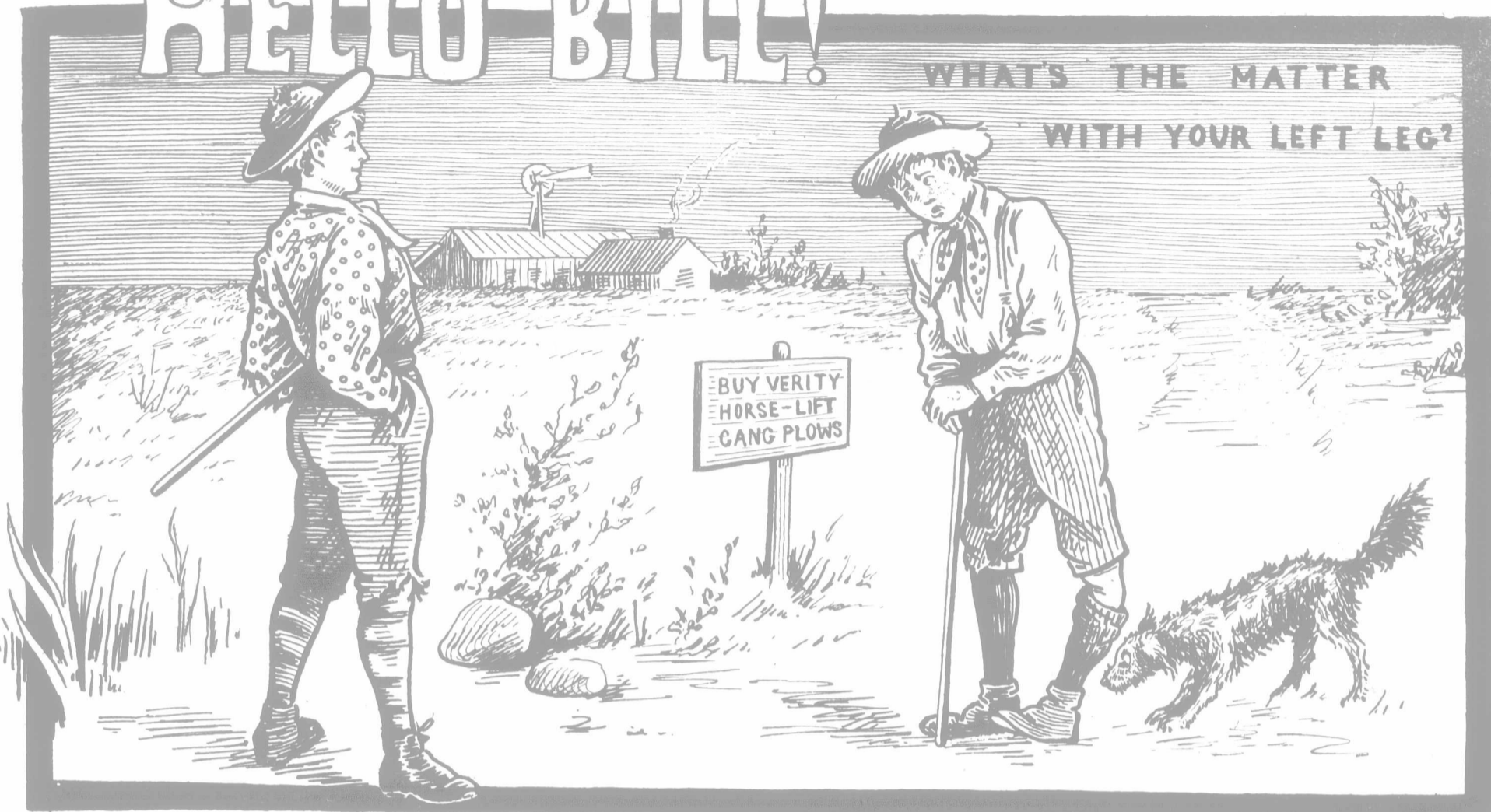


**PAGES
MISSING**

HELLO BILL!

WHAT'S THE MATTER
WITH YOUR LEFT LEG?



BILL---My father bought me a foot-lift gang plow last spring. Next spring he will buy one with the lift on the right side, so my legs will be alike.

JACK---In that case my father will buy a VERITY

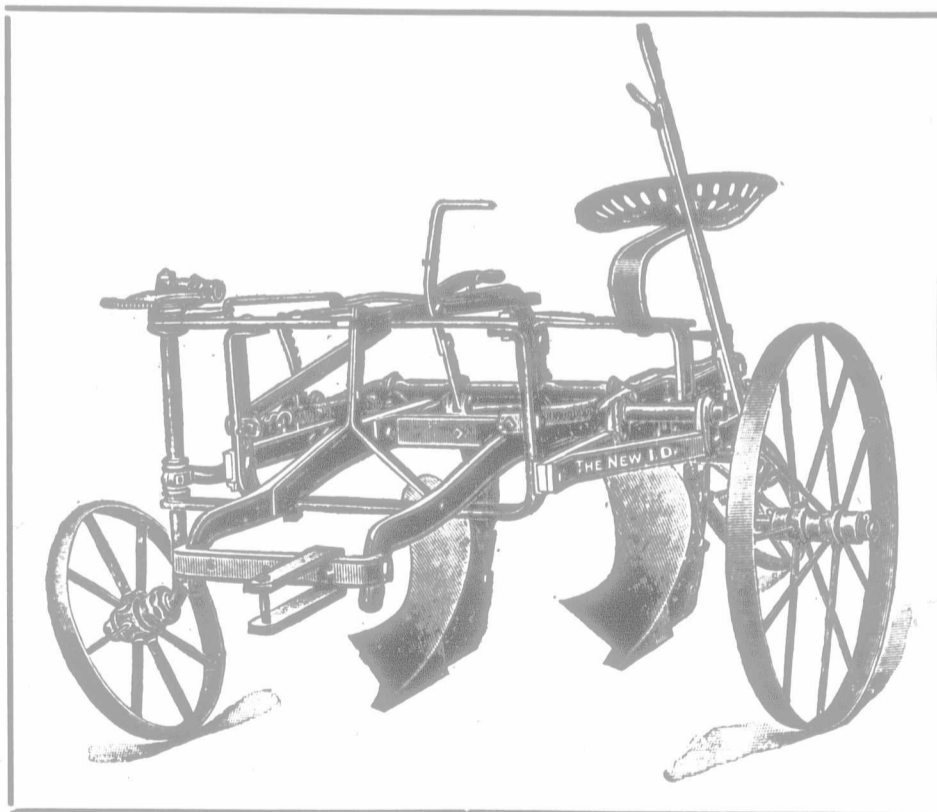
HORSE-LIFT GANG

THOUSAND-MILE
AXLES.

GOES INTO and
OUT of the ground
POINT FIRST, like
a walking plow.

NEW MOULDBOARDS
NEW SHARES
STRONGEST FRAME

In fact the



It is the only
plow built where
the

**HORSES DO
THE LIFTING,**

and is **GUARAN-
TEED** to clean
where all others
fail. Also guaran-
teed to be the

LIGHTEST DRAFT

gang plow made,
because it is built
on different lines
from all others.

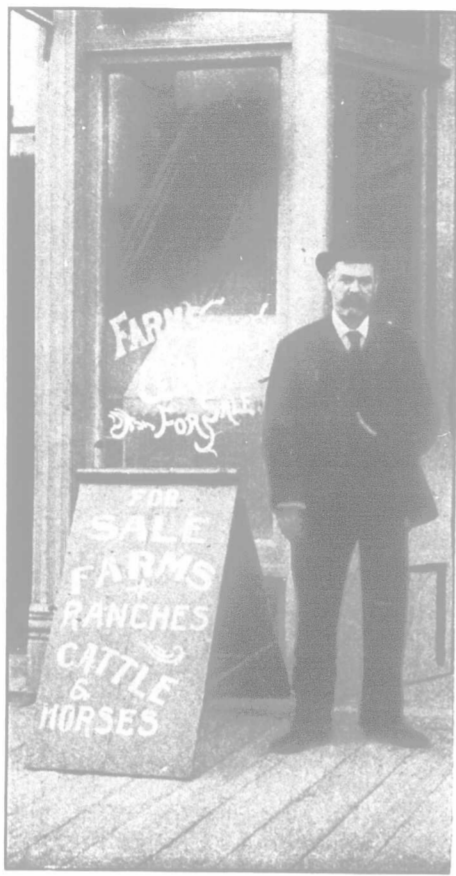
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS of the 20th Century.

MANUFACTURED BY **VERITY PLOW WORKS.**

Massey-Harris Co., Limited

SOLE AGENTS.

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



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T. D. BELL
OF CALGARY, ALBERTA

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

Improved and Unimproved Farms and Ranches
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Also a number of **First-class Timber Limits**

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GRAIN DEALER WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUOTATIONS furnished ON ALL kinds of GRAIN in CAR LOTS. Prompt adjustments. Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES: THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

STOCKTAKING SALE

OF USED

Pianos and Organs

It is our desire to clear out the following instruments before stocktaking at the end of February, and in order to do so as quickly as possible we are quoting the following exceptional prices:

Chickering & Sons —Square piano, walnut case, 7 octaves.....	\$100	Prince —Chapel Organ, 5 octaves, 7 stops.....	\$ 35
D. E. Manor —Square piano, walnut case, 7½ octaves, carved legs.....	100	R. S. Williams —Parlor organ, 5 octaves, 7 stops.....	40
W. G. VOGT & CO. —Square piano, rosewood case, 7½ octaves, carved.....	110	J. T. Reeve —Parlor organ, 5 octaves, 7 stops, patent pedals.....	75
Kimball —Square piano, rosewood case, 7½ octaves.....	115	W. Doherty & Co. —Large parlor organ, 6 octaves, 12 stops; a good investment for small church.....	85
Kainer —Square piano, rosewood case, 7½ octaves, carved legs.....	125	W. Doherty & Co. —Two new organs, regular price, \$100; sale price.....	85
Steinway & Sons —Square piano, rosewood case, 7½ octaves, carved legs.....	135		

Terms \$10 cash and \$3 to \$5 per month.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO.,

356 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

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TWO MILLION OF FOREST TREES GROWN ON SPRING PARK NURSERY, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

For a Wind-break—Man. Maple, Cottonwoods, Green Ash, White Elm and White Spruce.

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For the Orchard—APPLES—Hibernal, Duchess, Transcendent Crabs; Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries.

REMEMBER We guarantee all our forest trees to grow, or replace them at the company's expense.

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DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President. P. O. Box 81, BRANDON. B. D. WALLACE, Sec. and Man.

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MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.



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THE Angle Lamp

The only safe light for the stable. Not only safe in the hands of an expert, but in the hands of your ten-year-old son.

It burns a clear, soft light, and throws it down. The only lamp made which does so. As pictured, \$6.00. Send for catalogue of many other kinds.

HILTON - GIBSON CO'Y,
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Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.
—James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., FEBRUARY 10, 1904.

No. 594

Editorial.

Pointers.

For some days it has looked as though the Dominion Exhibition might be blocked. It is not likely anyone will care to accept the responsibility for the obstruction.

The meeting of the agricultural societies in Winnipeg, December 25th, should prove to be the beginning of a new era in the history of local shows in Manitoba.

Now is the time to make sure of securing choice seed for sowing if you have not already got it. No farmer can afford to sow anything but the plumpest and cleanest seed.

The Manitoba Winter Fair at Neepawa next week (Tuesday and Wednesday) is having an exhibit of poultry in which dressed birds will be given due attention. The show promises to be well attended.

As the wind whistles round your dwelling think of the change there will be in a few years when that shelter belt grows up which you are going to plant next spring.

A few cheap journals down south have undertaken to arrest the northward immigration into Canada. They will have to do a lot of howling before the shrewd American who has seen this country will refuse to invest his money in the so-called "boreal wastes."

In another column Supt. S. A. Bedford, Brandon Experimental Farm, announces that they have on hand for free distribution in the spring a grand lot of Caragana plants. This is a rare opportunity to beautify the home at little cost. The greatness of a country depends upon the greatness of its homes. Why not make yours look more beautiful?

Agricultural Societies Will Meet.

According to the programme of the farmers' live-stock conventions, it is announced that a meeting composed of representatives of Manitoba agricultural societies will be held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on Thursday morning, Feb. 25th. As pointed out in an editorial published in these columns on December 5th, there are several questions of vital importance in the success of agricultural exhibitions that ought to be discussed at a joint meeting. In its effort to educate the farming classes the average country show of Manitoba is a comparative failure. Some societies have an active, energetic directorate, and are putting up a strong fight to hold an educational show, it is true, but in no case is the same work being accomplished that would result if the management in general were on a more substantial and uniform basis. The time has come when Manitoba, although a new Province, cannot afford to practice any but up-to-date methods in the management of agricultural societies. There is need of better judges all along the line in placing the awards in agricultural and horticultural products, as well as in live stock. To secure men competent to do the work and have it performed at a minimum cost the shows must be arranged in circuits. These are questions that will likely come up at the approaching meeting, and every society in the Province ought to be represented.

The Farmers' Live-stock Conventions.

It has been the custom latterly to speak of the annual convening of the various associations at Winnipeg in February as the Live-stock Breeders' Convention, a sort of class distinction thus being made. Recent events have, however, opened up a broader field and placed the work of the associations on a higher plane, until to-day these conventions are not only a medium for the exchange of experiences in live-stock practice and a place at which to compare the financial results of a past season, but are also, since 1902, the advance guard of a system of education which has for its aim the teaching of the latest ideas regarding animal form, type and breeding.

This new departure originated in the minds of a few enthusiasts; developed in an implement show-room, and from there gathered force and spread out until to-day at the very outposts of agriculture in Western Canada the regenerating influence is felt, and up-to-date instruction along the lines of live-stock improvement given.

The associations in the early days were few in membership, lack of numbers being made up by enthusiasm and faith in the future of the country. As the general agriculture of the Province advanced more were added to the rolls, and foregathered annually in the City Hall, Winnipeg, to hear the wise men from the East!

Some of these conventions became a battleground to which were transferred the feuds from the show-yard arena of preceding summer, and in the fight for place on the executives, strategy and lobbying of a class not one whit inferior to that of legislative halls was practised.

The internecine wars retarded the movement to dispel the Cimmerian gloom of live-stock ignorance regarding desirable and undesirable types which pervaded the country generally. Better times dawned, however. Importations of Ontario's best became more and more frequent, and emulation thrived.

In those days freight rates were high; the railroad autocrats did not differentiate between the equine, bovine, ovine and porcine aristocrat and his plebeian relatives. The live-stock associations, the dealings of whose members were hampered by high rates, interviewed the companies and obtained such reductions that the blood of the improved animal was permitted to flow more freely and farther. In an unlimited field only a limited market existed, so the associations started out a drummer to get business, and the demand for good stock increased. Following the drummer and the increased demand came a thirst for live-stock knowledge, which the associations endeavored to assuage by means of classes in stock-judging, more or less crude in conception and execution, but still spelling Progress—that word so typical of the West!

The rapid spread of education along live-stock lines has had good effect on the demand for improved stock, and will soon reach the pitch when the novice will cease to be led by the scrub purebred and the syndicated stallion and the sheep will be separated from the goats; 1904 sees the budding forth of fat-stock shows at several points, for the first time west of the great lakes, an augury which bodes well for the quality of the finished product. When one considers that as yet the West has no agricultural college worthy of the name; that farmers' institutes are in favor with the few only; that wheat is yet king, the work already done by the associations is marvelous; yet their work is only begun, and can never be counted finished until the scrub, whether pedigreed or not, be extinct as the dodo!

Live-stock sales, abattoirs, stock-judging pavilions, for winter and fair time use, all cost money. Legislators, as a rule, keep tight hold of the public purse-strings when agriculture is mentioned, and dole out amounts which are painfully inadequate to the needs. The moisture-absorbing, plant-choking weed they recognize as needing extermination, but the presence of weeds among live stock is not to them so palpable, nor the injurious effects so plain, as of those Pariahs of the vegetable world—the sow-thistle, wild-oat and the mustard.

No money expended by a Department of Agriculture will tend to raise the standards of farming, nor yield more object lessons to the intending settler, in the shape of high-class butter, beef, poultry, etc., than will a generous money support by both Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture to the live-stock and kindred associations.

The Transportation Commission.

The permanent Canadian Railway Commission, the purpose and composition of which was discussed in the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," is entirely distinct from the Transportation Commission, which is temporary in its character and designed for the purpose of obtaining information for the guidance of Parliament and the Government. The commission consists of well-known business men, Messrs. E. C. Fry, of Quebec City; John Bertram, of Toronto, and Robt. Reford, manufacturer and live-stock breeder of Montreal, with Mr. C. N. Bell, Winnipeg, as Secretary. Its objects have been summarized in the following way: "The broad, underlying principle of the commission is that we have competitors carrying out goods, and it is before the commission to find out why competitors were carrying out goods and how much they do carry, how they are equipped and what there is for us to do to meet this competition." The competitors referred to are American railways, and the ports are Boston and Portland and others. The commission has practically carte blanche, so that its powers are large, and the inquiry will be exhaustive. Covering Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it may be a couple of years before its work is wholly completed. At an early date, however, they should have secured information upon certain points that can be utilized in the extension and improvement of our facilities for transportation by our lakes, rivers, canals and railways, so that the country will enjoy the full advantage of the St. Lawrence route and the Maritime ports. Sessions of the commission have already been held at St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S., and other points in the Maritime Provinces, and its work is probably completed there. The commission were impressed with the magnificent natural facilities, and the growing trade of Halifax and St. John harbors, and the imperative need for early extensions and improvements. It was suggested that the Government should establish a Canadian Lloyd's, in view of the fact that Halifax was unfairly discriminated against by the insurance companies. The view was also expressed that Halifax would be the great winter passenger port and St. John for freight.

The shipping facilities of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto will yet be investigated, and evidence taken at Depot Harbor, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland, Kingston, and an investigation made of the Trent Valley Canal and its possibilities. Coming on west, the upper lake ports

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday
(52 issues per year).

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen,
gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States,
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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

will be enquired into, and the transportation re-
quirements of the west on out to the Pacific
coast.

In view of the visit of Commissioner Fry to
England this winter, and the absence of several
important persons connected with Canadian ship-
ping interests, the commissioners have adjourned
until spring, when they will be better able to pro-
ceed with their investigation and interview the
men they want. In the meantime the secretary
has been instructed to get together certain statis-
tics and attend to general routine business.

The Farmer as a Chairman.

The farmer who in the capacity of chairman
can direct the business of a public meeting with
despatch, has an accomplishment that ought to
be more generally recognized and appreciated. To
be able to control men is an art, it is true, but
the ability to preside over a meeting is an ac-
complishment that can be cultivated by any man.
Too much time is wasted in useless discussion in
the average farmers' meeting, be it grain-grow-
ers, live-stock, or institute. Time ought to be
just as precious to farmers as to any other class,
and when a speaker will persist in wandering
away from the subject before the meeting, he is
trespassing upon the time of others.

It is the duty of a chairman to direct the
course of discussion—not to do most of the talk-
ing. He should see that business moves along
with promptness, and when no one has an opinion
to give, the question should for the time being be
closed. It is too common for chairmen to allow
general discussion in a meeting, the result being
a loss of time and nothing valuable accomplished.
When every person in a room is allowed to talk
at once nothing can be gained. If there is not
sufficient data at hand to allow the debate to
proceed intelligently, it is time for the appoint-
ment of a special committee to go after details.

It is a good chairman's duty that a person
should consider the position an important one; it
must not be forgotten that there is business to
be done, and it is his duty to have it pre-
sented in a clear and concise manner.

Unification of Veterinary Authority.

The resignation of the Provincial Veterinarian
for Manitoba, after some twelve years or more of
faithful, well-rendered service, makes the time
opportune for the transfer of the handling of con-
tagious diseases of animals to the Dominion by
the Manitoba Government. This move was sug-
gested in the "Advocate" at the time of the
change in the chief inspectorate at Ottawa about
two years ago.

Since the work has been attended to in the
Province by Dr. S. J. Thompson there has been
marked improvement in the control of contagious
diseases of animals, obtained at less expense than
when the district veterinarian scheme existed, and
since the office has been vested in one man we
have ceased to hear of glanders in cows (!)

Under the new Dominion Act of August last,
the control of contagious diseases in animals be-
comes fully vested in the veterinary branch of the
Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and there
is now nothing to be gained by the continuance
of the office of Provincial Veterinarian.

The lack of a head to whom the outlining of
a veterinary policy could be referred, and the sav-
ing of expense, as well as the uselessness of a
duplication of work by officials, are all cogent
reasons for the abolition of this office in the
Province. There is no doubt but that use can
be found for the money saved right in the Provin-
cial Department of Agriculture.

Last year's report of the Provincial Veteri-
narian shows the number of cases of glanders
(that seemingly being the most important animal
contagious disease met with) attended to, and the
supposed sources of contagion are hinted at, the
inference being that there is yet a weak spot to
be strengthened in the work of the veterinary
branch of the Dominion Department of Agricul-
ture; whether the breach in the ramparts is at the
boundary ports or in the interior is apparently
unsettled.

The veterinarians of the N. W. M. P. attend to
the handling of contagious diseases of animals in
the Territories for the veterinary branch, and are
believed to render the most efficient service at
the least cost of any section of the branch.
Should the transfer be made as suggested, a
strengthening of the whole service may be expect-
ed, and the possibility of one Province infecting
another with impunity be stopped. All the men
in different Provinces being placed under the one
head will certainly make for increased efficiency of
the whole, one result of which will be the ex-
termination of glanders throughout the West.

No compensation is paid by the Dominion Gov-
ernment for glandered horses; in hog cholera, com-
pensation at the rate of one-third value for dis-
eased hogs slaughtered by the inspectors and
three-fourths for the cohabiting swine free from
disease and slaughtered by inspectors is paid. It
is questionable whether it would not be better to
abolish the system of compensation altogether, or
else place the diseases on an equal footing as re-
gards the giving of compensation. Some hold
that compensation is an inducement to people to
reveal the presence of a contagious disease in
their stock; it is well to remember that under the
Act severe penalties may be enforced for conceal-
ing such diseases!

The Farmer First.

"The nation always has and always will de-
pend for everything that goes to make the country
worth living in, upon the men who cultivate the
soil. There is more intelligence, more patriotism,
more of everything that goes to make good citi-
zenship, on the farms than anywhere else in the
country. (Applause.) It has always been so,
from the early days to the present. Many of us
here can remember what, a few years ago, we
called 'the late unpleasantness.' The men left
their plows in the furrow, half way across the
field, to follow the flag of their country, and the
farmers' sons were the men who most distin-
guished themselves. Country life is better fitted to
develop a man than is the city. It gives him bet-
ter opportunity, if he will take advantage of it;
and I want to impress upon the fathers and
mothers, if they are here, that their children in
growing up on the farm should not look forward
to the time when they can leave it, when they
can have their hair banged and soaked down, and
come to the town to look for a job. Better men
and better women live in the country. The time
will never come when this country can afford to
lose sight of the interests of the people who live
on the land."—[Jas. J. Hill, President of the
Great Northern Railway, at the Minnesota State
Agricultural Society meeting.

Mail-order Business.

One of the most remarkable characteristics in
modern business is the growth of transactions by
mail. All the indications point to its continued
development, and there must be good reasons for
it. One of these exists in the advantages offered
by large mercantile or manufacturing enterprises,
which grow up in the great centers of popula-
tion, where transportation and other facilities are
concentrated and secured upon larger and more
favorable terms than under more isolated condi-
tions. The departmental store is one illustration
of the way in which concentration and specializa-
tion in buying and selling go hand in hand. The
rapidity of distribution has been made possible by
improved means of communication by post-office
and telegraph, and still later the telephone, which
is rapidly transforming old ways in country dis-
tricts. When the Postmaster-General gets ready
to institute free rural mail delivery in Canada, he
will still further help the good work along. In
the way of distribution or filling the order, the
postal, express and freight service have all been
taken advantage of, and the demands upon the
speedier methods of carriage will steadily in-
crease. Through the press and otherwise, those
in business make known to half a continent in a
week's time advantageous offerings, and the mails
and transportation companies do the rest.

One can hardly credit some of the lines which
mail orders now cover. From one of the leading
piano men of the country a short time ago, we
were surprised to learn the extent to which costly
instruments were now purchased in that way. One
would naturally think the musical buyer would
want to see, hear and choose for him or herself,
but this does not follow. Said the dealer re-
ferred to: "We are more particular in filling an
order upon instructions received by mail than if
persons came to our warerooms, because then they
act and judge for themselves, and may not be so
well suited in the end as if the onus were placed
upon our judgment. We must satisfy the distant
customer or his sisters and his cousins and his
aunts would all know, and we would soon see our
finish. But when he is pleased they all know it
too, and more orders follow from the locality.
An order by mail puts our house upon its honor."

This view of things, and the mail order busi-
ness generally, shows that humanity is not losing
faith in itself, despite occasional rude shocks and
some pessimistic notions to the contrary. The
piano man said it was surprising the few bad
debts they had ever incurred in selling that way.
When people order by mail they really need things
and carefully consider the cost, and the question
of settlement which they sometimes forget under
the spell of the travelling salesman.

In the pure-bred live-stock trade we have an-
other and still greater evidence of the satisfactory
and economical character of this system of doing
business. It would, of course, be difficult to
compute the vast volume of business upon this
continent transacted in this way, and which has
done so much for the improvement of our studs,
herds, flocks and poultry yards. When fresh blood
is needed men consider well the class of animal
or animals which they require, and by means of a
simple letter their requirements are carefully and
fully stated to one or more breeders who have on
hand the kind of stock desired. Terms are
stated, and like the piano man the breeder is then
placed upon his honor, and in ninety-nine cases
out of a hundred he will take special care to
satisfy his customer, whom by upright dealing he
makes a friend, who returns again and sends
others as well. Considering the vast volume of
business annually carried on in this way, com-
plaints are rare, and we have found in long ex-
perience and observation that where something
turned out unsatisfactory the one responsible has
been ready and willing to make things right, as
between man and man. Clear and frank state-
ments in correspondence, and integrity on both
sides, are the conditions of satisfactory mail order
transactions.

Horses.

Horses in Canada.

The different breeds or classes of horses for which Canada is noted are the heavy draft, carriage, saddler, hunter, and road horse. Let us briefly consider how these classes have been, are, and can be improved. I speak of these as classes rather than breeds, as few Canadian farmers own pure-bred mares, hence, cannot produce horses eligible for registration in the various studbooks. In the various Provinces of our Dominion the production of pure-bred horses is largely confined to large breeding farms, and not attempted to any considerable extent by the ordinary farmer.

OUR DRAFT HORSES were produced by the importation of different breeds of draft sires from various countries, as the Clydesdale from Scotland, the Shire and Suffolk from England, and the Percheron from France. In most parts of Canada the produce of the Clydesdale or Shire out of our Canadian mares has given the best results. In some places where it is required to move loads of considerable weight at a fast pace, the Percheron is used as a sire. Where the cross is not too violent, or, in other words, when the mare is not too small, the produce of the Clydesdale or Shire is usually a fairly good draft animal, and after three or four crosses is typical. Clydesdales and Shires have been imported to Canada for many years, the number of the former far exceeding that of the latter. Even comparatively young men will notice a great difference between the animals of these breeds that are imported to-day and those of a few years ago. At one time size and weight were the main consideration. The stallions were very massive, many with upright shoulders, short and upright pasterns, beefy legs, with an abundance of coarse and often wavy hair, and in other respects showing coarseness. It became evident to both Scotchman and Englishman that something more than size was required, and that animals of the type mentioned were clumsy movers, and their feet especially would not stand work on hard streets or roads; hence, they began to breed with the idea of producing quality, even though it might be to a certain extent at the expense of weight. The typical and fashionable Clydesdale or Shire of to-day is a horse of considerable quality, oblique shoulders, clean, hard, flinty bone, with straight fine feather, a pastern of medium length and considerable obliquity, and free, easy and comparatively light action, both while walking and trotting. He must have a well-sprung rib of fair length, deep girth and moderately broad and well-muscled breast. His back and loins short and strong, croup strong, well muscled and of medium obliquity; haunch and gaskin well muscled; his neck of fair length, strong and muscular, with well-developed crest; head of medium size, neatly attached to neck, and well carried. He should be of the blocky type, and stylish. The greater weight we can get, so long as he retains the quality, the better. Notwithstanding the opinions often expressed, that there is a distinctive difference between the two breeds, we contend that there are coarse, beefy-legged, common individuals of each breed; that the desirable characteristics of each breed are identical; that the producers of each are aiming to produce the same type, and that a typical animal of either breed is identical with that of the other. By carefully selecting sires of these breeds our draft horse has been produced, and can be improved.

The various Provinces and Territories of our Dominion are using sires of these breeds to produce draft horses, and the results are, in most sections, more satisfactory than where other draft sires, viz., Percheron, Suffolk, French or German drafts are used. In cases where weight of body and bone without long hair on the legs is desired, the last named sires can be used with success.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—Another class of horses largely produced in Canada is the carriage or heavy-harness horse. As with Clydes and Shires, the fashion has materially changed in the last two decades. Formerly a horse of fair size, say 15½ to 16 hands, of good conformation, stylish in appearance, and of good quality, would win in good company, provided he looked well when in action and could move at a seven or eight mile an hour gait. At present, horses of this class must have the characteristics mentioned, but may be smaller (according to conditions for class), and he must have excessive flash action, both fore and rear, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he retains the quality of action. He must go high, whether jogging or going fast. These qualities are all required in the modern heavy harness horse to enable him to win. The Hackney and

the French Coach are the most typical of this class, especially as regards action. The demand for this excessive action was caused by the introduction of the Hackney (an English production) into this country. The great majority of the carriage horses bred in Canada are not pure-bred. They are the produce of mares of fair quality and action by sires of different breeds, as the Hackney, French or German Coach, Cleveland Bay, Standard-bred and Thoroughbred. When the mare is rather hot blooded, and the production of action is the prime consideration, the

they probably cannot be excelled. Ontario, especially, has produced and is producing saddlers and hunters of high class. A large percentage of the winners in the best exhibitions of the continent are Canadian-bred, as are also many of the best performers in the hunting field, while many half breeds are used with much satisfaction and pleasure for both harness and saddle work, where owners cannot afford to keep both classes. The horse that is essentially saddle-bred gives greater satisfaction in harness than the harness-bred animal does in the saddle.



Stephen Ave., Calgary, Alta. Looking East from Farmer's Advocate Office.

The block under the mark X was the scene of the recent fire.

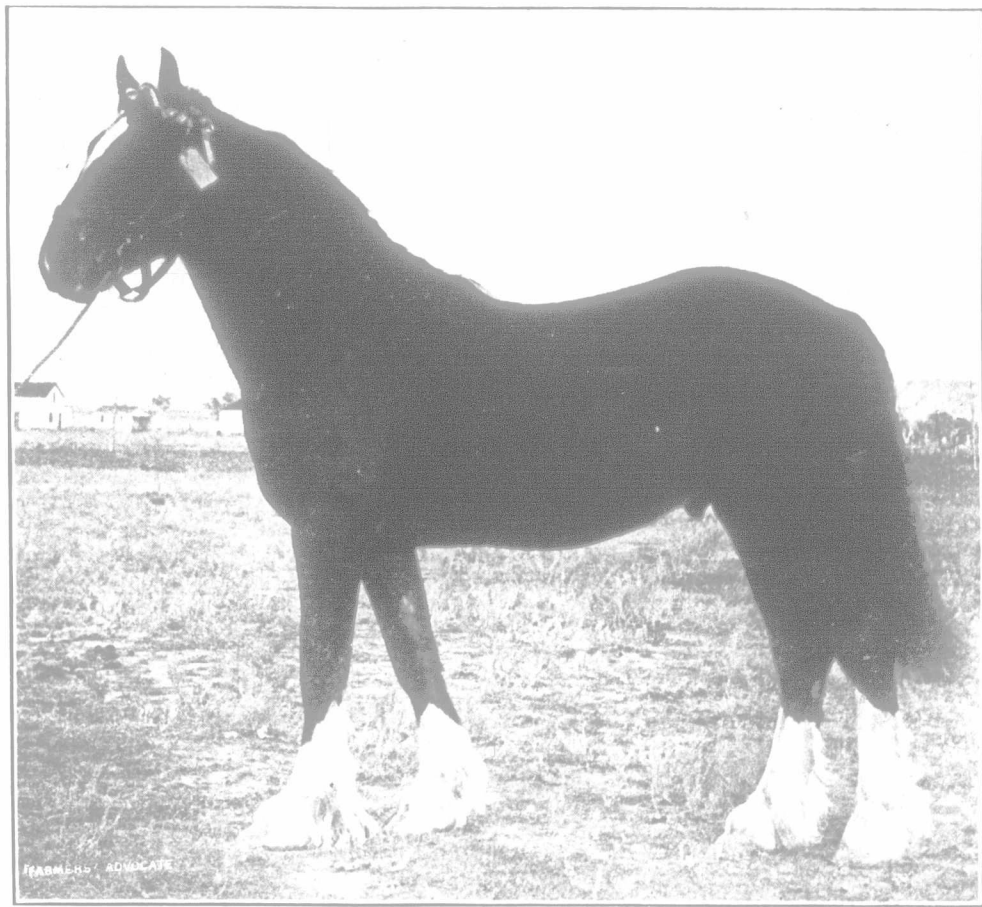
Hackney is usually selected as a sire. Where the breeder is looking for size at the expense, to a certain extent, of action, he selects one of the larger sires, usually called coach horses, as the German or French Coach, or the Cleveland Bay. While action is in most cases the first characteristic, we must not sacrifice quality. When we can produce fair size, with extreme quality and action, we will have reached our ideal in heavy harness breeding.

SADDLERS AND HUNTERS.—Another class of which Canadians have just reason to be proud is the saddle horse and hunter. The importation into the Dominion of the English Thoroughbred is responsible for the production of this attractive, useful and valuable animal. There are few individuals of this class that have distinguished themselves in the show-ring, on the road or in the hunting field who have not Thoroughbred blood close up; either sire or dam, in most cases, being registered or eligible for registration in the Thoroughbred Studbook. While half or three-

too small for general roadwork, and hence have no great market value. Horses eligible for registration in the Standard-bred Studbook are of various breedings, and probably should be spoken of as a class rather than as a breed. They have not attained sufficient individuality to render them prepotent or capable of transmitting to their progeny with reasonable certainty their own characteristics of gait and speed. The breeding of Standard-breds with the idea of producing race horses is the province of the rich man. The man of ordinary means who undertakes it will, in all probability, meet with financial disaster. Those who observe the prizewinners in the best exhibitions will notice that it is not uncommon for horses of this breeding to win in the heavy harness classes or as high actors, and this lends support to those who state that the Standard-bred is the best carriage horse and actor produced. The majority of winners in these classes are stags (horses that have been left entire until adulthood). When we consider the very large number

of Standard-breds produced, and note the few which excel as actors, we are forced to the conclusion that, while an occasional individual makes a heavy harness horse of high quality, the percentage of such is so small that it would doubtless be disastrous to attempt as a business to produce this class by breeding Standard-breds.

Horse breeding in Canada, and, in fact, in all countries, has proved that in order to be successful sires of pure breeding must be used. Where pure-bred mares can also be procured, no question as to the breed of sires can arise, but when the mare, though probably typical of a class, is of mixed breeding, the selection of a sire to produce a colt of a certain class must to a marked degree depend upon her individuality and characteristics.



Star Macqueen [3410].

Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Owned by Alex. Middleton, Dunmore, A.S.A. Sired by Macqueen, he by Macgreggor, by Darnley 222. (See Gossip, page 225).

quarter breeds excel in the saddle, this is not all they are useful for. They make excellent harness horses, and are probably the best combination horses produced. They have not the necessary speed to win in the road class, nor the action to win in the carriage class, but as serviceable horses for either light or heavy harness, where neither excessive speed nor excessive action is demanded,

Improvement in horse breeding has been marked of late years in all Provinces and Territories of the Dominion. To some considerable extent in the N.-W. Territories and B. C. the native broncho is still bred, but efforts are being made to improve even this class by the use of improved and pure-bred sires.

"WHIP."

Breeding to a Blood Horse.

A reader puts this question to us: "Would you advise 'crossing' a blood horse with a mare sired by a Clydesdale; dam an ordinary Canadian; the mare herself not being a heavy-limbed animal?"

When we answer the above in the negative, we do not ask anyone to take the advice on the strength of our limited experience or finite knowledge of horse-breeding. We do so simply because it is a violation of one of nature's laws to mate a mare of heavy-draft breeding with a Thoroughbred or trotting sire. In actual practice, if this mating were carried out, it would be just possible that a most serviceable horse would be the result, and it is just as probable that the offspring would be a veritable weed. The mischief of this unsystematic method of breeding is not that it always produces inferior animals, but that it sometimes produces unusually good ones. We might give an instance similar to that of our correspondent. A farmer became enamored of an unusually big, active Clydesdale, and was determined to breed his driving mare to him. The result of the first mating was a carriage horse of outstanding merit, that brought a long price as a fashionable heavy carriage horse. The second mating gave nothing but huge disappointment. The explanation is this, that in breeding animals of diverse types the type of the offspring is fixed by the blending of the characteristics of different ancestors, and as there is a great variety of types in the ancestry of animals of mixed breeding, the type of the offspring is all the more variable. Herein lies the force of the doctrine of breeding from pure-bred stock. Pure-bred parents are nothing more than the produce of one distinct type, hence in their blood there are none of those very antagonistic influences that tend to produce animals of nondescript type. But since everyone is not possessed of pure-bred breeding stock, the next best thing to be done is to breed to pure-bred sires of the type most closely resembling the females in the harem.

Our correspondent is in the same position as thousands of others throughout the country. A mare of mixed breeding has raised a filly by a pure-bred Clydesdale sire. The filly then has one cross of Clydesdale blood. There is a start made toward securing a definite type of horse. Four more such crosses would result in an animal that would for all practical purposes be a pure-bred Clydesdale. Then such an animal could be depended upon to produce offspring that would be true to type, and, consequently, the element of chance in breeding would be to a large extent eliminated. On the other hand, if this mare sired by a Clydesdale were bred to a trotting or other light horse, the offspring, if used for breeding purposes, would contain in its blood-lines still another infusion of blood from a source that would produce horses of a diverse type to the mare bred, and, consequently, the resulting offspring would be more of a mongrel than the dam or grandam. To closely adhere to type in horse-breeding should be the object of everyone who follows this business, and while it is frequently desired to make a mating with the stock on hand to secure something of a different type, as in the case of our correspondent, the practice will in the end be found to be too full of chance will increase the number of nondescripts and lower the average value of the horses of the country.

Care of the Ears.

Deafness is a great affliction, but many persons are very careless in guarding against it. Wet hair and cold plunge baths are bad for any one with a tendency to deafness. The extremities must be kept warm and drafts avoided by such persons.

No cold liquid should touch the inner ear. No oils should be poured into the ear with the idea of relieving an ache. It only increases inflammation.

Some people have a perfect dread of getting insects in the ear, and even the common house-fly fills them with terror if it buzzes too near them. In reality there is little danger in the matter, as the secretions of the ear are bitter, and the fly is not inclined to leave. Hot water poured into the ear will drive it to the surface. The fly is not a dangerous insect, and likely to penetrate the ear, but it is a nuisance. Sometimes women will use a candle to burn the fly out of the ear, but this is a very dangerous practice. The fly is not a dangerous insect, and likely to penetrate the ear, but it is a nuisance.

Stock.

Does it Pay to Raise Hogs?

Upon enquiry as to what experiments were being conducted at Indian Head with hogs, Mr. Angus Mackay, Supt. Exp. Farm, writes the "Advocate":

We are feeding six Yorkshire White pigs this winter. One-half of the test is over, the result of which is found herewith. The pigs have been fed two months (28 days each). Ration, one-third small wheat, cleanings from seed wheat, and two-thirds barley, ground and fed dry. The six pigs weighed on the start 555 pounds, at the end of first month, 780 pounds, and of the second, 1,000 pounds, making a total gain of 445 pounds. The meal consumed was, first month, 830 pounds; second month, 1,023 pounds; total, 1,853 pounds.

One-third wheat=617 lbs.=10 bu. 17 lbs., at 40c. per bu.	\$4.12
Two-thirds barley=1,236 lbs.=25 bu. 36 lbs., at 30c. per bu.	7.70

Total cost \$11.82

Cost per pound of pork, 2 2-3 cents.

Amount of food consumed per pound of pork made, 4 1-6 pounds.

You can figure profit at present price of pork. The pigs, of course, are in comfortable quarters.

Although conducted on a small scale, Mr. Mackay has shown that pork can be produced this year for two and two-third cents per pound, and there is no doubt if the experiment were conducted with a much larger number the result would be about the same. In view of this fact, it would appear that larger numbers of hogs could be profitably kept on the average Western farm. In years like the past, when there is considerable damaged grain, it could be disposed of much more profitably through the production of pork than for the small price that is being realized in many cases. The price of hogs at present is low, but the average for the last few years has been good, and there is reason to believe that higher figures will be realized again before long.

Heretofore hog-raising has not appealed to the average farmer as a money-making pursuit, but when a possible pork production of less than three cents per pound is compared with the prices that have been paid for cured bacon brought into this country from the East last summer, it is certain there is a big mistake being made somewhere.

Breeding and Feeding Pigs.

We give the following extract from a leaflet issued by the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, where bacon production is very successfully followed:

To produce pigs having the qualities just enumerated, the first consideration must be the selection of the boar. It is said that the boar is half the herd. Even this estimate undervalues his power of reproducing his like. It is, therefore, all-important that a boar possessing the particular points described should be obtained.

At present the improved Large White Yorkshire appears to be the breed which possesses the required points, and a sire of this breed should therefore be selected.

The pig that commands the highest price is an animal which, when well finished, and not over-fat, weighs 170 dead, or about 220 living. A good pig ought to arrive at this weight at the age of seven months from birth. In selecting a sow there are a few points which a good specimen should possess, in addition to those mentioned for the boar. The sow should be docile, and should have at least twelve teats, of an equal size, and evenly placed well forward on the belly. Sows having large flat teats generally secrete very little milk, and on this account prove bad mothers. The fineness of the hair, skin and bone, all indicate a good quality of flesh, and an animal that is likely to become a good mother. Pigs should be well fed, but not overfed. It is only when fed regularly that pigs give the most satisfactory results to the feeder.

During the first half of the sixteen weeks which a sow goes in pig she should be allowed to run on grass if possible, and should receive a limited amount of other food. For the last eight weeks she should be treated more generously, so that she may be in good condition, but not too fat, at the time of farrowing. During the time the sow is rearing her litter she should receive as much good food as she will take, consisting of boiled potatoes, Indian meal porridge, pollard, bran, and skim milk.

At three weeks old the young pigs begin to eat, and at this time should be supplied with skim milk, separated milk, or fresh buttermilk, which may be mixed with a little pollard, bran and boiled potatoes, and given twice or three times daily. Care should be taken to prevent the young pigs having access to the sow's food. The

sow may be permitted to eat up the food which the young pigs may have left; but if the young pigs eat the sow's food they are almost certain to scour. When eight weeks old the young pigs may be weaned. After weaning they should receive the same quality of food in a sloppy condition, and be allowed a little exercise.

When the pigs have reached about one cwt. in live weight, the amount of exercise allowed them must be limited. The food should now consist of boiled potatoes broken up and mixed whilst hot with a quantity of raw Indian meal and pollard or barley meal. After the pigs have eaten as much as they appear to require, a small quantity of buttermilk, skim milk, separated milk or kitchen refuse should be added, to induce them to clean up all the food given them. The quantity of food which a pig should receive is just what it will eat up clean, no more and no less. Turnips and mangels are sometimes used instead of potatoes, but potatoes give by far the best results.

When being fattened pigs should be fed three times a day. The food ought to be brought to a temperature of 90 degrees F., by direct heating or by the aid of hot water. By so doing much of the food is saved in the animal's body for the production of flesh.

Scottish Feeders Want Canadian Cattle.

Lawton, Coupar-Angus, Scotland,
December 24th, 1903.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have just been favored with a report of a farmers' meeting, in Guelph, during the Winter Fair, at which some remarks were made on the British 'embargo' against Canadian cattle by "Colonel Ferguson, of Pietstonhill, Scotland," whom we all know and greatly esteem here, as Mr. William S. Ferguson, tenant of the farm of Pietstonhill, whose presence at convivial meetings is indispensable, and had our friend reserved his wholly irresponsible bombastic utterances on the embargo for an audience acquainted with the circumstances, it would have called for no comment, but, to prevent misunderstanding in Canada, I should like, with your kind permission, to offer some explanations.

It is absolutely not the case to say that three-fourths of the people directly interested in live stock in Great Britain are opposed to the free import of Canadian cattle, and even if they were, their only reason for this opposition would be to exclude competition from Canada by subterfuge, and they would form a ridiculous minority of the whole electorate who decide the Fiscal Policy of this country to be "Free Trade." It is perfectly certain that the Embargo Act would never have been passed but for the evidence of the existence of disease among Canadian cattle—pleuropneumonia, to wit—brought before Parliament by the Board of Agriculture—evidence, which time and events have now proved to be utterly erroneous. Under these circumstances, the continuance of the Embargo Act is in the same sense a crime, as would be the continued imprisonment of a person who had been found guilty by a jury, on evidence afterwards proved false.

Now, I notice, the "Colonel" said he would neither "give the reason, nor his own opinion," why the embargo should be maintained. "Raise your own corn, and feed your own cattle," he says. "That is what 'we' (Who are we?) are trying to impress on the British farmer," and doubtless he would expect Canadians to take this lying down. But I greatly mistake if Canadian, any more than British, farmers will accept an unreasoned order, even from a "Colonel" arrogantly using the "we" of authority.

Before me I have a report of a speech delivered by Mr. Ferguson at a meeting of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, in 1901, when, in seconding an amendment in opposition to a motion calling for the removal of the "embargo," he said: "Remember that you are not asking for the introduction of Canadian cattle only. If you ever get a measure to introduce cattle, it means foreign cattle. It is impossible to restrict the operation to Canadian cattle." Also, "What security have we that there is no disease in Canada? You speak at large, because you do not know. Some of 'us' have been across the great undefined frontiers of thousands of miles. We have seen the cattle roaming backwards and forwards between Canada and the States."

Well now, his first reason has vanished like last winter's snow. Canadian cattle can easily be given freedom of entry to Great Britain by a simple amending bill, exempting Canada from the operations of the 1896 Act, without consulting Germany or any foreign nation; while the second, and sole other reason, is—in view of all the facts—nothing better than a suggested slander, and the "Colonel" showed greater discretion than valor in refraining from repeating it to his Canadian audience.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinarian, surprises me much in making, at this same meeting, the following statement: "When Scotchmen talk about the injustice done to Canada, it is not sympathy for us so much as their desire to make a few extra shillings for themselves, and it would be a sound, sensible policy for us to finish our product, and take the profit the Scotchmen want to get."

Well, sir, in the first statement, Dr. Rutherford—unwittingly, I am sure—does us "real" injustice, and I send herewith a proof copy report of the Scottish

Chamber of Agriculture meeting this autumn, when the snatched decision of 1901—in favor of continuing the embargo—was reversed by an overwhelming majority in support of its removal, and you will see in this report that the mover of the amendment against the motion for raising the embargo said: "I think the arguments of both Mr. Gray and Mr. Henderson (the mover and seconder of the successful motion) are more in favor of the Colonial than in favor of the feeder of the cattle in Scotland, and my opinion is that we should not look so much to Canada. Canada will look after herself, to all appearance, and let us look after ourselves." Now, it is hard to be blamed both ways, and I should just like to say to Dr. Rutherford, that the advantages accruing from the removal of the embargo would be mutual. So far as I see, Canada would not reap less than an equal share. And suppose the embargo were removed to-morrow, that would not prevent Canadians from adopting Dr. Rutherford's policy of "finishing their own product," nor would it give to Scotchmen any power to dictate in what shape their cattle should be exported, but it would give Canadian farmers freedom to sell their cattle whenever they could get the best price for them "in an open market" in Scotland and England.

Since the embargo "was" put on, Canadian cattle have only had one landing port in Scotland—Glasgow—and a few ports in England, at which slaughter is compulsory within ten days, thus confining their purchase entirely to the butchers in the vicinity of these ports; whereas, before the embargo, there was absolute freedom of market, with unrestricted competition from all butchers, farmers, etc.

Sir, I venture to agree with a view of the Globe, Toronto, recently expressed in an article referring to our meeting in October with Lord Onslow, the present Minister of Agriculture—a view quoted by the press here—namely, "That the removal of the embargo was, at least, as important to Canada as any preferential duty of grain which Britain was likely to concede."

Indeed, it is difficult to fully realize what an increase in the value of your cattle—in any shape, fat or store—would result from the raising of the embargo. Many a time, large cargoes from Canada, the States, or may be the Argentine, simultaneously arriving, with only ten days for slaughter, cause excessive and wasteful depressions, from which your trade suffers. By all accounts, this has been a very unprofitable season for your traders here, and a report, just to hand from Montreal, shows that \$200,000 has been lost on 30,000 ranch cattle, some cargoes of which barely paid the freight charges.

In conclusion, I would direct your attention to the Statistical Yearbook for 1902, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is there shown that nearly 70,000 cattle a year have been exported to the United States, valued at from \$14 to \$24.75 a head, in face of a "duty" ranging from 27½% on fat cattle, to \$3.75 and \$2 on stores; while, before the embargo, only a few hundred a year crossed the frontier. Now, I think those cattle would have brought \$10 to \$15

a head more "in an open market" here, over and above the cost of freight, etc.

These statistics further show that the value of your cattle coming here since the passing of the Embargo Act, in 1896, has been \$10 to \$15 a head less than before, and that, "notwithstanding they now come as fat, instead of mixed fat and store animals."

Why, sir, in 1890, when we had open ports, Canada sent us about 67,000 cattle, valued at about \$6,566,000; in 1897, when we had restricted ports, she sent us 120,000 cattle, the value of which is given as \$6,454,000, and these latter were all exported as fat.

Everything goes to show that \$10 to \$15 a head is a reasonable estimate of the increase in the value of your total cattle export that would take place as a result of the removal of the "British Embargo," while we, too, would be great gainers.

Apologising for so trespassing on your space,
Yours faithfully,
WM. HENDERSON,
(Member of the Executive Committee of Canadian Cattle Importation Association.)
Lawton, Coupar-Angus, Scotland, Dec. 24th, 1903.

Free Pigs and Bulls.

President Jas. J. ("Jim") Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, gives an amusing account of his fatherly efforts in furnishing the Minnesota and Dakota farmers with free breeding stock. Evidently, it would have been better to have left the business to the intelligent enterprise of those engaged in it—the farmers and breeders themselves.

"There was a time—let me see—twenty years last spring, in this State (Minnesota), and particularly in the northern part of it, when no rain fell from seed-time until the 1st of July. The grain stood green in the fields, barely living. In July some copious showers fell, and they made a little more than half a crop. I didn't know as much then as I do now. I was younger and had less experience. I thought I would help the farmers of the State, so that they would not depend on one crop. I thought I would help them to some good stock and cattle and hogs. And in my innocence (laughter) I thought that when they had the opportunity they would take advantage of it. I got together some excellent herds of beef and dairy cattle for myself, and I brought out within two years, mainly from the north of England and Scotland, about 800 thoroughbred bulls. Something over 600 of them were distributed in this State, and less than 200 in North Dakota. I want to say that the people of North Dakota derived more benefit from less than 200 than the people of Minnesota did from 600. What did they do? Most of them sold them. (Laughter.) I gave them pigs, and they killed them in the fall—and they were good winter pork!

(Laughter.) This is actually what they did with the pigs that I brought from the Old Country, or with the stock which was bred from this stock, and for which I paid prices as high as \$200 for a single animal."

London (Eng.) Letter.

The Board of Trade figures for the complete year, ended 31st December, which were issued a week ago, are as usual a source of useful information. From them we learn that out of a grand total of \$47,215,095 worth of live stock imported, Canada contributed \$16,670,933, or 36.51%, practically double the amount of the 1902 returns. In fact, with the exception of butter and oats, there have been substantial increases in the volume of Canadian imports, which, I hope, and have reason to believe, will be still greater this year.

In the valuation of the cattle for these returns it is interesting to note that while those from the United States are valued at \$2.50 per head more than Canadian, in the market quotations the difference works out on an average 90 stone bullock (720 lbs.), at from \$3.75 to \$7.50.

When the Canadian shipper makes up his mind to send forward only the best finished beasts in carefully graded bunches, he will find that all the markets on this side are good. The only preference that is known here is a very decided one, and that for the best wherever it comes from. Unfortunately, our markets are flooded daily with "secondary" meat from all parts of the globe, which in many cases barely realizes enough to pay expenses. The American exporters long ago grasped the salient points of the market tendencies, and are, as a rule, sending us the best they can buy, knowing that the competition for their choicest lots will be on the buyer's side, while plain lots go begging.

As regards the difference in the shipments from the two countries, and they are many, Canadian shipments as a rule are made up of all sorts and conditions, while the American lots are carefully classed in bunches of equality, breed, age, condition and weight, all being taken into account. This being so, it is not difficult to account for the big difference in values.

The same rule holds good in the dressed meat department, the best always commands the market. In the meantime, there is NO ROOM FOR ANY MORE FRESH MEAT COMPETITORS in our markets. The great Chicago firms—Swifts, Morris, Cudahy, and S. & S.—rule the roost. Armour's are represented here, it is true, but they are making no headway, and if they are being squeezed out of it, Canadian enterprise would want a lot of patience and perseverance not to mention the almighty dollar side of the question to gain a foothold.

Among the many reforms to be brought about, I am pleased to see that an effort is being made to have the country of origin declared for our import statistics. At present there is great confusion, owing to the fact that goods are credited to the country according to the port from which they are shipped; thus Canadian cattle reaching us via Portland and Boston are included in the United States returns.

The Colonial Products Exhibition at Liverpool was, as regards Canada, rather disappointing, the colonies principally represented being the West Indies and South Africa. This might have been expected, as Sir Alfred L. Jones, the organizer of the affair, is more intimately associated with them. Nevertheless, the exhibition was so successful that it is proposed to make it an annual one. St. George's Hall at Liverpool, while being a building of considerable size, is not large enough for holding a large combined Colonial Exhibition, and while advocating the holding of such exhibitions, I would suggest that Canada take the initiative of having "one of her own." Last week's



King Holt (15673).

Imported Shire stallion. Third at London, Eng., Shire Horse Show, 1899. First at Peterboro, 1901. Property of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

Canadian contribution to the great London improvements was the opening of the splendid new offices of the C.P.R. Railway in Trafalgar Square by Lord Strathcona. As usual with every thing this company undertakes on this side, they are fitted up in a most attractive and luxurious style.

The omission of a meat trades' representative on the Chamberlain Tariff Commission, mentioned in my last letter, has been rectified by the invitation and acceptance of a place thereon by Mr. William Cooper, a prominent salesman in the Central Meat Markets.

Canadian bacon is still in great demand, and prices have gone up appreciably during the week, but only for the leanest light weights. In this department fat selections have gone out of favor, and it is difficult to find purchasers, whilst the lean descriptions are always wanted. The latest official quotations are 11½c. for bacon averaging 40 lbs. to 50 lbs., best and leanest selections.

The trade in the central meat markets has been very slow, hundreds of tons of inferior and stale meat being shown daily, for which there is no demand.

At Deptford business has not been very brisk, but prices have not dropped, as the even quality of the stock coming to hand is well maintained. The latest prices quoted for cattle there being 11½c. to 12c.

Jan. 16th, 1904.

Farm.

Demand Free Delivery.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I enclose a slip showing the systematical way with which our U. S. cousins press their claims:

WHAT THE PEOPLE DESIRE OF THE POSTOFFICE.
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned petitioners, citizens of and voters in the locality indicated against our respective names, do hereby respectfully but earnestly petition your most honorable body to immediately provide for the following reforms in the postoffice department:

1. Consolidate third and fourth classes of mail into a parcels post, to be carried—one pound or less for a cent, two cents on each additional pound, the extreme weight of a package to be eleven pounds.
2. Provide a simple and efficient postal currency for remitting fractions of a dollar or larger amounts safely by mail.

Names.	Postoffice.	Occupation.
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They have forced rural delivery, and now urge further concessions. These slips come to me through various sources. At present the seed catalogues are enclosing them. They are pasted on large sheets and signed by long lists of voters. Signatures are got at farmers' meetings, and in every way practicable. These petitions are all sent to Congress and local representatives. The rural Canadian would be satisfied with a free delivery once a day, and he is entitled to it. It is not a question of begging, but a question of demand. We pay a majority of the taxes, and we are entitled to all the privileges that accrue to one living within the borders of towns or cities. We don't ask two or four deliveries a day, but we demand one. Take my case, I live twelve miles from London, and that mail is carried by the antiquated, out-of-date stage. It arrives about 7 p.m., and yet there are two mails daily by G. T. R. only three miles away. Can one wonder at our young people going to the U. S., when our Government still persist in delivering mail by stage twelve miles away when there is a railway within three miles? There is no doubt we are too slow. Print something similar; issue one in each of your numbers; every Farmers' Institute ought to be furnished with similar slips, and we can get rural delivery, to which we are entitled.

RICHARD GIBSON.

The Grain Standards Board.

In response to an enquiry from a Hamiota subscriber, we are enabled to publish herewith, through the courtesy of C. N. Bell, Secretary of Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the names and addresses of the members of the Grain Standards Board: Messrs. T. A. Crane, Montreal, Que.; M. McLaughlin, Toronto, Ont.; A. McFee, Montreal, Que.; C. B. Watts, Toronto, Ont.; Peter Ferguson, Kenil, Assa.; John McQueen, Carleton Place, Ont.; R. J. Plon, Mississauga, Assa.; K. Campbell, Brandon, Man.; C. Johnston, Baidar, Man.; Jas. Riddell, Roselbank, Man.; F. Young, Killarney, Man.; C. C. Castle, Exton, Man.; S. Spink, Winnipeg, Man.; F. W. Thompson, Montreal, Que.; W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg, Man.; Geo. McHugh, Souris, Man.; with F. W. Gibbs, Fort William, and David Horn, Winnipeg, as honorary members.

At Brandon Experimental Farm.

A smart ride of less than thirty minutes from Brandon City recently brought a representative of the "Advocate" to the Experimental Farm, where Supt. Bedford was found engaged by two enterprising Boissevain farmers who appreciate the value of good seed and had come down to secure the best obtainable. Upon being asked concerning the demand for seed grain this season, Mr. Bedford replied that he could sell almost any quantity of oats, barley and wheat that could be guaranteed true to name. This year four varieties of oats are being sold—American Banner, Tartar King, American Beauty, and Ligowo. The greatest demand is, as usual, for Banner, but Tartar King is becoming quite a favorite. About nine acres of this variety were grown last year in the field plots at the farm, and the yield was from eighty-five to ninety bushels per acre. In the report of the test plots published in these columns a few issues ago, it may have been noticed that they did not enjoy the highest standing, but this, Mr. Bedford declares, was owing to an accident in sowing, which could not be corrected until too late. Tartar King is a cross-bred oat, white in color and long and stiff in the straw, and will often succeed in districts where the Banner fails. Owing to their inability to stool, Mr. Bedford recommends that they be sown more thickly than Banner, and cut somewhat on the green side, as the straw is inclined to be brittle.

The oats sent out from the Exp. Farm this year are being sold at 35 cents per bushel, and in lots of not more than ten bushels nor less than five. Ten bushels gives each farmer enough to make it worth while threshing it separately.

SEED-GROWING ADVISABLE.

Mr. Bedford is strongly of the opinion that it would pay those who have clean farms and a reputation for honesty to grow grain in large quantities for seed. There is undoubtedly a great demand, which would tend to increase provided the trade were properly handled. It would be necessary for those undertaking to cater to this demand to select very carefully the seed sown each season. Hand picking to some extent would, in all probability, be found necessary. The persistency with which bearded wheat continues to appear among Red Fife may be cited as an example. Where it came from Mr. Bedford said was a mystery, as it was different to any bearded variety grown on the farm.

LIVE-STOCK EXPERIMENTS.

An experiment is being conducted this winter that should be of interest to baby-beef producers. Twelve high-grade beef steers have been secured from the Oak River district, six of which are yearlings past and the balance one year older. These are a uniform lot, and the object of the experiment is to determine which will make the more economical gains. All are being fed alike, and the result should assist in determining at what age it pays best to feed.

Fodder Corn for Feeding.

C. J., Cypress River.—I am anxious to try fodder corn for feeding purposes, and I will esteem it a favor if you will give me some advice on this subject.

Ans.—Fodder corn has given excellent results on this farm. I think Pearce's Prize Prolific is the best for this country. We sow it in rows three feet apart, leaving the plants nine inches apart in the row. This takes about half bushel of seed per acre, if sown with a grain drill. The harrows are used every few days after the corn is planted until the young plants are about two or three inches high. Any further cultivation is done with a one-horse cultivator. The crop is usually sown about May 20th, and cut about August 20th or 24th. A corn binder is the most suitable implement for handling this grain, but a good man with a sickle can cut almost one acre per day. After cutting the fodder it is stooked in the field and drawn in to the barn as required during the winter. All our cattle are fond of it, and our horses are fed one meal a day on it during the winter.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Killing Wild Oats.

W. A., Rapid City.—I have a field badly infested with wild oats. Can I exterminate them and grow a crop at the same time?

Ans.—One of the best means of destroying wild oats is to plow the land the latter part of May, harrow and sow at once to a heavy seeding of early oats or barley before the land has dried out. Just as soon as the crop is in head cut and bind in very small and loose sheaves. Allow them to thoroughly dry out before stacking. By this plan the wild oats are cut before they ripen, and the straw makes very good fodder, but great care must be taken that the crop is cut before the oats get ripe.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Pure Seed.

The desirability of sowing only pure, sound seed needs no emphasis. With wheat, and probably the coarser grains, the majority of farmers are tolerably careful to procure the best seed at their command; still, there is room for great improvement along this line, and, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, there is a great need of seed farms in this Western country. There could surely be a profitable business worked up in every district by the careful, intelligent growing of seed grains.

Not only is there a strong demand for good, pure seed of the standard varieties of wheat, oats and barley in this country, but an immense market could be developed with other countries for our northern-grown seed. One seed firm in Winnipeg had an order some time ago for ten tons of seed oats from a foreign country.

In grass seeds—that is, the two grasses that are now recognized as standards in this country, brome grass and native rye grass—an immense market is developing, not only locally, but across the line. Thousands of pounds of these grass seeds have gone south this year into the States, and the market seems capable of almost unlimited expansion, provided always that pure, clean seed only is supplied. Once let our reputation be injured by the sending of unclean seed, containing foul weed seeds, and the game is all up.

In buying grass seeds, the greatest care is necessary, especially as most people are not yet familiar with the appearance of these seeds in their purity. We were shown a sample of brome grass seed a short time ago that had been given by a farmer to a local seedsman to sell for him. It was doubtless a brome grass, but most certainly not the brome grass, *Bromus inermis*. This seed was small, dark-colored, and had a long awn, while the brome grass proper has no awn; in fact, one of its names is awnless or beardless brome grass. The following interesting extract is from a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington:

"Beardless brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) has come into great favor throughout the West, and the seed is in demand. This not only makes the price high, but leads to the sale of chaffy and adulterated seed. The standard weight is 14 pounds per bushel, and most seedsmen quote prices 'per 100 pounds,' or 'per bushel of 14 pounds.' We have secured pound packages from all seedsmen cataloguing this seed, and have not found one lot that weighed more than 13 pounds. Most of the samples weighed 11 or 11½ pounds per bushel, while one sample fell to 8½ pounds. Buyers should insist on good seed of standard weight. At present most of this seed is imported, but some American-grown seed has been sold, and tests show that both in purity and germination home-grown is far superior to the imported seed."

It may be added that at the Experimental Farm in Ontario it has invariably been found that seed grown in Manitoba and the Territories was far superior and possessed higher germinating power than imported seed.

A Good Word for Rape.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—The Improved Yorkshire pure-bred pigs that were sold by me to the Department at Regina, for shipment to Alberta, and were mentioned in your December 5th issue, were weaned at eight weeks old. They were fed during that period skim milk, bran and shorts. For the next ten weeks they were fed a small amount of mixed ground grain, soaked for twelve hours with all the rape they could eat, the rape being pulled for them. I then had to purchase grain—I chose shorts. These were also soaked, and a liberal supply of sweet skim milk was added. They were then fed three times every day all they could eat up clean, the rape at this time being done. There was no more than ordinary care taken of them, and any person having well-bred pigs will find it a very easy task to have them as large as mine were, and larger at six months of age.

Grenfell. PHILIP LEECH.

Telephones on the Farms.

Country life will soon be different from what it used to be, when only infrequent trips "to town," or a casual visitor, put the farmer in touch with the world outside. As President Roosevelt well remarked in his annual message, the "rural free delivery, taken in connection with the telephone, the bicycle, and the trolley, accomplishes much toward lessening the isolation of farm life and making it brighter and more attractive." In California, says the Argonaut, the barbed-wire telephone has quickly created a demand for something better. In Sonoma County, recently, two separate applications for telephone franchises were made by small companies, for lines to run from farm to farm, and it is likely that soon the county will be well covered with wires. The same developments are taking place elsewhere in the State, and working a quiet but profound revolution in the conditions of rural life.

Farm Implements.

Senator Chas. H. Frost, of Smith's Falls, Ont., contributes to the Queen's (University) Quarterly for January an interesting chapter on "Farm tools and their manufacture." He points out that the outstanding improvement in modern farming has been the employment of labor and time-saving machinery, while in too many or in most cases methods of tilling the soil have improved but little over the ways of our forefathers. This we judge was in the nature of things. As the area of our land under cultivation increased, crops became varied and more extended, and this demanded more and better machinery. We must also bear in mind that the real principles of tillage and plant growth remain the same always, but most men are naturally conservative, and failing to heed the changes wrought by age in soil and other conditions, have not been as quick to vary the application of those principles as the manufacturer was to take advantage of the need for improved and speedier implements. Senator Frost estimates that double the work can now be accomplished with the same number of men and horses compared with 50 years ago.

The Senator discusses at length the plow, which, since the days of Abraham, has developed from a mere point to stir up the ground, into a screw or wedge to lift up and turn over the soil. He points out that some soils require to be turned over completely, and broken or pulverized at the same time, while others, such as soft clay or moist land, should be turned so that the furrows overlap. In this way the air can soften and break up the clay, and the drying of moist soil is hastened. No plow will do the two kinds of work satisfactorily with the same mouldboard and point. That the shape and curve of the mouldboard are important features for efficient service is shown by the great variety of plows in use, one manufacturer alone claiming to make no less than 850 different forms!

Despite all this, are we improving in our methods of plowing? There is a suspicion in many quarters that some modern teachings in regard to cultivation are not working out well in practice. We were reminded of this the other day by an old subscriber who had been reading the "Farmer's Advocate" for 25 or 30 years, that in those good old days, "We were TAUGHT TO PLOW, NOT ROOT." We are bound to confess that in this breathless age there is altogether too much mere skimming and rooting, as our good friend describes it. The "Farmer's Advocate" is inclined to think that our Farmers' Institutes might do worse than take up all over the country the old idea of plowing matches, in which the theory could be discussed and the practice demonstrated of good plowing, prizes being awarded, as is still done in a few localities, to the successful contestants.

The Senator gives us an excellent idea of the infinite care and enterprise displayed in every step of modern manufacture, and he shows the necessity for it when he mentions the fact that there are almost a thousand separate parts in a binder, all put together to stand the tremendous strain of work in the field, and the binding apparatus timed to perform each of its several operations at the exact instant. The manufacturer plans to meet all the varying conditions of agriculture, and to improve his implements in speed and capacity. Senator Frost predicts that in order to overcome the scarcity of farm help the machine that cuts and threshes grain at the same time will eventually supplant the binder. In addition to hard usage, many farmers are neglectful of their implements to a wasteful extent, and Senator Frost condemns also the wasteful systems of long credits. He also observes—and it is well worth bearing in mind by our people—that where agriculture and manufacture flourish together there is a land of law-abiding and highly civilized people.

Before concluding his paper he mentions the fact that Canadian implements are harvesting crops in every corner of the worldwide British Empire, in Russia and in the Argentine Republic. The "Farmer's Advocate" would also add, is it not a remarkable fact to the honor of our Canadian manufacturers that they alone, out of all the Empire, including the wonderful motherland, have been thus able to invade the world. Who ever heard of British or Australian binders appearing on wheat fields of British North America?

"By the way," said the doctor, turning suddenly from a small patient's bedside to the child's father and abruptly changing the subject of conversation, "do you happen to have a city directory in the house?"

"No," was the reply, "but I have a State's Gazetteer that might answer the same purpose."

"I won't take it—I won't take it!" shrieked the little patient, unexpectedly. "I've had turpentine and quinine and a lot of horrid capsules, but you don't get any State's Gazetteer down me."—[Lippincott's.

Growing Alfalfa.

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate," by W. H. Fairfield, M. S.

By W. H. Fairfield, M. S.

Numerous letters of inquiry from readers of the "Advocate" and others have been received by the writer during the last month or so, in regard to the details of alfalfa growing. Such questions have been asked as the amount of seed to sow, preparation of the soil, where to obtain

plant when once thoroughly established is as vigorous and hardy as any one could desire, it is, when young, tender and frail, or, at least, usually is, but in some favored districts it seems to grow spontaneously.

It is not best to sow on freshly-plowed ground, unless the plowing has been quite shallow. It is better to select a piece of ground that has been well cultivated, the deeper the better, but which is somewhat firm at time of sowing. Make a shallow seed-bed with a disk or common harrow, thus the slender little taproot will have less trouble supplying the plant with the necessities of life if the weather becomes dry than if it had to struggle through several inches of open, lumpy soil before reaching the compact moist subsoil, which would be more or less the case when sown on fresh, deep plowing.

Potato ground, or summer-fallow which has been settled by summer and fall rains, would give ideal conditions. Stubble ground disked and harrowed makes a very suitable preparation.

AMOUNT OF SEED TO SOW.

One cannot err in sowing too much seed as the plant grows from a taproot and does not spread. Also, the quality of hay from a thick stand is better than when the plants are too far apart. Eighteen to twenty-two pounds is recommended, although less is often sown, and satisfactory results obtained.

All Western seed-houses carry alfalfa seed at the present time.

SOW ALONE.

The Inoculation of the Soil.

As has been described in an article appearing in a recent issue of this paper, alfalfa, in common with other legumes, has a micro-organism living on its roots which has the power of taking free nitrogen from the air and fixing it in the soil in an available form for plants.

If this tiny friend of alfalfa is not present in the soil when the seed is sown, the plant will thrive for a time, but as it is such a rank feeder it soon exhausts even the richest soil of its available supply of nitrogen. As soon as this occurs the plant ceases to do well. The natural verdict of the observer in such a case would be that the alfalfa failed; while on the other hand, if this little microbe is present in the soil it establishes itself on the roots of the alfalfa, and before the supply of nitrogen already in the soil is exhausted it has begun its wonderful task of supplying it from the air, and thus keeping up the fertility of the soil indefinitely, as far as nitrogenous compounds are concerned.

To make sure that this bacteria is present in the ground, it would be best to obtain a small quantity of soil from a vigorous alfalfa field and sow over the land when preparing the seed-bed.

Prof. Hopkins, of Illinois, says that 100 pounds of such soil is sufficient to inoculate an acre.

It might not be out of place to say that it will only be necessary to inoculate the first few fields sown in a community, for if alfalfa once becomes generally grown in any neighborhood, wind, implements, stock, rain, etc., will spread it sufficiently. In an irrigated district the irrigation water is the great distributor, and is much more efficient than all the other factors combined.

In giving alfalfa a trial, it would be much more convenient to begin in a small way, so that one could obtain soil from the first plot, if it proved a success, with which to inoculate the larger fields when sowing them.

CARE DURING FIRST SUMMER.

As soon as the alfalfa and weeds are a few

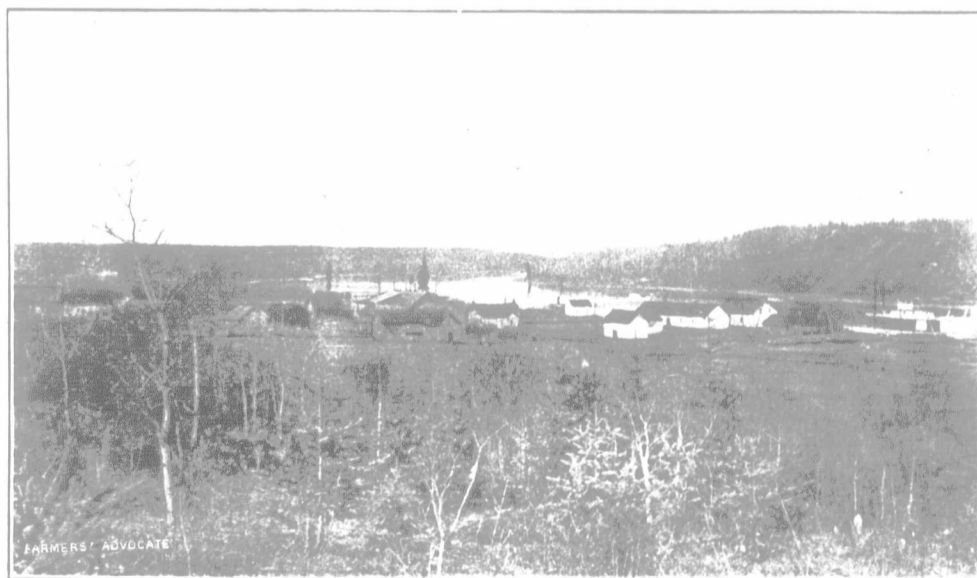


A. T. Telford's Residence at the Park, Leduc, Alberta.

seed, and where inoculated soil can be obtained to supply the necessary bacteria for the roots, where such bacteria are not already present in the soil.

The following is given to offer light along these lines:

The great stimulus alfalfa-raising has received in the United States, as indicated by the vast increase in acreage that has taken place in the last two or three years, is only a proof that the plant has intrinsic merit that American farmers are only beginning to appreciate. This plant has won its greatest successes in the United States, which is doubtless due to the fact of its possessing certain characteristics which make it especially susceptible to the application of artificial moisture; so that under a system of irrigation it will doubtless always prove more remunerative than elsewhere. However, as it has been grown successfully during the past few years in the United States, it is well worth the time of the up-to-date farmer to give it a careful trial; for if it can be grown in your particular locality you will, by introducing it, be furnishing a gold-stand in reality to your community, for no farmer who has never grown it and fed it, and rotated with it, can begin to appreciate its value.



Athabasca Landing.

A town of one hundred inhabitants, seventy-five miles north of Edmonton, on the way to the Peace River country. The terminus of the stage line from Edmonton. (See reader, page 225.)

KIND OF SOIL.

The writer has seen alfalfa thrive on such a great variety of soils that he feels absolutely safe in saying that it will grow—climatic conditions permitting—on any soil on which grain will thrive, provided the surface is thoroughly drained and the ground water does not come closer than two and a half to three feet to the surface. An open subsoil which will allow the taproot to go down easily is appreciated by the plant, but this is not an essential, as is quite commonly believed.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

This is extremely important, for although the

inches high, they should be cut with the mower. In fact, this cannot be done too soon after the alfalfa plants are high enough to allow the mower to nip any part of them off. This is recommended not particularly on account of the weeds, which is, of course, of importance, but because nothing seems to stimulate alfalfa to vigorous growth more than frequent cuttings. It would be best to cut it once or twice during the first season. It may, but probably will not, produce enough to pay to rake at the second cutting. If it should have grown sufficiently, then put this cutting off till time of killing frost, so as to obtain as much hay as possible. As far as we have observed no evil results have occurred from cutting the field bare at the beginning of winter. The hay cut at this time of the year is especially relished by milch cows, calves or pigs.

TIME TO CUT.

After the field is established and is producing hay, the following rules in regard to cutting should be observed: Different from ordinary clover, it should be cut before it comes into full bloom; in fact, when in full bud, and just as soon as we can see an occasional blossom opening, is the rule we use to determine when to cut. The recommendation given by the Kansas Experiment Station is to cut when one-tenth in bloom. They say that the first cutting particularly should be cut at this juncture, even at the risk of having it spoiled, should it be during a wet period.

As soon after cutting as possible it should be put into small cocks to be cured. This will cause the hay to retain its bright-green color, and the leaves will not break off so badly. This latter point is important, for in the leaves is a great deal of nourishment. A Washington expert says that in a ton of alfalfa leaves there is as much protein or flesh-producing constituents as in 2,800 pounds of bran.

To those who are not accustomed to handling alfalfa, the importance of cutting it young, and especially so at the first cutting, can hardly be emphasized too much. If allowed to get older it deteriorates in feeding value; the leaves are more apt to drop off and be lost in harvesting, and it becomes woody and less palatable.

[The editor of the "Advocate," while on a stock-judging tour in Alberta last October, had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Mr. Fairfield, at Lethbridge, where he saw as good a field of alfalfa clover as could be desired by any farmer, and a large stack in his farmyard told of a splendid crop of choice hay that had been gathered during the summer.

As will have been noticed by the foregoing and other articles, Mr. Fairfield, who is not only a practical but a scientific farmer as well, being a graduate of Colorado Agricultural College, is a firm believer in the inoculation theory of clover-growing. A few farmers in Western Canada who have read the "Advocate" articles on alfalfa, have manifested a desire to try alfalfa next year, provided inoculated soil could be secured. To these and others, we desire to say Mr. Fairfield, although preferring to not be troubled in the matter, has consented to supply soil thoroughly inoculated from his oldest alfalfa field, at fifty cents per sack of hundred pounds, soil laid down on the cars at Lethbridge.—Editor.]

Dairying.

Paying for Cream.

Vermont Experiment Station has concluded an investigation into the various methods of paying for cream, and has come to the following conclusion:

"The 'surplus,' 'overrun' or 'churn gain' from fat in cream is greater than that from fat in milk. A creamery which gives no larger surplus to its cream patrons than it does to its milk patrons is simply handing some of the money due the former to the latter. The proposition is clear when it is reasoned out. The churned butter weighs more than does the fat, because of the water and curd which are left in and the salt which is put into it. This excess in weight of the butter over the fat, called the 'surplus,' grows larger as the sources of loss of fat are diminished, and lessens in proportion to their increase. Their losses occur in (1) skimming, (2) churning, (3) working, (4) in sundry ways, sticking to the pails, cans, separator, ripening vat, churn, worker, etc.—the so-called 'mechanical losses.' The milk delivered at a creamery has to run the gauntlet of all these losses except that of sticking to the pails and cans. The cream delivered at a creamery has not only suffered these losses, but also the loss in skimming and the mechanical losses incident to separation. These will usually be found to constitute a large share of the total loss of fat when the skim milk of a creamery is compared with the creamery's milk. In fact, the loss in a creamery, notwithstanding the fact that the creamery's milk is 10 per cent fat, and the milk of the farmer is 10 per cent fat, the loss of fat in the creamery is in fact dependent

upon the extent of the fat losses, it is easy to see that the purchase of cream tends to swell, and of milk to shrink this figure, because the latter suffers more loss of fat after its receipt at the creamery than does the former. The more the true surplus, the more the money (if the quality of the butter does not suffer); hence, the more cream the creamery buys, the higher the surplus, and the more money it receives for distribution.

When a creamery separately churns its cream-gathered and its milk-delivered fat, and keeps their accounts separate, the proposition is a perfectly simple one. This, however, is but rarely done in Vermont creameries. The common custom is to merge all the creams together, regardless of their origin and method of separation. When under these conditions the same surplus, or the same price per pound for butter-fat, is given to all milk patrons and cream patrons alike. This increased money means increased checks for everybody, because of this higher churn gain. In other words, the milk deliverers benefit by the cream purchases, for they get some of this extra money. The cream deliverers also benefit—to some extent. They ought, however, to receive every cent of the extra income arising from this extra churn gain, that obtained over and above the regular surplus due to the milk deliveries. They should not be asked to share it with their neighbors who deliver milk. Its existence is due to their having at their own expense incurred some loss of fat, whereas their milk-delivering neighbors have incurred none. The injustice should be corrected.

Cheap Butter Preferred.

With the present high price of butter throughout the West, there is a pronounced tendency for keepers of boarding-houses to prefer a second quality to the really choice article. Several instances have been reported lately, and there is no doubt but the condition prevails somewhat generally where inferior quality is being preferred even at the highest figure. This condition has arisen from the fact that the inferior article goes much farther on the table, and, consequently, is in the end the cheaper.

It is unfortunate that a circumstance of this kind should exist. The encouragement to the skilled buttermaker never has been any greater than it ought to have been, and when the dairyman who is only capable of making second- or third-class goods can come in on a par with his better qualified competitor, it is little inducement for the former to reform. While boarding-houses throughout this country can obtain all the patronage they desire, owing to the rapidity with which the country is being peopled, there is pretty certain to be a demand for butter that ordinarily would sell for a low figure. Meanwhile, makers of choice dairy will make no mistake by maintaining their reputation for the production of a high standard of quality. It will pay best in the end.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Gardening in Alberta.

THE PLAN OF THE GARDEN.

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate," by "Alar."

When the north-west wind comes roaring around the house-corners, and the snow drifts down the chimney, and nature has spread her mourning garments of brown and white over all the earth, then the heart of the gardener turns longingly toward the long, bright summer days and her blooming borders. In the long winter evenings she will have plenty of time to plan her garden—not only in her mind, but on paper—that no detail may be forgotten.

No two plans will be alike, any more than are the individual gardeners, and it is well, for in variety also lies beauty for the eye. But there are certain things that every plan should provide for. First, the size of the garden should depend not upon the size of the family to be supplied alone, but upon the amount of work to be expended upon it. If one square rod, properly tended, yields as much as two or three rods poorly cultivated, will it not pay to only seed the one rod? If, on the other hand, one can and will hire the work done at the proper time, if unable to do it oneself, a much larger garden can be profitably worked. The woman's experience was that one-tenth of an acre in Alberta was large enough to supply a family of two, but to care for it required frequent hired help, and that she need not depend upon horse-cultivation, as the horses would all be too busy breaking when her garden needed care. Possibly some do not believe in the double or triple yields because of better care, but let such a one but study the reports of our experimental farms, or, if still doubtful, let

them set aside an experimental plot of their own and test the difference between careful cultivation and indifferent care. It would be an eye-opening in many cases. How I would like to impress upon you—women of Alberta—not to attempt to garden more than you can do well. Start with a small plot, so situated that you can add to one side as you need. The first year or two you can raise vegetables among your small berry bushes, if you set any; then as your berry patch covers the ground, you can stretch your garden without greatly increasing your work. If the garden is to be large and you can have horse-cultivation, you should plan for long rows, at least three feet apart; but if the work is to be done with a hoe, some things can be planted nearer together, such as carrots and onions.

Allow no space for weeds. If the garden is fenced, a nice arrangement is to allow a strip from ten feet to a rod wide all around it inside the fence for sowing tame grasses or clover, as you cannot plow nearer the fence than that, and in the summer when the grass is cut you have a lovely frame for your growing things. Before you sow your grass or clover, try to have the soil thoroughly pulverized and smoothed down. Next plan where your shrubbery shall be. Don't make the mistake of having a tangle of berry-bushes between your flowers and house. The flowers should be nearest the house; the fine-topped vegetables next, for few things make a finer display of foliage than carrots, beets, celery, etc. Try to make an estimate from last year's consumption, just about how much of each variety of vegetables you will need. Every year enough is wasted in the gardens of a neighborhood to supply a family. In October I walked through a garden where row after row of the finest lettuce was still untouched, and the family only consisted of three persons. How they could ever have dreamed of eating it all I do not know, but probably they planted it because they couldn't think of any other disposal of the seed. I happened to know that they had run short of rutabaga seed, though an over-supply of the latter would have been far preferable to the lettuce, for "the poor are always with you" in Alberta, in the shape of horses longing for some such soft feed, when the grasses are dried up. You will find it a great help in ordering seed, and when the busy work of planting begins, if you have a written plot showing just how many feet of carrot-row you are to sow, and where; how many rows of potatoes you are to plant, etc. Once having tried it, you will not go back to the old way of promiscuous planting till you reached the end of the garden and found you had no space left for your cabbage plants or celery. You will also have gained a mental training in careful calculation. Many farmers run into debt because they have never learned to estimate to-morrow's needs.

Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree.

Caragana is one of the best ornamental shrubs for Manitoba. A native of Siberia, it is hardy in all parts of the Northwest. It has elegant foliage, light green in color, and produces yellow pea-shaped flowers. It is excellent for ornamental planting. As a hedge plant it has no equal; for this purpose it should be planted when one year old, in single rows fifteen inches apart. All the plants must be cut back to about nine inches in height when planted, so as to encourage low branching, otherwise will be thin and unsightly. There should be two prunings each summer, one early in June and the other late in July.

A large number of one-year-old seedlings of this plant have been raised on the Brandon Experimental Farm, and will be distributed next spring free to applicants, who should give the number of plants or the length of hedge required.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Poultry.

Re Sloppy Feed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In reply to Poultryman, who in your issue of January 6th points out a mistake he thinks I made in your issue of Nov. 20th:

I did not make any mistake in advising the food to be given fattening birds in a sloppy condition. Poultryman must remember I advised no water to be given to drink. I used the term gruel, because all the fatters give the food that name, and call it either water gruel or milk gruel, as the case may be. However, as Poultryman has raised the question, I may say that certainly in cold weather I would not give the food from the trough as sloppy as in hot, and in any case it is not so liquid that it cannot be taken up from the pail by a piece of flat wood-shaped something like a spoon. I do not say that my way is the only one to give success, but give it as it has and does produce the best results.

PHILIP SULIVAN.

MANITOBA POULTRY EXHIBITION.

The annual Manitoba Poultry Show, held this year at Brandon, January 26th to 29th, proved to be a very interesting and successful event. The birds exhibited were undoubtedly of high merit, and they were there from almost every district in the Province. The display was a magnificent one, a delight to the heart of the poultry breeder, a spectacle of beauty, and an instructive function to all who had the privilege of attending it.

The judging was done by Mr. Ben. S. Myers, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and he made the statement that the show of birds was above the average of those held over the line, and was quite equal to many of the large State poultry fairs. Under these circumstances keen competition, high scoring and close cutting was to be expected, and such was certainly the case. The breeders each and all showed themselves to be enthusiasts. Every decision was received with the keenest interest, and congratulations were unreservedly extended to the fortunate winners by friends and rivals alike. The placing was a hard task on the energies of a single judge, and the work occupied most of the time during which the show was held. Considerably over a thousand birds were shown, and the variety of breeds ought to give some enlightenment to those who look upon our Western climate as severe and limited in its capabilities to the raising and maintaining of a few of the hardier varieties of birds and animals.

The classes showing strongest in numbers were as reported in last week's issue: the Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff and Black Orpingtons, and Leghorns. Games were also largely represented, and there was a strong show of bantams and fancy fowl. Cochins and Brahmas, and several other varieties, though not so strong in numbers, were of the very best quality, and in the pink of condition.

A feature of the show which proved highly interesting and popularly attractive was the cat and domestic pet classes. These included cats, poodle dogs, rabbits and Belgian hares, pigeons, guinea pigs, canaries, and that delight of the children—a real live monkey. The judging of the domestic pets was accomplished by Mrs. Malthy, Manor, Assa., who is perhaps the greatest authority on that class of animals in the West.

Mr. A. E. Shether, superintendent, and Mr. D. Shirriff, secretary, performed their onerous duties to exhibitors and the public with energy and courtesy. The other officers of the association were also attentive to their duties.

BARRED ROCKS.

Both in numbers and quality this class was the strongest in the show. The number of birds exhibited was one hundred and sixteen, and the excellence of the fowls in every section was pronounced by all to be of a very high standard of excellence. The entries were composed of eight cocks, eleven hens, twenty-two cockerels, twenty-two pullets, and thirteen breeding pens of four birds in each. Keen interest was manifested in this class, as a large number of breeders took part in the contest, and the scoring could be nothing else than close. Mr. G. H. Grundy, Virden, secured two red tickets for cocks and cockerels with two fine birds, which scored respectively 91½ and 91½. He also won the third prize in pullets, with a bird which scored 91. Mr. H. W. Hodgkinson, Neopawa, was a highly successful exhibitor in this class. Though showing only four birds, he won three prizes—second for cock, with a score of 91; second for hen, scoring 92, and third with a cockerel of great promise, scoring within one-quarter of a point of Mr. Grundy's first-prize rooster. Mr. A. J. Carter, Brandon, won the first prize for hens, with a score of 92½, and first for pullets, with 91½. The second-prize bird was one owned by Mr. W. H. Garside, Brandon, scoring 91. Breeding pens was a most interesting section, and none but birds of first-class quality were entered for the contest. The first and second prizes were secured by Thomas H. Chambers, Brandon, and G. H. Grundy carried away the third.

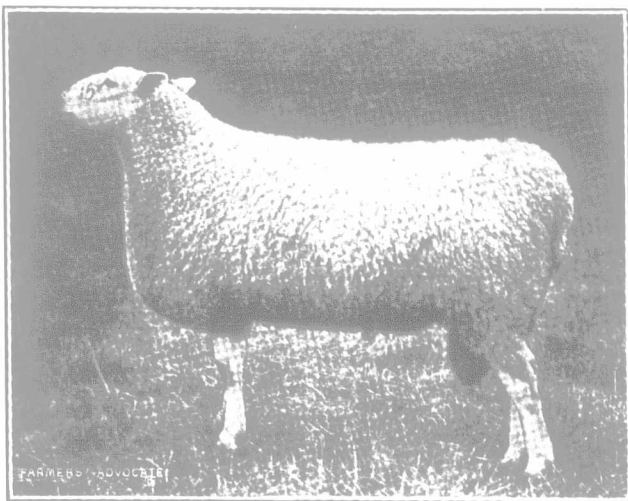
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Numerically there was a considerable falling off in the class compared with the Barred Rocks, but there was nothing conceded in quality. The birds were a grand lot, and the exhibitors showed unabated interest in the awards. Mullen Bros., Brandon, carried away the first two awards for cocks, with the high scores of 91 and 93½; Mr. Phail, Brandon, winning third place with a score of 90. E. Scarlett, Oak Lake, took first place in hens with a score of 94½; Mullen Bros., Brandon, taking second and third with 91 and 93½; Mullen Bros. won first for cockerels, scoring 93½;

G. J. Fenwick coming second with 93½, and E. Scarlett, Oak Lake, third with 93½. Mr. Scarlett made the highest score with a pullet (94½). Mullen Bros. coming second with a bird which totalled 94½, and Geo. E. Fenwick third with 94½. Mullen Bros. took the red ticket for breeding pens. The blue was awarded to E. Scarlett, and Mr. Peter Kahler secured the third place.

BUFF ROCKS.

The Buff Rocks were rather a small class, but in no other point could they be said to take a



Pride of Mertoun.

Border Leicester ram. Bred by Lord Polworth, Mertoun, St. Boswells, Scotland. Sold at Kelso ram sales for £75.

secondary place. Black Bros., Winnipeg, were the most successful exhibitors in the class, winning amongst other prizes that of best breeding pen.

WYANDOTTES.

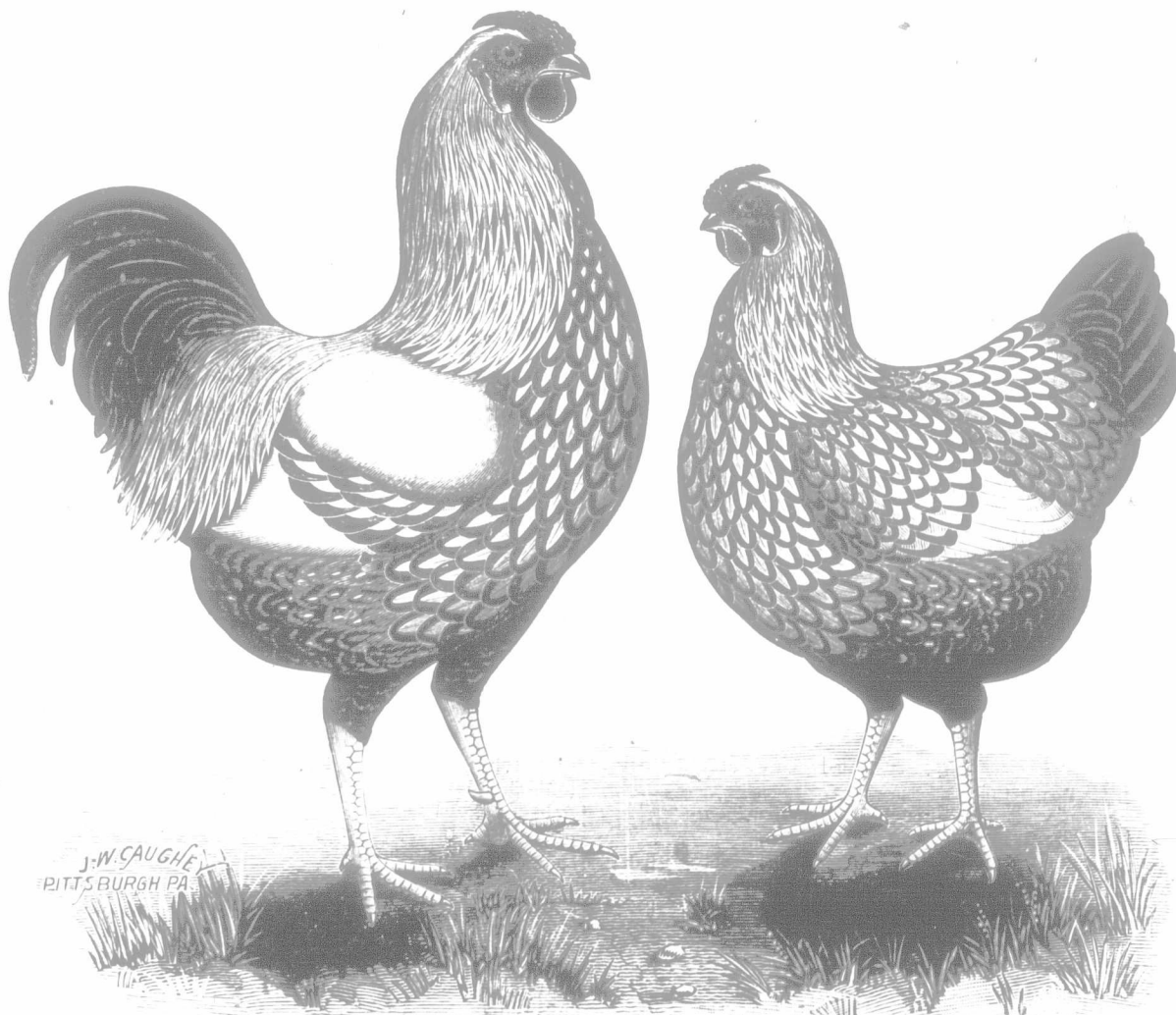
Next to the Plymouth Rocks the various breeds of Wyandottes took a premier position, both in quality and popularity. Though not so large as the Rock varieties, they have established themselves as a profitable general-purpose fowl, and their position at Brandon showed that the breed is going to stay in Manitoba. The leading prize-winners in the Silver Laced varieties were Messrs. E. Brown, Bossevain; A. J. Carter, Brandon, and W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan. For cocks, Messrs. Botting & Hole, Brandon, took the first ticket, scoring 90½; Carter's bird came second with the

same score, and W. J. Lumsden's third with a fraction less. Brown's hen took first with 93½; Carter's second with 92½, and Brown's third with 92. S. W. Macginnis, Brandon, took first place with a cockerel scoring 91½; Brown being second and third with birds totalling 91½ and 90½. Brown's pullet took first place, with a score of 93, and another came third with 92; Lumsden's pullet taking second with 92½. In Buff Wyandottes, Mr. F. J. Macarthur, Carman, had a walk-over, winning first and second with hens, first with cock and cockerel, and three places with pullets; also the first place with breeding pen in that section.

In White Wyandottes, Mr. John Longmore won first prize with breeding pen; John Knoulton's (Brandon) pen took second, and Black Bros. (Winnipeg) took third. In Silver Laced variety the first place for breeding pen was taken by E. Brown, Bossevain, and the second by A. J. Carter, Brandon.

LEGHORNS.

There was a splendid show of this useful egg-producing breed, and the exhibitors were numerous. Much interest was shown in the placing, and the birds came in for a large share of admiration from visitors. In every variety there was keen competition, and scoring was close throughout the class. Single-comb White was a keenly contested section. For cocks, Mr. John Longmore took first prize, with a score of 94½; Mullen Bros., Brandon, and George Wood, Louise Bridge, coming second and third, with scores of 93½ and 93½. In hens, George Wood was first and second, scoring 95½ and 94½; John Longmore coming third, with the latter score. In cockerels, Longmore was first, Wood second, and J. R. Nunn, Wawanesa, third, with scores of 93½, 93½, and 93½. Wood took first place with pullet, scoring 95½; Longmore second, 94½, and Mrs. J. R. Nunn, Wawanesa, third, scoring 94½. In S. C. Buff Leghorns there was also a good display. The first prize for cock was won with a score of 91½ by Mullen Bros.; second being awarded to C. R. Dunbar, Winnipeg. The first and second places for hens was secured by C. R. Dunbar, Winnipeg. Mullen Bros. secured all the prizes in cockerels and also in pullets, with high scores throughout. R. Comb White Leghorns was a strong and good section. The competitors were Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, Winnipeg, and Walker Bros., Carnegie. Mr. Wood's birds took first place in almost every section. He won first in cocks with a bird that scored 93; Walker Bros.' bird getting second with a score one point lower. Wood took first and second with hens, scoring each 94½; Walker Bros. being third, scoring 92½. Cockerels and pullets owned by Wood won all the prizes, with the exception of the second prize in the latter going to Walker Bros. The only entry in Single-comb Black was a bird owned by W. Anderson, a hen which scored 93½. R. C. Brown hen section was well contested, H. M. Ball, Brandon, winning first and third with scores of 90½ and 90; Messrs. Porteous & Cater winning second with a bird totalling 91½. In breeding pens Geo. Wood was successful in S. C. White, his pen taking first



A Useful Type. Silver Laced Wyandottes.

place: Geo. E. Calderbank, Winnipeg, was second, and Mrs. Nunn third. For pen of Single-comb Brown, Botting & Hole, Brandon, took first place. In Rose-comb White, Geo. Wood's pen took first and Malke Bros. second.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

A clean sweep was made in this class by Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. It would have been interesting to have had more competition, but better birds than those shown would be very hard to find. The first- and second-prize cocks were magnificent birds, scoring 91½ and 90½. Two hens won tickets with scores of 95 each. They were a pair of heavy birds, and almost faultless.

COCHINS.

The Cochins made a strong show in its various sections. The birds shown were splendid specimens, and to all lovers of beauty in color and form this class presented a rare treat. In the Buff variety Captain F. J. Clark, Brandon, carried everything before him. His first-prize cock scored 91½; his hens took first, second and third places, with scores of 92, 91½, and 91½. He had the same success with cockerels; his pullets occupied the same position. In Black Cochins the first-prize hen was shown by L. Ostrander, Brandon, scoring 93; second, Anderson, Brandon, 90½; third, Anderson, 90. With pullets Anderson got the same place. The Partridge and White Cochins shown were all owned by Mr. Anderson.

LANGSHANS.

This class was in all the sections monopolized by Mr. Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, Winnipeg. His birds were a good lot, and scored as follows: Cock, 1st, 94½; hen, 1st, 95; cockerels, 1st and 2nd, 93½ and 93; pullets, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 94, 93½ and 93½.

The prize-list and scores of the remaining breeds will be found in our Gossip columns.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On the evening of January 28th the annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in the Council Chamber, Brandon. The number of members in attendance was large, probably the largest of any annual meeting to date. President J. P. Brisbane occupied the chair. Secretary D. Sherriff read the annual report, which shows the affairs of the association to be in a satisfactory condition. The treasurer's report followed, and a balance on hand of \$82.59 was reported.

A communication was received from the Winnipeg Poultry Association, inviting the next annual exhibition to the Provincial capital. This was placed before the meeting, and eventually carried unanimously, it being understood that a building suitable for an up-to-date poultry show must be provided.

In view of the possibility of holding a Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg during this year, it was carried that the Exhibition Board be asked to hold the poultry show for only one week, as birds were apt to be ruined through continued confinement for a longer period. It was also carried that the Exhibition Board be asked to construct their prize-list the same as the American Standard of Perfection, so as to give every breed a chance to compete. Next year's show it was decided should be a single bird show, except in the case of breeding pens.

Considerable discussion arose over the fact of the grant to the association from the Provincial Government being reduced from \$350 to \$200. The latter sum having been found totally inadequate to meet the contingencies incidental to holding a Winter Exhibition, it was decided to ask that the grant be increased. This was done in the form of a strong resolution.

An animated debate arose over the question of improving the poultry industry of Western Canada. Several members gave their views, they being that it was unanimously agreed to memorialize the Dominion Department of Agriculture to establish one or more poultry-fattening stations in Manitoba. It was further moved that the Provincial Department of Agriculture be asked to place a practical poultryman upon the Farmers' Institute staff for this year.

The officers for next year are as follows:

Patrons—Lord Strathcona, R. P. Roblin, and Mayor Sharp.

Hon. Pres.—E. L. Drury, Winnipeg.

President—Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Vice-presidents—J. A. Kitsen, Macdonald, and Thos. Reid, Winnipeg.

Treasurer—Wm. Rutherford, Winnipeg.

Secretary—C. C. Stewart, Winnipeg.

Executive Committee—Geo. Wood, Holland;

Chas. T. W. Stanger, Winnipeg; Amos Williams,

Winnipeg; W. Nason, Winnipeg; E. M. Rose, Winnipeg;

W. J. Black, Winnipeg;

Members—Frank J. Cross, Brandon; Jas. Hogg, Brandon.

Representative on Winnipeg Exhibition Board—Wm. Rutherford.

Events of the World.

Wolves, rendered unusually daring by the great severity of the winter, are giving trouble to some of the lumber camps north of the Ottawa River, where the choppers are finding it necessary to go to and from their work in bands.

Ten submarine bells, costing \$2,000 each, have been bought by the Government for the protection of shipping in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic seacoast. By a new invention, these bells, although placed beneath the water, give unfailing warning to every vessel passing within a certain limit.

It is, perhaps, an interesting item to know that a train bearing important personages in charge of important dispatches sent to the Czar from the far East passed through Canada recently. The train was chartered by Lieut.-Col. A. D. Dabovsky, of the Russian army.

The situation in Somaliland is growing more serious. Although it is not true that an alliance has been formed between the Abyssinians and the Mullah, yet negotiations have been carried on which have changed the Abyssinians from active enemies into passive spectators, who will not help the British.

On January 28th, for the first time in America, patients were injected with serum for the cure of tuberculosis. The injections were made by Dr. Lemieux in Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, the serum used being that prepared by Dr. Marmorek, of Paris, with whom Dr. Lemieux was associated last year. According to last accounts, the results seem very satisfactory.

Great uneasiness is felt in Germany regarding the fate of Col. Luetwein, the Governor of German Southwest Africa, who started from the Wurnbad region some weeks ago with three hundred men, to march to the relief of the beleaguered camps in the north of the colony. Nothing has been heard of him since. It is feared that he has been besieged by hostile natives at some point, and is anxiously waiting for a rescuing expedition.

Despatches received at Chumbi, British India, from Col. Younghusband, state that he has had a visit from one of the five great lamas of Tibet, who warned him to go back, and threatened him with opposition if he refused. Large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry are joining the Tibetan camp, and it would not occasion great surprise should an attack be made when the forces are strong enough. The British are at present at Tuna, whence the work of roadmaking is being pushed vigorously forward, a flying column under Col. MacDonald being held in readiness to go forward at any moment should necessity arise. The weather is reported as being intensely cold.

Owing to the scarcity of cotton, the manufacturers in Great Britain are becoming seriously alarmed. Many of the factories have only been running forty hours a week during the past month or two, and some firms are discussing the advisability of opening the mills only every second week. With a view to relieving the situation at as early a date as possible, and preventing its recurrence in the future, a company, which will be known as the British Cotton-growers' Association (capital, \$1,250,000) has been formed for the purpose of planting large cotton fields in British Africa and the British West Indies. The company has been assured that it will receive adequate assistance from the Government. British Africa has been described as affording admirable facilities for cotton-growing, and the establishment of such an industry promises to be no mean addition to the resources of that country. In his recent speech from the throne, King Edward referred to the cotton famine, and expressed a hope that the efforts put forth for growing the plant within the British Empire would be attended with success.

Although but few striking developments have taken place in the far east, war is now generally looked upon as inevitable; in fact, in Peking, it is expected that the time of actual outbreak will only be a matter of a few days. It would seem that, on both sides, preparations now must be almost at an end. According to a dispatch from Vladivostock, the railway between Fusan and Seoul is wholly occupied by Japanese troops, while field guns have been taken to Seoul for the protection of the Japanese legation. Upon the Russian side, recent operations have been chiefly confined to the navy. The Russian squadron which, up to this time has held its position inside the harbor at Port Arthur, has joined the outside fleet, being now completely equipped, and ready for sea. Owing to the narrowness of the channel, and the danger of passing at low water, the passage of the vessels took three days. There are now 10,000 Russian soldiers at Port Arthur, exclusive of the

troops manning the fortifications, and 9,000 have departed for more northerly parts of the Province. The hurried buying up of all the available coal of Northern China by the Russians, within the last few weeks, is looked upon as an extremely ominous sign. At no time since the beginning of the trouble was the feeling in the Far East more tense. The first blow is expected almost hourly.

Field Notes.

Winnipeg Poultry Association have decided to hold an exhibition during live-stock convention week.

The town of Lacombe now has a complete village fire equipment. A gasoline fire-engine, hook-and-ladder truck, hose and hose-reel were shipped from Winnipeg to that town a short time ago by the Waterous Engine Works Co.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., shipped, this week, by steamship Gulf of Venice, 20,000 sacks of flour to South Africa. This shipment of Ogilvie's Glenora patent is equal to two train-loads, each train of thirty-five cars.

It is announced that the American Cereal Co., of Peterboro, associated with the Canadian Elevator Co., of this city, will build at Port Arthur one of the largest grain elevators in the world. W. H. McWilliams, of the latter company, recently had a conference with the railway people in this city in regard to the matter. It is hoped to have the elevator completed for the crop of 1904, the workhouse, which will be completed first, having a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels. This will be supplemented by large storehouses, to be constructed of tile or concrete.

Manitoba Grain Growers.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION AT BRANDON.

Manitoba Grain-growers' convention was the largest farmers' meeting ever held in Brandon. One hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, and many were kept away because of blockade on certain railway branches.

President Scallion, in his opening address, gave a masterly presentation of the various public questions affecting farmers' interests. Amongst other things he advocated the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the Great Lakes, and the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway by the Government. Reports from the various subordinate associations told that splendid progress is being made; that membership has increased and the public are becoming convinced of the usefulness of the organization.

Upon the evening of the first day the local association at Brandon treated the delegates to a delightful concert, which was followed by a supper furnished by the City Council. Mayor Hall was in charge of the latter event, and several prominent grain-growers and city officials spoke.

The following day, Warehouse Commissioner Castle, of Winnipeg, gave an interesting address, describing the work of the department over which he was chief. The various committees brought down their reports, and the discussion at times was heated, but generally ended in unanimity. Strong objection was taken to the annual address of the President of Winnipeg Board of Trade, in which he undoubtedly misconstrued certain provisions of the Grain Act. A full report of this convention will appear next week.

Manitoba Grain-growers strongly advocated the appointment of a Western man in the transportation commission, and believe that it is not yet too late to add to the number.

Alberta Jottings.

It is expected that Edmonton will start to build a street railway this spring, one mile of the road to be in working order before summer closes.

Travellers from the north state that indications seem favorable for a good season in the fur and game trade.

The C. P. R., recognizing the need for more accommodation at Crossfield, on the C. & E. branch, thirty miles north of Calgary, has erected a new station and section-house.

The Lethbridge News states that at the middle of January farmers in that district were busy at various farming operations, such as plowing, disking, etc., and sod could be turned up with a spade, except in spots where water had lain.

Minnedosa Agricultural Society.

A deputation from Minnedosa Agricultural Society waited upon the Local Government to secure an additional grant of \$500 towards improving their grounds and buildings. The request was favorably considered. They also seek incorporation.

Live-stock Judging at Edmonton.

On January 26th, at 2 p.m., the first meeting of the series was held. Donald Ross, well known to Edmontonites, occupied the chair. Over sixty deeply interested persons made up the audience, and a very enthusiastic meeting was the result. Mr. Harcourt, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Fairs, with his two able aides, Drs. A. G. Hopkins and C. D. McGilvray, were the speakers.

Supt. Harcourt outlined the provisions of the Horse-breeders' Ordinance, showing to the audience the measure which the department had adopted to assist in improving the horseflesh of the Territories. All stallions standing for hire in the Territories must be enrolled at Regina under one of the three following headings: pure-bred, cross-bred or grades. Some may not understand what "cross-bred" means, so we shall explain. A "cross-bred" stallion is the offspring of registered parents of different breeds. For example, the progeny of a pure-bred "Clyde" and "Shire" would be "cross-bred." All printed bills used in connection with advertising stallions kept for hire must explicitly state the true breeding of each stallion, else the owner shall be liable for punishment. The purpose is to prevent inferior horses receiving patronage under false pretenses. Mr. Harcourt emphasized the advantages to be derived from the use of pure-bred sires of individual merit.

Dr. Hopkins spoke at length, having "Beef Cattle" for his subject. He explained the advantages of the score-card by showing how it gave students a correct idea of the relative value of the various portions of the animal. He stated that it never was intended for show-ring purposes, but as a means of firmly planting reliable knowledge in the minds of beginners.

He used various diagrams of typical beef animals to give point to his remarks, one of which was a chart specially prepared, to show the various-priced cuts, from the butcher's standpoint.

At the close of his remarks a short period of profitable discussion was taken part in, and enjoyed by those present.

Dr. McGilvray's subject was the "Draft Horse." He also used a chart, and explained the use of the score-card for beginners judging heavy and light horses. His remarks were also well received, and much valuable information was given in an exceedingly pleasing style to an appreciative audience. Discussion again followed.

At the evening meeting there were over 200 present. The chair was occupied by P. C. Hamilton, of Agricola. Dr. McGilvray spoke first, taking for his subject "The Classification of Horses for Show Purposes." He defined the type of animals which experienced horsemen considered best adapted for the various classes, beginning with heavy draft aged stallions, and going through the complete horse list of our leading fairs. This lecture was especially suitable to those showing at fairs, and also beginners in the art of judging horses. It was also full of practical information to the average farmer, as it related to misfits in horse-breeding, and many other important matters.

"Germ Life in Agriculture" was Dr. Hopkins' subject. He handled it in his usual able and interesting manner. He classified his subject into germs, destructive and beneficial, and described the process of obtaining antitoxins. His remarks were practical throughout. Germs responsible for flavors in butter, also the value of germ life in replenishing lands partially exhausted by overcropping, and many others, were brought home to his listeners in a way likely to be long remembered.

Supt. Harcourt spoke on the varied work of the Territorial Dept. of Agriculture. Its compilation of Statistics of crop conditions; of vital statistics; those regarding contagious diseases; the branding of cattle; stock and weed inspection; assistance in reducing freight rates on pure-bred animals; experimental work; assisting fairs, etc. He pointed out that at present some 18,000 brands were registered. He urged greater care in keeping down the spread of noxious and common weeds.

At 10 a.m. on the morning of the 27th, in the Massey-Harris Implement Warehouse, Dr. Hopkins gave a practical talk on the "Dairy Cow." There were four cows in the classroom, one a Jersey, and three Shorthorn grades. Over 75 persons were in attendance. Score-cards were passed around so that the speaker's remarks would be the better understood. After each point had been spoken upon a general discussion ensued, in which many took part.

At 2 p.m. Dr. McGilvray explained the test of a horse for soundness, and gave point to his remarks by referring to a living specimen which he used for illustration. A number present scored a light horse, and then the lecturer went over the animal, asking the class what marks certain portions were worthy of. This proved very interesting and instructive, and brought forth considerable discussion and some slight difference of opinion. Over 125 were present.

At the evening meeting about 100 were pres-

ent. Dr. McGilvray spoke first, his subject being the "Brood Mare and Foal." Dr. Hopkins spoke on "Contagious Diseases," and Supt. Harcourt gave many helpful suggestions to farmers, all of which we shall report somewhat fully in our report of the Lacombe meetings. The meetings proved a grand success, and were much appreciated and well attended.

Something About Salmon.

Except it be for the canned article, the farmer is not familiar with the salmon, its habits or the way it is secured and packed for market. The salmon industry is one of the most unique

wastefulness. The question of traps or no traps has been a *casus belli* at times, and occasionally a shuttlecock for politicians. The Canadian cannerymen wish the same advantages as the Yankee, which if granted means the extermination of the salmon all the more quickly.

It is significant that the Saturday Evening Post, for Oct. 3, '03, subheads an article on the habits of the canned (!) salmon, and says "his extinction is threatened unless the greed of fishermen shall be curbed"!

The life-history of the salmon is now fairly well known, and it has been found that the fish spend the bulk of their lives in deep water, not far from the mouths of the rivers in which they were hatched. When breeding time arrives the

mature salmon, including the females heavy with roe (fish eggs), make for the rivers to spawn, and in many cases die. The young fish when old enough make their way to the sea, and remain until mature, when the same thing occurs. By means of fish-traps, nearly all the fish may be caught before it can get to the spawning grounds, and, as a consequence, by pursuing this policy "of killing the goose that lays the golden egg," a river such as the Fraser becomes profitless to

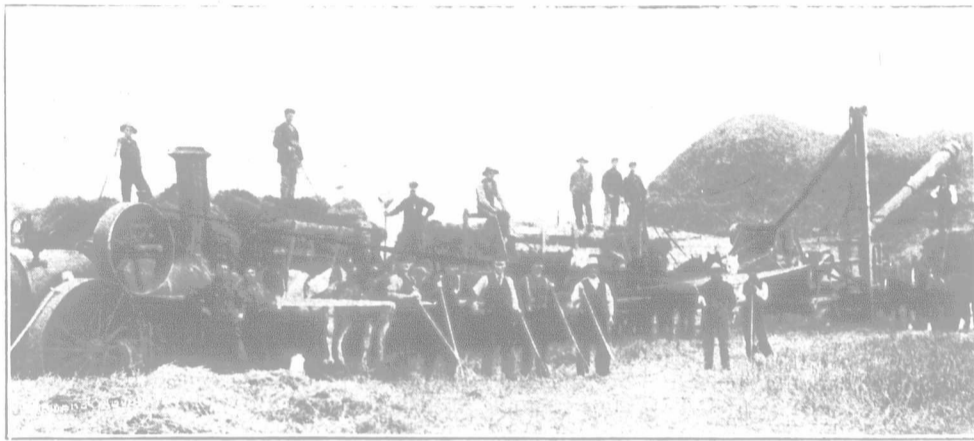
fish, and a source of income to a large number of people is cut off; in addition, an article of food exterminated.

In conversation with cannerymen and fishermen on both sides of the international boundary, one has opportunities of arriving at a fair, unbiased view of the situation as it at present exists, in which all Canadians should be interested, even if their only acquaintance with the fish has been by means of a coin of the realm and a can-opener. Three varieties of salmon are well known on the Pacific Coast—the Sockeye, the Cohoe and the Humpback, the run of each varying a little in time of occurrence. The Sockeye is the most valuable, has the darkest flesh and thickest belly, and is the fattest. The Cohoe is a large, thick fish, and dark in flesh, which, however, gets pale on canning. The Humpback is the palest fleshed, is the thinnest in the belly, and is inferior to the other varieties. An expert can, by the sound of a can of salmon, get a pretty good idea of the variety inside. The various brands of a cannery's make represent different parts of the same fish.

One Canadian canneryman says: "Canucks who hold for a close season (all fishing stopped for a time), do so because they are interested in U. S. canneries. It's not fair that the Canuck should raise fish for the Yankee to catch and market." A close period during the fishing season, say for a few weeks, agreed upon by both Governments, fishing by nets or traps being prohibited entirely during the time set apart, would be worth a hundred hatcheries and be more thorough and cheaper.

The best fish go to Great Britain, the next remainder (the inferior stuff) is kept for home consumption.

One disadvantage of traps is that fewer men are needed, and, as a consequence, fishermen find little to do where traps are permitted. In manufacturing, the fewer hands an article has to pass through the cheaper it becomes (or should). Here the reverse happens, as by the use of traps fewer fish are spawned, more are wasted, and the price is getting higher.



Messrs. Brown and Patterson Bros'. Threshing Outfit, Indian Head, Assa.

The 20 h.-p. engine and 32-inch cylinder separator is kept by the above-mentioned gentlemen to do stook threshing. With the machine they employ an engineer, a fireman, waterman, separatorman and five pitchers. Eight teams are used to haul to the machines, and the average daily output is one thousand five hundred bushels.

demonstrations of the tendency of the greed of man to run riot, even until the extinction of a valuable article of food is threatened and employment for many men done away with.

Recent press advices in the daily papers report one of the Washington officials as urging on his Government the need for an arrangement with the Canadian Government by which the mighty Fraser would be reserved for the spawning salmon. This official has become alarmed that if the present methods of handling salmon by his countrymen are permitted to go on without let or hindrance, or any organized attempt at hatcheries, that the days of the salmon and salmon-canning industry will very shortly be numbered. It is to be hoped that the Canadian Government will refuse, except on such terms as will give the Canadian fisherman equal chances with his U. S. confere, by barring the use at all times of fish traps on either side of the boundary line.

As it is at present, the B. C. salmon catchers



Cockshutt Plow Company Warehouse, Winnipeg.

Where the live stock convention will be held.

are not allowed to use traps, while the Yankee does, and, as a consequence, the Yankee benefits at the expense of his Canadian neighbor, and the ultimate extermination of this favorite fish will follow.

Fish-traps (a bad name, and a worse meaning) are utterly indefensible, and their use is the most wasteful method of fishing so far devised. Burning straw on a prairie farm and cropping the land year after year with wheat without any intermission, is the nearest approach to it in criminal

The year 1903 was a bad one for B. C. salmon fishers and cannerymen, and it will be the same four years hence, as the fish take four years to mature from the time of spawning. In poor years the fishermen have to remain out all day to get their quota, consequently few fish get past the fishermen to the spawning grounds; in good years the fisherman is out only a short time to get a boat load, hence many get past, the results showing four years later.

The wastefulness of the trap method followed by the U. S. Puget Sound cannerymen can only be appreciated by an actual viewing of the work—description is inadequate. The information given by a reliable man on the U. S. side of the boundary, an ex-foreman of a cannery, aids, however. Each trap has what are called spillers, a sort of cage into which the fish go and cannot get out, as many as nine spillers being attached to one trap. In seasons when the run is good, the fish crowd one another in the spillers so as to cause an awful waste, sometimes the spillers being full of dead fish, and this, too, when the fish caught in one spiller would be ample to run a cannery. This foreman had seen salmon brought in by the scowload, the fish thrown up on the wharf by five or six men, to be thrown down by half as many men on the other side, only the very best fish being used, all others wasted. As the trap is no respecter of fish, it catches all varieties of salmon alike, it only needs a little thinking to account for a vast waste from this cause alone. When only Sockeyes of a certain size are being taken, even if the fish are alive when rejected, they are so injured by the rough handling as to die soon after being reconsigned to their native element; yet some claim that traps are an economical method of catching salmon. They undoubtedly are, to the greedy canneryman, in the way of labor, but the reverse of economical when the effect on the supply is noted. If fished by means of a net (purse and sieve nets being used), a fish not wanted can be put back unhurt. The foreman mentioned had one experience, that the spillers of a trap owned by his cannery got filled so full that the fish died in thousands (or larger figures), and he took tugs and a gang of men to attempt to lift the trap and empty it, as he expressed it—one might as well have attempted to lift the bottom of the ocean. In the end they had to hitch to the bottom of the trap and tear it out by powerful tugs in pieces, in order to let out the tons upon tons of dead and wasted fish. It is such waste that the powers and prescience of governments should be exercised to prevent!

NOMAD.

Morris Agricultural Institute Meeting.

A highly successful meeting was held under the auspices of the Morris Agricultural Institute on the evening of 29th January. The work of the Institute had been for some time rather neglected, and a special effort was made on this occasion to revive interest, and promote its usefulness. The people assembled in Lawrie's Hall, and so great was the attendance that standing room was all that could be procured by late arrivals. An interesting feature of the function was that fully one-half of the audience was composed of ladies. As ladies had been specially invited, it had been arranged to intersperse the proceedings with musical performances.

Mr. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, was the speaker. Mr. Bedford is always popular, and on this occasion he was listened to with much interest. His subject was "Tree Planting," and he pointed out the difficulties that

attended the growing of trees in the Province, and how to overcome those difficulties. He gave a list of the varieties most suitable for each district in Manitoba, recommending for the Morris district native elm and cottonwood. After an interval, during which a resident of the town delivered a reading in a highly popular manner, the lecturer resumed his address, treating of flowering and ornamental shrubs, recommending a number suitable to Manitoba in general, and to the Red River valley in particular.

After a couple of instrumental pieces by the ladies, Mr. Bedford spoke on "Annual and Perennial Flowers," giving hints regarding the most suitable kinds for this country, with simple and clear directions for their culture. Bees also came in for considerable discussion, and some of the audience stated that they were a decided success on the Red River. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bedford and the other entertainers, which brought to a close one of the most successful institute meetings held in Morris.

Preferential Trade.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The principle of preferential trade has become prominent in public thought, at a time when circumstances seem favorable for its adoption. Shorn of minor issues, the primary object resolves itself into a scheme to make the Empire mutually supporting. This is to be attained by a system of differential duties, discriminating against foreign producers; thereby establishing the food-supply within British territory, while the colonies shall extend to the manufacturer of the United Kingdom a similar opportunity for cultivating their markets. Considered on an economic basis, the operation of such a policy would undoubtedly be a great boon to the Canadian farmer, in 'dual capacity as producer and consumer. Just where we stand as to our ability to assume a proportionate share of the responsibility involved is an interesting question. Could we in a reasonable time produce a sufficiency of food-products to meet Canada's obligation? Taking into the calculation the almost phenomenal progress during the last seven or eight years, such an achievement is by no means improbable. Beginning with the year 1868, our exportation of farm products was \$19,746,222. This increased to \$50,591,002 in 1896, and last year reached the splendid figure of \$114,441,863, or more than one-half of our total volume of exports.

Now let us notice, apart from the above, a few items for which we may be said to have special facilities, and which would be more susceptible to development should our trade with the mother country receive a preference. The annual consumption of imported bacon in Great Britain amounts to 300,000 tons. What is Canada's production of this commodity? Statistics show our yearly output to have increased from 23,528 tons in 1896 to 68,977 tons in 1903, almost trebling during seven years. It is well to remember in this connection that the growing and finishing of bacon hogs is an attempt to cater to the British taste, and is a newly-organized branch of farming in this country. When our farmers become better acquainted with the merits and requirements of the business we may look for even larger results.

Turning to dairy products, we have every reason to feel proud of the situation. Britain's average importation of cheese is computed at 139,289 tons. In 1896 Canada exported 82,344 tons, and during 1903 were able to stock the larder of John Bull with that article to the tune

of 114,549 tons. It will be observed that we can supply a little better than 82 per cent. of the whole demand. At this rate a monopoly in cheese evidently awaits us in the near future. In butter we are not doing so well as yet, although during the same period it has made a far more rapid growth. The exportation of 2,994 tons of butter in 1896 would now be looked upon as a very small matter, but in 1903 it increased to 17,064 tons, or nearly six-fold. Should this continue for another seven years, Canada will be in a position to furnish one-half of the butter England obtains from outside sources.

The figures for wheat also show a very gratifying aspect. Whereas in 1896 but 9,919,512 bushels were exported, it advanced in 1903 to 32,986,745 bushels. Western Canada is being looked to as the future source of this staple, and judging from the rapid expansion in crop areas, will soon be able to meet the entire requirements of 100,000,000 bushels, annually consumed in Great Britain.

These facts show that our poverty in surplus foodstuffs is not so great as the opponents of a preferential tariff frequently assert. But what reason is there to suppose that our advancement of the last decade is to continue? While we are aware that the recent years of fatness have not been confined to this country, and are warned that their counterpart in leanness may now be expected, yet it is significant that prior to the existing wave of prosperity we had not established an export market in England, nor had we an adequate system of transportation. In the United States a cessation of good times is already noticeable, and a similar condition is common to other countries. These cases cannot, however, be cited as analogous, as the countries referred to have outgrown their visible markets, and fluctuations governed by a variety of circumstances are of ordinary occurrence. A preferential treatment of colonial exports will ensure us against a like experience, and provide indefinitely a market free from foreign competition. Not only this, but a steady stream of emigration would be attracted to our shores which if supplemented by a vigorous home policy would develop as in no other way our vast tracts of agricultural lands now lying dormant.

On the other hand, should further fiscal concessions by Canada tend to increase the importation of British manufactures, how then would we be affected as consumers? Evidently there would be brought into play the doctrine of "comparative cost," which would compel to some extent a rearrangement of commercial interests. It is well known that some parts of a country are fertile and good for agriculture; some are rocky and unproductive, yet may be made profitable from the minerals they contain. Certain localities are suitable for the manufacture of iron and steel goods; others for textiles, paper and chemicals. Great Britain has a dense population, and a vast capital sunk in machinery. With her mines and industrial skill she is admirably adapted for manufacturing. If we glance at the textile trades, we find her factories employing more than 1,000,000 hands, and providing about one-fourth of the clothing of civilized races. There is all the advantage to be derived from cheap labor and an extensive output. As a result, superior goods are laid down in this country more expeditiously than by local firms, and at a minimum cost to the consumer. The same is equally true of iron and steel wares. Mr. Chamberlain's proposition would encourage this to a considerable degree, and be decidedly beneficial to the farmer. Such a course does not necessarily imply hostility to the industrial enterprise of the colonies, but will have a somewhat sweeping effect on those interests that have been fostered by high protective duties, and whose finished products may not possess sufficient quality to sell on their own merits.

J. HUGH MCKENNEY.

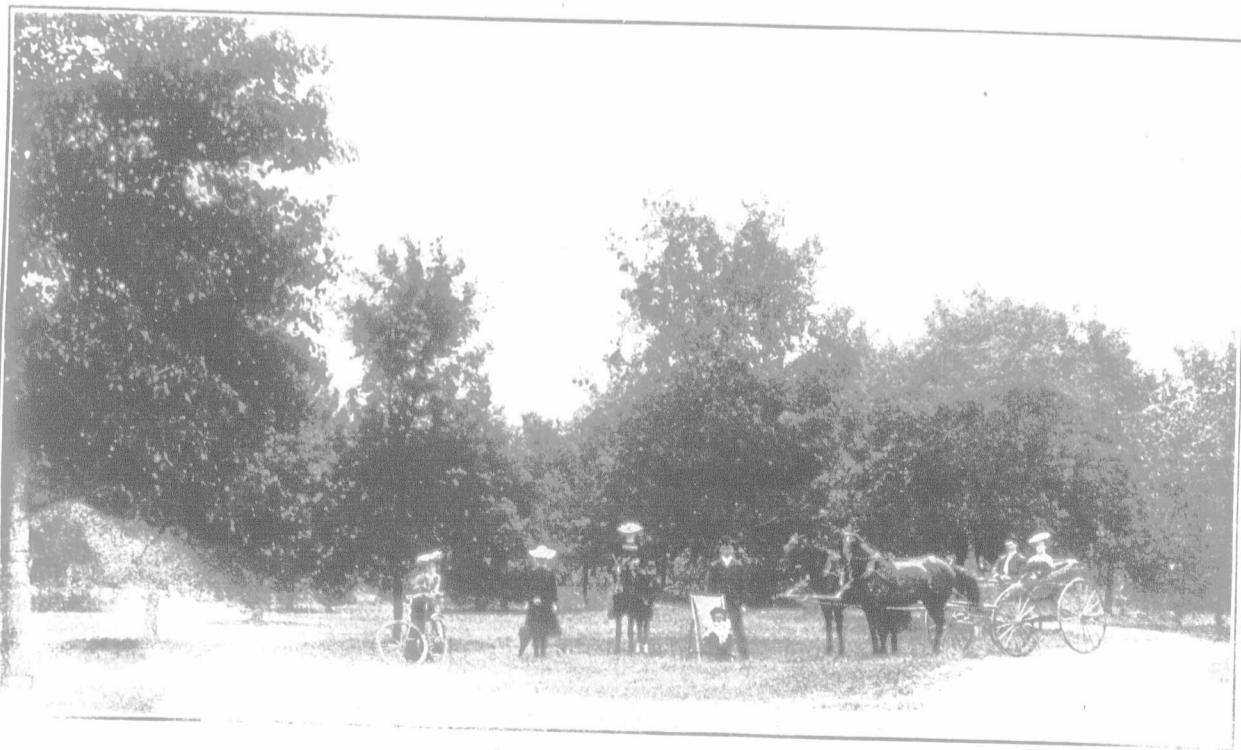
"Standard Spread" Wheat.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the following resolution was carried:

"That in the interest of the grain trade, it is advisable that a trade term, to be known as 'Standard Spread,' should be adopted; therefore, such term is hereby adopted and recognized; and as applying to Manitoba wheat, of the crop of 1903, with No. 1 northern as the contract grade, such term shall mean, that when, under the rules of the Exchange, No. 1 hard wheat is delivered on a contract for future delivery, it shall carry a premium of 1c. per bushel over No. 1 northern wheat, and when No. 2 northern wheat is delivered on such a contract it shall carry a discount of 2c. per bushel under the price of No. 1 northern; such arbitrary wide spread to apply only on sales for future delivery, made under the condition of 'Standard Spread'."

Southerners for Alberta.

Large shipments of Texas cotton are reported to have been made to the province of Alberta; 6,000 bales of the staple were shipped to the Sullivan



Tree Planting Transforms the Prairie.

At J. J. Ring's farm, near Morris, Manitoba, has taken an interest in tree planting for several years, and the result is shown in the above photograph.

Provincial Plowing Match Dates.

At a meeting of the Brandon Farmers' Institute, held on January 16th, the date of the Farmers' Picnic and Provincial Plowing Match was fixed for July 6th, 1904, at the Experimental Farm.

Lumber Prices Reduced.

It is reported from the coast that Vancouver Island Mills have reduced the wages of their employees ten per cent., and that a consequent drop in the price of lumber has ensued. Up to date, consumers on this coast the Rockies have not had occasion to be disappointed, but it is hoped the reaction will be in a practical way very soon.

"The Chicken Mite."

One of the most formidable enemies of the poultryman is the chicken mite. Chickens infested with these parasites are exceedingly unprofitable. The cost of keeping is increased, and the revenue from them is greatly reduced; in fact, when badly infested, they are totally incapacitated for performing work. During the past season I found that from a part of my flock the egg production was greatly reduced, and in a few cases, entirely prevented during the spring and summer, when under favorable circumstances it should have been at its best. Hatching hens will often die on the nest or leave before the hatch comes off as the result of the mite infection. In one particular case, where a hen died on the nest, I thoroughly examined her and could find no trouble which would account for death, other than the fact that she was very pale in the comb and wattles, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, such as would be produced by the sucking of the blood by the mites. Another important feature of the evil effect of mites is the almost fatal injury they do to young chicks. Should the hen survive the ordeal to which she is subjected during hatching, the young chicks are attacked by the mites as soon as they leave the protection of the shell, and, as a rule, a large percentage of them either die or are of comparatively little use. Chickens will become reduced in flesh and lose the energy for hunting and scratching which is so necessary for their welfare. The main peculiarity of these parasites is that most frequently they remain on a fowl only long enough to secure a good meal. During the day they hide in the crevices and nests, and under objects in the henhouse while the chickens are outside, and lie in wait for their return to the perch or nest. They lay their eggs, and the young are hatched on the walls and in the crevices, or wherever they can find a hiding-place. The best and most effective remedy I have yet found to exterminate these pests is the use of kerosene emulsion, made and applied as follows: Take one-half pound of hard soap and dissolve into a gallon of soft water; put on fire and bring to boil. Remove the solution from fire and stir into it while hot two gallons of kerosene. This makes a thick, creamy emulsion, which is made ready for use by diluting with ten times as much soft water, or about thirty gallons, and stir well. This can be placed in a barrel and used with splendid effect by a spray-pump. The spray should be directed with special care into all crevices, holes, joints, or other hiding places of the mites. The first spraying will kill within five minutes all of the mites and eggs with which it comes in contact, but many mites will be left in places where the spray has not reached, hence the operation should be repeated as

soon as the first is completed. Three sprayings should be done in one day, and in rapid succession, which will nearly always rid your poultry-house of mites, but a constant watch must be kept and the spraying repeated when mites are seen at any subsequent time. E. W. B.

The Farmer's Poultry House.

A writer, in a recent issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal, describes his ideal of a poultry-house for thirty hens, put up at a cost of about \$30, and requiring 700 feet of inch boards and 200 feet of 2 x 4 studding. For thirty pullets, he says, you want a house of just 12 x 16 feet, no larger. That gives every hen an area of six square feet in which to live and move, and have her being—and scratch. Make the house four feet high at the rear, and six feet high at the front, with a joint in the roof near the front. It should be airtight everywhere, except in front. The hens at night will be as far back as possible on their perches at the rear of the house. You may have the entire front open wire-work from May 1st to November 1st, if you wish, but the back must be absolutely tight, so there can be no drafts of air on the backs of the hens or under them. Have at least the front boards planed so as to be painted. The dropping boards should be the smoothest of flooring, so they can be made both smooth and tight. All other siding may be hemlock boards, and, generally, they cost no more if surfaced on one side. Put the smooth side in. It looks better, for you must cover the roof, ends and back with three-ply tarred paper. This must be carefully put on. Coat it with tar twice the first year, once every year after that.

The hens at night are on their perches in the rear of the building, the roof, siding and droppings-board being absolutely tight. They have no drafts of air, and they have but a small volume of air about them to be heated by their bodies. In crowded quarters like this, it is, of course, of great importance to give to the fowls the required exercise. Every hen should scratch thoroughly over her six square feet of space every morning for her breakfast. If she does this, she does enough. Grain scattered through the litter (leaves, straw, etc.) covering the floor of the house will be a never-failing inducement.

Ottawa Winter Fair.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair at Ottawa, on dates as previously announced, March 8th to 11th. Good accommodation is promised to exhibitors.

Questions and Answers.

Readers will notice the change of position of the Questions and Answers Department. In this number it will be found on pages 220 to 223. This department will occupy a similar position in future issues.

Markets.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime heaves, 4c. to 5c. per lb.; good mediums, 4c.; ordinary mediums, 3c. to 4c.; common stock, from 2c. to 3c. per lb. Calves, \$3 to \$7 each. Sheep, 3c. to 4c.; lambs, 5c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs, 5c. per lb.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Live cattle slow at 10c. to 11c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8c. per lb. Sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; lambs, 14c. to 14c., dressed weight.

Winnipeg Markets.

There has been considerable increase in receipts of wheat at Winnipeg during last week. It would seem that farmers had been holding their grain on in anticipation of war, and the consequent rise in prices. Now, however, that a substantial rise has taken place, prices have given such satisfaction that a large increase in shipments has resulted. The American market fluctuations have had some effect upon our local market, but, on the whole, the prices have remained firm, for No. 1 northern, 85c.; No. 2 northern, 82c.; No. 3 northern, 78c.; No. 4 wheat, 69c.; feed wheat, 46c.; No. 2 feed wheat, 36c. These quotations are for immediate delivery. May delivery prices are: No. 1 northern, 87c.; No. 2 northern, 84c.; No. 3, 80c.; No. 4 wheat, 71c. All in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Barley.—Very small shipments of barley are arriving and the quality is in no way improved. No. 3 barley is quoted at 37c.

Oats.—No. 2 white is the only grade quoted on the market, and is selling at 31c. to 31c., according to the quality.

Flax.—Flax has gone up in price, and the shipments are scarce. Prices are now: No. 1, 94c.; No. 2, 91c.; No. 3, 86c. These prices are for flax in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Hay.—The supply continues to keep up with the demand. Best red-top hay is worth \$10.00 to \$10.50 in Winnipeg. There is practically, no cultivated hay arriving.

Flour and Feed.—Flour keeps steady at: No. 1, \$4.21 per barrel containing two sacks of 98 pounds each; No. 2, \$4.60; No. 3, \$4.00.

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

Chop.—Oat chop, \$25.00; barley chop, \$20.00; mixed barley and oat chop, \$22.00 per ton; oil cake, \$27.00 per ton.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are selling at the increased price of 70c. for sleigh-loads, and 65c. on car lots on the track, Winnipeg; cabbage, 2c. per pound; carrots, \$1.00 per bushel; turnips, 25c. per bushel.

Poultry and Eggs.—Poultry have become scarce, and prices for fowl and chickens have risen. The quotations are: Fowls, 10c.; chickens, 12c.; turkeys, 17c. to 18c.; geese and ducks, 13c. to 14c. Eggs—Case eggs are practically unobtainable, and Winnipeg merchants are sending to Minneapolis for their supplies. Manitoba fresh-laid eggs are worth 40c. per dozen.

Dairy Produce.—Creamery butter has risen slightly during the week, and is now quoted at 24c. for 56-pound boxes, and 25c. per pound for 28-pound boxes. Dairy prints are in good demand at from 18c. to 22c., according to the quality.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—There is no change in the situation, and no prospect for the better. The supply is regular. Beef brings from 3c. to 3c., off cars at Winnipeg. Inferior quality is worth from 1/2 to 1/2 of a cent less.

Pork.—Choice hogs are still selling at 5c., and inferior quality and light and heavy weights, 1c. less.

Mutton.—There is, practically, no local trade in mutton. The market is being supplied at 3c. to 4c.; lamb, 5c. per pound, off cars at Winnipeg.

Chicago Markets.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.10; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2 to \$4.15.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$4.80 to \$5.10; choice to heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.15; rough heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.95; light, \$4.50 to \$4.90.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.

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We hold there must be love and trust;
For others' sins the full forgiving;
The greeting glad, for sick and sad,
If we would taste the joys of living.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNE

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"She had diamonds in her ears!" cried Miss Phipps, wildly excited. "I saw them flash. Ah, how I should like to see her without her wraps! I have no doubt she is a perfect blaze!"

CHAPTER X.

Announcing Mr. Barold.

Lady Theobald's invited guests sat in the faded blue drawing-room, waiting. Everybody had been unusually prompt, perhaps because everybody wished to be on the ground in time to see Miss Octavia Bassett make her entrance.

"I should think it would be rather a trial, even to such a girl as she is said to be," remarked one matron.

"It is but natural that she should feel that Lady Theobald will regard her rather critically, and that she should know that American manners will hardly be the thing for a genteel and conservative English country town."

"We saw her a few days ago," said Lucia, who chanced to hear this speech, "and she is very pretty. I think I never saw anyone so very pretty before."

"But in quite a theatrical way, I think, my dear," the matron replied, in a tone of gentle correction.

"I have seen so very few theatrical people," Lucia answered sweetly, "that I scarcely know what the theatrical way is, dear Mrs. Burnham. Her dress was very beautiful, and not like what we wear in Slowbridge; but she seemed to me to be very bright and pretty, in a way quite new to me, and so just a little odd."

"I have heard that her dress is most extravagant and wasteful," put in Miss Pilcher, whose educational position entitled her to the condescending respect of her patronesses. "She has lace on her morning gowns, which—"

"Miss Bassett and Miss Octavia Bassett," announced Dolson, throwing open the door.

Lady Theobald rose from her seat. A slight rustle made itself heard through the company, as the ladies all turned toward the entrance; and, after they had so turned, there were evidences of a positive thrill. Before the eyes of all, Belinda Bassett advanced with rich ruffles of Mechlin at her neck and wrists, with a delicate and distinctly novel cap upon her head, her niece following her with an unabashed face, twenty pounds' worth of lace on her dress, and unmistakable diamonds in her little ears.

"There is not a shadow of timidity about her," cried Mrs. Burnham under her breath. "This is actual boldness."

But this was a very severe term to use, notwithstanding that it was born of righteous indignation. It was not boldness at all; it was only the serenity of a young person who was quite unconscious that there was anything to fear in the drawing-room party before her.

She entered the room with a serene and untroubled face, and a slight smile on her lips. She was dressed in a simple and elegant manner, and her air was one of perfect confidence and self-possession.

She looked at the ladies who were seated around the table, and then she turned her eyes toward Lucia. Lucia met her gaze with a calm and steady look, and she smiled slightly.

was being pointed out. "That pretty blonde," she often heard it said, "is Martin Bassett's daughter: sharp fellow, Bassett,—and lucky fellow too; more money than he can count."

So she was not at all frightened when she walked in behind Miss Belinda. She glanced about her cheerfully, and, catching sight of Lucia, smiled at her as she advanced up the room. The call of state Lady Theobald had made with her granddaughter had been a very brief one; but Octavia had taken a decided fancy to Lucia, and was glad to see her again.

"I am glad to see you, Belinda," said her ladyship, shaking hands. "And you also, Miss Octavia."

"Thank you," responded Octavia. "You are very kind," Miss Belinda murmured gratefully.

"I hope you are both well?" said Lady Theobald with majestic condescension, and in tones to be heard all over the room.

"Quite well, thank you," murmured Miss Belinda again, "very well indeed;" rather as if this fortunate state of affairs was the result of her ladyship's kind intervention with the fates.

She felt terribly conscious of being the center of observation, and rather overpowered by the novelty of her attire, which was plainly creating a sensation. Octavia, however, who was far more looked at, was entirely oblivious of the painful prominence of her position. She remained standing in the middle of the room, talking to Lucia, who had approached to greet her. She was so much taller than Lucia, that she looked very tall indeed by contrast, and also very wonderfully dressed. Lucia's white muslin was one of Miss Chickie's fifteen, and was, in a "genteel" way, very suggestive of Slowbridge. Suspended from Octavia's waist by a long loop of the embroidered ribbon, was a little round fan, of downy pale-blue feathers, and with this she played as she talked; but Lucia, having nothing to play with, could only stand with her little hands hanging at her sides.

"I have never been to an afternoon tea like this before," Octavia said. "It is nothing like a kettle-drum."

"I am not sure that I know what a kettle-drum is," Lucia answered. "They have them in London, I think; but I have never been to London."

"They have them in New York," said Octavia; "and they are a crowded sort of afternoon parties, where ladies go in carriage-toilet, not evening dress. People are rushing in and out all the time."

Lucia glanced around the room and smiled.

"That is very unlike this," she remarked.

"Well," said Octavia, "I should think that, after all, this might be nicer."

Which was very civil.

Lucia glanced around again—this time rather stealthily—at Lady Theobald. Then she glanced back at Octavia.

"But it isn't," she said, in an undertone.

Octavia began to laugh. They were on a new and familiar footing from that moment.

"I said 'it might,'" she answered. "She was not afraid, any longer, of finding the evening stupid. If there were no young men, there was at least a young woman who was in sympathy with her."

"I shall do the things I am expert at, and do the things I am expert at."

"I shall do the things I am expert at, and do the things I am expert at."

"I shall do the things I am expert at, and do the things I am expert at."

"I shall do the things I am expert at, and do the things I am expert at."

"I shall do the things I am expert at, and do the things I am expert at."

"I shall do the things I am expert at, and do the things I am expert at."

am afraid you would not be comfortable if you didn't."

Octavia opened her eyes, as she often did at Miss Belinda's remarks, and then suddenly she began to laugh again.

"What would they do?" she said disrespectfully. "Would they turn me out, without giving me any tea?"

Lucia looked still more frightened. "Don't let them see you laughing," she said. "They—they will say you are giddy."

"Giddy!" replied Octavia. "I don't think there is anything to make me giddy here."

"If they say you are giddy," said Lucia, "your fate will be sealed; and, if you are to stay here, it really will be better to try to please them a little."

Octavia reflected a moment. "I don't mean to displease them," she said, "unless they are very easily displeased. I suppose I don't think very much about what people are saying of me. I don't seem to notice."

"Will you come now and let me introduce Miss Egerton and her sister?" suggested Lucia hurriedly. "Grandmamma is looking at us."

In the innocence of her heart Octavia glanced at Lady Theobald, and saw that she was looking at them, and with a disapproving air.

"I wonder what that's for?" she said to herself; but she followed Lucia across the room.

She made the acquaintance of the Misses Egerton, who seemed rather flattered, and, after the first exchange of civilities, subsided into monosyllables and attentive stares. They were, indeed, very anxious to hear Octavia converse, but had not the courage to attempt to draw her out, unless a sudden query of Miss Lydia's could be considered such an attempt.

"Do you like England?" she asked.

"Is this England?" inquired Octavia.

"It is a part of England, of course," replied the young lady, with calm literalness.

"Then, of course, I like it very much," said Octavia, slightly waving her fan and smiling.

Miss Lydia Egerton and Miss Violet Egerton each regarded her in dubious silence for a moment. They did not think she looked as if she were "clever;" but the speech sounded to both as if she were, and as if she meant to be clever a little at their expense.

Naturally, after that they felt slightly uncomfortable, and said less than before; and conversation lagged to such an extent that Octavia was not sorry when tea was announced.

And it so happened that tea was not the only thing announced. The ladies had all just risen from their seats with a gentle rustle, and Lady Theobald was moving forward to marshal her procession into the dining-room, when Dolson appeared at the door again.

"Mr. Barold, my lady," he said, "and Mr. Burnistone."

Everybody glanced first at the door, and then at Lady Theobald. Mr. Francis Barold crossed the threshold, followed by the tall, square-shouldered builder of mill, who was a strong, hardy man, and bore himself very well, not seeming to mind at all the numerous eyes fixed upon him.

"I did not know," said Barold, "that we should find you had guests. Big mistake, I'm sure, and so does Burnistone, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the mill, and who was good enough to say that he would call on me."

Lady Theobald extended a cordial welcome to the gentlemen, and then she turned to Lucia.

"I am glad," she said rigidly, "to see Mr. Burnistone."

Then she turned to Barold. "This is very fortunate," she announced. "We are just going in to take tea, in which I hope you will join us, Lucia."

Mr. Francis Barold naturally turned, as her ladyship uttered her granddaughter's name in a tone of command. It may be supposed that his first intention in turning was to look at Lucia; but he had scarcely done so, when his attention was attracted by the figure nearest to her,—the figure of a young lady who was playing with a little blue fan and smiling at him brilliantly and unmistakably.

The next moment he was standing at Octavia Bassett's side, looking rather pleased, and the blood of Slowbridge was congealing, as the significance of the situation was realized.

One instant of breathless—of awful—suspense, and her ladyship recovered herself.

"We will go in to tea," she said. "May I ask you, Mr. Burnistone, to accompany Miss Pilcher?"

CHAPTER XI.

A Slight Indiscretion.

During the remainder of the evening, Miss Belinda was a prey to wretchedness and despair. When she raised her eyes to her hostess, she met with a glance full of icy significance; when she looked across the tea table, she saw Octavia seated next to Mr. Francis Barold, monopolizing his attention, and apparently in the very best possible spirits. It only made matters worse, that Mr. Francis Barold seemed to find her remarks worthy of his attention. He drank very little tea, and now and then appeared much interested and amused. In fact, he found Miss Octavia even more entertaining than he had found her during their journey. She did not hesitate at all to tell him that she was delighted to see him again at this particular juncture.

"You don't know how glad I was to see you come in," she said.

She met his rather startled glance with the most open candor as she spoke. "It is very civil of you to say so," he said; "but you can hardly expect me to believe it, you know. It is too good to be true."

"I thought it was too good to be true when the door opened," she answered cheerfully. "I should have been glad to see anybody, almost."

"Well, that," he interposed, "isn't quite so civil."

"It is not quite so civil to—"

But there she checked herself, and asked him a question with the most naive seriousness.

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"It is not quite so civil to—"

But there she checked herself, and asked him a question with the most naive seriousness.

"Are you a great friend of Lady Theobald's?" she said.

"No," he answered. "I am a relative."

"That's worse," she remarked.

"It is," he replied. "Very much worse."

"I asked you," she proceeded, with an entreating little smile of irreverent approval, "because I was going to say my last speech was not quite so civil to Lady Theobald."

"That is perfectly true," he responded. "It wasn't civil to her at all."

(To be continued.)

An ironman fell from the scaffold to the ground. A fellow laborer called out: "Wicked Wicket, are ye dead?" "Not dead, but dead Mickel," but spachless."

Travelling Notes.

After all, we were induced to spend our Christmas at Heidelberg, where we had friends. The Germans always have their trees and distribute their gifts on Christmas Eve, and what house does not have its tree? I believe, none at all. For days before the event, it was a very interesting sight to see the markets full of Christmas trees, hundreds of which were being carried off to be decorated with all sorts of gay and pretty, but, perhaps, in many instances, somewhat tawdry things. Each tree must always be well supplied with candles, and at its foot is generally a representation of the scene of the Saviour's birth—the manger and the stall, with Joseph and Mary on either side, adoring the Christ child—thus reminding the children and everyone that the event celebrated is the birthday of Christ. An old gentleman told me he went to see his washerwoman on Christmas day. He found her, her old husband and their four cats each sitting upon separate chairs gazing at their Christmas tree. Though without children, relatives or friends, still they had their tree. Pathetic, was it not? The gifts, too, play a large and essential part in a German Christmas. These are usually placed upon tables, or at the foot of the trees. I am afraid our Christmas dinners (we had two) were not typically German, but very homelike, with roast beef, turkey and plum pudding. You may be sure that we three Colonials, though in a foreign land, did not forget those dear to us, either in Canada, Australia, England or India. But that goes without saying. It was a novelty for us to be sitting at that long table with Germans, Dutch, Russians, Greeks,

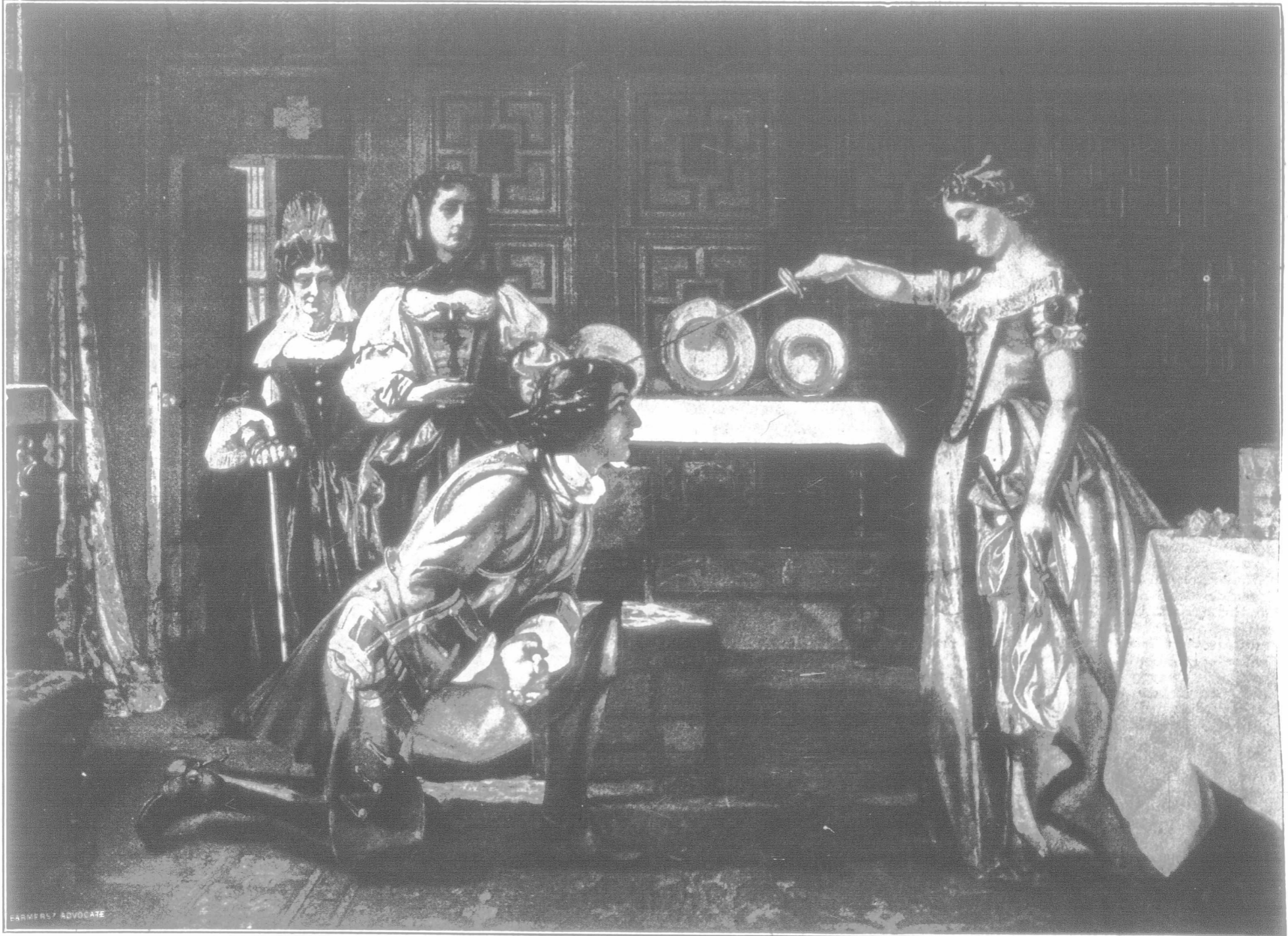
Finlanders, English and Australians, many types and many languages. The impromptu dance in the evening was amusing enough. Of course, as was expected of us, we danced, too, although, naturally, conversation was limited. But everyone was so courteous and well-mannered that we hardly missed the gift of speech. The only one of us with a grievance at all was Eleanor, who said that she was well enough content with her partner, the young Russian doctor, had he not so persistently, though inadvertently, danced upon her toes. We had enjoyed lingering in Heidelberg, the Garden of Germany, "through which the Rhine flows, like a silvery ribbon, far off into the west." Nothing we have seen could well surpass the beauty of the scenery, the fertile plains which we viewed from the surrounding heights being dotted every here and there with towns and villages, each with its cathedral or church spires pointing heavenwards. The castle with its many historical associations, was our first and greatest attraction, and although space forbids my dwelling upon all we saw and heard and read of its past, I am sure that the fuller notes taken by my cousins will be read by their friends in Australia with the deepest interest. We were all struck with one somewhat curious incongruity, viz., that of finding the "big tun of Heidelberg" immediately under the old chapel. What would temperate Canada think of one enormous barrel constructed to hold 236,000 liter of ale, each one hundred liter representing twenty-two gallons? Please make the calculation, and then you need not be surprised to see that it required the construction of a staircase on either side to reach the top. It has only been filled twice since 1752, and, probably, now will remain empty as long as it holds together. Close by

the big tun is the statue of the Court Fool of Earl Philipp, the Dwarf Clemens Perkeo, who, according to tradition, drank, daily, from fifteen to eighteen bottles of strong wine. Surely the fact that at any time in the world's history such a thing could be recorded and called fame, whilst, now, excess of any kind meets with merited condemnation, ought to be an assurance to the most pessimistic that our world is a more wholesome world to live in than it was even but a century or two ago. Well, Christmas over, we bade adieu to the rest of our merry Heidelberg party, and passed on to Munich, the third largest city in Germany, and a very fine city it is, but so extremely cold that we did not stay long in it. The ice and snow and skating were all new to the Kangaroos, who both became quite excited in their enjoyment. I was suffering with a bad cold, and perforce had to remain within doors most of the time. We slept in real German fashion, sandwiched between two feather beds, much as both Mark Twain and Jerome have so amusingly described, and we ate sauerkraut, bologna and other typical dishes of the country. We found most comfortable quarters, and lived luxuriously at Pension Washeim for four marks (\$1.00) each per day. We left Munich on the last night of the old year, our way being lighted by a most lovely moon. At midnight we roused from our slumbers to wish each other a Happy New Year, looking out as we did so upon a very beautiful scene, for we were in a valley, above which rose snow-peaked mountains, casting weird shadows beneath them, but, already, the air was quite balmy, for we were wending our way southwards, expecting to arrive the next day at Venice, the Queen City of the Adriatic Sea.

Beatrice Knighting Esmond.

This scene is taken from Thackeray's well-known novel, *Henry Esmond*. The hero is being welcomed home, after having distinguished himself as a soldier. This is the story told: "After this honor from the Ladies of Castlewood, the Dowager came forward in great state, with her grand tall head-dress, which she never forsook, and said: 'Cousin Harry, all our family have met, and we thank you for your noble conduct towards the head of our house.' 'Cousin Harry,' said both the other ladies, 'we thank you for your noble conduct.' . . . On the table was a fine sword, with a red velvet scabbard, and a beautifully chased silver handle, with a blue ribbon for a sword-knot. 'What is this?' says Capt. Harry, going up to look at the pretty piece. Mistress Beatrice advanced towards it. 'Kneel down,' said she. 'We dub you our knight with this,' and she waved the sword over his head. 'My Lady Dowager hath given the sword, and I gave the riband, and mamma hath sewn on the fringe.' 'Put the sword on him, Beatrice,' saith her mother. 'You are our knight, Harry, our true knight. Take a mother's thanks for defending her son, my dear, dear friend.' She could say no more, and even the Dowager was affected, for a couple of rebellious tears made sad marks down those wrinkled old roses which Esmond had just been allowed to salute." H. A. B.

An evening paper stated last week that some years ago a "Tory orator," attacking a speech of Mr. Chamberlain's, "repelled the allegation, and scorned the alligator." This slip was really made some seventy years ago in the House of Commons by Joseph Hume.



Beatrice Knighting Esmond.



Is Your Sunday a Holiday or a Holy Day?

"A Sunday well spent
Brings a week of content
And hope for the toils of the morrow,
But a Sunday profaned,
Whatsoever may be gained,
Is a certain precursor of sorrow."

A great reaction seems to be taking place in these days against the stern laws for Sunday observance which our fathers obeyed. We may smile when we read how a Puritan captain was rebuked for kissing his wife on Sunday, although he had only just returned from a long voyage. Then the numberless rules invented by the Jewish rabbis seem amusing; and we wonder that anyone should have tried to keep them. One ancient writer forbids the wearing of shoes with nails in the soles on the Sabbath. Another says that no food can be carried from place to place if it weighs more than a dried fig. Some said that a broken or dislocated bone might not be set on that day unless the life be in danger. We know how the enemies of Jesus found fault because He healed the sick on that day. They also objected to the disciples' breaking their rules by rubbing grain in their hands, as they passed through the fields on the Sabbath day. Plucking the grain was called reaping, and rubbing it was said to be threshing. Dr. Thomson, who was thirty years in Palestine, says that many of the Jews there are very strict even now. He describes how a profane and quarrelsome fellow once handed him his watch to wind, just after sunset on Friday evening. He could not do it himself, because it was the Sabbath.

Our Lord showed plainly that he did not disapprove of works of kindness on that day, but His statement that "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," does not do away with the necessity of keeping it holy. If God made it for man, He must have known that man needed it, and to cast it away in practice, if not in theory, as so many are doing now, is to defy God's command.

I don't intend to mention the many arguments put forward by learned men as to whether we should keep the "seventh" or the "first" day of the week, or whether the Sabbath was only one of the Jewish ordinances, and not binding on the Christians. Christendom, almost without a dissenting voice, has set apart the first day of the week as a holy day in memory of our Lord's resurrection. We may disagree on many points, but, happily, we are almost one in this. But we don't keep the Jewish Sabbath—on Saturday or Sunday—and we are not very likely to do so at any time. I mean, we don't carry out the law of Moses: "Whosoever doeth work therein shall be put to death. Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day." Though strict Jews may still engage Gentiles to light their Sabbath fires for them, I don't think many Christians would think it wicked to light a fire on Sunday.

But the Fourth Commandment is still one of the Ten, though it is being more and more disregarded in these rushing days of business on six days of the week, and pleasure on one. More and more the question is being discussed: Why don't people come to church, and while that question is being asked, the answer is off hand: "The folks are off having a good time." The fortunate ones who get a day of leisure, however, get the best of both worlds. They get the best of God still, and the best of our lives. He does not care for it all in a hurry, either. We

no right to spend all our youth for ourselves, intending to give Him a few years in old age—if we happen to live so long.

Nehemiah dealt very severely with the traders who were determined to buy and sell seven days in a week. He not only shut them out of Jerusalem, but would not allow them to lodge outside the walls of the city on that day. He, like Jeremiah and Ezekiel, told the people that trouble and captivity had been their punishment because they did not "hallow" the Sabbath day, but "profaned" it. Isaiah gives the other side, telling of the pleasures and honor which shall be given to him who honors the Lord on His holy day—"Not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasures."

In the country, the old-fashioned, peaceful Sunday may still be often found, but it is rapidly vanishing from our cities, although Canada is far superior to most countries in this particular. Six days spent in work and money-making, and one spent in "finding pleasure," or, rather, in "seeking" it, do not leave much time for thinking of God. We not only owe Him a proportion of our money, we also owe Him a share of our time. In fact, all our time belongs to God, and we should give some as a kind of tribute, to show that we own Him as our King. We don't go to church only to listen to the sermon or the music, we go also to offer sacrifice—the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving." We are told not to forsake "the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is."

If we do get into careless habits about church attendance, we are sure to suffer for it both in body and soul—yes, and in mind, too. Those who meet God in His own house on Sunday start the week with a fresh supply of strength and vigor, physical, mental, and, above all, spiritual. Bishop Thomson says you may safely write over hundreds of graves this epitaph: "He kept no Sunday." He says that strong men are cut down in their prime, and the doctors give a dozen names for the cause of their untimely death—softening of the brain, paralysis, heart disease, nervous exhaustion—but, sifted to the bottom, the real fact is that the men kill themselves by breaking Sunday. "Business men, statesmen, lawyers, students (no, he doesn't mention farmers), are all getting in the habit of going out at a moment's warning, dropping dead as they stand, in a way that has never been known before."

A minister once said to his congregation: "Next Sunday I shall preach a funeral sermon in this church, and the man himself will be here for the first time in twenty years." The man came—in his coffin! Don't you think that if we neglected God's house for twenty years, we should be rather ashamed to appear there just before we went into the grave? It would seem like the way some children have of just turning up in S. S. the Sunday before the Christmas tree. Bianconi, the great Irish mail-coach contractor, is said to have insisted on giving each one of his horses twenty-four hours' uninterrupted repose once a week. It was good for the horses, and he found that it paid him, even as a matter of money; as it always pays people to keep themselves and their helpers in good condition. I saw, the other day, an account of a railway collision caused by one of the engineers being asleep. Perhaps our railroad companies might find that it would be better if they gave every man one day's holiday each week. They would probably not

have nearly as many accidents. Whether the men made their day off a "holiday" or a "holy day" would be their own affair.

But you will be begging for a holiday, too, if I go on much longer, and perhaps you may say you have no

time to go to church, because the sermon in the "Advocate" is so long this week. It would be far better to skip this sermon altogether, if you have not time for both.

HOPE.



We are very much pleased and encouraged in seeing the interest which is evidently being taken in our flower department. All of a sudden our readers seemed to have awakened to the fact that they can help us and each other along by giving us bits from their own experiences with plants; and the result is that contributions are beginning to come in right good earnest. This shows that we have all "got on the right track" at last, and that we are going to do a great work in helping amateurs in their flower-growing attempts, and in inducing many to begin keeping plants who have never heretofore done so. We cannot afford to be without flowers about our farm homes. I think anyone who ever grew them, with success, will agree with me about that. Of course, it may not be possible to have many during the winter—perhaps, in a cold house, only two or three choice ones, which may be covered up at nights with a papered box, as described in one of our recent issues—but one should try to have these at least. In the summer, there is little excuse for not having more.

The presence of flourishing, beautiful plants in a room adds a coziness to it which nothing else in the decorative line can give. More than that, flowers exercise a refining influence. One seldom sees a true lover of them who is altogether lacking in gentleness and refinement in thought and manner. Then, be it palm or azalea, fern or daisy, let us have our pot of green. The tiniest "commonest" variety may be as dainty and give as much real pleasure as the most expensive.

"Pansies, lilies, kingcups, daisies,
Let them live upon their praises;
Long as there's a sun that sets
Primroses will have their glory;
Long as there are violets,
They will have a place in story;
There's a flower that shall be mine,
'Tis the little celandine."

To-day, we have two contributions, the first of which came unsigned. These helpful letters are given with much pleasure. Contributors to this department are requested to address all letters to

FLORA FERNLEAF,

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

Some Floral Suggestions.

By an Unknown Friend.

I am glad to see something about house plants in the "Advocate," and always read what it has to say in the hope of getting a few wrinkles. I wish sometimes I could give others a few of my dodges.

I have had the greatest pleasure, for the last three summers, out of window-boxes in our two large north windows. The plants grow most luxuriantly in them, and bloom from early in May until October. I made my boxes myself, out of old boards. They are six inches deep and six inches wide, and reach across the window, which is very wide. When the painter was painting our new porch, he painted my window-boxes, although they were full of lovely plants at the time, a nice dark green.

I fill my boxes early in the spring with earth from the fence corners where our turkeys used to roost, and mix it with it. I then plant my boxes with geraniums, fuchsias, begonias, hebe, and two or three foliage plants. Then I bring wild geraniums from the woods, and stick them in any place I can find room

between the larger plants, and my plants are greatly admired by everyone. I save all the cold tea to water my plants, and occasionally bring a pail of liquid manure from the barnyard, which I dilute with rain water, and give them some of that once a week. As the boxes are on the outside window sill, I can open and shut the window when I wish. I find I can keep the windows open all summer long, day and night, as the plants are a wind-break. It is delightful to see the humming birds sipping their early breakfast from my flowers, while we are taking ours inside. I am sure the plants help to keep the flies from coming in at the windows. As we had between three and four hundred chickens last summer, it was a comfort to think my plants were safe out of their reach.

One day last autumn, when bringing in vegetables for dinner, I brought in a small carrot with rather a large amount of top. I just stuck it in a glass of water and put it on the window-ledge, and kept the glass full of water. People say to me now, "Where did you get your pretty fern?" I always had a great wish to possess a fern ball, and last Easter my son brought me a present of two fern balls. I was delighted, and hung them up, and watered them every day or two for a week. At last they began to show signs of life, and by the end of summer they had put out about half a dozen leaves about the length of my little finger. When the frost came, I brought them in, and continued to water them, with no better results. Now I am giving them a rest, and think I shall give them a prolonged one.

I am very fond of begonias, and find there is nothing that builds them up for winter flowering like planting them in a shady flower-bed I have, just under the north window.

Care of Tuberous Begonias.

By Mrs. J. H.

As it is near the time of the year to set in tuberous begonia bulbs, and I have had a number of enquiries how I make them a success, I will just answer them all at once, through the "Farmer's Advocate," as I think there is no better way. In order to grow these flowers successfully, the bulbs must be fresh, and not too small. In the month of February, I take shallow boxes, fill them with two parts fine sand and one part bush earth, set in bulbs two inches apart each way, and slightly covered them over. If they have good drainage, they may be watered freely. Keep the boxes back from the sun for a few days, then they may have all the sunlight that can be had. When plants are two to three inches high, repot them into eight-inch pots.

In preparing pot, first put a few small stones on bottom, then a little manure, and fill up with one part fine sand and two parts bush earth. Place one bulb in each pot; keep moist, warm, and supply with plenty of sunlight, if possible. When frost is past in spring, or about the first of June, I put them in the open air, in a sheltered place, where the morning sun will strike them.

These plants may be successfully grown in beds, but will not bloom as in pots, for you have to lift them before the frost in the fall, and when in pots they may be taken into the house, where they will continue blooming until the end of November.

These are flowers that are easy to raise, and, with ordinary care, will give you a lot of bloom for six months. In the fall, when these blooming and the leaves have turned away in a yellowish green, and February,

Domestic Economy.

Stale bread is delicious for breakfast if it is quickly dipped in milk and heated in the oven. This may be done either with whole small loaves or with bread cut in moderate pieces.

Knives and forks should never be dipped in boiling water, as it loosens the handles and colors bone. In laying aside steel knives they should be slightly oiled, and wrapped in tissue paper, to prevent rusting.

Tumbiers that have been used for milk should never be put into hot water until they have first been rinsed in cold water. The heat drives the milk in, and gives a cloudy appearance to the glass which cannot be removed.

To cleanse bottles, make a lye by boiling equal quantities of soda and quicklime. When cold, put this in the bottles with some small pebbles and shake well. Set the bottles to drain thoroughly, then warm them, and blow inside to absorb all moisture.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR UMBRELLA.

On coming in from the rain, close the umbrella and let it stand to drain, handle downwards. Turning it the other way would cause the water to run into the metal frame, and make it rust at the starting point of the spokes. Instead of the water running off at once, some of the moisture would also be retained for some time by the ring which holds the silk. This would not only damage the metal, but also cause the silk to become tender. A silk umbrella should never be left open to dry, for this stretches and spoils the silk. When not in use, an umbrella should be put away out of the dust, and should be left loose, for being always rolled up makes the creases in it very apt to split.

HOW TO DRINK MILK.

Many people complain that drinking milk always upsets their digestion. The reason is not that the milk itself is not wholesome, but that it has been taken too quickly. Milk swallowed at a draught enters the stomach in a mass and there forms a solid block of curd, which is most difficult of digestion. If, on the other hand, the same quantity of milk were swallowed in sips, and at least three minutes were taken in the drinking of it, it would be so divided up that instead of forming a solid block of curd in the stomach, on the outside of which only the digestive fluid can act, it would consist of little masses, forming a spongelike whole, through which the gastric juice can play freely and do its work.

HOW TO BE WELL.

"A great many of the ailments that humanity suffers from," says a physician, "proceed directly from the stomach, while as many more proceed indirectly therefrom. Apoplexy, heart failure, and, in many cases, sudden deaths can be traced directly to the stomach, overtaxed and weak, yet pushed on to the task for which it is unequal. The result is inevitable. Dyspeptics are continually dosing themselves with drugs or trying to find something they can eat with safety. Everything disagrees with the overburdened digestion, but they never stop for a day or two days to allow the wheels to rest. I have cured many cases of dyspepsia by advising fasting for a while, and then gradually regulating the diet. This, with fresh air and exercise, deep breathing, which is especially helpful in this disease, and hot water, taken internally, baths and massage, will surely bring about improved conditions, even in cases of long standing."



The First Writing Lesson.

This is a picture of a writing lesson of the olden time. It is not the way you learned to write, is it? Instead of a lot of children sitting at their desks, with their slates in front of them and their eyes on a blackboard, little Cecil has a teacher all to himself. His mother has made a nice new pen for him with her penknife. Did you know that a penknife meant a knife for making quill pens? You can see that some of the fluffiness has been left on the top of the quill. Cecil is holding the pen with his chubby little fingers, while his mother's hand is a great help in forming the letters. He has taken off his coat so that it may not get daubed with ink, and is determined to succeed, as you may see by his earnest face. He has not yet found out that no one can learn writing in one lesson. It is like many other things. We try and try, and get discouraged, and perhaps think we shall never be able to do it. Then we suddenly find it is quite

"There were two princes, long ago,
Named Prince I Wish and Prince I Will,
Whose great-grandchildren, you must
know,
Are reigning still.

"They ran and played, they drank and
ate.
They read in books, both old and new.
Indeed, they lived just as their great-
Grandchildren do.

"But Prince I Wish would never try
To learn a lesson as he should,
He just would wait, and loudly sigh,
'I wish I could.'

"And Prince I Will would never pause
At any task he might fulfil,
And so he won his way, because
He said, 'I will!'

—
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Teddy's Valentine.

Tom held up to the children's view a comic valentine, on which was the picture of a boy with a hump on his

these flowers and hearts and and—
things?" he asked.

"Mamma," replied Teddy, "I
ly. "I wanted to buy a lot of these
funny ones you get for a cent apiece,
but she said they mean 'mean'
things, and that valentines ought al-
ways to mean love. So she bought
me some cardboard and water-
colors, and showed me how to make
these. I am glad she did, for it is
so nice to send pretty ones that
mean love."

When Tom finished addressing the
envelopes he put the valentines into
them and sealed them up. He was
to mail them at the office, and so
put them into his pocket. Though
he did not know it, they were close
beside the one he had bought
for Teddy, but of which he was now
ashamed.

Presently an idea came to him, and:
"Oh, Teddy," he cried, "let's play
I'm the carrier, and I'll go to all the
houses, leaving the valentines. Then
you can sit at the window and see
me—by the electric lights—dodging
from house to house."

"'Twill be just jolly!" and Teddy
clapped his hands gleefully.

"Then I'll leave them, and come
back after dark."

And Tom did not notice, when he
took them from his pocket, that the
valentine addressed to Teddy was on
the very top.

But no sooner was he gone than
the little cripple saw it, and his eyes
sparkled.

"A valentine for me!" he whis-
pered, joyously.

But before he could open it, some-
one ran into the room, and snatched
it from his hand. 'Twas Tom, who
had found out his mistake, and had
come back for his valentine.

"You must not see this," he said,
gently. "I'm going to take it back,
and get one that means love—for I
do love you, Teddy!"

Snow Days.

Oh, the children love the snow, and they
never grumble over it!

Old winter snaps, but in their wraps they
toss and tumble over it.

In a laughing, jolly jumble,
Through a snow-drift first they stumble;

Then a snow-man, like a dough-man
(Though he really looks like no man),

They freeze stiff as any Roman,
Ere he has a chance to crumble.

So, hallo! who loves the snow,
Let him out a-playing go!

On the road it makes a cushion so the
wheels can't rattle over it;

But all the boys in whirls they romp
and battle over it;

Then the girls, both high and humble,
Bring their sleds without a grumble,

And a-coasting, cheeks a-roasting,
Every one of speed a-boasting,

Down the hill they all go coasting,
With a jounce and bounce and tumble.

So, hallo! who loves the snow,
Let him out a-playing go!

Humorous.

A story oft told is that of Lord ———,
who, when a young man, was opposing
Mr. Suggden, the subsequently Lord
Chancellor of England, in a Parliamen-
tary contest. "He's the son of a coun-
try barber," said the noble lord. "Re-
plying afterwards, Mr. Suggden said: "His
Lordship has told you that I am nothing
but the son of a country barber; but
he has not told you all, for I have been
a barber myself, and worked in my
father's shop, and all I wish to say about
that is, that had his lordship been born
the son of a country barber, he would
have been a barber still. That, to my
mind, is quite clear."

He was a philosopher and a talker.
She was a woman of action. They
stood together on the bridge and watched
a tug that was hauling a long line of
barges up the river.

"Look there, my dear," said he.
"Such is life. The tug is like the man
working and toiling, while the barges,
like the women, are ———"

His wife gave him no time to finish the
sentence. "I know," she said; "the
tug does all the blowing and the barges
bear all the burden."



The First Writing Lesson.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

[Note.—Miss Owen's paper this week will no doubt be highly appreciated by our readers, as it was specially written in answer to a letter from a subscriber, who says: "I was much pleased with your letter in the 'Advocate.' It is just what is needed among busy housekeepers, and will result in much good. If convenient, will you please give us a paper on the treatment of scarlet fever? It is here now, and I would like to know more about the disinfecting, how long the patients should be kept from others; how long they should stay in their rooms, and then in the house; how to treat books liable to be infected; what to use to prevent taking it, if possible to keep out of the way of it, etc., and you will greatly oblige, Mrs. J. R. S., Brule, N.S."]

The Care of Scarlet Fever.

There are certain rules which may always be observed in the care of eruptive fevers, but these only concern what may be called the "mechanical" care of the case, and it must be remembered that the doctor's presence is always indispensable, in the first place, to decide what the disease is, and, secondly, to prescribe the proper medicine for the particular individual affected. Scarlet fever is apt to be followed by dangerous after-effects, and is a thing not to be trifled with. The measures herein mentioned represent the care that will best aid the doctor's treatment.

THE ROOM.

The patient should be isolated in a room that can be well warmed and ventilated, and one, if possible, that has a cheerful outlook, as he may have to remain in it some weeks. There should be neither carpet nor rugs on the floor. All the cracks should be filled, and the floor painted. Of course, this cannot be done at a moment's notice, but since, wherever there are children, and where they are not, for that matter, these diseases are liable to appear, it is a sensible and far-seeing thing to have at least one floor in the house prepared in this way. A hardwood floor is ideal, and needs nothing but scrubbing. But these are expensive. An iron bed that can be scrubbed all over is best. The mattress can be sewed into a thin oilcloth case, and that will make it possible to wash it occasionally with a disinfectant. Over this, the usual bedding, including nothing, however, that cannot be washed. There should be very little in the room in the way of furniture—no curtains, except muslin ones, and it is better not to have any; no hangings of any kind. The wisdom of this is more fully appreciated when the time for disinfecting arrives. It is a great comfort to have a second room opening into the patient's, in which to air blankets, and keep medicines, bath tub, etc., and even to cook a little if there can be a small stove in it.

Whoever enters the rooms used for the isolation of the patient should put on a large apron, with sleeves, and covering the entire person, and a cap under which all the hair can be tucked. No clothing should be worn that cannot be washed. There should be a bell in the sick-room for the use of the nurse, and what is needed brought up and put outside the door, to be taken in by her. A sheet, wrung out in carbolic acid or some other disinfectant, may be hung over the door, as an extra precaution. If one person has to attend to the patient and the house also, she should wear something together that will protect her from the patient's side, and another that will protect her from the rest of the house. This is the cheapest and safest method of disinfection.

When the room is vacated, have all the furniture and woodwork scrubbed

boiled for half an hour before further handling. Anything brought into the sick-room must either stay there or be disinfected thoroughly before being taken out. Anything that can be boiled can be disinfected in that way.

THE PATIENT.

The dishes, spoons, etc., used must be kept in the patient's room, washed there, and never used by any chance by anyone but the patient. He himself must have a thorough bath, between blankets, with soap and water, every morning and night, and be rubbed all over afterwards with vaseline. He should be kept warm, but not uncomfortably so, and his bed should be in such a position that the light does not shine in his eyes, and, until the acute stage is over, it is better to have the room darkened a little. If the eyes are much affected, it must be darkened more. They must be kept perfectly clean by bathing with boracic acid and water, each eye separately, nothing that has touched one being allowed to touch the other. The mouth ought to be often washed out, and the throat gargled with whatever the doctor orders for that purpose, and, until you have his authority for doing otherwise, keep the patient on a milk diet. The patient should drink plenty of water. Sometimes the ears are affected, and they, also, must be washed out with great care, using boracic acid solution, and, on no account, probing the nozzle or anything hard into the ear.

When the rash subsides, the skin will begin to peel off, and sometimes continues to do so long after the patient is out of bed and feeling well. Hence, our winter fare should differ considerably from that which graces our table in the summer. We may have noticed that during the cold weather we crave meats and enjoy fats, and that we can relish hot soups and suet puddings in January, when we could scarcely abide the thought of them in July. This is just nature's way of telling us what we should eat. She seldom makes mistakes, not even when she tells the Esquimaux to glory in bear's fat and blubber; and the observance of her hints has set scientists to the work of discovering which are the heat-producing foods.

They have found that our great heat-producers are the carbonaceous foods: (1) the fats, (2) the carbohydrates, or starch and sugar foods. Of these two classes, the fats yield, as has been proven, more than twice as much heat as the carbohydrates. With both, after eating, the same process goes on. The carbon of the food unites with the oxygen of the air breathed to form a sort of combustion in each living cell. Hence, the necessity for deep breathing, and the breathing of pure air if we would keep warm. This should not be overlooked.

It must not be imagined that the term, "fats," refers solely to the fat of meat. It includes besides the suet, lard, etc., and the milder animal fats contained in butter, cream and cheese, also the vegetable oils, such as olive or cotton-seed oil, and the "oily" matter contained in nuts, oats, corn, etc. Here there is a broad range. If one does not like the fat of meat, one can have nuts, salads dressed with olive-oil mixtures, the various preparations with cream, oatmeal porridge, corn-cakes, and many other things.

The matter of heat-producing food should not be overlooked in getting children's "dinners" ready for school. The little ones should not be put off with bread and jam in

and washed afterwards with a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part in one thousand of water. Directions for mixing it in this proportion will be found on the bottle. All the woodwork of the room must be treated in the same way, and the walls thoroughly cleaned with bread, or, if they are whitewashed, then wash them and the ceiling with corrosive sublimate. Boil all the linen, and leave the room open to air for several days. Books can only be disinfected by heat—baking in an oven, or in the fumes of a formalin lamp.

It is well to send as many people as possible away from the house. Those who are obliged to stay there should be out of doors as much as the weather permits, and observe all the general rules of healthy living. I do not think there is at present any accepted preventive in the way of medicine. If there is, the doctor will prescribe it. It is to be hoped that a remedy of that kind will soon be found. The mattress in its oilcloth case can be well scrubbed, and put out of doors for some days, after which the case can be taken off, and the mattress aired a few days longer in the open air before being brought in and used again. Other methods of general disinfection should be carried out under the instructions of the physician attending the case.

Whoever is attending to the patient can protect herself by frequent bathing, regular and wholesome meals, by not sleeping in the patient's room, and by carefully disinfecting her hands before doing anything for herself. She should also be careful about the ventilation of her own sleeping apartment. Never do anything in the patient's room except attend to the patient.

A. G. OWEN.

Heat-producing Foods.

All foods do not produce in our bodies the same amount of heat. Hence, our winter fare should differ considerably from that which graces our table in the summer. We may have noticed that during the cold weather we crave meats and enjoy fats, and that we can relish hot soups and suet puddings in January, when we could scarcely abide the thought of them in July. This is just nature's way of telling us what we should eat. She seldom makes mistakes, not even when she tells the Esquimaux to glory in bear's fat and blubber; and the observance of her hints has set scientists to the work of discovering which are the heat-producing foods.

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The matter of heat-producing food should not be overlooked in getting children's "dinners" ready for school. The little ones should not be put off with bread and jam in

cold weather. They should have meat containing some fat delicately cooked, nut sandwiches, bottles of new milk, plenty of good butter, bits of cheese, oat-cakes, corn bread, etc. Eggs and baked beans, which, however, belong rather to the muscle-forming class of foods, are also good for children, and much enjoyed on cold days.

The carbohydrates, or starch-and-sugar foods, include bread, potatoes, farina, rice and such things, and the milk sugar and grape sugar, which is the result of the process of ripening different sugars—cane, beet or maple, in fruits. Starches and sugars, with the exception of milk and grape sugars, have to undergo a chemical change before being taken into the blood, but milk sugar and grape sugar are directly absorbed, and so are very digestible and nutritious. Dried fruits, such as raisins, dates and figs, are of great food value. Milk sugar may be bought by the pound. It is quite expensive, but is valuable for invalids, with whom the ordinary kind does not agree.

Starches are cooked in order to make them more digestible. Hence, they should be well cooked. Half-boiled porridge or rice, hard potatoes, or doughy bread should never be eaten. It should be remembered that all foods, and starchy ones in particular, should be well "chewed" and mixed to a pulp with the saliva before being permitted to pass into the stomach. This saliva begins the work of chemical change, which must take place before the starch can benefit the system. Food should never be "washed down" with any liquid. Tea and coffee contain no digestive juices, and the moistening of food with them is a dangerous practice.

While starches require very thorough cooking, fats, on the other hand, are injured in digestibility by too high a temperature. This is the reason why substances fried a long time in fat kept at a blue heat disagree with so many people. Fats should always be lightly cooked. Uncooked, fatty foods—butter, olive-oil condiments, raw nuts, fresh milk, cream, etc.—are much easier of digestion than cooked fats, and are very valuable foods.

Undoubtedly, other constituents of food, besides the fats and starches, are a source of some heat to the body, but the chemical changes of these are not yet fully understood. Suffice it to say that the two classes treated so cursorily above are the two main sources of heat supply, and the two most worthy of attention during the cold weather.

THE HOUSE-MOTHER.

Domestic Economy.

Next to air and food in the human economy comes exercise. We may have plenty of fresh air, and a proper allowance of the right kind of food, and yet, without helpful daily exercise, these will not avail to keep the body in good condition. In answer to the question, "Why do we grow old?" a French writer gives these three reasons: "We do not get enough physical exercise in the open air, we are poisoned by microbes which the phagocytes have not succeeded in destroying, and we are depressed by fear of death." Of the three reasons it will be noted that he gives the place of first importance to lack of exercise. There is nothing else which can take the place of physical activity as a preserver of youth and energy. "Grow younger" as you grow older by cultivating a moderate love of good, healthful, honest sport, is sound advice. Walking, running, jumping, rowing, playing golf, tennis or croquet, or any other mild form of exercise in the open air, keeps the muscles supple and prevents the joints from stiffening. It fills the lungs with life-giving oxygen, and keeps the blood from becoming sluggish and the liver torpid. In short, it is exercise that keeps the body active and "up to concert pitch," just as exercise keeps the voice a musical instrument in perfect tone.



Dear Friends,—

It is a pleasure to be able, to-day, to give over the most of our Ingle space to the guests who have come with such good-will to help the Nook along. First on the list, we have some recipes sent in by "Cheer-up-odist," Manitoba. In a private letter (You'll not be very angry at me for publishing it, will you, Cheer-up-odist?), our new friend says: "I am over thirty years old, and believe I am looked on as an 'old maid' by some people, but I really feel quite young. I don't feel like dying in despair because I haven't married yet. I have refused some offers, but Mr. Right hasn't come along yet. Getting married surely isn't the sole end and aim of a woman's existence, anyhow. I think 'Tenderfoot' has written a very interesting letter, and hope he will come again."

"Old maid!" Certainly not, Cheer-up-odist. Don't you know, there aren't any old maids now at all. They are all "Bachelor girls." And then "Mr. Right" may come along, too. If he doesn't, I am sure that Cheer-up-odist is just the sort of girl who can get along beautifully without him.

Here are Cheer-up-odist's recipes. Now, all you Western bachelors who are sending me in such tales of woe (Girls, I'll let you read some of these letters before long.), try Cheer-up-odist's recipes—I am sure they are good by the sound of them—and then you'll find out what you are missing by not hunting up Cheer-up-odist. But I'm not going to tell you where you can find her, so you needn't come to me about it—no! no! no! So you'll just have to start on a tour through Manitoba, and if you don't find Cheer-up-odist, perhaps you'll find some other one.

The recipes: (1) An economical supper dish, made with potatoes, onions, milk, salt and pepper. "Slice the potatoes thinly; put a layer of them, and a layer of onions, sliced, till the dish is nearly full. Add salt and pepper; then cover with hot milk, put in oven, and bake slowly for about an hour.

2. Potatoes are nice warmed up with onions. Put a little dripping, and slice from two to five onions into the frying pan. Cook for two minutes; then add potatoes, and chop them all well with an empty baking-powder can. Season with salt and pepper."

"CHEER-UP-ODIST."

Our second letter to-day comes from another new Ingle correspondent, to whom we give a hearty welcome. Here it is:

Beginning Life in a Shack.

By "Resident," Cottonwood, Assa. In this new country many a girl who has spent an easy life with her parents, or who has been teaching school, clerking in a store, or otherwise living in a manner which precludes the possibility of her learning the alphabet of house-keeping, is suddenly transplanted into a bachelor's shack as mistress, with the mission of transforming it into a pleasant home. Let me describe just one out of many such which I have seen for the benefit of your eastern readers, who, perhaps, do not understand it as we do: Two rooms, one very small, enclosed with three layers of boards, two outside the studding and one inside; the roof slanted from front to back, and covered with boards and shingles, the rafters bare inside. One outside door facing south, no matter on which side the nearest road may be, and a small window on same side. There is no wood or coal shed attached; neither is there a porch over the door. There has been no well dug yet, so the water for house use stands near the door in a coal-

oil barrel, on a "jumper," as it has been drawn from the nearest creek. A pine table, six chairs, or even a couple of benches, and a soap box or two for furniture; small cupboard for pantry, and the dishes necessary; a lamp and lantern, a granite wash-bowl, and match-box, completes the inventory.

May be the bride has thought it quite a matter of amusement to begin life with her chosen helpmate in this simple style, and for a few days takes it all as a huge joke. "Of course, Jack does not need to live this way, and we will soon build a fine house, and fix it up just as we wish." Perhaps so, and perhaps otherwise. It does occasionally happen that Jack finds that it takes money to run a farm, to provide the machinery, and satisfy the Massey-Harris agent. Then the young wife has to bring all her reserved force into play to keep from showing disappointment, and lift her end of the burden.

BREAKFAST IN THE LITTLE HOME!

We will suppose it is morning, and an early breakfast to prepare. As it is only for two, a quart of water will be sufficient for the porridge, then there will be some left for Jack's dog. Enough water will be left in the kettle to make the tea, and, unless there is a reservoir to the stove, be sure to have a pot of water heating for dish-washing, so time will not be wasted in waiting for it. Stir your meal slowly into the boiling water in a small saucepan, and do not forget to add half a teaspoon of salt. About two teacups of meal will be enough for a quart of water—it depends somewhat on what kind of meal is used. By the way, get all your cooking utensils of some light material. There is no sense in wasting a woman's strength in lifting heavy weights.

Now about this breakfast—a very wholesome and good first meal can be made with simply porridge and milk or cream and sugar, for first course; then tea, bread and butter, and some kind of stewed fruits afterwards. A good many men think they cannot do a forenoon's work without meat and potatoes for breakfast. If this is the case, by all means let these be prepared the day before, the potatoes cooked ready to warm over, and the meat either cooked and served cold for breakfast, or in some made-over dish; or if bacon, sliced ready to fry.

DINNER.

For dinner we will suppose Mary has boiled potatoes, one other vegetable, such as carrots or cabbage; bacon to fry, or beef to roast; bread and butter and tea, and a nice pudding or pie. Potatoes must be boiled with a little salt, about half an hour, drained well, and served at once. Now let me tell Jack that if he does not come to his meals right on time, he must not expect Mary to serve good meals. No dinner is good which is hurried on the table ten minutes before it can be properly prepared; neither is any dinner fit to eat which has been kept waiting for half an hour after it is cooked. Boiled carrots, parsnips or cauliflower, require about the same treatment as potatoes, only, before dishing them up, you may pour over them a sauce made thus: A tablespoon flour with two spoons cold water, add half a teaspoon butter, quarter of a teaspoon salt and a little pepper, then half a pint boiling water. Let this just boil up once in a small saucepan. If cabbage is boiled, cut it in quarters, and take out most of the heart before cooking, then when a fork will pierce the solid part easily it is done. Many people spoil the digestive quality of cabbage by boiling it to tough rags. All the dressing it requires is salt, pepper and a very little butter. Cabbage made into hot slaw is more tasty, and will be relished by some people. Shred it up fine, and after your bacon is fried, leave two spoons of grease in the pan, add a little vinegar and a little salt and pepper; when it is hot put in your shredded cabbage, cover well, and let cook ten minutes. If you wish to roast beef,

have your oven hot, put your beef into one tin, covering with another the same size, without water or seasoning; let cook fast for twenty minutes to each pound of beef, then uncover and you will find enough rich juice to make a good gravy by adding a spoon of flour, pepper, salt and boiling water to make the right consistence. Shake a little salt over your roast before serving. This is the simplest way, as it requires no time spent in basting.

As one good turn deserves another, I will give "Resident" the following recipe for "baked cabbage," which, perhaps, she and some others, too, would like to try. Trim a head of cabbage, cut it in four, and wash well. Then drop the pieces into boiling water, which has been slightly salted. Boil until tender. Take out, and drain; then chop fine, and season with pepper and a little more salt, if needed. Beat up two eggs, and add to them half a cup of sweet cream or rich milk. Mix this in well with the chopped cabbage. Turn the whole into a buttered granite or brownware dish; smooth over the top with a knife; dot over with bits of butter, and bake in the oven until slightly browned.

"Resident" has given us the good, time-honored recipe of our mothers for making porridge. It may be interesting to note, however, that in the "evolution" of porridge in the Domestic Science Schools, a new plan is being adopted. It is held that most cereals, being starchy foods, require a very great deal of cooking to render them digestible. Oatmeal, corn meal and cracked wheat, so they say at these schools, should be put in boiling water, one cup of the cereal to three and a half of water and one teaspoon of salt, boiled fifteen minutes, and then cooked over boiling water (in a double boiler, preferably) for three hours. Some even prefer to put the meal in cold water to begin with. Of course, it will be seen that cereals done this way for breakfast must be cooked the day before, and simply reheated over boiling water for breakfast.

I must tell Miss Mary G. Campbell, Bridge Creek, Man., that I had intended publishing her essay this time. It has, however, been crowded out by these cooking recipes, which so many are looking for. I must assure her, however, that her essay was a very good one. I hope she received her prize safely.

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

Fashion Notes.

Shirtwaist sets this season are large. Many are made of pearl, some of porcelain, hand painted, while the more expensive ones are of cut steel and silver. They make a very pretty trimming for the plain shirtwaist.

Some of the old fashions of our grandmothers are being revived, and among them appears the fluted waist, frills which are so picturesque and becoming.

Bows promise to be very fashionable the coming season. Large bows—almost twice the size of those last year—will be worn at the front of the stock, the loops and ends being about the same length.

The butterfly bow is also shown at the back of the stock. The ribbon should be of soft silk, and is folded neatly around the top of the collar, and tied in a pretty bow at the back. This was always a very becoming touch to the neckwear, and will be welcomed back again.

It is the simple but artistic little touches that count. It is easy enough to dress the neck unbecomingly, but to wear a stock that gives a dainty style (and, indeed, the neckwear adds a great deal to the becoming appearance of the entire

costume) takes brains, as well as an abundance of good taste.

A pretty little fashion in neckwear is the ribbon stock. The ribbon is put around the neck, and the ends brought to the front and tied in a four-in-hand knot. The long ends then are tied in a neat bow directly under the knot. To make a collar of this kind requires about two yards of ribbon. If fancy ribbon is used, a very pretty effect may be had, providing the color harmonizes with that of the waist with which it is to be worn.

The girl who is obliged to spend a small money as possible on her wardrobe will find it economical always to have on hand a separate skirt—preferably black in color—which she can wear with waists of different kinds. With this skirt, and, say, two waists of becoming colors "for good," she may always be sure of looking neat and well dressed, provided the skirt hangs well and the waist is carefully fitted.

Black blouses of all descriptions are being worn with black skirts. Jet lace and tiny gold buttons are used as trimming, and do much to brighten it.

White is still very popular for a separate waist, and is quite serviceable, too, for when soiled it may be easily cleaned, and made to look quite fresh and clean again. If the material be silk, wash it in gasoline, but you must be careful to keep away from fire of any kind, as gasoline is very inflammable. The gasoline is not injurious to the silk, and one excellent feature is that after the silk has been cleaned, it does not need any pressing. All that is required after the washing is to hang it out in the open air, where it will dry and the odor be removed. Do not wring the silk.

A very new material for shirtwaists, which is very serviceable, is called vesting. It is a thick cotton goods, suitable for either winter or summer wear, and is very easily laundered.

It is an excellent idea to make the lining of the winter shirtwaist separate. The lining is fitted and finished in something the style of an underwaist. Across the front, a couple of frills may be sewn, and these take the place of an interlining of muslin or other material in the front of the waist.

Sometimes difficulty is experienced in sewing and keeping the binding on ones skirts. This is a part of the dress that should be carefully looked after, and always kept neat and tidy, for nothing looks so careless and untidy as to see the skirt binding worn, and ragged. Corticelli braid, velvet or brush binding are all durable, when properly sewn on. Baste the braid along the outside edge of the skirt. It may then be firmly hemmed or stitched on with the machine, and turned to the inner side of the skirt, and either hemmed or stitched on. The braid now will be perfectly flat, with one edge showing the least little bit below the bottom of the dress. Velvet is put on in the same way, but is a little more troublesome than the braid, on account of the edge having to be turned in.

The story is told of a Scotch preacher who gave his people long, strong sermons, and delivered them in a remarkably deliberate manner. One Sunday he asked a friend who was visiting him to occupy his pulpit in the morning. "An' were you satisfied wi' my preaching?" asked his friend, as they walked home from the kirk. "Weel," said his host, slowly, "it was a fair discourse, Will'm, a fair discourse; but it pained me at the last to see the folk looking sae fresh and wide awake. I mistrust 'twas no sae long nor sae sound as it should ha' been."



Physiology.

(Continued.)

Muscles cause movement; when any portion or organ of the body moves, we know that it is through the action of the muscles that the movement takes place.

Most muscles consist of two parts; a muscular portion usually forming the central part, and a tendinous portion at either end connecting the muscle with the bones. We can understand what is meant by these terms by remembering that lean meat is muscle, while gristle is similar to tendon. The cords which you can feel on the backs of the hands, at the wrist and at the ankle are tendons, and above them in the arm and leg are the muscles, which, when in action, move the feet and hands. The tendon attached to the heel is the largest and strongest in the human body. The tendons become broad and flattened, and are strongly attached to the bone by fibres, which grow fast to its surface.

The muscle proper is of a pinkish color, and consists of fibres running lengthwise, similar to the grain which you may notice in splitting a piece of wood. These fibres are in small bundles, each covered by a delicate sheath. The fibres divide and subdivide until the smallest divisions can be distinctly seen only by using the microscope. These small fibres vary in size, but are about one and a half inches in length, and from 1-400 to 1-700 of an inch in diameter.

Voluntary muscles are those which are under our control, that is, we may cause them to move or to remain in a state of rest as we wish. We may run or walk or remain still as we wish, because these movements are controlled by the voluntary muscles.

Involuntary muscles are those the movements of which continue without regard to our own will. For example, the heart is composed of strong muscular fibres constantly in action, whether or not we think of their movement. The stomach and intestines also have coatings of involuntary muscle.

Muscles have the power of contracting; that is, they become shorter and at the same time thicker. Stretch a rubber band and think of it as a muscle at rest, allow it to resume its natural length, and you will get the idea of the change which takes place in a contracting muscle. Raise the arm and hold it out straight; between the elbow and the shoulder is a muscle called the biceps; it is attached by tendons just above the shoulder joint to the bones. Then comes the muscular portion along the upper part of the arm, and next another tendon by means of which the muscle is attached to a bone called the radius, just below the elbow joint. Raise the hand by bending the arm at the elbow, and you may feel a lump about half way between the shoulder and the elbow; this is the biceps, which has contracted and lifted the arm into its present position. All voluntary muscles act in a similar way; and by means of the hundreds of muscles which we have, all the movements of the body are made possible.

Trichinosis is a serious disease of the muscles, caused by eating uncooked meat. This is most common among the people of Central Europe, many of whom eat meat which is dried and highly seasoned, but not cooked. The germs of the disease are in this meat, and are carried from the stomach into the substance of the muscle, where a parasite is developed.

To keep the muscles strong, they must be exercised. As a rule, the muscles develop according to the work that is required of them. Look to the arms of the farmer as an example.

"The muscles of the arm of a farmer are strong as iron."
With large muscles, the farmer is strong as iron.
And the muscles of the arm of a farmer are strong as iron.

As a rule, the farmer's muscles are strong as iron, and he gets quite enough exercise to keep them so.

work; but those who work in the office or the schoolroom should take plenty of exercise in the open air. Hippocrates, a noted physician said: "The strength of the mind increases with that of the body. When the body is diseased the thoughts are distracted." Care should be taken not to make the exercise too violent, or carry it too long. When one becomes tired, it is a warning that rest should be taken. Boys playing games, such as lacrosse or football, should remember this.

The Personality of the Teacher.

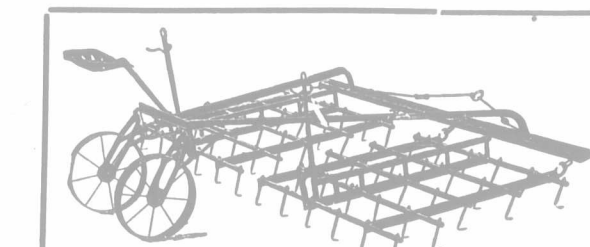
It is now a generally recognized axiom that the personal influence of the teacher is of vital importance in all phases of school life. Of the many influences which are brought to bear upon the school, that of the teacher is most widely and deeply felt. Many cases are on record where schools in which submission to authority was unknown and where anarchy reigned, have been converted into orderly and respectful places of learning and obedience by the exercise of a little tact and ingenuity by the teacher. And probably as many cases might be cited in which the reverse process has resulted from a teacher without tact or disciplinary ability taking charge of a school which had previously been characterized by the general good behavior of its pupils.

The writer has had the privilege of making a somewhat extensive study of schools and their department, and has endeavored to trace as far as possible the causes of the vast differences existing among them, with regard to the relation between teacher and pupil and the general working of the machinery of the school. Two schools are brought to mind in which the children are being brought up under practically the same home, social and religious influences. In both these schools, the relation existing between teacher and pupils is one of sympathy; yet while one is marked by its orderly conduct, the other is disorderly and noisy in the extreme. In the former, the teacher recognizes the importance of prompt and willing obedience, and insists at all times upon securing this; while in the latter the pupils are allowed to exercise their own will to a considerable extent in all matters of obedience, and particularly in things of seeming trivial importance. There is little or no fear of censure or punishment for their disregard for the will of the teacher. The cause of the difference between the two schools with regard to discipline is apparent. Due care should be exercised by the teacher for the rights and feelings of the pupils in all that he requires of them; but when once a command is given, prompt obedience should be insisted upon.

Again, let me compare two schools in which the best order is maintained; in the one by sympathy and tact (where discipline is a secondary or unconscious matter); in the other by stern, unsympathetic severity. What a vast difference there is between these schools! While in the one the work is a pleasure to both teacher and pupil, in the other it is most painful to both.

The moral and religious influence of the teacher is very great. This is particularly apparent in rural districts, where the children are frequently found to look upon their teacher as an ideal of character and conduct. For this reason, the character of the teacher should be such as is worthy of the confidence and imitation of the pupil in morality and behavior. Comenius, one of the greatest educational reformers which the world has ever produced, recognized this when he said: "The teacher should be an example, in person and conduct, of what he requires of his pupils."

The old proverb, "as is the teacher, so is the school," is generally true. The school is what the teacher makes it—it is largely a reflection of himself. If he is prompt, accurate and thorough, or if he is slovenly, turbulent, or untruthful, the school will probably take on the



cheap. Write for particulars. Electric low-down, easy-to-load trucks, "Hero" Fanning Mills, etc. Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Racks, "Hero" Fanning Mills, etc. Box 787. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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same character to a great degree. For good or evil, the teacher is reproducing himself in his pupils.

W. J. A. SHEPHERD.

Beulah, Man.

Teach Practical Things.

Teach the children, if you must, about the five peas in a pod, but also teach them how to grow peas. Tell them the story of the wooden horse, if you wish, but be sure to give them more horse sense than the Trojans had. Teach all you know of the milky way, but do not neglect the way to milk. Paper folding may be a splendid accomplishment for girls, but clothes folding is more practical. Manual training may be important for the boy, but do not permit him to rely on you to such an extent that he does not know how to fix the hind bob when it breaks. That is, lead the pupils as far and soar with them as high as you may, but be sure all the time to let their feet rest on the earth, for it is from the earth that all are sprung, and upon it; yet there are untold pleasures, undiscovered beauties, and marvellous strength for the soul of mankind.

The Little Maid for Me.

I know a little maiden,
Whom I always see arrayed in
Silks and ribbons, but she is a spoiled
and petted little elf,
For she never helps her mother, or her
sister, or her brother,
But, forgetting all around her, lives en-
tirely for herself;
So she simpers and she sighs,
And she hopes and she cries;
And knows not where the happy hours
flee.

Now let me tell you privately, my little
daring friends,
She's as miserable as miserable can be,
And I fear she's not the little maid for
me.

But I know another maiden,
Whom I've often seen arrayed in
Silks and ribbons, but not always; she's
a prudent little elf;
And she always helps her mother, and
her sister and her brother,
And lives for all around her, quite re-
gardless of herself;
So she laughs and she sings,
And the hours on happy wings
Shower gladness round her pathway as
they flee.

Now, need I tell you privately, my dar-
ling little friends,
She's as happy as a little maid can be!
This is surely just the little maid for
me. —[Harper's Young People.

How Women Should be Educated.

By an early, accurate, out-of-door ac-
quaintance with some branch of natural
history, such as plants, birds or insects.

By the cultivation of some fine art,
such as music, drawing or painting.

By cultivating an accurate and refined
mode of speaking and writing.

By cultivating a taste for history,
biography and travel.

By special instruction in bringing up
children.—Charles William Elliot, Presi-
dent of Harvard University.

Force as a Success-factor.

More people fail from lack of force than
from lack of education or opportunity.
A man may be well educated, or bril-
liant, and yet, for lack of force, be a
complete failure in his vocation. A man
or woman may succeed without educa-
tion, but not without force; without
capital, but not without energy.—[Sue-
cess.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN,
CANADA, for the treatment of all forms
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Superintendent. We treat the cause, not
simply the habit, and therefore produce nat-
ural speech. on Write for particulars.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and
plainly written, on one side of the paper only,
and must be accompanied by the full name
and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms
especially must be fully and clearly stated,
otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Legal.

U. S. DIVORCE IN CANADA.

Suppose I were a married woman in the
United States, got a divorce and moved
to Canada. 1. Will the law in Canada
acknowledge my divorce and allow me
to marry in Canada? 2. Or will I have
to go to the United States to get married,
to make it a lawful marriage? I am
told that the law in Canada concerning
divorce is too strict to acknowledge
divorce contracted in the United States.
Alta. G. A. W.

Ans.—The divorce laws of Canada are
certainly much more strict than those in
the United States, and while, morally,
Canadians ignore the divorce laws in
force in many States, yet when a man
or woman leaves the United States as
unmarried, the laws of Canada recognize he
or she as such, and they are at perfect
liberty to marry in this country.

PERMISSION TO CUT HAY.

A gave B permission to cut hay on his
son's land. B puts up some hay, and
when B went to haul it home this
winter, found that A's son had already
hailed it to A's home. Can B recover
his hay or damages. A denies giving
permission to cut the hay, and B cannot
prove otherwise, as A and B were the
only ones present. FARMER.

Milestone, Assa.

Ans.—A would have no right to give
permission to cut on his son's land, un-
less he was his son's authorized agent.
Having acted on the permission, A
would be liable for loss and damages in-
curred in the loss of the hay, and if B
can prove the agreement, he should suc-
ceed. If A and his son both deny the
agreement of the permission to cut, it
would be difficult to prove that B had
that permission, which would be essen-
tial.

Miscellaneous.

WISH TO JOIN COMBINE.

I wish to engage in the lumber-selling
business in a town in Assiniboia. To
whom should I write to reach the com-
bine? A. B. C.

Assiniboia.

Ans.—The policy of the "Farmer's
Advocate" is quite averse to assisting
anyone into the combine, as we believe
in doing so we would not be "advocating
the farmers' interests." Unless you
desire going into the business on a large
scale, we would advise dealing with
someone outside the so-called combine,
and if so write W. T. Farrell, 433
Granville St., Vancouver, B. C. On the
other hand, if you desire to deal with
the British Columbia Lumber and
Shingle Manufacturers' Association, write
the secretary, R. H. H. Alexander, Van-
couver, B. C.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, Ontario,
advertises for sale, in this issue, five
imported Clydesdale stallions, "two to
five years old. Mr. Smith has imported
many good horses, and he writes that
this importation, made near the end of
last year, is made up of strong ones,
of fine size and quality, and that he
will sell at reasonable prices.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

LANDS ARE SELLING RAPIDLY.

TWO THOUSAND NEW SETTLERS

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SIXTY TOWNSHIPS TO SELECT FROM.

WRITE FOR MAP AND
DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

For six months my mare has had tender eyes, and is occasionally totally blind.

Ans.—She has a constitutional disease, called Periodic ophthalmia, and will, in all probability, eventually become blind from cataract. Keep her in a partially darkened stall. Bathe the eyes three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye after bathing: sulphate of zinc, 10 grs.; sulphate of atropia, 10 grs.; distilled water, 2 ozs. Do not expose her to either sun or wind.

LAME COW.

I have a cow that is lame on her left hind foot. I cannot explain how it was caused. The cow was fat, and one day, the weather being fine, we let her loose with the others. At night we found her lying down. We got her to get up, but she stood only on three feet. She keeps her leg up in front, and never moves it. She lies down, and generally on that side. She has got reduced in condition now, but she feeds fairly well and drinks well. It seems as if she was stiff in that hip. No bones look to be out of joint.

A. L. H.

Ans.—You do not mention how long your cow has been lame. If you have examined the foot thoroughly, and found no cause for lameness therein, I would advise you to examine the stifle joint (the joint nearest to the flank), and notice, by comparing it with the corresponding joint of the other leg, if it is swollen or enlarged. If you do not observe any difference in the two joints, direct your attention to the hip joint, and examine it in the same manner. If you find any joint of the lame limb larger than the same joint on the other limb, that joint will most likely be the seat of the lameness. If you succeed in finding the injured or diseased part, apply once daily, with smart friction, until skin becomes quite sore, this liniment: Tincture of cantharides and soap liniment, of each two ounces; liq. ammon. furt. and turpentine, of each one ounce; sweet oil, two ounces.

Veterinary.

DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

Mare, eight years old, has not worked for three months. A hearty eater, but feed does not seem to do her any good. Hair is very dry, and comes off in patches. I have looked for lice, but so far have found none.

W. C. M.

Pilot Butte.
Ans.—I think your mare's condition has been brought about by feeding improper food. Would advise you to give the following aperient: Barbadoes aloes, 6 drs.; calomel, 1 dr.; ground ginger, 2 drs.; soap or syrup, sufficient to make a ball. Before administering the ball, prepare the animal by feeding exclusively on bran mash for twenty hours, and continue the mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. After this give, morning and evening, in food, for ten days: Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potass. and soda bicarbonate, of each, 1 dr. Feed three quarts of oats, morning and noon, and bran mash, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran, at night. Groom well with corn-broom brush.

INFLAMED UDDER AND TEATS.

Have a heifer calved her first calf about three weeks ago. She seemed all right at first and milked nicely, when suddenly her right front teat and left hind teat became swollen and hard. I had to use a syphon to get the milk out, and then it came bloody. The two quarters affected seem hard a little, but the two teats are very much so. What shall I do to soften them? Do you think they will come all right?

J. A. M.

Ans.—It is probable that the affected teats will become useless. Give the animal the following dose of physic: Epsom salts, 1 lb.; ground ginger, 1 oz.; molasses, 4 lb.; dissolved in sufficient hot water, and give in one dose. Rub the affected parts twice daily with the following liniment: Camphorated oil, 7 ozs.; fluid extract of belladonna, 1 oz.; mix.

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1 rising 5 years, 2 rising 4 years, 1 rising 3 years, 1 rising 2 years. All imported last fall. All big, thick horses, with good feet and legs. Terms reasonable, and can sell cheaper than anyone else. Also two Short-horn bulls, rising 2 years. Also 1,000 bushels of Manchuria barley, clean seed, 60c. per bushel. om

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Just mail to us at once your name and address, also the name of your nearest express office and we will send this beautiful, latest style, high-class Fur Scarf for your free trial. You can examine it, try it on, and if you don't like it, we'll return it to you free of charge. In fact, you can even see such a Fur Scarf as your local dealer would think you ought to pay \$5.00 for, for five it and the agent will return it at our expense. This magnificent Scarf is made of the finest French Black Lynx. The fur is of a soft, fluffy nature, wears well and is fully guaranteed. The Scarf is 46 in. long, 5 to 7 in. wide (for on both sides), and has 6 to 8 full furrows. It is a fancy look and chain fastener at the throat. It is very warm and comfortable, handsome in appearance, and adds a stylish and dressy effect to the wearer's appearance. Only selected skins have been used in the manufacture of this Fur Scarf, and we guarantee it the greatest value ever offered. Remember, you run no risk whatever. We send the Scarf to your nearest express office for your free examination, and if you are not perfectly satisfied you don't have to pay one cent. Address Mail Order Supply Co., Dept 3313, Toronto

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

Veterinary.

HEART DISEASE—LEG MANGE.

1. Heavy draft mare, eight years old, never could stand long-continued work. Would get very weak, and her heart-action was very bad—very rapid for a few beats, then skip beats, or go very slow and irregular. When turned out to rest, this condition would last for days. When not weakened by this trouble, she has plenty of life and energy and is very nervous. Though she has not been working this winter (running out in fine weather and stabled at night), and fed oat straw and chopped oats, I find her heart-action is now very irregular.

2. Draft mare, about two months ago, started kicking in stall. Did not notice at first that this was an indication of irritation in hind leg. Lately she bites and rubs it. The hair is now coming off, leaving an inflamed surface. Leg is swollen. Only one leg affected. Is this mange? Is it contagious? How should I treat it? Mare is in foal.

3. Is there a veterinary book suitable for farmers' use, in which the so-called typhoid fever in horses is treated. There have been very serious losses in this locality from this disease, under conditions which do not agree with the old theories regarding it. I am under the impression that this disease is not yet understood, and affords a field for useful experimenting by veterinary experts.

Saskatoon. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The symptoms you have mentioned indicate quite clearly valvular disease of the heart. Medicinal treatment in the case is believed to be valueless. Do not work the animal. Keep her in a roomy and comfortable box stall, and free from all excitement. Feed on easily-digested laxative food, so that her bowels will be kept in good condition, but not too loose.

2. Your mare is affected with what is usually termed "leg mange," which is caused by a very minute parasite. Clip the hair closely from the affected parts, and apply the following liniment by rubbing it on with gentle friction: Sulphur, 4 ozs.; oil of tar, 4 ozs.; raw linseed oil, 6 ozs. Mix thoroughly. Leave on for forty-eight hours, wash off and apply again in one week.

3. With regard to typhoid fever in horses, I may say that any veterinary surgeon worthy of that title should, and does, understand its nature, various phases and treatment well, or just as well as a medical doctor understands it in the human family. I presume, however, that you refer to malarial fever, so called, or "swamp fever," as it is usually termed, which is very prevalent in many parts of this country, which is a very different disease from typhoid fever. This disease is not yet fully understood, and I do not know of any book which treats upon it in a manner that would be satisfactory to the average farmer. As an all-round veterinary work for the farmer, there is no better work than "Veterinary Elements." Price is \$1.50, through this office.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Mare has had a cough for over a year. Her wind is all right, but I am afraid of heaves. J. S.

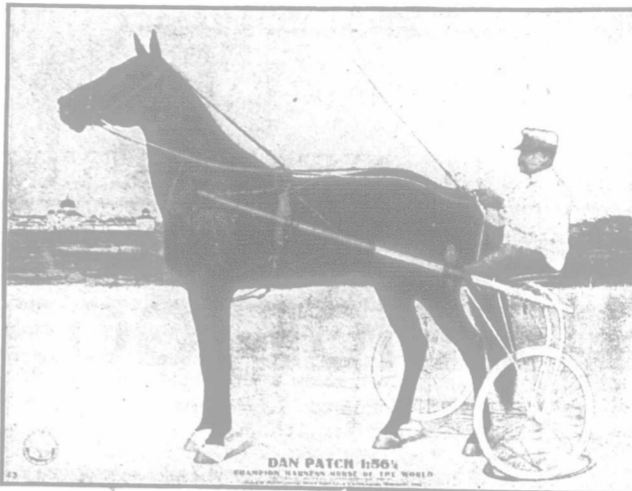
Ans.—If heaves have not already developed, benefit will be derived from the following treatment: Take of powdered opium, 1 dr.; digitalis, 20 grs.; camphor, 1½ drs.; solid extract of belladonna, 2 drs. Mix with vaseline to make moist, roll in tissue paper, and give as a ball, every night and morning. Moisten both hay and grain with lime-water. V.

PINWORMS.

I have a sucking colt that is troubled with pinworms. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give half ounce of turpentine and four ounces raw linseed oil first thing in the morning, follow with a bran mash; in one hour afterwards repeat this for three mornings, then give sufficient oil to purge, if the bowels are not already purged, then give: Sulph. iron, three drams; quassia, three drams; gentian, three drams. Mix, and make into twelve powders. Give a powder night and morning. An enemy of quassia may be given. Take two ounces quassia chips and steep in one quart of boiling water, when cooled to blood heat, may be injected. This may be done once or twice daily.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE.



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We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1,561, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we positively guarantee that the use of International Stock Food will make you extra money over the ordinary way of feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. 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, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. 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 is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignorant or falsifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903.

International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto:

Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.

I am sincerely yours,
GEO. SOUTER.

We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1,000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

A \$3,000⁰⁰ STOCK BOOK FREE

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WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.

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Is the quickest and cheapest cure for Weak Men, Varicocele, Stricture, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Urinary Diseases, Lameness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney Trouble, and is a general invigorator for all Weak, Worn-out and Run-down People. Cut out this advertisement and send to us, and we will send this elegant Electric Belt with Suspensory Attachment. If you find it just as represented and equal to belts that are being sold as high as \$10.00 by



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

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

I have a mare, five years old, which had a colt last spring. She ran on the grass till late in the fall; when taken in she was in poor condition, and fails to pick up. I feed hay and about a half-gallon oat chop three times daily, with an occasional feed of boiled oats. For the last week she has been sick at night with colicky pains. Please prescribe. Glen Ewen, Assa. READER.

Ans.—Prepare your mare for physic by giving a bran mash diet for twenty or twenty-four hours, and then administer the following: Barbadoes aloes, 7 drs.; calomel, half a dram; ground ginger, 2 drs.; syrup, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. After this give, morning and evening, in food, for ten days: Nux. vomica, sulphate of iron, gentian and nitrate of potass., of each, 1 dr.

LUMP JAW.

Heifer had lump under side of her throat. It broke, healed, broke again, etc. Lump size of goose egg, but not attached to the bone. Another heifer now has the same trouble. Is it contagious? B. J. S.

Ans.—This is lump jaw. If the discharge were taken into the mouth of a healthy animal, there is a danger of infection. When, as in your cases, the bone is not involved, the better way of treatment is to get a veterinarian to dissect the tumor out. The iodide of potassium treatment has given good results. It consists in giving 1 dr., three times daily, and gradually increasing the dose until appetite fails, she refuses water, slavers, and tears run from her eyes. When any of these symptoms appear, discontinue the use of the drug for three weeks, and then repeat treatment, if necessary.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Mare took sick at 6 p. m., and died next morning at 6.30 p. m. She suffered greatly, would be down, roll, turn head to either side, get up again, etc. I had my veterinarian to see her. He gave her medicine and punctured her three times and gass escaped. My neighbor opened her and said two or three pails of blood escaped.

2. Colt has had distemper for three weeks. Several abscesses have formed between jaws and sides of head. There is a sore on the throat as large as a saucer.

3. Aged horse nuckles on left hind foot, and his legs stock when standing.

C. W. L.

Ans.—1. The mare suffered from acute indigestion, which resulted in inflammation of the bowels and death. Your neighbor was mistaken, the fluid that escaped was not blood but serum, which was the result of the inflammation. No doubt your veterinarian did all that could be done.

2. This is a case of irregular strangles. I would advise you to put him in charge of your veterinarian. Carbolic acid, one part, and sweet oil, twenty parts, makes a good dressing.

3. Purge him with eight drachms aloes and two drachms ginger. Blister the fetlock joint every month and give him a long rest.

V.

LUMP ON LEG. AND PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

1. Colt has a fleshy, hard lump a little above the knee. It appeared three weeks ago.

2. Colt became paralyzed two months ago. Had it treated by a veterinarian, who kept it in slings for two weeks. It can stand and walk around a little now, but seems weak across the kidneys, and hind legs seem weak.

D. J.

Ans.—1. This is a tumor, and must be carefully dissected out, the skin sewed up, and the wound dressed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed.

2. The veterinarian in attendance is in much the better position to treat. We advise you to allow him to continue the treatment. The colt may become all right, but it is very doubtful. If you do not care to go to further expense with your veterinarian, we advise a laxative of about a half pint of raw linseed oil, once every two weeks, and nux vomica in 20-gr. doses night and morning. Put her in a nice box stall, and give perfect rest until you can turn her out on pasture.

V.

UNTHRIFTY HORSE.

Horse is not thriving. He is dull, sweats and tires easily; drinks little when going out, but heartily when he comes in. Some time ago, he urinated three times in twenty minutes. He bites his back, and looks around towards his kidneys. He appears tender on pressure on his back. He slavers badly. I had his teeth examined by a veterinarian, and he said they were all right.

A. J.

Ans.—Your horse has chronic indigestion. I am of the opinion his teeth require dressing. Have your veterinarian examine his mouth again. Purge him with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. After purgation ceases, give 1 dr. each sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica and 3 drs. bicarbonate of soda, either as a ball mixed with vaseline or as a drench mixed with half pint cold water, every night and morning as long as required.

V.

ECZEMA.

Aged horse's legs are all swollen, and they and the body covered with pimples, which break and discharge a little, dry, and form scales.

J. M. B.

Ans.—Keep him in a comfortable stable, clip him and blanket well, and do not expose to cold, as it is dangerous to clip in cold weather, unless great care be taken; while it is very hard to treat a case of this kind without clipping. Purge with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Follow up with 30 drops carbolic acid, three times daily in a little cold water, given as a drench. Dress the legs and body well, twice daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin. Clothe well, and keep warm after dressing.

V.

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N. 1/4 & S. E. 1/4 36-22-28, W.	8.00	960	6	N. E. 1/4 & E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 23-4-5, E.	2.50	250	6	Sec. 27-2, E.	13.00	2,500	6
N. E. 1/4 31-22-27, W.	8.00	320	6	Sec. 35-6-8, E.	3.50	360	6	S. E. 1/4 15-7-2, E.	14.00	600	6
Sec. 33-21-31, W.	12.50	1,920	6	Sec. 33-18-4, W.	4.00	640	6	Sec. 9-4-1, W.	13.00	2,500	6
N. E. 1/4 18-6-16, W.	8.00	160	6	S. E. 1/4 17-14-3, W.	4.50	240	6	Sec. 1 & N. E. 1/4 2-6-3, E.	12.00	2,000	6
E. 1/4 15-3-31, W.	9.00	960	6	Sec. 25-27-29, W.	5.50	960	6	N. E. 1/4 9-7-2, E.	13.50	480	6

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GOSSIP.

Booker T. Washington, speaking recently of the many objections which negroes raise to an industrial education when it is first attempted, told this story:

"You know," said he, "there are always persons who object, like the old colored deacon down in Alabama, who was hindering the growth of the church to which he belonged by protesting against every move for progress. Finally a special prayer service was held over him, and a brother prayed that Brother Simon might be purged of wickedness, heart be swept clean of sin, and that he might then be taken into the New Jerusalem."

"And then Brother Simon arose and said: 'I objec' to that.'"

FARM HELP.

The Department of the Interior are receiving numerous applications from married couples, with and without children, who desire to emigrate from England, during the spring and summer of 1904, and to accept service in Western Canada. Such help, if properly located, would, in many instances, afford permanent help for farmers and their wives.

Applications for such help should be sent as soon as possible to the undersigned, giving information regarding wages offered, accommodation, and as full particulars as possible. It being generally believed that such will be found suitable and mutually advantageous where there is a separate house for their accommodation.—J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

Advt.

CHANGES IN THE WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE LIST.

Since the preliminary edition of the prize list for the World's Fair Live-stock Show was issued, Chief Coburn, of the Exposition Department of Live Stock, has made a number of important additions and corrections. The most important enlargements in the live-stock classification are the new provision for the competition, by ages, of first-prize steers, wethers and barrows of the respective breeds and grades in the champion and champion-over-all classes for fat stock, and the provision in the cattle classes regarding herds bred by exhibitor.

The following Herdbooks and Records recognized and recommended by the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada will be entered on the proper pages of the revised prize list: Dominion Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney and French and French-Canadian Studbooks; Dominion Shorthorn and Hereford Herdbooks; Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook; Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada;

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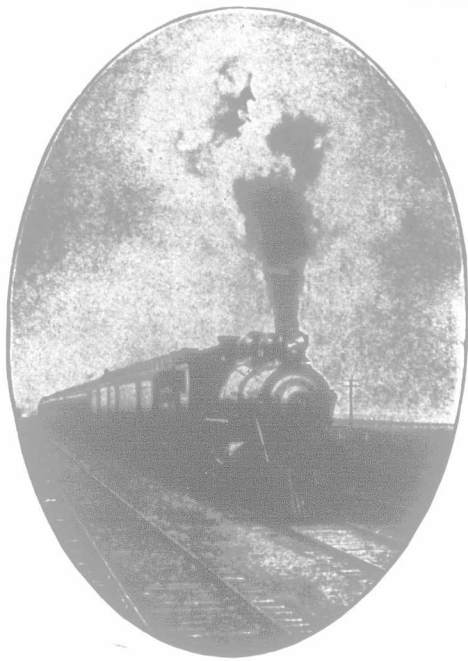
French-Canadian (Race Canadienne) Herdbook; Dominion Swine Breeders' Record. Two entirely new classes have been arranged for champion pure-bred and grade fat cattle, by ages. These will be for direct competition by Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durham and Brown Swiss steers and spayed heifers.

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GOSSIP.

HAWTHORNBANK STOCK FARM, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

A representative of the "Advocate" recently visited the farm of Mr. John Graham, Carberry, and had the pleasure of inspecting his stock, which, by their merit and prizewinning record, have made their owner comparatively well known all over the West. As already noticed in our columns, and as may be seen from Mr. Graham's advertisement, he has added to his stock by the importation from Scotland of four Clydesdale stallions, two Shorthorn bulls, and two Shorthorn heifers. The stallions are all choice animals. They are of the type of Clydesdales now approved in Scotland. A description applicable to all Mr. Graham's stallions is that they are of splendid conformation, with clean-cut heads, masculine necks, perfect in shoulders and withers, with well-sprung ribs. The hind quarters and underline are equally pleasing, and in feet they are possessed of something that will pound the Manitoba sod under a weight of well-conditioned flesh for many a year to come. The legs have just the quantity of hair which it is now aimed to produce by the Scottish Clydesdale breeders, and in weight of bone, strength of joints and general symmetry of parts, as well as in the points already mentioned, they are a lot of stallions which have seldom been equalled in direct importation to the West. They are not of the heaviest draft type. In that respect, they are just the kind to breed stock that will do the work in Manitoba, and do it quickly. One point worthy of some emphasis is the splendid quality, shape and quantity of hoof possessed by each of them. This is a point (though abundantly talked about) which is largely lost sight of by the great majority of farmers in selecting a stud horse; and in no country should the subject receive more attention, for though we have not the hard stone roads to contend with, we have other unfavorable conditions, such as barefooted travelling.

Master Model is a three-year-old. He is sired by Prince Robert, which was the sire of the unbeaten champion, Hiawatha. His dam is Wyoma 2nd. He is a compact, short, deep horse. He moves freely and gracefully, and is of a bold, playful temperament and kindly disposition. Prince Robert's Heir is of a different type. He is of a more rangy conformation, finer bone and with less hair. He is two years old, and is of good substance for his age. His action is something which calls for admiration. Amongst the four stallions shown by Mr. Graham—all above the average in motion—he takes a distinct first place, and would in this respect take no second place to any we have seen. He is also of a sweet, kindly disposition and lively temperament. He is by the same sire as Master Model, and is out of Scottish Maid, through a line of well-bred Clydesdale mares. The sire is of the best of blood, and is got by Guy Wyndham, by Darnley, by Disraeli. Al Fashion is a six-year-old horse. He is a well-developed animal with a remarkably sweet head, grand neck, and a deep, well-proportioned body, supported by a splendid set of legs and feet. He is got by Moncrief Marquis, first-prize winner at the Highland Show, and acknowledged to be the most typical draft horse in Scotland. He was sired by the celebrated Prince of Wales. St. Pancras is a very dark brown. He is a grand three-year-old, of good weight and bone, and an excellent mover. Development along the lines of his merits will place this horse in a high place in the West. He is got by Royal Blantyre, by Blantyre, by Old Times. He is out of Well Foaled, and was bred by Robert Anderson, West Forth, Forth, Lanark. The other three stallions were bred by Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. The Shorthorns imported are a lot of good ones. They consist of a two-year-old bull and a yearling, and a two-year-old and yearling heifer. Alistar, the two-year-old bull, was bred by Alex. Gilbert, Knockhour, Dalbeattie. He is

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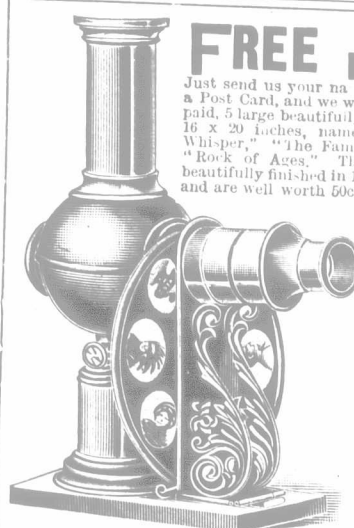
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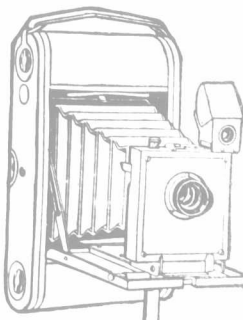


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WINNIPEG

get by Sir James, out of Rose, he by Merlin, out of Crown Duchess. He is a very good fellow, with a perfect head, massive front, good heartgirth, of straight and square build, and a splendid handler. He is in fair condition, and gives every promise of grand development with the acquisition of flesh. Golden Cup is a grand one-year-old. He is big, straight and deep, with a well-sprung rib, and running smooth along the shoulder and neck. He has splendid hind quarters, and a good coat of hair. He is got by Lovat Champion, out of Caprice. He was bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie. Both bulls are good ones, and should be heard of hereafter in Manitoba. Bessie, the two-year-old heifer, was bred by Geo. Stevenson, Mains of Blackton, King Edward, Aberdeenshire. She is got by Distiller, out of Mary. She is a grand, thrifty heifer, of true Scotch type, and a good handler. Princess of Glack is bred by George Watson, Orlingay, Warrick. She is got by Malcolm, out of Bellona. She is a grand, straight, blocky heifer, with a good top and an equally good underline, well-filled quarters, a grand handler, and covered with a beautiful coat. Any of these animals are for sale, and they each possess strong points for the consideration of animal breeders and stockmen. Mr. Graham's stock is in good condition all over. The two-year-old, Captain Jack, is a grand heifer, and will certainly give a good account of herself next season. The two-year-old heifer, Lady Jane and Queen of the Ladies, looked in the best of form, and showed plenty and correct development.

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

Prize-List of Manitoba Poultry Show (Continued).

MINORCAS.—White.—Hen—1, W. Anderson, 90. Black.—Hen—1, Postlethwaite, 93 1/2. Cockerel—1 and 2, Postlethwaite, 93 1/2 and 93 1/2. Pullet—1 and 2, Postlethwaite, 93 1/2 and 93 1/2.

DORKINGS.—Silver Gray.—Cock—1, W. Mutter, Brandon, 90. Hen—1 and 2, Mutter, 92 1/2 and 89 1/2. Pullet—1 and 2, Mutter, 91 1/2 and 91 1/2.

ANDALUSIANS.—Blue.—Cock—2, G. Wood, Louise Bridge, 89 1/2. Hen—1 and 2, G. Wood, 94 1/2 and 93 1/2; 3, Anderson, 91 1/2. Cockerel—1, Fenwick, Brandon, 92 1/2; 2, G. Wood, 91 1/2. Pullet—1, Fenwick, 94.

HAMBURGS.—Golden Spangled.—Cock—1, W. Anderson, 90 1/2. Hen—1 and 2, Anderson, 92 and 91 1/2. Black.—Cockerel—1 and 2, Anderson, 92 1/2 and 91 1/2. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Anderson, 94, 93 1/2 and 92 1/2. Hen—1, Anderson, 93 1/2. Silver Spangled.—Hen—1, Anderson, 98 1/2. Cockerel—2, Anderson, 89 1/2. Pullet—1 and 2, Anderson, 93 and 90 1/2.

ANCONAS.—Cock—1 and 3, Adamson, Virden, 91 1/2 and 90; 2, Anderson, 91 1/2. Hen—1, Anderson, 92 1/2; 2 and 3, Adamson, 91 1/2 and 91 1/2. Cockerel—1, 2, 3, Anderson, 90 1/2, 89 1/2 and 89 1/2. Pullet—1, Adamson, 93 1/2; 2 and 3, Anderson, 92 1/2 and 92 1/2.

GAMES.—Brown-breasted Red.—Cock—1, J. A. Mullen, 95 1/2; 2, Jicklin Bros., 93 1/2; 3 and 4, Mullen, 92 1/2 and 92 1/2. Hen—1, Porteous & Cater, 93; 2 and 3, Mullen, 92 1/2 and 92 1/2; 4, Mullen, 92. Cockerel—1, Mullen, 95 1/2. Pullet—1, J. A. Mullen, 93 1/2; 2, J. B. Jickling, 93 1/2; 3 and 4, Starling, Brandon, 92 1/2 and 92 1/2.

Golden Duckwing.—Cockerel—1 and 2, Porteous & Cater, 91 1/2 and 91. Pile.—Cock—1, Milne Bros., 92 1/2. Cornish Indian.—Cock—1, Walker Bros., 91; 2, Mrs. A. L. Dean, Oak Lake, 88 1/2. Hen—1 and 3, Walker Bros., 92 and 90; 2, Dean, 90 1/2. Cockerel—1, Milne Bros., 92 1/2; 2, Walker Bros., 90 1/2; 3, T. H. Chambers, 90 1/2. Pullets—1, 2, 3, Chambers, 92 1/2, 91 1/2, 90 1/2. Brown Red.—Cockerel—1, Mullen, 94 1/2; 2, McCurdy, 93. Pullets—1 and 3, J. A. Mullen, 93 1/2, 92 1/2; 2, McCurdy, 93. Silver Duckwings.—Cock—1, McCurdy, 91 1/2. Cockerel—1, McCurdy, 91 1/2. A.O.V.—Cock—1, J. A. Mullen, Hen—1, J. A. Mullen, Pullet—1 and 2, J. A. Mullen, Polish.—W. C. White.—Cock—1, Kitson, 90. Hen—1, S. McCurdy, Carberry, 93 1/2; 2 and 3, Milne Bros., 93 1/2 and 93 1/2. Cockerel—1, McCurdy, 93; 2, Porteous & Cater, 91 1/2; 3, Milne Bros., 88 1/2. Pullet—1 and 2, Milne Bros., 93 and 92. Blue Bottom Pit.—Cock—2, Porteous & Cater.

PET GAMES (not scored).—Cock—1, McCurdy; 2, Porteous & Cater, Hen—1 and 2, McCurdy. Cockerel—1, McCurdy, Pullets—1, 2, 3, McCurdy.

HOUDANS.—W. Anderson, Brandon: Cock—1, 2, 3. Hen—3, 4. Cockerel—1, 2, 3. Pullet—1, 2, 3.

ORPINGTONS.—Buff.—Cock—1, W. F. Scarf, Virden, 90. Cockerel—1, W. Sheriff, McGregor, 90; 2, Scarf, 88 1/2. Pullet—1, 2, 3, Scarf, 93 1/2, 91 1/2, 91. Black.—Cock—3, Menlove & Thickens, Virden, 85 1/2. Hen—Menlove & Thickens, 89 1/2. Cockerel—M. & T., 87 1/2. Pullet—1, M. & T., 90.

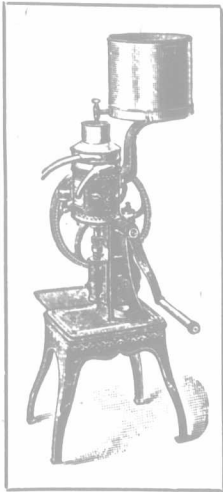
TURKEYS (Bronze).—Yearling cock—1, R. D. Laing, Stonewall, 92. Pullet—Laing, 94.

DUCKS.—Ducks were not a strong show in numbers. The birds forward, however, were a good lot:

Rouen.—Old drake—1, J. Kitson, Macdonald; 2, J. Brennan, Brandon. Old duck—1, 2, J. Kitson; 3, J. Brennan. Young drake—1, J. Brennan. Cayuga.—Old drake—1, J. Mullen, Cypress River. Old duck—1, J. Mullen. Young drake—1, J. Mullen. Pekin.—Old drake—1, 2, Menlove & Thickens, Virden. Old duck—1, 2, Menlove & Thickens. Young drake—1, 2, Menlove & Thickens. Young duck—1, 2, Menlove & Thickens.

There was a splendid show of bantams, in which the well-known flock of Mr. Grundy, Virden, was strongly and successfully represented. Mr. Girrand, Virden, had also a few birds shown.

Mr. A. E. Shether, Superintendent of the Exhibition, is a well-known poultry breeder. He refrained from taking part in the competition, but he had on exhibition a fine lot of Partridge Cochins, which would have stood high had they been shown for competition. He had on view also a few good Barred Rock birds. Mr. Shether is as keenly and extensively engaged in the business as before, and a few birds recently sold by him gave a good account of themselves in the prize-list.



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A welding fire in two minutes in our FARMER'S FORCES and do his repairing and job-knitting at home. WE GUARANTEE our FARMER'S FORCE to be as good as any \$10 Forge made, and as represented or return your money.

Extracts From Recent Testimonials: "The Force I purchased of you six years ago has given perfect satisfaction." THOS. BEAKLEY, Leslie, Mich. "The Farmer's Forge ordered of you in 1899 in perfect order and I am well satisfied with it." J. W. FOSTER, Brantford, N. J. "It has proved more useful to my farm than any other piece of iron I own." S. BEAKLEY, Hickory, N. Y. "It is the best article for the money that I ever saw or used. It keeps the forge clean." E. LEWIS, Millington Springs, Va.

Regular price of the Forge is \$8, but until March 31, 1904, we offer the FARMER'S FORCE, complete, ready for use, for \$3.75 each, a pair of tongs, all for \$6.50. This offer may not be repeated. Write today sending stamp for catalogue and testimonials. C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, Saranac, Mich.

The following detailed list of breeding pens in all classes gives the number of points awarded to each pen:

Light Brahmas—1 and 2, Higginsbotham, 185 13-36 and 181 5-12. Buff Cochins—1, F. J. Clark, Brandon, 181 23-36. Black Langshans—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, 185 7-12. Black Javans—1, J. Kitson, 186 1/2. Plymouth Rocks—Barred—1, T. H. Chambers, 182; 2, G. H. Grundy, 180 7-12; 3, G. Wood, Holland, 180 2-3. White—1, Milne Bros., Brandon, 187 11-36; 2, E. Scarlett, Oak Lake, 186 5-12; 3, Peter Kahler, Moline, 185. Buff—2, Black Bros., Winnipeg, 179 8-9. Wyandottes—Silver Laced—1, E. Brown, Boissevain, 183 1-3; 2 and 3, W. J. Carter, Brandon, 182, 13-36 and 181 1/2. White—1, J. Langmore, 188 1-12; 2, J. Knowlton, Brandon, 187 17-18; 3, Black Bros., 187 1/2. Buff—1, F. J. G. MacArthur, Carman, 185 1-6. Black—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, 188 1/2. Minorcas—Black—1, Postlethwaite, Brandon, 186. Leghorns—Single-comb—White—1, G. Wood, Louise Bridge, 187 1/2; 2, G. E. Calderbank, 187 2-5; 3, Mrs. J. R. Nunn, Wawanessa, 184 7-12. S. C. Brown—1, Botting & Hole, Brandon, 182 1/2. R. C. White—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, 187 1/2; 2, Walker Bros., 186 7-12. S. C. Buff—1 and 2, E. R. Dunbar, Winnipeg, 186 5-6, 183 1/2.

Orpingtons—Buff—1, J. G. Fenwick, Brandon, 181 1/2; 2, W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, 181 1/2; 3, W. F. Scarf, Virden, 180 11-36.

Javans—Black—Cock—1, Kitson, 91 1/2. Hen—1, Kitson, 93 1/2. Cockerel—1, Kitson, 94. Pullet—1, Kitson, 92 1/2.

GOSSIP.

DUNMORE FARM.

On another page may be seen the photo of Star Macqueen [3410], owned by Alex. Middleton, of Dummore Farm, Dunmore, Assa. Star Macqueen is a two-year-old son of Graham Bros.' famed show and breeding horse, Macqueen 3513 (5200). Macqueen has stamped himself as one of the best Clydesdale sires through his ability to beget progeny of exceptional individuality. Macqueen was sired by the noted Macgregor, and he by that prince of Clydes, Darnley (222). Star Macqueen, a worthy son of his sire, is also a show-yard winner, and gives great promise of developing into one of that stamp which can scarcely be turned down. He is a dark brown, with white markings, a stylish, big, smooth, clean-limbed, active fellow. His dam is Jennie Lee, by Lord Lieutenant (imp.), grandam by Royal Exchange (imp.), great-grandam by Loudon Tom (imp.).

TRADE NOTES.

BRANDON BINDER TWINE COMPANY held their annual meeting in Brandon on Jan. 28th. The annual report showed that 810,800 pounds twine were made last year, the profits amounting to \$2,570.42. The business of the year was fully gone into, and the outlook for the future is very promising. Considerable stock was subscribed. The following officers were elected: Messrs. Wolverson, F. W. Smith, A. Leslie, A. McPhail, E. L. Christie, J. T. Partridge, W. T. Johnston, J. G. Burk and H. A. Fraser; Auditors—Messrs. C. Whittier and J. B. Beveridge.

ATHABASCA LANDING.—For the accommodation of travellers going to the Far North, Messrs. Perry & McLeod, of Edmonton, have a special stage-coach line to take travellers and their baggage to the Athabasca Landing and all intervening points, and connection is made with the boats from there for transportation to Peace River, Great Slave Lake, and all northern districts. Every accommodation in the way of good meals and lodgings for passengers is provided. The stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leaves Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Mr. McLeod has been all over the northern country, and will gladly give anyone information regarding the country for hundreds of miles north of Edmonton, where great opportunities are fast opening up to enterprising pioneers.

POSITION WANTED.

Farm foreman wants employment, has had large experience as utility poultry farmer and orchardist, and is able to do all the mechanical work required on farm or residence. Thoroughly reliable. Cash security if desired. Address _____

COMPETENT,
ADVOCATE OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Elm Park Stock Farm

We can now sell a few good females, either imported or home-bred, bred to the champion Aberdeen-Angus bull of Canada, Imp. PRINCE OF BENTON 58632. We have also a few young bulls fit for service.

A promising Clydesdale stallion, PRINCE OF ELM PARK 1904, dark bay, white stripe, 3 white stockings, good feet and pasterns, sire Sorby's noted Lord Charming [2261] 7561, dam Queen of Sunnyside [2398] 7348. PRINCE will be 2 years old next June and will weigh now over 1,300.

JAS. BOWMAN,
CUELPH, - - - - - ONT.

THE
Excelsior Life
INSURANCE CO.
Head Office: - - - Toronto, Ont.
Absolute Protection. Profitable Investment. Agents wanted. om

A GOOD LINIMENT
FOR 80 CENTS A GALLON.

Can be made as follows:
Absorbine, - - - 4 OZS.
Vinegar, - - - 1 qt.
Water, - - - 3 qts.
Saltpetre (powdered), 1 OZ.

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLLAR GALLS, to toughen the SKIN, and for work horses; will reduce SWOLLEN ANKLES, HAD TENDONS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.



Buy the **ABSORBINE** at the store, or send to **LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal,** agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies. om

FOR SALE: A strictly
First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure roan-getter.

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

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

Clydesdale and
Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES
AND FILLIES AND
WELSH PONIES

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

J. M. MACFARLANE,
MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

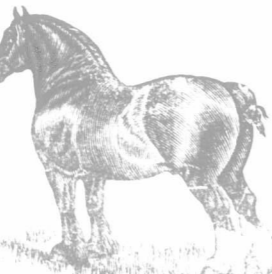
JOHN WISHART Portage la Prairie, Man.
BREEDER OF
CLYDESDALES
Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

BALGREGGAN STUD FARM
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

FOR SALE.

New importation of Clydesdale stallions just arrived. The horses are all of the choicest breeding, and are of extra large size. I can now offer the public a good selection of horses from _____ and prices will be _____

JOHN A. TURNER, Box 472, Calgary P. O., Alberta, N.-W. T. om



GOSSIP.

Geo. Gordon, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, is offering for sale young bulls and heifers. The herd from which these animals are bred is composed of Short-horns, which, both in their individuality and by virtue of their undoubted breeding, entitles them to a prominent place in the ranks of the breed. A few members of the herd have won first and other tickets at Oak Lake and Virden Fairs, and when the number and quality of the animals in the district is considered, that in itself is no small triumph. Blanch of Oak Lake is a cow which won first ticket on every occasion on which she was shown at Oak Lake, and her appearance tells that her position would be no disparagement to the animals coming behind her. She is got by Prince Charlie =33473=, out of Floss of Oak Lake =26954=. Minerva is a straight, deep, thrifty heifer, two years old, got by Admiral =23417=, out of Duchess of Oak Lake. Oak Lake Blossom is a well-developed, low-set, three-year-old cow, with a calf at foot. She is got by Chief of Rosshand =21428=, out of Floss of Oak Lake. Duchess of Oak Lake is got by Luneer (imp.) =6381=, out of Duchess of Beresford =15086=. She is in every respect a good cow, and her get shows her to be a true reproducer. Rose of Cedarhouse, by Jubilee Chief =23144=, out of Rose of Ralplton, is also a good cow, and reproduces in her get, without exception, her own good qualities. Amongst those for sale are three bulls ready for service, got by Admiral, Royal Sailor, Clan Mackay (imp.). They are three thrifty fellows of undoubted merit, and will be sure to give satisfaction to those who may be fortunate enough to purchase them. There are also a number of heifers for sale, all of good constitution and quality. Mr. Gordon's herd is kept in splendid breeding condition, and everything about the farm is fitted up in a manner that gives the least amount of work in the feeding and general care of the stock. Mr. Gordon has a couple of windmills, one employed in pumping water and the other in crushing grain. Attached to the grain crusher there is an arrangement, designed by Mr. Gordon, which elevates the grain onto an oscillating sieve, where all straws and foreign matter such as nails are separated from the grain. There is a large hopper, which may be filled, the windmill set in operation, and no more attention is required until the increased speed of the windmill shows that the hopper is empty.

EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS.

Mr. Robert Adamson, of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, is on his way to Scotland for the purpose of bringing out a number of experienced farm hands, who will enter into a year's engagement at \$225 wages and board and lodging. These men will be carefully selected by Mr. Adamson, and are expected to arrive in Winnipeg about the first week in April.

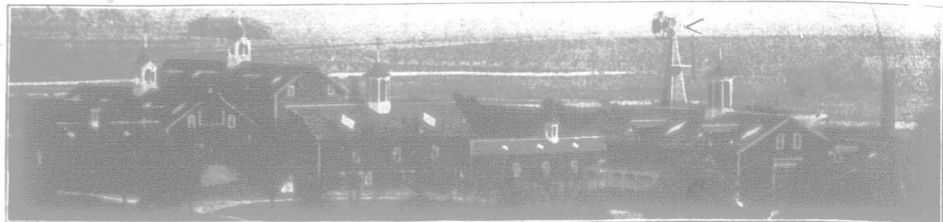
Any farmer who desires to secure one of these men should make application in writing to the undersigned, accompanied by \$25, on account of the passage-money for each man, and no order can be accepted unless accompanied by the sum mentioned, which sum will be deducted from the first three months' wages. All applications to be filled from this party should reach the undersigned not later than the fifteenth day of February.—J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

TRADE NOTE.

ARNOTT INSTITUTE.—At Berlin, Ont., is an institute for the treatment of all kinds of speech defects. The habit alone is not cured, but the cause of the habit is also treated. Many persons with impediments in their speech are receiving benefit from the Arnott Institute. Cases undertaken are guaranteed. Remember the address, Arnott Institute, Berlin, Ont.

OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

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.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

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

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

20-CLYDESDALES-20

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont. Long-distance phone in connection with farm. 70 miles n. of Toronto on Midland Div. G. T. R.

IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND.

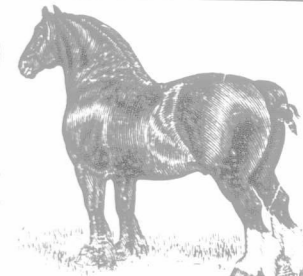
4 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS **2 SHORTHORN BULLS**

Hawthornbank Stock Farm

STALLIONS.—Master Model, bred by Marshall, Stranraer, Scotland, by Prince Robert, sire of the unbeaten champion Hiawatha. Prince Robert's Heir, by same sire. At Fashion, by Monerief Marquis, St. Pancras, sired by Royal Blantyre. Have all done good service. Warranted sound and good breeders. Good weight, clean bone; in moderate flesh.

SHORTHORN BULLS.—ALISTER, two years old; red. GOLDEN CUP, from Duthie's herd; one year old; red.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Manitoba.



Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

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

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,
 Rockland, Ontario.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food

Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10.
 Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co.,
 Station C, Toronto.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for the service rendered as such:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Alton, A. L. | McGregor. |
| Baker, G. P. | Russell. |
| Barry, W. H. | Cartwright. |
| Braund, F. J. | Wawanesa. |
| Bidlake, Henry. | Austin. |
| Brocken, G. E. | Clan William. |
| Clark, J. S. | Russell. |
| Coxe, S. A. | Brandon. |
| Cruikshank, J. G. | Deloraine. |
| Douglas, A. R. | Dauphin. |
| Daud, J. M. | Deloraine. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Elliott, H. James. | Brandon. |
| Flaher, J. P. | Brandon. |
| Frame, R. | Treherne. |
| Golley, J. | Treherne. |
| Graham, N. G. | Dauphin. |
| Harrison, W. | Cypress. |
| Hayter, G. P. | Birtle. |
| Henderson, W. S. | Carberry. |
| Hilliard, W. A. | Minnedosa. |
| Hilton, G. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Hinman, W. J. | Winnipeg. |
| Hodgins, J. | Minnedosa. |
| Hurr, W. N. J. | Belmont. |
| Irwin, J. J. | Stonewall. |
| Lake, W. H. | Miami. |
| Lawson, R. | Shoal Lake. |
| Leduc, L. | Selkirk. |
| Lippsett, J. H. | Holland. |
| Little, C. | Winnipeg. |
| Little, M. | Pilot Mound. |
| Little, W. | Boissevain. |
| Livingston, A. M. | Melita. |
| McFadden, D. H. | Emerson. |
| McGilvray, C. D. | Binscath. |
| McKay, D. H. | Brandon. |
| McLoughry, R. A. | Moosomin. |
| McMillan, J. | Virton. |
| Martin, W. E. | Winnipeg. |
| Milloy, J. P. | Morris. |
| Monro, R. A. | Killarney. |
| Marshall, H. G. | Oak Lake. |
| Murray, G. P. | Winnipeg. |
| Reid, D. D. | Hartney. |
| Roo, J. S. | Neepawa. |
| Robinson, P. E. | Emerson. |
| Rombough, M. B. | Morden. |
| Roweroff, G. V. | Birtle. |
| Rutherford, J. G. | Ottawa. |
| Rutledge, J. W. | Boissevain. |
| Scurfield, P. D. | Crystal City. |
| Shulls, W. A. | Gladstone. |
| Smith, W. H. | Carman. |
| Smith, H. D. | Winnipeg. |
| Snider, J. H. | Emerson. |
| Stevenson, J. | Carman. |
| Swenerton, W. | Carberry. |
| Taylor, W. R. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Thompson, S. J. | Winnipeg. |
| Todd, J. H. G. | Grand View. |
| Torrance, F. | Winnipeg. |
| Weldon, T. | Killarney. |
| Welch, J. | Roland. |
| Westell, E. P. | Winnipeg. |
| Whaley, H. F. | Glenboro. |
| Whitmer, M. A. | Hamiota. |
| Williamson, A. E. | Winnipeg. |
| 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.

14K GOLD WATCH FREE



For selling only 10 large beautiful colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Family Record," "Whisper," "The Angel's Train," "Simply to the Cross," "Cling," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate. These pictures are all handsomely finished in twelve colors and could be bought in any store for less than 50c. This elegant watch has a heavy Gold laid, beautifully engraved case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, patent case permit and highly finished throughout. The movement is an American style, stem wind and set, expansion balance, quit train, and you can rely upon it to keep good time. Norman Healy, Unionville, Ont., writes: "Many thanks for my watch. I am just delighted with it. My father sees it with his watch a first night I got it and it is exact with it yet. The price I think is a little dandy and my school friends are all going to try and get one like it." Boys, you will never get a chance to get as low a time watch for nothing. Write today to THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 3343 Toronto.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.



Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 108911, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy. W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.



For sale, cheap; 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEILL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

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. H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

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. 109829, -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, O.M. Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLE P.O.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM.
 Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 11 months old; also some females.
 S. R. ENGLISH, Strathcona P. O., Alberta

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

SHORTHORNS. LAKE VIEW FARM
 CLAN MACKAY (imp.) herd bull. Beatitude and yearling heifer of and by the above for sale.

FOR SALE: LAKE VIEW FARM.

Two half sections, together or separately, as desired by purchaser. Land in a high state of cultivation. Good up-to-date buildings. Abundance of water. No 1 (Lake View Farm) Sec. 28-8-24, is provided with all buildings. No 2, Sec. 34-8-24, provided with good house. Stock and implements will be sold with farms, or separately. Up-to-date implements Easy terms. Early sale solicited.

THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

GOSSIP.

The Scottish Farmer, of Great Britain, in a recent issue says of Galbraith's Clydesdale Stud: "Few American firms of Clydesdale importers rank as high in the estimation of home Clydesdale breeders as does that of Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wisconsin, U. S. A., and certainly no firm can claim to have taken such a large number of first-class Clydesdales out of the country. The catalogue of their Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk, Percheron, German Coach and Hackney stallions, a copy of which is just to hand, is conclusive evidence of the high standard of stock—especially their Clydesdale stock—at present in their stud, and of the indomitable pluck which has characterized their dealings on this side. Clydesdale breeders have an enthusiastic partisan in Mr. Galbraith, as witness the following clause in his introductory remarks: 'We have given pride of place to the Clydesdale, honestly believing him to be the best draft horse on earth.' The catalogue has been got up regardless of expense, and the halftone blocks which illustrate the booklet stand in no need of the apology contained in the introduction ament their work being the work of an amateur photographer. Amongst the Clydesdales portrayed are Baron Robgill (10689), imported this year, and by Baron's Pride; Blacon Kenneth (10166), by Montrave Kenneth; Airlie (11240), by the champion Sir Christopher (10286). Sir Christopher (10286), himself the Highland Society champion in 1897; and Woodend Gartly (10663), by Royal Gartly (9844), and second in Chicago in 1903. All of these have splendid records on this side, and many others quite as familiar to showgoers will be found in the catalogue."

The well-known herd of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Thos. Speers, Lake View Farm, Oak Lake, Man., which we have advertised for sale, has been nearly dispersed. There is still for sale, however, the grand bull, Clan Mackay =36019=, Clan Mackay is looking his best. He is got by Clan Alpine (60495), out of Rosebud, Vol. 45, page 761, E. H. B. Clan Alpine was acknowledged to be one of the best sires in Scotland, and he was sire of many good ones belonging to Mr. Cruickshank's Clipper tribe. He was got by the Brawith Bud bull, Gondomar (55821), out of Caroline, by Cumberland, one of the best Sittytons got by the famous Royal Northern prizewinning Pride of the Isles (35072), and a grandson of the great Princess Royal, by Champion of England. Clan Mackay was bred by A. Watson, North Auchronie, Kinellar, Kinaldie, Scotland, and was imported by Cargill & Son, Ont. Mr. Speers has still a grand cow for sale, Beatitude, by Royal George (imp.) =77106=, out of June Mount =25000=, she by Warfare (imp.). There is also for sale a first-class one-year-old heifer, by Clan Mackay, out of Beatitude. As Mr. Speers' advertisement will show, he is offering his farm for sale, consisting of two half-sections (640 acres). The land will be sold whole or in half sections as intending purchasers may desire. One half section, on which is the stock farm, is in a high state of cultivation, and is well provided with good buildings and an abundant supply of water. About 300 loads of manure has been annually laid out on it. There are about 140 acres broken, and about 140 acres in pasture. The farm, including pasture, is all fenced with oak posts and three wires. There is a good well inside the stable. The land is on east half of section 28-8-24. The other half section is the west half of section 34-8-24. There are about 200 acres broken. There is a frame house on the farm, and abundance of good water. The offering is a splendid opportunity for those desirous of entering improved farms, for both places are in the best state of cultivation. Mr. Speers will sell cheap on easy terms, and desires to have early applications

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odious vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or, rather, in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexions, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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 for breed; spring and fall calves and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop., Pomeroy P. O.

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 Cronie for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minnreas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

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

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th =3082= won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff.

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and showing winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,500.00. Also a number of young bulls and heifers.

GEO. KINNOR, Cottonwood, ARKB.

SHORTHORNS. Muirton Stock Farm. For sale: Three yearling bulls by Admiral, Clan Mackay (imp.), and Royal Sallor. Several young females.
 GEO. GORDON, Oak Lake, Man., 1 mile from station.

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

GOSSIP.

The imported Shire stallion, King Holt, a photograph of which appears on another page of this issue, is a fair representative of the class of draft horses imported by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., whose advertisement will be found in this paper. The picture is a photograph, and, hence, a true likeness without any fixing up. This is one of the most enterprising importing firms in America. They are Englishmen who have been brought up to the business of breeding high-class Shire horses, and having interests on both sides of the Atlantic, having a resident-buyer in England, know where the best horses are to be found, and can buy to the best advantage; hence, can afford to sell at as reasonable prices as any, and are regarded as reliable business men. They also handle Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk stallions, and give satisfactory guarantees. We advise all interested to write J. G. Truman, Manager, Bushnell, Illinois, for their catalogue.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man., write the "Advocate" as follows: "While other stallion importers are complaining of dull trade, we have every reason to be highly satisfied with the business we are doing. In one week, we sold five stallions and two imported mares, and expect to come near equaling this record again. A syndicate of shrewd and enterprising farmers at Napinka have secured at a handsome price, that great horse, Woodend Garty, probably the most valuable Clydesdale in America to-day. Two syndicates near Whitewood have secured Blairmore, by Rosario, and Top Crest, by Up to Time. These are two of the best three-year-olds we imported last year. Still another syndicate, in same district, have got a splendid Macgregor horse, Frantano, a Cleveland Bay stallion, has gone to parties near Edmonton, while a pair of well-bred imported Clyde mares were secured by James Burnett, of Napinka. The secret of success is simply that we have the horses the people want; our prices and terms are right, and our guarantee is both liberal and substantial. This is what counts. We still have twenty first-class stallions on hand, all in excellent condition for the coming season."

Right at the end of last year, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman write: "We received an importation of Percheron, French Coach and Belgian stallions, which, perhaps, will bear favorable comparison with any that has ever been brought to these shores by this famous firm. Indeed, in the stables at Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., at this time may be found an array of stallions of these breeds, which, as far as their individuality and prizewinning record are concerned, have no equal in this country. It is impossible to go into particulars as fully as might be desired, but to begin with the Percherons, we find winners of two first prizes at the important French show at Le Mans, winners of first at Chartres, Chateau d'Un, Evreux, and other points, while we may also see the winners of the most important first prizes at the great round-up show at The Hague among the French Coaches, and among the Belgians are several which the Belgian Government strove hard to retain in its country. In continental Europe, the Governments, which encourage horse-breeding, offer annually what are termed 'conservation prizes,' and in Belgium these are of \$1,200 each. The stallion which wins one of these must make a season of a stated number of mares in the season following the date on which he is awarded the money, and it is owing to this fact, principally, that the importation of this magnificent lot of stallions was delayed until so late in the year 1903."

AN AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED ANIMALS, male and female, in lieu of the sale formerly held under the direction of the livestock associations, will be held at Guelph, on 16th March. The sale is the property of the Guelph Farmers' Association, and will be received by the Guelph Farmers' Association. Particulars later. Secretary, Guelph, Ont.

Eating Became a Dread.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ALMOST AFRAID TO SIT DOWN TO THEIR MEALS?

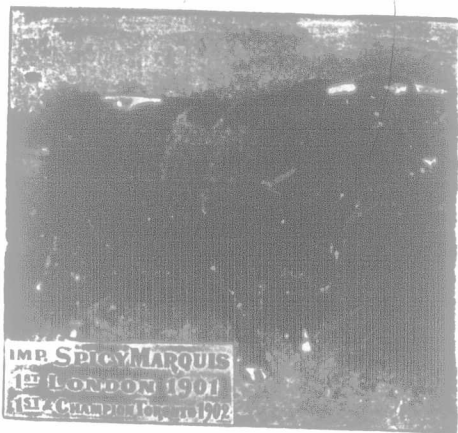
YOU MAY BE ONE OF THEM. IF YOU ARE, THERE IS A CURE FOR YOU.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR, WEAK AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES.

Mr. J. G. Clunia, 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.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Seven Imported Bulls for Sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

16 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSS'LL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.



Imported and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers for sale of the following families: Broadhocks, Village Maid, March oness, Victoria, Beauty, Merry Lads, and other good strains. Four extra good bulls, ready for service. H. J. DAVIS, Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Woodstock, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R. main lines.

ONLY THE BEST.

Eight young bulls and 10 heifers of the purest Scotch breeding and of the low-set kind, as good as I have ever offered, for sale at prices that will induce you to buy. Most of the heifers are in calf to imported bulls that stand as high as any in the world in breeding and individual excellence. High-class Shorthorns for sale as usual.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, Eng. The largest exporters of the stock in the world.

GOSSIP.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an Arapahoe lawyer, "what kind of swearing has been done in this case? Here we have a physician, a man who from his high calling should scorn to tell an untruth. But what did he testify, gentlemen? I put the question before him plainly, 'Where was he stabbed?' Unblushingly, his features as cool and placid as marble, he replied that he was stabbed an inch and a half to the left of the medial line, and an inch above the umbilicus. And yet, gentlemen, we have proved by three unimpeachable witnesses that he was stabbed just below the railroad station."

Our Beautiful Language—A boy who swims may say he's swum; but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they are not trum. When words you speak, those words are spoken; but a nose is tweaked and can't be twoken, and what you seek is never soken. If we forget, then we've forgotten; but things we wet are never wotten, and houses let cannot be lotten. The goods one sells are always sold; but fears dispelled are not dispoild, and what you smell is never smoled. When young, a top you oft saw spun; but did you see a grin e'er grun, or a potato neatly skun?—Tit-Bits.

Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, once met a negro driving an odd horse which had a curiously malformed hoof. "When your horse dies" said the professor to the old darky, "I will give you three dollars for that hoof if you will cut it off and bring it to me." "Very well, sah," was the reply, and horse and driver disappeared. Two hours later, when the professor reached home, he found the negro, who had been impatiently awaiting him for an hour. Handing a carefully wrapped package to the professor, the darky said, "De hoss is daid, sah."

A certain officer in the army is very much disliked by his men, and "V. C." relates that one night, as he was returning to barracks, he slipped into some deep water. A private in his regiment happened to see the occurrence, and with great difficulty pulled the officer out. The officer was very profuse in his thanks, and asked his rescuer how he could reward him. "The best way you can reward me, sir," replied the private, "is to say nothing about it." "Why, my good fellow," said the astonished officer, "why do you wish me to say nothing about it?" "Because, if the other fellows knew I pulled you out they'd blooming well chuck me in!"

A popular commercial traveller attended a large social gathering one evening, and after the supper was over was promenading with one of the guests, a young lady, to whom he had just been introduced. In the course of conversation the subject of business came up, and she said: "By the way, Mr. Scott, may I ask what your occupation is?" "Certainly," he answered, "I am a commercial traveller." "How very interesting! Do you know, Mr. Scott, that in the part of the country where I reside commercial travellers are not received in good society?" "Quick as a flash he rejoined: "They are not here, either, madam."

When Rudyard Kipling visited Cecil Rhodes on his South African fruit farm, Mr. Rhodes went around his farm before breakfast, and Mr. Kipling was good and hungry before he returned. When Mr. Rhodes came back he found his trees laden with placards inscribed in huge black letters with "Famine," "Pity the Starving," etc. On reaching the front door he read: "For the human race breakfast tones the mind, invigorates the body. It has sustained thousands; it will sustain you. See that you get it." "Why die when a little breakfast prolongs life?" In the breakfast room Kipling was found reading his paper, but the expression of innocence on his face was rather overdone.—Christian Register.



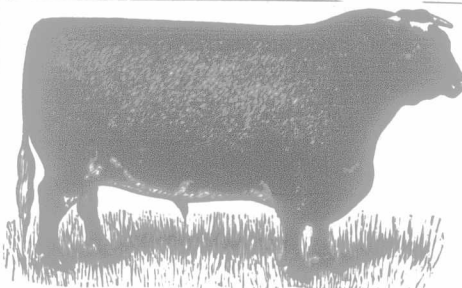
BABY'S OWN SOAP

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

A Safe Soap for a TENDER Skin A good Soap for ANY Skin

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

There is no other just as good.



19

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

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

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

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.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont.

Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

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. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P.O. & Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ontario.

Greengrove Shorthorns

Number 35 head 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.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, on DENFIELD, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes yet imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Wincheser." Excellent type and quality. A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

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

A Word of Advice

TO READERS OF

The Farmer's Advocate.

WHEN YOU SPEND GOOD MONEY get the best that money can buy. A little extra expense to get an article of better value is a sensible investment. Get two weekly papers for little more than the price of one. You will save money and GET THE BEST VALUE for what you spend.

Farmer's Advocate \$1.50 a year Both for
The Weekly Tribune \$1 a year \$2.00

Send for sample copies to

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OR
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

SHORT HORNS

17 SCOTCH BULLS

Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality.

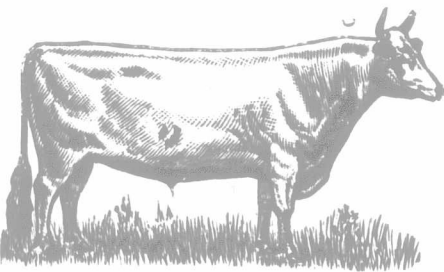
and reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

JNO. CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON
Manager. om Cargill, Ont., Can.

SHORT HORNS

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE,
PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.
The Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele. Established 1880.
(Copyrighted.)

Varicocele Cured in 5 Days

Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days

No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.

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

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

Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal 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.

GOSSIP.

There is one woman poet in New York who will read proof carefully until the edge of a recent error wears off. She spent two days on a touching poem, the pivotal line of which read:

"My soul is a lighthouse keeper."

When the printer finished with it the line read:

"My soul is a light housekeeper."

A good story is told of an old couple, who frequently got into argument upon religious subjects. The old gentleman contended that the Bible was almost wholly about men, and ignored women. His wife took strong ground against this view, but finally, for the sake of peace, allowed her husband to have the last word.

"You know I am right, Mary," he concluded, "and you just argue the matter to be contrary."

After a while Mary said: "John, I must confess you are right. The Scripture writers knew a great deal about men, much more than they did about women, and one passage that has just occurred to me convinces me that the Bible was really written more for men than women."

"Of course it was," replied John, almost rapturously, "and you knew it all the time; but, Mary, what was the verse that has brought you to agree with me?"

"It was written by the wisest of all the old Scripture writers, John."

"Yes, yes, but was it, Mary?"

"It is this, John, and remember it was written by the—"

"Oh, but the verse!"

"Well, John, it is this: 'All men are liars.'"

A new Hampshire judge, says Lippincott's Magazine, has in his possession the following letter, sent to him by an old farmer who had been notified that he had been drawn as a juror for a certain term of court:

"Dear Judge,—I got your letter tellin' me to come to Manchester an' do dooty on the jury an' I rite you these fue lines to let you know that you'll have to git someone else fer it ain't so I kin leave home now. I got to do some butcherin' an' sort over a lot of apples just about the time the jury will be settin' in your Court. Si Jackman of this town says that he would as soon as not go, fer he ain't nothin' else to do jess now, so you better send fer him. I hate the worst way not to oblige you, but it ain't so I kin at present. Ennyway I ain't much on law, never havin' been a jooryman 'ceptin' when old Bud Stiles got killed by the cars here some years ago when I was one that set on the bobby with the koroner. So you better send fer Si Jackman, for he has got some kin in Manchester he wants to visit ennyhow, an' he'd be willin' to go fer his carfare there an' back. Ancer lack if you want Si."

Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., who advertise in this paper Large English Yorkshire hogs, write:

"We are now booking orders for spring pigs got by three as good if not the best boars in America. Two of them are first-prize and silver medal winners at Toronto. Summer Hill Duke of York, we claim, is the best boar to-day we ever owned, both as an individual and a stock-getter. He weighs over 800 lbs., and is as smooth as it is possible to get a hog. Expert judges that have recently seen him pronounce him a model of the breed. Summer Hill Slasher is another hog that will be heard from at the fairs next year. He is a young hog with great promise. He has substance and quality equal to anything in the herd. Among the sows we have bred to these are a number of our prize-winners at Toronto and London. We should be able to supply our customers with winners for the fairs next fall. Parties wanting something good from March and April litters should write us for particulars. Prices are reasonable. We are also offering about one hundred pigs of both sex, now about three months old, extra quality and breeding, and prices right."

Necessity of Sleep As a Restorer.

The Vitality Consumed During Waking Hours Must be Replaced During Sleep Otherwise Collapse.

Sleep is more essential to life than food.

Men have lived for weeks without food, whereas a few days without sleep and man becomes a raving maniac—a mental and physical wreck.

Nights of sleeplessness tell of a feeble and depleted nervous system, of approaching nervous prostration or paralysis.

The use of opiates merely gives temporary relief, and actually hastens the collapse of the nervous system.

The regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will form new, rich blood, create new nerve force and thoroughly cure sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion.

By keeping a record of your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can be certain that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body. You will feel the benefit in every organ.

Mrs. S. Derocher, 495 Bethune Street, Peterboro, Ont., states: "I was troubled a great deal with nervousness and sleeplessness, and began a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I can say for a certainty that it is a splendid medicine, for besides steadying my nerves, it built up my system wonderfully and enabled me to rest and sleep well. We have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Ointment in our family for years and consider them excellent. For skin diseases, I think the Ointment cannot be equalled, and the Pills are a most satisfactory laxative."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Rosevale Shorthorns
Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the got of Imp. Maringo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Bran pton Monarch (imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare a carload. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Stas.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4
For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inks, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. TEOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES
4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winners for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to om JAS. BODEN, Manager.

Rt. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

AYRSHIRE Bulls.
Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves.
W. W. Ballantyne, Neidpath Farm, om Stratford, 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 BERNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS
American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Lyden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS
A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

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.

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

GET AN EMPIRE



Guaranteed
to be simpler in construction, easier to turn, easier to clean and keep clean than any other separator made. That's the famous

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

It is not the oldest separator in the world, but it's the most up-to-date. It's not the biggest, but it is the simplest in construction, and it almost never gets out of order. Don't be talked into buying a separator before you try the Empire. That's all we ask. Just try it and then decide which machine you'd rather have.

Our Separator Book is Free.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,
28 Wellington St. W.,
TORONTO, CANADA.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
(NON-POISONOUS)
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH,

THE ORIGINAL
Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

For sheep.
Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.
Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.
Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective
Beware of imitations.

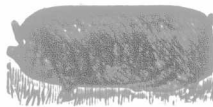
Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen
Sole agent for the Dominion. —om

Holwell Manor Farm
SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings 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

Lakeside Herd of Large
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.



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

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES
CHOICE-BRED STOCK
now for sale;
PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE,
Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,
Breeder of pure-bred BERKSHIRE, 1903 litter
all bred under the supervision of the late Mr. Banting

TRADE NOTE.

AN INSTANCE OF GROWTH.—It is a pleasure, in this day of great industrial combinations, to note an instance where an independent concern has attained to mammoth proportions and has grown steadily but surely for years from a small beginning into the fullness of the present time. Such an institution is cited in the seed business of D. M. Ferry & Co., who for nearly half a century have gone forward each year, constantly adding new customers and retaining all its old ones, until it is today a source of seed supply from which many of the great crops of this country spring. Thousands of farmers, gardeners and flower-growers look to them year after year for the seeds from which the prosperity of their fields and gardens is to grow, and the fact that they are never disappointed in Ferry's seeds is the secret of the wonderful expansion of this popular firm. Their seeds can be bought in every city, town or hamlet of this land, and are always fresh, true to name and sure to grow. Their 1904 Seed Annual, a valuable guide in the selection of the proper seeds to plant, will be sent free to all readers who apply to D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

GOSSIP.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE LIST.

Since the preliminary addition of the prize list for the St. Louis World's Fair Live-stock Show was issued, Chief Coburn, of the Exposition Department of Live Stock, has made a number of important additions and changes. Breeders who are arranging to show stock at St. Louis this year will find much of value in the following summary of these changes, which Mr. Coburn has furnished to the "Farmer's Advocate":

No change has been made in the preliminary classification for horses as published last August, but a correction has been made as to some of the foreign studbooks recognized for the German Coach horses.

For cattle, an important change is made in the sections for the "herd bred by exhibitor." An entirely new section has been added, thus providing for two such herds instead of one, and it is not necessary that the bull shown in either of these herds shall be bred by the exhibitor. The sections for "aged herd, females bred by exhibitor," will provide for a herd consisting of bull, two years old or over; cow, three years or over; heifer, two years and under three; heifer, one year and under two, and heifer, under one year; the females to be of exhibitors' breeding. The new section is provided for "young herd, females bred by exhibitor," composed of a bull, under two years old; two heifers, one year and under two, and two heifers, under one year. The cash to be offered in each of these herd sections is \$200, in the classes for Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys, and \$150 for Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durhams and Brown Swiss.

Two entirely new classes have been arranged for champion pure-bred and grade fat cattle by ages. These will be for direct competition between Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Devon, Polled Durham and Brown Swiss steers and spayed heifers. The sheep classes have received a number of important additions. The Lincolns and Dorsets will be raised to the same classification and prizes as are given to Hampshires, Cheviots or Leicesters, each breed being allotted \$2,921. The three Merino types will be somewhat changed from the arrangement given in the preliminary list. All fine-wool wethers, including Rambouillets, will now be grouped in one class, and compete together.

The class for Large Yorkshire swine will be increased as to the amount of money allotted from the original arrangement of \$488 to \$3,241.

All white breeds of record not otherwise classified are grouped and will compete together, including Sheshires, Victorias, Small Yorkshires, Suffolks, etc., the class for Chester Whites remaining unchanged. Some alterations have been made in the classes for Essex and Tamworth swine.

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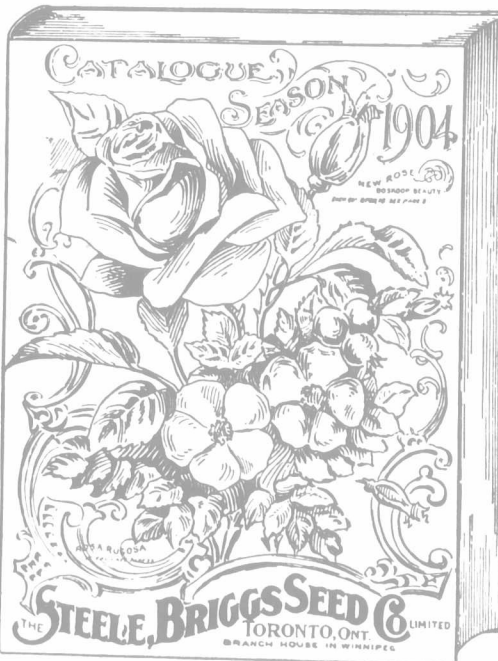
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