARM.**

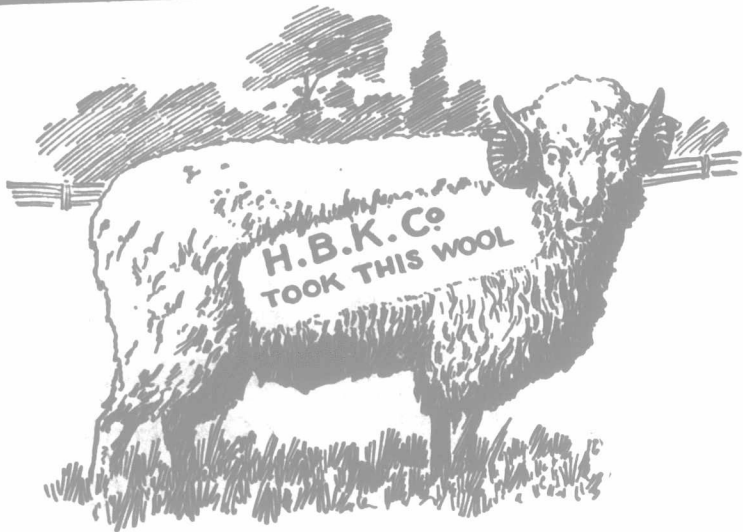
## INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om **H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.**

**Shorthorns, Shorthorns.** 4 Spicy Marquis bulls. Shorthorns that challenge comparison. For sale: 3 yearling bulls and 1 nine-months' bull by the great Spicy Marquis, imp., champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903. These are rare individuals, and where can you find such breeding? "Brave Ythan" at the head of my herd. om **JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario.**





**Unshrinkable H. B. K. Underwear**

Made from the best sidewool in the fleece—elastic ribbed knit—shaped to fit body—absolutely non-shrinkable—wool treated by H.B.K. exclusive process to 'make it so—every particle of oil, grease, slivers, etc., removed by the H.B.K. patent cleaning process—tough wear, light, fleecy, all wool, clean, pure, luxurious underwear, and absolutely non-shrinkable, emphasize non-shrinkable. Sold by dealers everywhere. Only genuine with this brand.



**Tough**

A pinto bronco is tough from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. And the toughest part of him is the light, muscular hide that covers his back and hips. From that part of his hide the famous "Pinto" Shell Cordovan leather is made for H.B.K. mitts and gloves. Scorch, boil, wind, rain, cold proof. Genuine only with this brand.

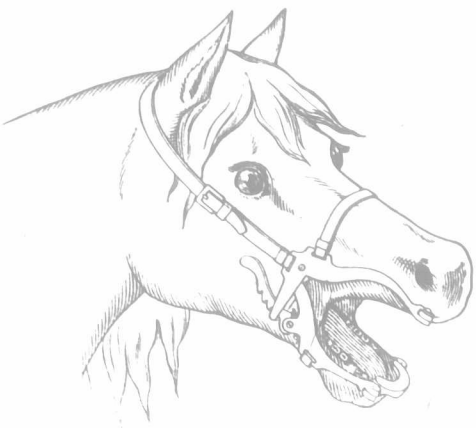


Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for "Strayed," the funniest bronco story ever written.—FREE

**Hudson Bay Knitting Co.**  
MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

Makers of Warm Wearables for Everybody.



**McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum**

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

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

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

**WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED.**

637 Craig St. Montreal.

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

**GOSSIP.**

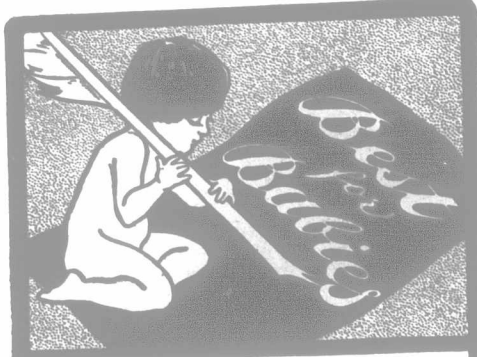
A young man named Emile Brazeau, aged twenty-two years, died recently in Montreal, who had never eaten solid food, but lived exclusively upon milk. He was of good physique, and weighed 152 lbs. The illness from which he died was brought on by excessive dancing one evening. Doctors were unable to explain why he could not eat other foods. His case demonstrates the all-round value of milk as a food.

**EXTENSIVE CLYDESDALE PURCHASE.**

Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, have just completed one of the biggest transactions in Clydesdales recorded for some time. They have purchased from Mr. Wm. Hood, Chapelton, Borge, twenty first-class animals of different ages. Five of them are foals got by Baron's Pride, and the mares included in the purchase are all expected in foal to the same sire. Few breeders of Clydesdales have in the last few years been able to put upon the market so many high-class animals as Mr. Wm. Hood. Messrs. Montgomery have also, we understand, hired the well-bred three-year-old stallion, Baron Romeo (11266), to the Marquis of Bute's Ayrshire tenants. We understand his Lordship has given £100 premium to his Cumnock tenants, and their selection of Baron Romeo is one which should be highly popular. This horse stood fourth at the last Highland Show, and is big and of fine quality, with good feet and nice flash legs. He was bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, Chapelton, and got by Baron's Pride, out of Czarina, by Prince Romeo; grandam Jeanie Wilson, by Jacob Wilson; great grandam Maggie of Balgredan, by the famous Drumflower Farmer (286). Many noted animals have been produced from this celebrated strain of mares, and, given a fair opportunity, Baron Romeo, from his breeding and merit, should prove much above the average as a sire.—[Scottish Farmer.]

**MR. COLQUHOUN'S IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.**

"Another shipment of Clydesdale stallions and a Hackney," says the Scottish Farmer, "goes by the steamer Laconia to the veteran exporter, Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont. This is Mr. Colquhoun's fourth trip inside of twelve months. He has been long in the trade, and always takes big, thick, well-bred horses. That they have pleased their patrons is clear, from the fact that Mr. Colquhoun keeps going on. He has once more five of the right stamp of Clydesdales for Canada. In the front must be placed the thick, well-bred, grand horse, Montrave Dautless (11119), a prizewinner at Dublin, and named at the Highland—a good horse anywhere. He was got by the famous Macgregor (1487), and his dam was the H. & A. S. first-prize filly, Dukina (12486), got by the noted £1,700 Prince of Fashion, from Princess II. (10556), one of the best Darnley mares ever shown. Mr. Colquhoun has another Montrave horse in Montrave Lawrence (10241). This powerful horse was got by the renowned £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion (6178), out of the celebrated Darley mare, Laura Lee (10087); which as a yearling and two-year-old was practically unbeaten. He has a three-year-old horse by that noted broad-boned breeding horse, King o' Kyle (10213). This is a horse with a long pedigree, and of the right, thick sort for Canada, with good feet and legs, like his sire. A two-year-old bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, and got by Mr. Park's noted breeding and prize horse, Prince of Brunstane (9977). Is also very well bred on the dam's side, her sire being the Glasgow first-prize horse, Prince Robert (7135), the sire of the champion horse, Hiawatha. Mr. Colquhoun's fifth horse is a three-year-old, got by Mr. Riddell's Reliance, from a Wigtownshire-bred mare. Along with his Clydesdales, Mr. Colquhoun ships a right good four-year-old Hackney stallion, a kind of animal for which there is growing appreciation in Canada. See what Mr. Colquhoun says in his advertisement.



**The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only BABY'S OWN SOAP**

Pure, Dainty, Delicate. Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.



**Do You Want to Know**

how to fall in love with a cow? Do you care to know why a cow is worth more than a horse? If you do, you should have a copy of our valuable book.

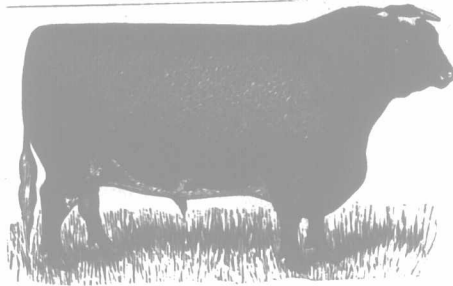
**"Business Dairying."**

It won't cost you a cent. We send it free. Ask for it.

You have read many times about the **TUBULAR SEPARATORS.**

Wouldn't you like to know all about them? It won't cost you anything to do it. Just write for free catalogue No. 193.

**THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,**  
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.



**23**

**High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**

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

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires**

FOR SALE.—Seven bull calves from 1 to 3 mo. the old; a few young cows with heifer calves at foot; a choice lot of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; young pigs of the long bacon type, from 6 weeks to 2 months old.

F. BO-NUCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**

BREEDERS OF

**CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application.

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

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

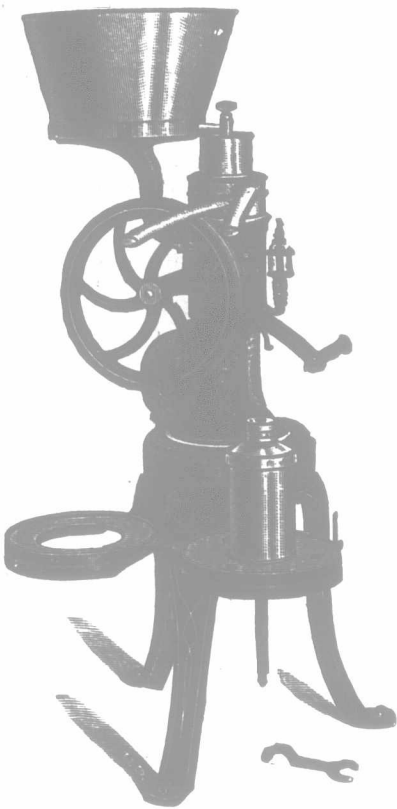
**Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.**

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.



# Did You See the National?



The fall fairs are now nearly over, and the NATIONAL has been the center of attraction at all of them. There were many separators shown, but the NATIONAL

## TAKES THE CREAM OFF

them all. Did you notice its close skimming, its construction and its easy running? With all its superior points of merit, no wonder it attracted so much attention at the fairs. The NATIONAL is sold in every part of the Dominion of Canada, and is an all-Canadian Separator, made for Canadians. We have thousands of testimonials. Send for catalogue and "Hints on Butter-making and Modern Dairying" to any of the following general agents:

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

### NATIONAL.

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

**The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,**

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

LIMITED.

**Imported Shorthorns** Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lambs. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O., and Sta., Box 41. om

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. om

**FITZGERALD BROS.,** Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

## SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write

**H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO.** Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R. om

**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station. om

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.**

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.) out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon. om

**A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OBOURGE STA. & P. O.**

**R. & S. NICHOLSON** Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont. Importers and breeders of

## SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:

13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice).

Safe in calf to Imp. Spley Count.

Home bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Cleopatra, Crulokshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc. om

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,** STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

**BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Double Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Golden = 28864 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all ages. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood om

## J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.

The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd.

Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.

Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. om

Salmon P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C.P.R., G.T.R.



"Imp. Bampton Chancellor No. 78286"

For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot. om

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

**OAK LANE STOCK FARM.**

## Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

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

**GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.**

**ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.**

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om

W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. C. G. Bulstrode, Qu'Appelle, Assa., writes: "I have, during the past month, sold two Berkshire sows and one boar to the Department of Agriculture; and one boar to W. C. Cameron, Edgeley; also, one sow to J. Webster, Wideawake, Assa. I have some choice August pigs for sale."

In a letter to the "Advocate," Wm. Chalmers reports the following sales: "To L. T. Courtice, of Wawanese, Roan Mary, Vol. 19, sired by Aberdeen 2nd, a large, fine cow, heavy in calf to Banks o' Don (Imp.); also Lady Eglington 2nd, a thick, blocky heifer, also in calf, and a fine roan heifer, Queen of the Pasture, by Banks o' Don (Imp.), dam Marabell, by Aberdeen (Imp.), and Laura Don, by Banks o' Don, dam Jenny Barmpton; to W. J. Armstrong, Boissevain, Man., the imported bull, Banks o' Don, an animal of the best Scotch breeding. I have now Strathallan Beau, purchased at Hon. M. H. Cochrane's dispersion sale, at the head of the herd."

### MR. SORBY'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

"Along with his own horses for Alberta," says the Scottish Farmer of October 31st, "Mr. Turner takes out on the Lakonia, sailing to-day, seven superior young horses for Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont. These are also from the Netherhall and Banks Stud, and constitute Mr. Sorby's third shipment inside of twelve months. Prominent among them is the famous prize horse, Elator (10340), one of the most successful prize and premium horses got by Baron's Pride. He was bred by Mr. Wm. Montgomery, from a particularly well-bred mare, Patricia (12383), which came from Edengrove. She was got by the Prince of Wales horse, Patrician (8095), which won first at Ayr when a three-year-old, and her grandam was one of the high-priced Challenger mares at Mr. Brockbank's sale. Elator himself was first at Kilmarnock when a three-year-old. He had the West Lothian district premium in 1899 and 1900, the Strathearn (Central) premium in 1901, the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire in 1902, and the Vale of Alford premium in 1903. Another Baron's Pride horse shipped is Baron Bombie (10498), own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Lady Victoria, and for several seasons past stud horse at the Royal Farms, Windsor. He won first prize when a yearling and two-year-old at the principal shows, and is a thick chunk of a horse, with good feet and limbs. A third horse which goes to Mr. Sorby is Lord Harry (11097), winner of second prize at Ayr when a two-year-old, and other prizes also. This thick, wide, heavy horse was bred at Glamis by Lord Strathmore, and his sire was the celebrated Sir Christopher (10286), the H. & A. S. champion horse at Glasgow in 1897. Lord Harry is as well bred on the dam's side as any horse can well be. His great-grandam was the famous Princess Alice (6626), which won many prizes in Scotland in 1884 and 1885 as the property of the Duke of Portland. The intermediate generations are full of prize blood. Of the same age is the Strathord, Stone, and Murthly premium horse of this season, Battle Axe (10984). This is a thick horse, of true cart-horse type. He is bound to be popular in Canada, where his sire, Prince of Quality (10416\*), if we mistake not, was champion at Toronto. His dam was got by the Glasgow prize horse, Knight o' Ellerslie (3737), a son of Prince of Wales (673). A capital three-year-old horse is Prince Everard (11849), almost full brother to the Rhins premium horse of 1903, and the Mid-Calder premium horse of 1904, Alexander Everard. He was got by that good breeding horse, Gay Everard, and his dam was Mr. St. Clair Cunningham's prize mare, Princess of Adniston (13758), by the champion Prince Alexander (8899). A two-year-old horse by the champion Sir Christopher (10286), and a thick, powerful three-year-old horse bred in Cumberland complete this very valuable selection of Clydesdales. Along with them there goes a first-class Hackney colt of superior and approved breeding."

### GIVE YOUR STOMACH A NICE VACATION.

Don't Do it by Starving It. Either—Let a Substitute Do the Work.

The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies just as well to the stomach, one of the most important organs of the human system, as it does to the man himself.

If your stomach is worn out and rebels against being further taxed beyond its limit, the only sensible thing you can do is to give it a rest. Employ a substitute for a short time and see if it will not more than repay you in results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a willing and most efficient substitute. They themselves digest every bit of food in the stomach in just the same way that the stomach itself would, were it well. They contain all the essential elements that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach contain and actually act just the same and do just the same work as the natural fluids would do, were the stomach well and sound. They, therefore, relieve the stomach, just as one workman relieves another, and permit it to rest and recuperate and regain its normal health and strength.

This "vacation" idea was suggested by the letter of a prominent lawyer in Chicago. Read what he says: "I was engaged in the most momentous undertaking of my life in bringing about the coalition of certain great interests that meant much to me as well as my clients. It was not the work of days, but of months. I was working night and day almost, when at a very critical time my stomach went clear back on me. The undue mental strain brought it about and hurried up what would have happened later on.

"What I ate I had to literally force down, and that was a source of misery, as I had a sour stomach much of the time. My head ached, I was sluggish and began to lose my ambition to carry out my undertaking. It looked pretty gloomy for me, and I confided my plight to one of my clients. He had been cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and at once went down to a drug store and brought a box up to the office.

"I had not taken a quarter of that box before I found that they would do all the work my stomach ever did; and as a rest or vacation was out of the question for me, I determined to give my stomach a vacation. I kept right on taking the tablets and braced up and went ahead with my work with renewed vigor, ate just as much as I ever did and carried out that undertaking to a successful issue. I feel that I have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to thank for saving me the handsomest fee I ever received, as well as my reputation, and last, but not least, my stomach."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50c. a box. om

## Eating Became a Dread.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ALMOST AFRAID TO SIT DOWN TO THEIR MEALS?

YOU MAY BE ONE OF THEM. IF YOU ARE, THERE IS A CURE FOR YOU.

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR, WEAK AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES.

Mr. J. G. Clunis, Barney's River, N.S., tells of what this wonderful remedy has done for him:—It is with gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of B.B.B. I was so badly troubled with indigestion that whatever I ate caused me so much torture that eating became a dread to me. I tried numerous physicians, but their medicines seemed to make me worse. I thought I would try B.B.B., so got a bottle, and after taking a few doses felt a lot better. By the time I had taken the last of two bottles I was as well as ever, and have had no return of the trouble since. I recommend your medicine to the highest degree. B.B.B. is for sale at all dealers.



You Will Marvel
How you ever drank Japan
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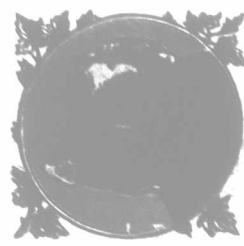
CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea. Pure, delicious
and wholesome, just like "Salada" black tea.

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OUR PRESENT OFFERING
17 SCOTCH BULLS
Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality.
and reasonable prices. Catalogus free.
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FREE!
Ladies and Girls,
You Can Earn This
Handsome Fur Scarf
In a Few Minutes
SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this HANDSOME FUR SCARF
Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bockers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$3.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address: THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 3348 Toronto.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweep
stake at Toronto
Industrial Exhibition,
three years in succession.
Herd headed by the
Bruce Mayflower bull,
Prince Sunbeam, Imp.
Present crop of calves
sired by Imp. Wanderer's
Easi, sold for \$2,005.
High-class Shorthorns
of all ages for sale. Also
prize-winning Lincolns.
Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS (Imp.)

We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. The heifers are in calf to Rustic Chief 74877 (sold at 2 years for \$300), and show great promise. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. om

EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P.O. & Sta.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.
Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.
Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Rapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th. om

SHORTHORNS.

TROSBELL HERD, ESTABLISHED 7 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now a 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. or

EDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

GOSSIP.

A post card which has been received with enthusiasm and sent all over the Old Country contains a red picture of Mr. Chamberlain, and the following inscription: "What saith the Scriptures, Genesis, 41st chapter, 55th verse." The verse referred to is as follows:—"And when all the land of Egypt was famished, the people cried to Pharaoh for bread, and Pharaoh said unto all the Egyptians, go unto Joseph, what he saith unto you do."

The general average of \$231.70 for 92 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle sold at Dexter Park, Chicago, recently, under the management of W. C. McGavock, and consigned by a number of breeders, must be regarded as a very satisfactory result. The highest price, \$1,550, was paid for Black Cap 22nd, a yearling heifer purchased by C. J. Martin, Churdan, Iowa, and the highest price for a bull was \$1,000 for Imp. Ellock, two years old, purchased by F. S. Corkhill, Fairbury, Ill.

Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill., write: "We have made some important sales this fall, among them being the grand, good Percheron stallion, Nestor (46184) 40087, by Mangout, to the Oswego Percheron Horse Co., of New York. This horse won first prize at the New York State Fair this season, and grand championship, all draft breeds competing. The great big, good-breeding gray, Remi, which was second at the International, in 1900, and third at the Iowa and Minnesota State fairs, this year, went to E. W. Walker, Grundy Co., Ill., to head a big band of pure-bred mares. These mares are a particularly good lot, and Mr Walker had to have a horse with the scale and substance of Remi, which weighed around 2,250 pounds when shipped. Among other sales of Percherons we quote the following: Rocher, to J. E. Junk and Stewart Slavine, Guthrie Co., Ind.; Imp. Miroir, to the Cairo Percheron Horse Co., of Michigan; Imp. Montargis, one of the finest high-going stallions sold this year from any stable, to the Little Falls Percheron Horse Co., of New York; Imp. Ventose, to W. Corkhill, of Illinois; Imp. Printemps, brown, to North Grove Horse Co., of Michigan; Vendome, black, to Lund & Tesch, of Iowa; Leger, gray, to Potoka Percheron Horse Co., of Indiana; Solferino, black, to West Prairie Percheron Horse Co., of Iowa; the home-bred Corot, gray, to W. H. Osborn, of New York; Nicolas, to the Clay City Percheron Horse Co., of Indiana; the black home-bred Vortex, to John Raber, of Illinois, to stand at the head of a stud of pure-bred mares, Mr. Raber being an extensive breeder; the black, Imp. Fidelio, to Lansing Horse Co., of Illinois; Esling, to Chester Percheron Horse Co., of Utah; the gray, Ontario, to Webster Percheron Horse Co., of South Dakota; the dark bay, Confiant, to Hyde Park Percheron Horse Co., of Utah; Imp. Fip, brown, to Franklin Percheron Horse Co., of Idaho; and the home-bred gray, Ireton, to Hill, Palmer & Co., of Iowa. French Coaches have been sold as follows: Pimpano, home-bred and sired by the great Paladin, to the Aylesford Agricultural Society, of Nova Scotia; the home-bred Pax, to Bradley County French Coach Horse Co., of Tennessee; Palm, to E. W. Walker, of Illinois, who bought the Percheron stallion, Remi, to breed to his pure-bred mares. Palm is a son of the famous old champion, Perfection. F. C. Holet, of Lake Co., Ill., also took the French Coach, Goethe, a home-bred one, and a good one. Among the Belgians we have sold we may name the bay, Pirate 2nd, to the Cedar Rapids Belgian Horse Co., of Iowa; to the Waukegan Draft Horse Co., the yearling four-year-old Baron de Sanderson; and the over-ton stallion, Cycles, bay, to the Cass City Draft Horse Co., of Michigan. This is a horse of rare finish and style and wonderful action. It will be observed that our sales extend almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or to be accurate, from Nova Scotia to Texas. We still have the horses to suit all tastes, from even a more wide range of colors than we could possibly list. Most of our sales are of the international and world-famous kind. We show you ways

FREE TO EVERYONE.

Read and Learn How You May Procure It.

The question of why one man succeeds and another fails, is a problem that has puzzled philosophers for centuries. One man attains riches and position, while his neighbor, who started with seemingly the same and better opportunities, exists in poverty and obscurity. No man can win success who is suffering from an irritating and nerve-racking disease, and the man who has the qualities of success within him would be quick to recognize this fact and seize the best remedy to eradicate the trouble.

A person afflicted with a serious case of hemorrhoids or piles is handicapped in the race of power and advancement. It is impossible to concentrate the mental energies when this dreadful trouble is sapping the vital forces. To show how easily this success-destroying trouble can be overcome, we publish the following letter from a prominent Indiana man:

"When I received the former letter and booklet on 'Piles, their nature, cause, and cure,' I was in a critical condition. Ulcers to the number of seven had formed on the inside of the rectum, culminating in a large tumor on the outside, resembling fistula. I suffered the most excruciating pain, could get no rest day or night. After reading the booklet, I sent to my druggist, but he happened to be out of Pyramid Pile Cure just at that time. However, I obtained part of a box from my brother-in-law and began their use. Five pyramids completely cured me. I procured a box later, but have had no occasion to use them. I have been waiting to see that the cure was permanent, before writing you of its success. I believe Pyramid Pile Cure to be the greatest and best pile cure on the market, and ask you to please accept of my grateful thanks for this invaluable remedy. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to any sufferer along this line. You may use my name if you wish for reference to any one afflicted with this disease." J. O. Littell, Arthur, Indiana.

You can obtain a free sample of this wonderful remedy, also the booklet described above, by writing your name and address plainly on a postal card and mailing it to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich. -om

ROSE DOTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 = by Imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale - 4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, om Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. E.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om JAS. A. CRERAE, Shakespeare, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs. om A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS

For Sale.—1 bull by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Mistle bull, Marango = 31055 =. om J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFIELD P. O. and STATION.

Present of Shorthorns: Our stock bull, fern in Heir-at-law = 31563 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shorthorns, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. om James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. 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.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

These ewes get by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.



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**MY PIGS AT 5 MONTHS OF AGE WEIGH 250 LBS.**

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. DRILL ROY, O., Sept. 24, 1903.

GENTLEMEN:—I am showing a herd of Berkshire hogs that I have fed "International Stock Food" from the time they came, and I am a winner in the show ring. I have pigs that came in April that weigh 250 lbs. each. I sold one pig just nine weeks old that weighed 86 lbs. Its mother was fed "International Stock Food" three times per day after the pigs were four days old. I fed her "International Stock Food" six weeks before she had her pigs.

I have a herd of short-horn cattle that I fed "International Stock Food" to all the year around, and it paid me big. I fed it to my ewes and lambs with the best results. To make a long story short, I can't nor won't be without it. I recommend "International Stock Food" to all breeders of fine stock.

Very respectfully, CLARK GAMBLE.

*We Have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unreliable.*

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our World Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:59, Director 2:05 1/2 and Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/2; and also to our Young Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, Cattle and Hogs. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is Prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and Won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it

increases the appetite, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It will make your Calves, Colts or Pigs grow amazingly and will keep them healthy. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human System. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your Own food at every meal: Table Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Table Pepper is a powerful stimulating

tonic, Table Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Table Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper and Over One Million Progressive Farmers and Stockmen. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that dis-

ease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World, and has the Largest Sale ever known. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. We Refer You To Any Bank Or Wholesale House in Minneapolis. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations now on the market! No Chemist can separate and name all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use in our preparations. Any Chemist or Manufacturer claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or a Fabricator. Imitations Are Always Inferior. Insist On Having The Genuine And You Will Always Obtain Paying Results.

**A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE**

**THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.**

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It Contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000. 775,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory.

**Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.**

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is "GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-3-y-om

**GOSSIP.**

It is reported that a young married man, of Golconda, wrapped in the greatest excitement, flew to the telegraph office of his town, and wired his wife's relatives a happening as follows: "Twins to-day, more to-morrow."

Wife—"Oh, doctor, Benjamin seems to be wandering in his mind."  
Doctor (who knows Benjamin)—"Don't trouble about that—he can't go far."

An Irishman was travelling down by train from London to Brighton, and a smart, dapper-looking gentleman got into the same carriage with him at Victoria Station. The Irishman was a good-nature fellow, and when the train started he tried to get into a conversation with his fellow-traveller.

"It's a fine day," said Pat.

No answer.

"I said it's a fine day," repeated Pat.

"Don't talk to me," said the stranger.

"And for why shouldn't I talk to you?" queried Paddy.

"I'm a commercial traveller from London," was the response.

"Oh! indeed," said Pat, "I didn't know that. I beg your pardon. I didn't mean any harm."

Silence followed.

On arriving at Brighton the men went their different ways, but the Londoner, while walking on the seashore with a friend, spotted his fellow-traveller of the morning.

"Wait a minute," said he to his friend, "and see me take a rise out of this Irishman."

"Good afternoon, Pat," says he, addressing the Irishman, "can you tell me what those things are?"

"Which things?" queried Pat.

"Those things," said the Londoner, pointing to a couple of donkeys ambling along the shore.

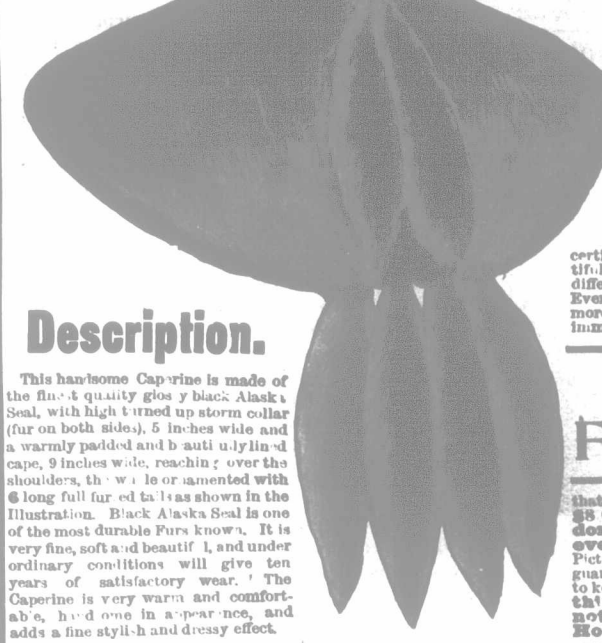
"Av course I can," says Pat.

"Well, what are they?" was the query.

"And don't ye know?" said Paddy, "sure they're commercial travellers from London."

The discomfited Londoner was glad to beat to retreat.

**Free Not One Cent to Pay. 32 HANDSOME FUR CAPERINES (Worth \$6.50 Each) FREE**



**Description.**

This handsome Caprine is made of the finest quality grey black Alaska Seal, with high turned up storm collar (fur on both sides), 5 inches wide and a warmly padded and built up lined cape, 9 inches wide, reaching over the shoulders, the whole ornamented with long full fur ed tails as shown in the illustration. Black Alaska Seal is one of the most durable furs known. It is very fine, soft and beautiful, and under ordinary conditions will give ten years of satisfactory wear. The Caprine is very warm and comfortable, and adds a fine stylish and dressy effect.

A Grand Bargain to clear out the last of an immense stock of High Class Furs. These handsome Caprines cost us \$6.50 each buying in large quantities for spot cash, and we sold them all last winter for \$4.50 each (less than wholesale price), but as our stock is now reduced to only 32 and we expect our new supply to arrive shortly, we are going to give the whole of these 32 magnificent Caprines away Free for selling only 1 cent. of our large beautifully colored Pictures 10 x 20 inches, named "The Family Record," "The Angel's Whisper," and "Rock of Ages," at 25c each. (A 50c certificate free to each purchaser.) These beautiful Pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 different colors and are fully worth 50c. Everyone you show them to will buy one or more. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this

**Handsome Fur Caprine**

that you would have to pay from \$6.00 to \$8.00 for in any fur store. Ladies and Gents don't miss the grandest chance you ever had in your life, but wait for the Pictures at once or you may be too late. We guarantee to treat you right and will allow you to keep out money to pay postage, so that this magnificent Fur Caprine will not cost you one cent. Address The Home Supply Co., Dept. 2322 Toronto

**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.

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



## Groupy Coughs and Asthma Gasps

Are Alike Relieved and Cured by the Soothing, Healing Influence of

### DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

Thousands of mothers feel grateful to Dr. Chase because this great medicine has been the means of saving a darling child when frantically struggling for breath—a victim of croup.

It also frees the asthma sufferer from the dreadful paroxysms which cause him such keen agony, and cures asthma, as has been proven in a hundred cases.

The effects of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine are both thorough and far-reaching, and it cures when ordinary cough medicines have little or no effect.

From childhood to old age this great treatment for ailments of the throat and lungs stands as a guard which prevents coughs and colds from reaching the lungs and developing into pneumonia and consumption.

Mrs. A. A. Vanbuskirk, Robinson street, Moncton, N. B., states:—

"For years I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for my children whenever they take cold. I used it first with a severe form of asthma. We have never tried anything in the way of a cough medicine that worked so satisfactorily. It seemed to go right to the diseased parts and brought speedy relief."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is sold by all dealers at the advertised price, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every bottle.

**Maple City Jerseys** FOR SALE: 10 head of cows and heifers 10, and 2 young bulls; all bred from prizewinning and high-testing cows. W. W. McVITT, Chatham, Ont. Dun-edlu Park Farm, Bx 532

**Maple Park Farm Holsteins.** Home of 1st-prize bred herd, 1903, Toronto Exhibition. 8 me ext a DeKol bull and heifer calves for sale. SIDNEY MACKLIN, Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

## DRESSED FREE DOLL



Not a Doll's Head but a real big Doll nearly 14 feet tall with movable head, arms and feet, lovely golden hair, peary teeth, beautiful blue eyes, real slippers and stockings, elegantly and stylishly dressed from head to foot with beautiful lace-trimmed underwear, fancy dress and stylish hat. Girls, all you have to do to get this lovely big Doll is to send us your name and address on a Post Card and we will send you, postpaid, a large beautiful colored Picture, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Ancestral Whipper," "Rock of Ages" and "The Family Record." These Pictures are all hand-colored and finished in 12 different colors and are fully worth \$60. You sell them for only 25c, (and give each purchaser a 50c certificate free). Return us the money and we will immediately send you this lovely big Doll. It is just as described. Write for the Pictures to day so that you will be sure to have your Doll for Christmas. THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 3320 TORONTO, Ontario

Dr. Jephson was noted for being brusque and unceremonious. A great London lady, a high and mighty leader of society, who was taken very ill, sent for him. Jephson was so off-hand with her Grace that she turned on him angrily and asked: "Do you know to whom you are speaking?" "Oh, yes," replied Dr. Jephson, quietly, "to an old woman with the stomachache."

### GOSSIP.

The Chicago stock-yards have sent 650,000 feeding sheep into the country this season, which is nearly 200,000 more than were taken out last year, and constitutes a record report in this connection. These sheep will be fed by farmers in the Western States this winter, converting hay into mutton and manure, and will be placed upon the market in the spring.

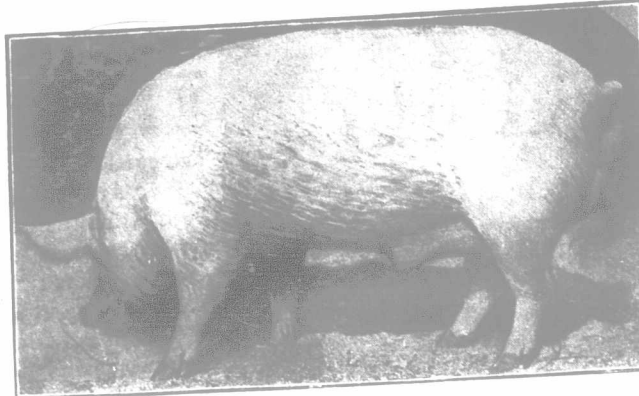
"I wish you'd show your father this little item from a Chicago paper. It's about a millionaire who called his son-in-law a lobster and had to pay damages for it in court."

"Did papa ever call you a lobster?"  
"No, he never did. But I just want to show him that sons-in-law have certain rights that rich fathers-in-law must respect. He called me a barnacle once."  
"Why don't you sue him for damages?"  
"I would, but I—I don't know what a barnacle is."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., breeder of Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "I have for sale a few ewes of very fine quality and type, got by imported Stanley, whose reputation as a sire is rarely equalled. This year at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, as well as at the Western Fair, London, the get of Stanley won for us nearly all the first prizes, as well as many of the seconds. They furnished every member of the first-prize flock bred by exhibitor; every member, except one, of the open flock, not necessarily bred by exhibitor (not any of the one flock eligible to show in the other), and every member of the flock winning the American Leicester Breeders' Ass'n special. These were all won by me at Toronto this year. Besides these, his get won silver medal for ewe any age, first for two-shear ewe, first and second for shearing ewe, first and second for shearing rams, and second for ram lamb, and did fully better at London. The ewes I offer are being bred to Winchester, the shearing ram I imported this year. We have a few choice ram lambs left yet, and the best lot of young bulls we have had for many years."

It is now conceded that the part Canada intends to take at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 will surpass everything which has been heretofore undertaken by the Dominion. There is not the slightest doubt that our country will be well to the front, especially in the matter of natural resources, forestry, fisheries and pulp industries, when the matter of awards and prizes is discussed by the jury of awards.

Canada for years has been plodding along, quietly developing strength, and seemed rather small in the eyes of her neighbors to the south. Within the past two or three years, however, there is a change of aspect in the eyes of the public men and a change of tone in the American press. Our resources and possibilities are now being realized, even to the extent of their being a factor in competition with those of the United States. For years the United States have prided themselves on their great sources of wheat and meat supplies, and of the advantages of their settlers' lands. The growth of Manitoba and the Northwest and the immense wheat crops of those Provinces in the last five or six years, with their millions of acres carrying rich and fertile soil, still unbroken, have shown the possibility of a grain-producing country that will soon outrival and leave in the rear the great grain-producing area of the United States. And our neighbors have been almost dazed at this development and the influx of settlers, not only from the United States, but also from Great Britain and the Continent. Moreover, the great advantages of cattle-raising in the Western part of the Territories has led a great number of Americans to cast their lot and future welfare in these Provinces for the purpose of producing meat, which, it is now admitted, can be done as well as in their own country, if not cheaper. Mr. Hutchison, Exposition Commissioner at Ottawa, has requested all Canadian exhibitors to file their applications for space at Ottawa as soon as possible.



We hold the world's public sale record for

## Yorkshires

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes. Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.

D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

### I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

### CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.

127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127 We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, Royal Aargie, and Trilona Price, and out of imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

**4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4** For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigree from such strains as Inks, Netherland, Royal Aargie, and Trilona Price, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth, Ont.

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE** For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners; bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, Glenhurst, Williamstown, Ont.

### Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, 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 tails, 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

**AYRSHIRE BULLS.** Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves. W. W. Ballantyne, Neldpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.

### American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

## 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.

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American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette Indiana.

### Holwell Manor Farm SHROPSHIRE SHEEP FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shairlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices. JOHN MILLER & SONS, Clarendon, Station, C. P. R. BROUGHAM, ONT.

### W.S. CARPENTER

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Am offering a choice lot of yearling rams yearling ewe, ewe lambs and ram lambs bred by Imported Mill's rams, "Riddington Knight," and lambs by Thorpe Victor, first-prize yearling ram at Toronto, 1902. If you want something with price consistent with quality, a card will bring them.

### SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale. om T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.

### PENNA BANE SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS

Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Rudyard ram; 2 shearing rams; 1 bull, fifteen months old. om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

### Only The Best.

My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Kennington, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England. om

### "BROAD LEA OXFORDS."

Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Wildmar, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

### BESHSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, JR., Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows in pig to Dalmy Royal (imp.) 1244; also boars and sows not akin, and Leicester ram lambs. Prices moderate. Write om C & J CARRUTHERS, COBOURG.

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Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

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Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

### ChesterSwine

From Toronto and London prizewinners, Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable. R. H. HARDING, Waplevale Farm, om Thorncliffe, Ont.

### Willow Lodge Berkshires.

I will offer you a cap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. om WM. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.



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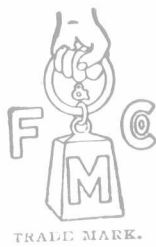
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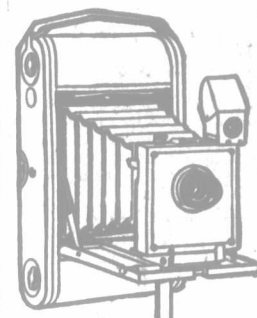
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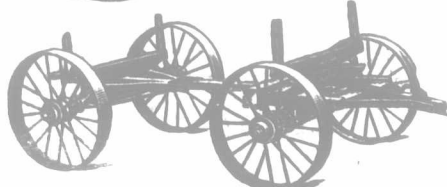
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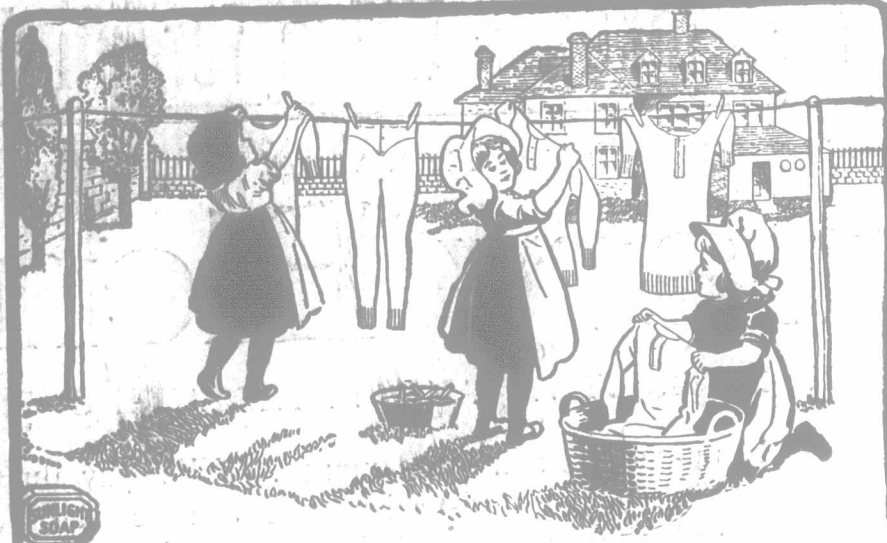
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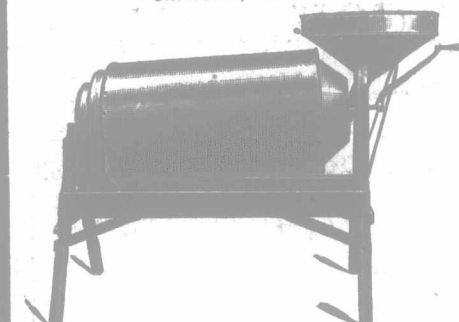
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CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



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

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