

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

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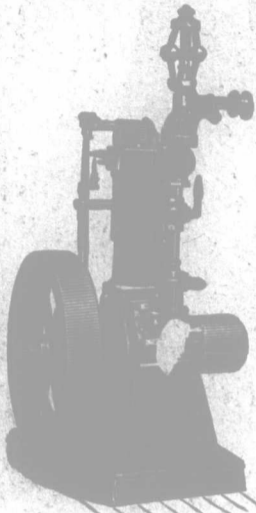
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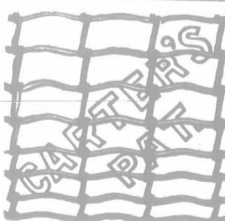
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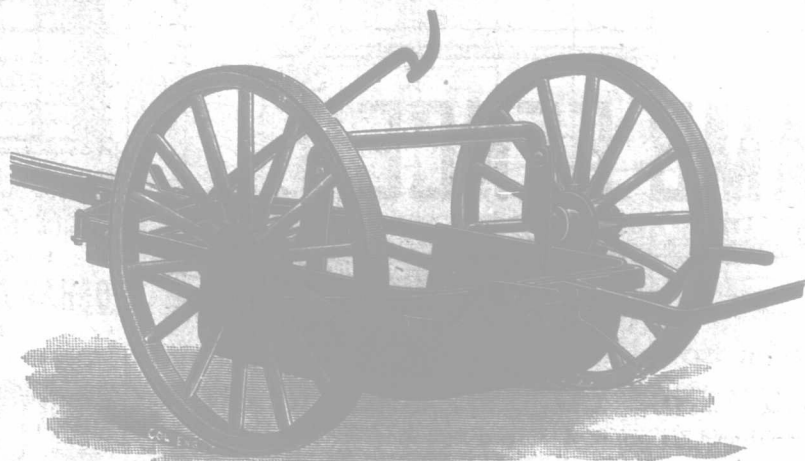
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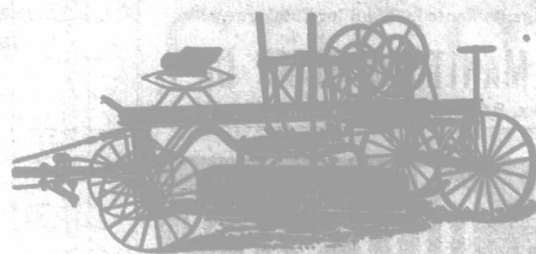
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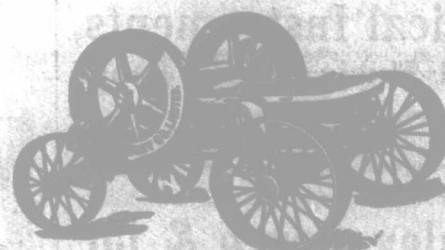
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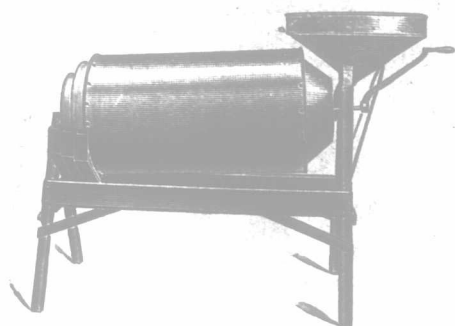
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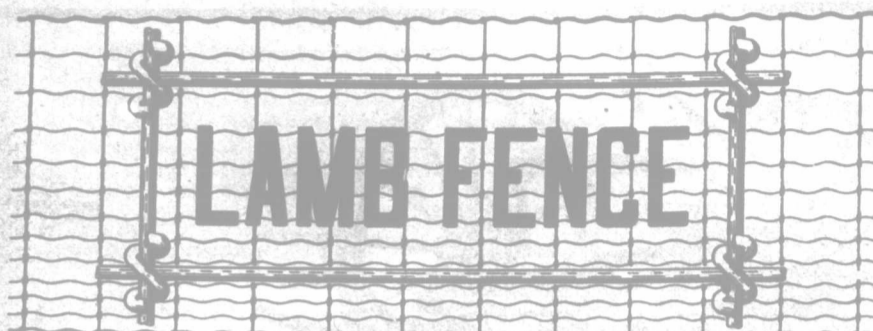
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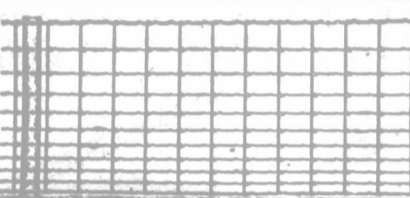
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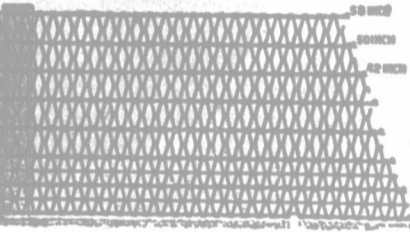
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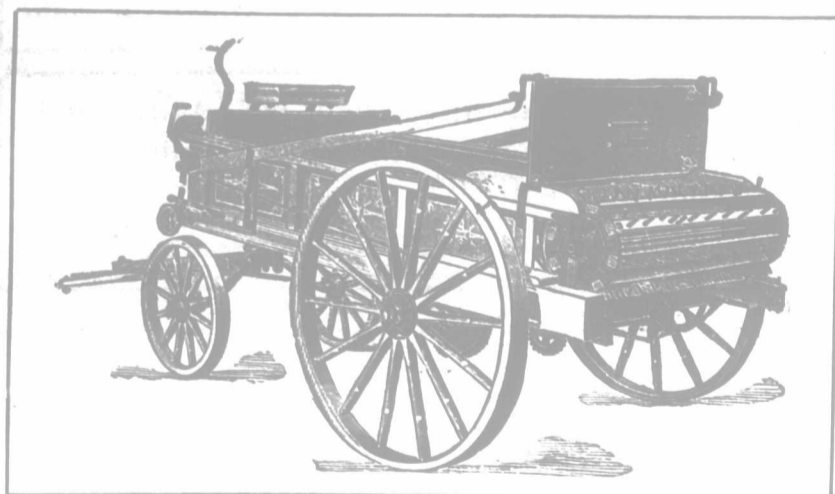
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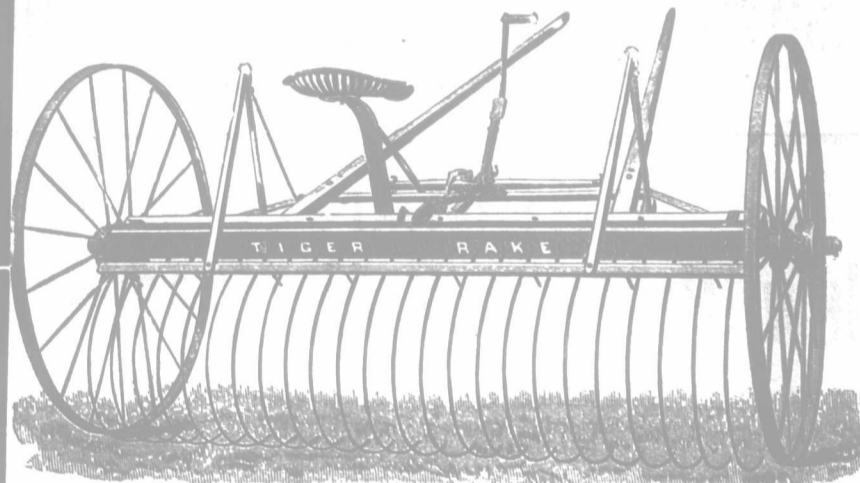
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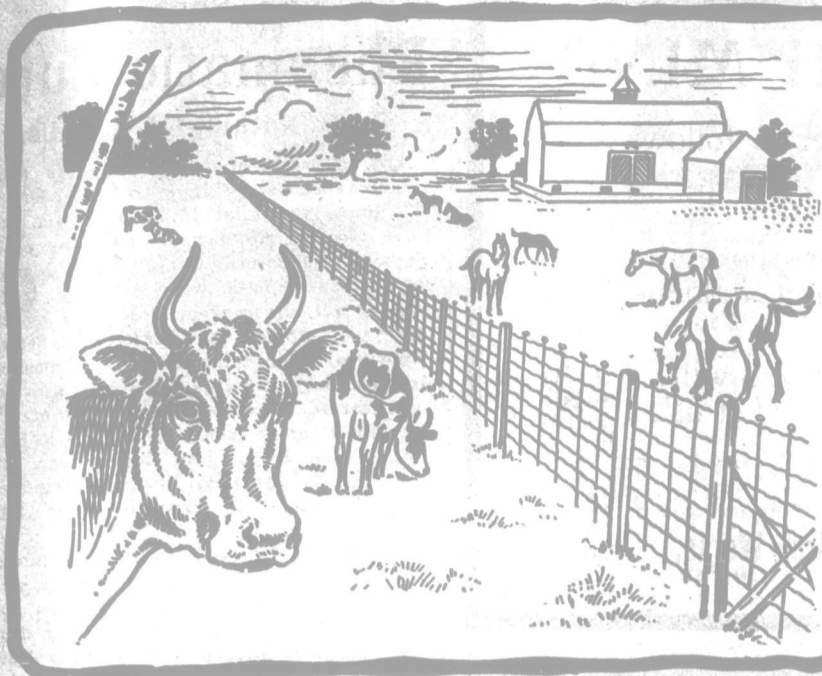
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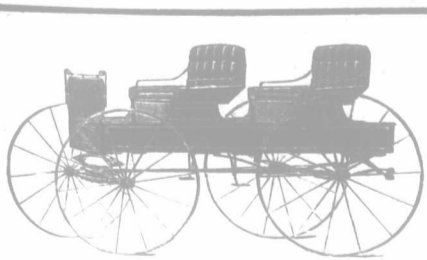
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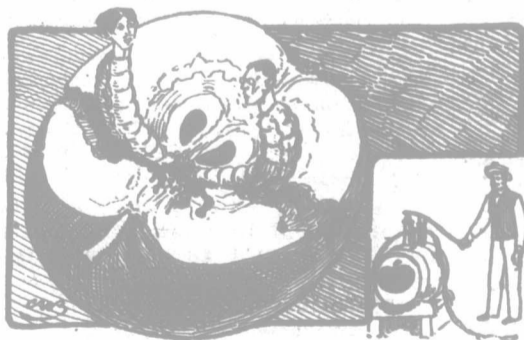
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**RAISING THE DAIRY CALF.**

In the Maritime Farmer, of January 20th, there appears, over the signature of Mr. P. J. Mills, an interesting and well-written article under the heading, "Raising the Dairy Calf," and we hope you will not take it amiss if we take the liberty of giving you our ideas on the same subject.

We contend, as does the dairyman quoted, that separated milk contains the important elements for the formation of bone, muscle and flesh, but we differ from him when he says that fat is an essential food for the young calf.

We believe that there is a certain chemical balance in the whole milk that is destroyed by the separating process, and we doubt very much if that chemical balance when once broken can be again obtained by uniting the skim milk with fat in any form.

Our theory is that this chemical balance enables the calf to thoroughly assimilate and digest the whole milk, and thus obtain from it all the growth qualities there are in it. Furthermore, we think he is on the wrong track when he says that "some substitute RICH in FAT must be given with skim milk to replace the fat removed in the cream." All the substitutes he mentions are difficult of assimilation, and unless fed very carefully will bring on scours. We do not believe that fat is the element required. We believe that the chemical balance of milk must and can be restored by adding a properly constituted condiment of a purely aromatic nature, rather than by the addition of indigestible fat-containing meals.

This was our opinion eighteen years

ago, when we first began the manufacture of Herbageum, and results obtained in practice have proven that we were right in theory.

In practice, a calf may safely be fed skim milk from the beginning if Herbageum be added in the proportion of four pounds to a ton and a quarter of skim milk.

We do not ask you to accept our statement in this matter, but we herewith append letters from practical Canadian farmers who have tested the matter:

Last spring we used Herbageum with our calves with skim milk—a teaspoonful to a gallon of the milk—and they were equally fine as if they had had the pure new milk.  
**CYRUS SHAW,**  
 New Perth, P. E. I.

I have raised better calves since I began the use of Herbageum than I ever did before, and I do not think that anything can surpass it for them. It is good with either skim milk or sour milk, and I have never seen anything to beat it with whey. I have secured better results with Herbageum than with flax-seed meal, and at less cost. It keeps them regular, prevents constipation, keeps them free from scouring, and there is no trouble with lice when it is used. Have also had the best of results on other stock.  
**ALFRED A. TAYLOR,**  
 Margaree Harbor, N. S.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of Herbageum for calves. Skim milk with it equals new milk for them; in fact, is better, for I think they do better in bone and muscle, and develop better than

**Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure**

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again, but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic rheumatism will be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free.

Address, Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists'.

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**B. DAVIDSON,** Box 48, Uxbridge, Ont.

with new milk without it. There is also profit in feeding it to young pigs.

**JAS. S. FANCY,**  
 New Germany, N. S.

I have used Herbageum with young calves with skim milk. I found it a great benefit in preventing scours.

**STEPHEN WELDON,**  
 Middle Coverdale, N. B.

We tested Herbageum thoroughly on poultry, and got remarkably good results. We also fed it with skim milk to calves, and they did better on that feed than we ever had calves do on new milk. It prevents all scouring.

Oakville, Ont. **BELYEA BROS.**

We use Herbageum regularly for our calves with skim milk, and find that it keeps them in really finer tone and condition than new milk without it.

**EDGAR McLEAN,**  
 Mgr. Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm, North Nation Mills, Que.

I began feeding Herbageum to calves when they were three days old with (blue) skim milk from the creamery. They have never been troubled with any disorders, and we have at present an exceptionally fine calf—much better than any we ever raised with whole milk—and it received only skim milk and Herbageum. Results are better and the cost less than with flax-seed meal.

**CHARLES MYERS,**  
 Cape Verde, P. E. I.

We think that you will agree with us that our case is clearly proven.

Yours sincerely,  
**Galt, Ont. THE BEAVER MFG. CO.**

For further information on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXVIII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., APRIL 20, 1903.

No. 572

## Editorial.

### The Stock Growers' Association.

When the history of the Western Stock-growers' Association is reviewed, it is surprising that the membership roll does not include a larger number of those who are identified with the live-stock industry within its jurisdiction. Since its incorporation in 1896, for the object of advancing and protecting the interests of the stock-growers in the Northwest Territories, an inestimable amount of good work has been done; a work which has been shared almost equally by those who were not prepared to offer any tangible appreciation of the same.

That the purpose which this organization has endeavored to carry out should be continued, and that in a more effective degree, no reasonable ranchman should deny. The need for careful inspection of all stock shipped from the country is even greater than ever, considering the increase in the numbers produced. The time has come, too, when the depredations of local butchers who spy out and appropriate "estrays," should come to an end. Nor has that period arrived when the prairie wolf should not be vigilantly sought for and destroyed. To accomplish these objects in the highest possible degree, many have thought, and continue to believe, that the stock-growers are in a much better position than the Government. But, as was pointed out at the recent convention at Medicine Hat, no project of such dimensions can be carried out without a considerable expenditure of money. For the association to still further tax themselves and continue to extend the privileges of membership to outsiders is not to be expected. The generous policy of the past few years has not been sufficient to enlist a membership of over 180, where one of many hundred should exist. In view of past experience and the importance of the present situation, the resolution passed at the recent convention, requesting the Territorial Government to impose a tax of 25 cents per head on all stock driven or shipped out of the country, is worthy of the hearty endorsement of all stockmen who can appreciate the improvement and development of the Western stock industry. Should it become law, and there is no substantial reason apparent why it should not, the way will be well paved toward the solution of the chief difficulties which are now encountered by the honest ranchman. It will provide the funds necessary to employ competent inspectors, whom it is hoped will be entirely under the direction of the Stock-growers' Association, and it will also leave a large cash balance to encourage the destruction of the ranchman's most pernicious enemy, the wolf.

Although the convention at Medicine Hat was deficient in point of numbers, it nevertheless represented a body of stockmen whose capital stock amounted to no less than five million dollars, and there were some capital ideas set in motion, which, if systematically carried out, cannot fail to result in enormous benefit to the greatest industry of the great West.

Country life could stand more Government help in the way of improvements than it gets at present. What about the telephone, good roads and free rural-mail delivery? Would that not be a grand improvement if carried into country districts? What think ye, farmers?

### Dominion Exhibition for Winnipeg.

That the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition has been a strong factor in advertising Western Canada there can be no doubt. Since the first excursion was arranged from various cities and towns in the United States, and the establishment of a real Americans' Day in Exhibition Park, the number who have crossed the line to enjoy a holiday during exhibition week in Canada has been surprising.

These people by the thousand have been astonished at the magnificence of our productions in agriculture and live stock, and the lesson which they learned is being largely seen to-day in the influx of American settlers to Canadian territory.

While the Dominion Government is expending large sums to make the resources and possibilities of Canada known, they seem to have overlooked the enormous advantages which would surely be gained by holding a Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg, the Capital City of the land to which the eyes of the world are now turned. Through the untiring energy of the directors of Toronto Industrial, the authorities at Ottawa have been persuaded to give that institution a special grant for the purpose of holding a Dominion Exhibition in Toronto this year. No doubt such a show will result in great benefit to the big city of Ontario, but the advantages which Canada as a country will reap will be practically nothing as compared with the results of a similar show if held in Winnipeg. The Toronto people are not to be criticised for their enterprise in securing Dominion patronage—quite the contrary; but has the time not come when the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial should be up and doing, to secure a Dominion Exhibition for 1904? It is certainly due this country to receive considerable Government assistance in this way. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association is giving fifteen hundred dollars this year toward the Toronto Show, from which little, if any, benefit will come to Western breeders. Will they not do the same for us again? Now is the time when this country requires not to be boomed, but to be made known, and if the Dominion Government wants to spend money economically in populating Western Canada with the most desirable class of settlers, they cannot do better than assist in making Winnipeg Industrial of 1904 the greatest show that has ever been held in Canada. What say our readers?

### Welcome to the West.

As we go to press the first main contingent of the Barr, or "all British" colony, as they are sometimes styled, have reached the West. From their landing at St. John, N.B., and at the various brief railway stops along the way, the members of this party made a most favorable impression upon Canadian journalists and others who had the privilege of meeting them. Well-to-do people of the better class, intelligent and determined, we welcome them as "bone of our bone" and "flesh of our flesh," and fellow-citizens of the world's greatest Empire, in the upbuilding of which they will now share afresh, under the bright and buoyant skies of Western Canada. We in the West should bear in mind that the newcomers from Great Britain, in many cases, make great sacrifices for the time being of the comforts of life, and though optimistic and courageous, they will appreciate it if we extend to them an encouraging welcome and a helping hand, for, like all settlers, they will have discouragements and

difficulties to overcome. The authorities, both Federal and Provincial, or Territorial, should omit no provision that will facilitate progress into their reservation and the establishment of comfortable homes in the fertile Saskatchewan valley. A movement of great magnitude, there exists within it the potency of far-reaching influences for good upon the future progress of our country. We therefore desire them to send home words of encouragement to their kin beyond the Atlantic who are to follow. The "Farmer's Advocate" bids them welcome!

### Siftings.

How about that brood sow of yours? If she is suckling pigs see that she is liberally fed.

A light rainfall has some good points; it prevents wasting of soil fertility through leaching.

Farm lands are going up in value, because the money-possessing element realizes the safety of such an investment.

A reasonable reduction of freight rates would add to land values and increase the amount of product to haul.

Would it not be a fine thing to have the plowing of ample railway fire-guards made compulsory.

The only force which will make things happen is thought. Bend yours to it now, farmers, as much as your muscle, and the results will surprise you.

That garden, surely you haven't forgotten it! If the hurry has caused it to slip your memory see to it now; you can yet get good returns.

Few farmers look upon the soil as the food of plants in the same light as they look upon oats as the food of horses. If they did, more attention would be devoted to keeping it clean and well tilled.

There are times when repetition is commendable, and this, we feel, is one of them. All ye who keep stock should make provision for a patch of roots this year. To those who have tried it before nothing need be said; their returns will cause them to increase the size of their plots. Stockmen without roots have not an equal chance of wintering their animals in the same thrifty condition as their more fortunate neighbors.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide-posts on the footpath to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### By the Way.

Stock-raising is not only the main industry of the West, but the hope of our Eastern farmers. Wheat-raising is not going to make the East the country which it should.—DR. ELLIOT, at Medicine Hat convention.

\*\*\*

I believe that one wolf with her pups, if in a place where she is not molested, will destroy from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars' worth of cattle.—GEO. LANE, Nanton, Alta.

\*\*\*

If there is anything in current rumor, there is a great deal of lawlessness in the way of killing and selling cattle. Stock-raising is the greatest industry of the West, and it should command attention.—T. TWEED, Medicine Hat Ranch Co.

\*\*\*

What the stockmen need is legal protection. They feel that neither the mounted police nor the Government are in as good a position as themselves to carry out the details of the inspection.—A. E. CROSS, Calgary.

\*\*\*

The ranchmen of to-day who are making the greatest success of their business are men who pay close attention to the smallest details in the management of their stock.—JNO. LAWRENCE, Maple Creek, Assa.

\*\*\*

The time is coming when Western cattle will be shipped out of this country not alive, as they are to-day, but as dressed meat in refrigerator cars.—W. R. HULL, Calgary.

### Immigration Number Appreciated.

Maple Creek, Assa.

Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sirs,—Your Immigration Number to hand. It is a grand issue; a most decided success.

Yours truly, E. E. BAYNTON

## Stock.

### Stock Growers' Convention.

The annual meeting of the Western Stock-growers' Association was held in Medicine Hat on Tuesday, April 9th. In the absence of the President, Mr. A. B. Macdonald, of New Oxley, occupied the chair, and called the meeting to order at ten o'clock. Although a number of the most prominent ranchmen were present, the attendance was by no means what it should have been, considering the importance of the stock industry of the West and the objects which this association is organized to foster.

The Secretary's report presented showed an increase in membership during the year of four, making a total of 181. The rate of assessment on all stock belonging to members had been three cents per head, and the bounties paid on wolves were the same as last year, being \$15.00 on grown animals and \$5.00 on pups. Of the former 85 had been presented, and of the latter 265. This was a decrease since last year of 73 pups and 36 grown animals, giving a reduction in the expenditure of \$910.00. The total number of stock shipped during the year was shown to be 59,647, as against 41,715 shipped last year. This number was made up of 10,655 horses and 48,992 cattle. Seventy-one head of American cattle were gathered and shipped at various points, and 55 head of Canadian stock had been shipped from Montana, and the proceeds, amounting to \$8,000, remitted by the Secretary of the Western Stock-growers' Association to their representative owners.

The financial report for the past year showed receipts to be \$6,226.75, with a balance on hand of \$695.42.

The business of the association is conducted by the Board of Management, whose report was presented as follows:

**ESTRAY ANIMALS.**—A resolution was adopted at the last annual meeting, authorizing stock inspectors to ship any beef cattle the brands on which were unknown, and to send the proceeds and description of the same to the secretary. The effect of this was that 137 head were shipped, and with the exception of 22, the owners have all been located and paid. A list of the brands on the 22 head will be seen attached to the secretary's report. It is, perhaps, needless to explain that the main object of this action was to remove from off the range and out of "harm's way" those animals which were fit to ship, and which, in many cases, were deteriorating, and yet which, according to the strict letter of the law, could not be shipped without the written permission of the owner, or the presence of the owner's agent, and he might not be known. We considered cattle of this description were detrimental to the cattle business, being a standing temptation to "rustlers," and we therefore were quite willing to act upon the resolution referred to, recognizing that what machinery the law endeavored to provide utterly failed to meet the case. In this regard the Territorial Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture informed the secretary that the instructions given to inspectors in the resolution were slightly at variance with the machinery provided by the "Stray Animals Ordinance." This ordinance deals, as its name imports, solely with "estrays," but the "estrays" of the ordinance and the "strays" of the range do not in all cases appear to be quite identical. The ordinance's definition clearly shows what we mean; it is as follows: "The term stray means any animal found on the premises or in the herd, band or flock of any person other than its owner." This, of course, practically brands a very large number of range cattle as estrays, for it certainly seems to imply that all stock at large on the public domain are liable to be dealt with under its procedure, and the procedure is as follows:

"(1) Any person who finds he has on his premises or in his band, herd or flock, any stray animal (other than a stallion or bull), the owner of which is unknown to him, which cannot be driven away from such premises, band, herd or flock, shall at once forward the Department a notice to the effect that such animal is on his premises or in his band, etc."

"In addition to the notice forwarded, the finder of such animal may cause a copy of the notice to be inserted in three successive weekly issues of the nearest newspaper. Then, if the animal is not claimed within six months, various other proceedings for selling the animal are laid down."

Those are the provisions of the ordinance under which the Territorial Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture claims that range strays should be handled. We need hardly remark that it is absolutely impracticable to do so, and as it seemed to us an open question whether the animals we wished to get rid of did legally come under the ordinance's definition, we acted on the resolution and we consider the result has been most beneficial.

**MANGE.**—A resolution dealing with the necessity for the prompt isolation and proper treatment of cattle showing symptoms of mange was adopted at the suggestion of Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Inspector of Live Stock, who was present. Dr. Rutherford suggested a certain line of action in the case of any cattle owner refusing to treat his cattle which might be mangy, to compel him to do so. We are not aware that it was necessary to enforce the suggestion in any case. Stockmen are now quite sufficiently impressed with the serious nature of the disease as to know that it is entirely to their own interest to promptly treat any of their cattle which may become infected. There is, unfortunately, in some sections of the country an alarming amount of the disease, although it seems to be chiefly confined to dogie steers, range cattle proper being generally free from it.

**STOCK KILLED BY RAILWAY.**—A resolution was adopted at the last annual meeting asking that arrangements could be come to with the C.P.R., to include horses in the schedule of compensation for stock killed on the railroad track, the value of same to be appraised and supported by affidavits of good reliable men. The secretary took the matter up with the General Supt. of the Western Division, who objected to the proposed manner of valuing, and suggested that his company adopt a similar schedule to that in operation on the railroads in Montana and adjoining territory, viz.: \$5 to \$25 for range horses, \$2.50 to \$15 for Indian ponies. This seemed an absurdly low valuation, and the secretary in turn proposed that the prices be \$40 for unbroken horses, and \$75 for broken horses, and suggested leaving Indian ponies out of the schedule, as we were not in a position to bind the Indians or the Indian Department, who are, of course, the principal owners. Mr. Leonard demurred to the prices, and finally the matter was compromised as follows: \$35 for unbroken horses, and \$60 for broken horses, and this schedule is now in operation.

**AMERICAN ROUND-UPS.**—At a meeting of the committee held in Macleod last October, a resolution was passed asking the Minister of Customs to issue instructions to prevent interference by the officers of the Department with recognized American round-up parties coming across for their cattle. It has, of course, been customary for many years past for Canadian round-up parties to operate in the northerly part of Montana, gather their cattle and return with them to this side of the border. These parties have never been interfered with by the American Customs authorities. In the old days, of course, the ranchers in the States to the south of us were very large owners of cattle, and are yet. Then the Canadian cattle business was young and small, but a change is taking place, and the time may not perhaps be very far distant when our Western cattle will be almost as numerous as those to the south of us; may, indeed, preponderate, and then, it is reasonable to suppose, Canadian cattle will drift south in far larger numbers than they do now. With that possibility in view, we thought it unwise to create a precedent which might react heavily against us in the future, and we memorialized the Government accordingly. The Government issued the following circular:

"Round-up parties entering Canada for the purpose of taking out cattle or other live stock, are required to report at the nearest Customs House after crossing the frontier, and obtain a permit from the customs officer in the regular way. This permit shall be subject to the conditions that the round-up, while in Canada, shall be accompanied by a member of the police force, or by an officer of customs, whose duty it will be especially to see that Canadian cattle are not disturbed on their ranges; and that American live stock are taken across the line and properly reported outwards, and, also, that foreign live stock unentered for duty are not branded on Canadian territory."

"The pasturing of foreign live stock in Canada is not permitted without due entry at the Customs House. The owners will be held strictly accountable after 1st June, 1903, for keeping foreign live stock out of Canada, under penalty of seizure and forfeiture. Casual "estrays" will be specially dealt with from time to time, but the onus of proof that cattle are "estrays" in any instance will rest on their owners."

**CRIME—WOLF BOUNTIES.**—There has not been during the year, so far as the association has been concerned, any large amount of crime connected with stock matters which come to judicial notice. There was, however, one case in which the association interested itself, viz., a case of horse stealing from a member of the association, Mr. A. H. Eckford, of High River. In this case the accused was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. It is worthy of note that the particular section of the Criminal Code under which the conviction was obtained was the very one which was incorporated in the Criminal Code at the instigation of this association, which, among other things, made the presence of a recorded brand prima facie evidence of ownership, thus throwing the onus of proof upon



the accused, making him show where he got the stock he was accused of stealing.

There is a substantial decrease in the number of wolves presented for bounty this year, compared with that of last year, although the total is still formidable enough to necessitate our unremitting efforts to destroy them. Since the incorporation of the association to date, as will be seen by a table in the secretary's report, we have been instrumental in getting rid of 2,604 wolves, at a cost of \$14,673, and we are sure that all will agree with us that it has been money well spent.

Another item of expenditure which we regard as a very proper one, is that required in the employment of a competent stock inspector. We have been paying \$1,500 a year for this service, and it is not, in our opinion, a cent too much. Mr. Patterson, the present inspector, has done in a quiet, practical way, an immense amount of good solid work, as his monthly reports to the secretary will show. It is largely owing to his efforts that the range has been fairly cleared of American strays for the time being, at any rate.

**INSPECTOR OF STOCK-YARDS.**—Last July we were informed that the Dominion Government had appointed Mr. C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, as Dominion Inspector of Stock-yards and Cars, for that portion of the country lying west of Winnipeg. The duties of this official are apparently to make personal investigations into any complaints as to the necessity for extending, cleaning or repairing stock-yards, or where cases arise of dirty cars being furnished shippers. How necessary such an official is will no doubt be generally known to you, and the following letter shows the practical experience of one shipper with one point, viz., the Moose Jaw yards. He says: "They are simply not fit for man or beast to go into. Last week we had a trainload of stockers from Ontario, which we intended to unload there to feed and water, but dare not take them into the yards, and had to feed them hay in the cars and bring them on without giving them a drink. I was there again on Friday receiving some more stockers. The filth is knee-deep in the yards and lanes, and the place where the cattle are expected to drink—a bog hole, which is not safe to let thirsty cattle into. They tell me in Moose Jaw that the man who has contracted to haul dead cattle away from the yards at a dollar a head is making a fortune. More cattle must have died there this season than would pay for the yards, and twice over." This letter was written in the latter end of June.

Up to the 31st August last year, our inspector, J. C. Patterson, was extended the privilege by the C. P. R., of a cent-a-mile rate between Moose Jaw to Cowley and Cochrane, and branches; on this date the privilege was withdrawn, and since that time the regular fare has had to be paid, necessitating an expenditure of \$134.60, and, naturally, limiting to a certain extent the inspector's operations. Every argument was brought to bear upon the company, but we appeared to be unable to convince them that the case of our inspectors was dissimilar to any other, and that our claim for a pass for him was one that had special reasons for being granted.

**INSPECTION OF HIDES.**—The law regarding the inspection of brands, so far as it relates to hides, is still in the same unsatisfactory condition as it was when the association last brought the matter to the notice of the Territorial Government in April, 1901. The association then asked: (1) That no butcher or his employee be eligible for the position of inspector of stock. (2) That every person, other than a butcher, who slaughtered any head of cattle for beef shall ex-

hibit the hide of such animal at the time and place the beef is offered for sale, and before such beef is offered for sale the hide should be presented and a record of the brands thereon made by an inspector of stock.

The Territorial Government did not accept either of the suggestions. The fact remains that there is no check over indiscriminate beef pedlars, of whom every town has its share, and that, in the opinion of most stockmen, there ought to be.

**DATE OF MEETING.**—Some time last fall the Secretary of the Territorial Live Stock Association wrote, suggesting that this association should change the date of its annual meeting from the second Thursday in April to the second Thursday in May. The reasons suggested for the change

out the district. Since our incorporation we have expended, entirely from our own funds, over \$7,000 in payment of wolf bounties. It is absurd to say that this is a matter that interests solely our own members; for while it is a matter for congratulation to those members that such expenditure has resulted in the extermination of 2,604 wolves, still it is equally a matter for congratulation to everyone interested in stock-raising throughout the country, particularly so to those concerns who have thousands of stock running at large on the ranges, and yet there are one or two such concerns who are content to sit quietly by, refusing to join the association, and shirking what may justly be termed their legal and moral duties. Another item of expenditure to which the

same arguments exactly apply, is that for stock inspection; a sum of \$5,096.26 has been expended since our incorporation for this purpose, \$3,645 of this being for salaries to our own appointed inspectors, and the balance in additional amounts to the regular Territorial officials, in order to insure competent service. It has been found necessary to pay out some \$1,800 during the last seven years for the employment of counsel, etc., in connection with criminal prosecutions for offences connected with the stock business. These are a few of our accomplishments. They could be much farther-reaching if we had larger funds at our disposal, but with an income limited to \$5,000 or \$6,000, it is evident the results to be obtained from such must also be limited.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

During the afternoon session several questions bearing upon the live-stock industry came up for discussion. As the regulations governing the powers of the association are contained in certain

ordinances passed by the Northwest Legislative Assembly, it is necessary to petition that body when any change is desired in the powers of administration exercised by the association. It was decided to ask the Legislature to so amend these ordinances that the association would have the power to deal with all questions concerning their own business that do not conflict with common law.

Undoubtedly, the most important motion introduced during the session was one by T. Tweed, President Medicine Hat Ranch Co., as follows: "Resolved, that the Legislative Assembly be asked to amend Section 10 of the Inspection of Stock Ordinance, so that the inspector shall be entitled to a fee of five cents for every animal inspected by him under this ordinance, which is removed from any one point in the Territories to any other point therein, and that he shall be entitled to a fee of 25 cents for all stock driven or shipped out of the country, said fees to be paid by the seller, and that this association recommend that the appointment of present Stock Inspectors in that district over which the association is empowered to act, be cancelled, and that this association shall be empowered to appoint men to take their place, which men shall be under the control of the association."

It was pointed out that some of the inspectors appointed by the Government had not been giving satisfaction, and the association was powerless to move them.

Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, who was present, upon being called, said when sufficient proof was forthcoming to show that an inspector had failed in his duty, he would be promptly dismissed. He hoped the Government would be able to do even better than they had done regarding the bounty for wolves. "I would be sorry," he said, "to be a cattleman in this country, receiving benefit from the association and not paying anything into its treasury." He was there to get an idea of the cattle situation



**FLOWER GIRLS.**

On the banks of the Saskatchewan, near Prince Albert, Sask.

were: (1) That the meeting would then be at a time which would allow its members to also attend the annual sale of pure-bred cattle. (2) That it would enable Dominion officials to take in all live-stock meetings in the West on the one trip. (3) That the Local Legislature is almost invariably in session during the second week in April, thus preventing ministers and officials from attending. As, however, we pointed out, the date of our annual meeting is provided for in the Ordinance of Incorporation, and such could not be changed without an application being made to the Legislative Assembly. This can, of course, be done if it is thought desirable by the members.

**RETROSPECTIVE.**—In conclusion, we would like to take a slight retrospective view of the association since its incorporation in 1896. The need of such an association of stockmen had for some time been recognized throughout the country, and while the organization started with a membership roll of less than a hundred, it was hoped and confidently expected that those interested in the ranching industry generally would recognize the necessity for the existence of such a body, from the point of view of their own business advantage, and would, consequently, support it in the only practical way they could, viz., by becoming members. The results have not altogether justified the hopes of the originators, still, with one or two isolated exceptions, there is hardly a rancher or a ranching company within the association's district, who are in the business on any extended scale at all, but who have recognized that they owe the duty to themselves and to the stock industry to support the association, and thus add their quota towards the various expenditures of the association, expenditures which in every case do not benefit any particular individual, but the stock business as a whole. It is the presence of this sense of duty that has gradually enabled us to number in our ranks the names of nearly all the larger stockmen through-



**PANORAMIC VIEW OF EDMONTON, ALTA.**

and receive suggestions, that he might be the better able to discharge the duties of Commissioner.

Hon. Mr. Bulyea, Commissioner, who was also present, expressed himself as pleased with the good feeling that existed among the stockmen. He reminded the association, however, that the appointment of every stock inspector, with one exception, had been sanctioned by the association, and when a complaint was made an investigation always followed.

It was decided to ask for power to appoint four permanent inspectors, in addition to the one now paid by the association. Also, that section four of the ordinance be amended so that the board of management might consist of eighteen members, including president and first and second vice-president, and that Bow River, Maple Creek, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have an additional representative.

Before bringing the session to a close, the following resolutions were passed, without special discussion:

"That the C.P.R. be asked to put squeezers at all points where cattle are shipped."

"That the action of the Dominion Government in appointing an inspector of stock-yards and stock-cars be endorsed."

"That the Northwest Government be asked to re-enact the hide ordinance, and that they be also asked to repeal sections 11 to 14 of the present ordinance, and substitute sections 20 to 24 of the brand ordinance of 1897, referring to inspection of hides."

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. B. Macdonald, New Oxley; 1st Vice-President, T. Tweed, Medicine Hat; 2nd Vice-President, G. Lane, Nanton. Executive: Bow River, W. Hull; Maple Creek, D. H. Andrews; Lethbridge, H. Harris; Sheep Creek, J. Lineham; High River, H. Smith and E. C. Cross; Pincher Creek, W. F. Cochrane and T. Hatfield; Willow Creek, A. R. Springett and C. Sharples.

#### Substitute for Dehorning.

The British Board of Agriculture has issued instructions for treatment of young calves to prevent the growth of horns:

Clip the hair from the top of the horn when the calf is from two to five days old. Slightly moisten the end of a stick of caustic potash with water or saliva (or-moisten the top of the horn-bud) and rub the tip of each horn firmly with the potash for about a quarter of a minute, or until a slight impression has been made on the center of the horn. The horns should be treated in this way from two to four times at intervals of five minutes. If during the interval of five minutes after one or more applications a little blood appears in the center of the horn it will then only

be necessary to give another very slight rubbing with the potash.

The following directions should be carefully observed:

The operation is best performed when the calf is under five days old, and should not be attempted after the ninth day.

Caustic potash can be obtained from any druggist in the form of a white stick. When not in use, it should be kept in a stoppered glass bottle in a dry place, as it rapidly deteriorates when exposed to the air.

One man should hold the calf while an assistant uses the caustic.

Roll a piece of tinfoil or brown paper round the end of the stick of caustic potash which is held by the fingers, so as not to injure the hand of the operator.

Do not moisten the stick too much, or the caustic may spread to the skin around the horn and destroy the flesh. For the same reason, keep the calf from getting wet for some days after the operation.

Be careful to rub on the center of the horn, and not round the side of it.

Caustic potash is poisonous, and must, therefore, be kept in a safe place.

#### A New Sheep Dipper.

The ordinary process of dipping sheep by throwing them on their backs and immersing them in a concrete tank filled with dip is clumsy, and in the case of ewes in lamb, injurious to the animals. Mr. A. W. Barclay, the tenant of Lynturk Home Farm, Aberdeenshire, who keeps a flock of breeding ewes, has introduced a mechanical dipper, the invention of Mr. Alexander Reid, and the apparatus was tried for the first time recently, when several gentlemen interested in sheep farming were present. The apparatus consists of an oblong tank for holding the dip, and a cage, constructed of perforated iron, into which the sheep is put, and which is lowered down into the tank by means of a rope and crank. To facilitate this operation, a counterbalancing weight is provided. This weight rises and falls in a large cask standing at the side of the dip. The cask contains a supply of dip from which to replenish the tank, and the weight rising and falling in it serves to keep the materials always in solution. At each end of the cage is a door, which automatically opens and shuts as the cage rises and falls. The invention is a most ingenious one. Two men can work it, one at the crank and the other pushing the sheep into the cage. Lambs can be dipped several at a time. The cage just fits a

sheep, and does not give it room to struggle, and the animal can be kept in the dip as long as is desired. The cage can be lowered to any depth, so that the head may be left dry, if so desired, or the whole body may be immersed. The apparatus was found to work very satisfactorily. As an experiment, a record was kept, and it was found possible to dip twenty-one sheep in six minutes. The dipping was thorough, every part of the fleece being well soaked, and the whole operation was effected without shaking and knocking about to the sheep.

It should be added that ewes dipped were due to lamb in about a fortnight. This machine is made with the avowed object of meeting the case of sheep that have to be dipped when heavy in lamb. In fact, the animals can be dipped with ordinary precaution with perfect safety up to lambing. The dip runs into the bath as required, and has not to be touched with the hands, thus making the work clean and safe for the operators.

#### The Veterinarian's Reading Matter.

I have discussed the educational work to be performed by the aspirant to a veterinary degree before graduation, and at this time will endeavor to show the advantages of continued study on the part of the graduate. The sources of information for the practising veterinarian are: 1, professional journals; 2, new works; 3, veterinary association meetings; 4, agricultural journals; and 5, postgraduate courses.

To the recent graduate sources one, three and four are especially useful, two and five become more so after several years in practice. Unfortunately the professional journals have not the circulation they should have, and the loss falls the heavier on the profession at large, for the individual suffers by his neglect to read at least one journal regularly. The reasons for such a loss are at once seen when the advantages to be derived from subscribing and reading a professional journal are enumerated. It may be reiterated that the graduate who thinks his studying days are over as soon as he leaves college is deceiving himself only; sooner or later the public finds him out, and his income, if not suffering a decrease as the result, will certainly not increase. Five to ten dollars invested annually in the right kind of reading matter is money well invested for the following reasons: (a) The professional journal brings to the busy practitioner new ideas in a concise form; describes new instruments; discusses the newer drugs; and, if properly conducted, gives fair and honest criticism on the newer articles and methods, by men qualified to make such criticisms. (b) The professional journal is the medium through which reports of cases reach the practitioner, who may, in many cases, from the perusal

of such reports, gain information far more than the subscription price of the journal. (c) Reviews of books, whether of new editions or works. If the reviews are made by experts who are fair-minded who withhold a recommendation unless a book deserves it, the journal will save its readers many dollars. Unfortunately, there is a tendency in some quarters to recommend or give a favorable review to all and sundry, thus encouraging the publication of books which are mere compilations, or else the aborted, undeveloped ideas of the authors. The veterinary reading public have to depend on the professional journal for pointers in their book investments, and have a right to demand that only works of merit and use shall be recommended. The mere presentation of an author's copy or promise of advertising should not influence the reviewer in any way; few men but hate to say unpleasant things, even if such are the truth; here, however, the principle "the greatest good to the greatest number" should and must obtain! In the fourth place, the professional journal is a good ground for the interchange of views on professional and lay topics. To be a successful practitioner, one must be a man of the world and broad in his views. If, further, the practitioner's suggester and remembrancer brings to his notice



GIRTON ENSIGN 5733 (18040).

Shire stallion, four years old. Weight, 2,100 pounds.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY THE PIONEER STUD FARM, BRANDON, MAN., AND BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS. J. G. TRUMAN, MANAGER.

the new thoughts in human and comparative medicine, discoveries in other walks of science, all that the better. The above reasons advanced for the existence of the professional journal, and its support by the practitioner, cannot be denied. It may not, however, be as readily evident the reasons why a veterinarian should subscribe for and read an agricultural paper. The following succinct statement on the matter will suffice: "The agricultural journal will familiarize the veterinarian with the aims, trials and successes of his clients; such a knowledge must make him more acceptable to them. From his rural mentor he will glean the results of experiments in animal nutrition and farm hygiene, the outcome of treatment as the stockman sees it in actual practice; will be able to follow the shows, and be posted on the latest transactions in pure-bred stock, as also be able to feel the pulse of the laity, especially the reading and thinking element, and thus be enabled to diagnose quickly any change in the attitude of the farming community to the profession. In order to keep in touch with the great live stock fraternity and agriculturists generally, the veterinarian will find in the agricultural press his greatest ally. The constant study of the best text-books will aid in keeping the practitioner in touch with many phases of disease that through lack of opportunity he may be unfamiliar with; in the realm of disease, however, one never knows the time when such an immunity may disappear. The public press it is not necessary to recommend to the veterinarian—news is so eagerly sought after that few deprive themselves of a daily paper. Choice, however, should be made of a paper whose editorials show breadth of thought and honesty of purpose; such papers will invariably have reliable news. In all matters affecting the profession, the professional man should persistently endeavor to see that only reliable information is given to the public.

VETERINARIAN.

**Perth Show and Sale of Shorthorns.**

BY JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

One looks forward with interest and expectation to Perth annual show and sale of Shorthorns. The Fair City of Perth, as it is generally called, has become the greatest center in the world for pure-bred Shorthorns and Polled Angus cattle. Centrally situated, and easy of access from all points of the British Isles, one can readily understand why Perth is favored as the sale center of pure-bred cattle.

Perth sale has another interest to pure-bred cattle men, and that is, to a Canadian at least, the pleasure of meeting with so many notable Shorthorn men. I might mention such names as Marr and Duthie; Dawson, manager for His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Bruce, of Byres Farm, Fochabers; Merson, of Craigwillie, Huntly, N.B., the gentleman who bought out and used in his herd for one year the famous Choice Goods; and last, but not least, Mr. Durno, of Jackston, the man who bred Choice Goods. I had the pleasure of an introduction to this estimable gentleman, and had quite a conversation with him. He is a fine specimen of the sturdy Scottish farmers who have and are doing so much to improve the Shorthorn, and with what success we all know. At Perth sale Mr. Durno had just sold a bull calf from his herd that made the nice figure of \$1,050. For a man who has made such a name for himself as a breeder, he takes things very modestly, and does not impress one as having done anything out of the common.

But to the show and sale. The animals catalogued were cows and heifers, 71; bulls, 311, and most of them were very good. The cows and heifers were a secondary lot, and looked like the culls from the leading herds. Any who were prizewinners brought good figures, the second-prize heifer, under one year, nearly reaching \$500, while fourth-prize heifer, over a year, brought \$400. All animals in the prize list made from \$200 upwards. The bulls were a fine display, and composed, in most cases, the entire offerings from all the leading herds in the north. The prize lists in the bull as well as in the heifer classes were divided between animals over and under a year. First prize in the senior yearling bull class went to Golden Arrow, bred by Mr. Drow, Criefvechter, near Perth. This was by common consent considered the best bull in the sale, and this was borne out by the price he commanded, \$1,250, the highest price of the day. He is a rich roan in color, with good top and underline, and a great wealth of flesh carried down on his quarters. Prizes two and three were won by two red bulls of Lord Lovat's breeding, two useful animals, sired by "Sittyton Seal" and Royal Star, respectively. They both made the same figure, \$500; the second-prize one going to the Prime Minister, the third-prize one to

Buenos Ayres. Fourth prize went to the roan, "Champion," bred by Mr. Ferguson, Dalcapon. He was purchased by Sir John Gilmour, at \$550. Fifth place went to Victor, of Huntingtower, roan, bred by Messrs. Lumsden & McKenzie; he was withdrawn at \$325. Sixth place was allotted to the red bull, Union Jack; sire Challenger. Although only allotted sixth place, this bull excited keen competition in the ring; he was knocked down to Wm. Duthie, Collynie, at \$900. In the class for bulls under a year, the judges had a large and excellent class to draw from, but soon reduced them to a workable number. They appeared to have considerable difficulty in finding an outstanding winner, but ultimately selected the dark roan, Royal Prince, by Mercury. There existed considerable diversity of opinion in regard to this decision, and the verdict in the sale-ring later did not tally with that of the judges, the first-prize animal bringing less money than others below him. For my part, I picked out the first-prize animal as winner before the judges placed him, and have not as yet changed my opinion, notwithstanding the subsequent verdict of the sale-ring. Royal Prince I consider is more of a future than present winner; his rivals were by far the best models of beef-form, but I have so often seen a perfect yearling turn out a very indifferent aged bull, and taking the first-prize animal in the light of what his future promised, he is, by common consent, well entitled to his place. He is just a trifle narrow at the tail-root, and might be better at the shoulder, but altogether looks like a bull with great outcome. He was bred by Mr. Adams, Baads, Peterculter, and purchased for Ireland by Mr. Aylward, Kilkenny, at \$750. Second place went to Mr. Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, for Marquis, a light roan, sired by Trophy



A BREEZY SUNDAY AT SPRINGLAKE FARM, HIGH.

of Minmore. This was, all together, a finely-topped and superior animal in every respect, but, in my opinion, a little too finished to leave much room for outcome in future. He brought the satisfactory price of \$850. Third place went to Illustrious Champion, a rich roan, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, breeder of the famous "Choice Goods." He is a good bull, younger than his more successful rivals, and, accordingly, was at a disadvantage. He was purchased for Ireland by Mr. Gordon, at \$1,050. Fourth place went to Douglas' Conqueror, a dark roan, bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Dungleass, Canonbridge; he sold for \$775. Fifth place was won by Knight of Strathearn, and was sold to Mr. Mastom Graham, of Redgorton, at \$770. The Royal Star bull, Orion, bred by Lord Lovat, got sixth place; he was purchased by Sir James Miller, of Manderstore, at \$360.

Taking the bulls all over, they were a really excellent lot, but there were a few culls on hand that brought little more than beef prices. One thing that strikes a Canadian is the way the breeders here bring out their stock, "ale an' in the best of flesh" to show to good advantage, and are fitted up by the herdsman to appear in the most attractive form possible. Then, again, anything that showed any Bates or Booth breeding was sadly discriminated against, especially those of Booth extraction. The animal in demand is the modern Cruickshank Shorthorn, which is so well known to all your readers that I will not take time to discuss here.

The day following, Aberdeen held a sale at the Agricultural Hall, but it was evident that all the best animals had gone to Perth, as the quality of the stock was very indifferent; still there were quite a few good animals on hand, and the \$500 mark was reached by one animal.

**An Uncommon Cow.**

One day last week the calf of a young heifer, owned by Mr. H. R. Sharp, of Oak Lake, died, and for some time the young mother was disconsolate. After a while she was observed to be much quieter, and on entering the stable she was discovered to have made an attempt to repair her loss by the adoption of four young pigs. These young porkers were eagerly helping themselves to their new-found mother's milk, and were thoroughly enjoying the situation, while the foster-mother herself appeared as contented with them and as tender toward them as if they were her own progeny.—[Free Press.

**Horses.**

**Some Horse Pointers.**

Horses accustomed to work side by side should not be given other mates, except when absolutely necessary. They work with more ease when hooked up with each other. That acquaintance and habit affect horses; we know. Habit is their chief guide in all their work, and is even stronger, many claim, with the lower animals than with man.

HOW TO FIT COLLARS.—A collar should fit snugly, and when it has been fitted it should not be used temporarily on another horse. Such use changes its shape. When a new collar of proper size does not exactly fit the shoulders of the animal for which it is intended, it can often be put right by soaking in water, and fitted to the neck closely by means of tightening the harness. The hames have much to do in making the fit. More

collars are worn too wide than too narrow.

DIET INCREASES WORK.—A little bran mixed with the horses' oats is a fine thing for keeping the digestive organs at their best. Horses that digest their food properly, naturally can stand a longer day's work, and that's what is needed these times. If bran cannot be got, try boiling or steaming barley or oats, and feeding three times a week at night in place of regular grain ration. Give the faithful animal a chance; keep his bowels right. He is one of your best money-makers.

**SPRAIN AND BRUISE REMEDY.**

—For sprains and bruises a good home remedy is strong vinegar and salt, brought to the boiling point and applied as hot as the animal will permit. Before applying this, the injured part should be well fomented with hot water cloths. If it is a limb that is injured, a good plan is to bind the hot cloths around it, allowing them to steam the wounded part, but be careful that they do not burn; then, after drying the hair, apply the hot vinegar and salt, rubbing thoroughly into the skin.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.—Cleanliness is one of the first principles which should be observed when dealing with any wound. Thoroughly clean the injured parts, so that no foreign matter of any kind, that can reasonably be got out, is left in the wound. This is the best of all safeguards against subsequent suppuration, and also one of the first essentials to rapid repair of the injured parts. The next thing with clean-cut wounds is to bring the parts together, so as to facilitate the natural fusion which must take place ere effective repair can be accomplished. With deep wounds, stitches are often necessary, while with others bandages generally suffice. Sometimes sticking-plasters are used, but it should ever be remembered that these have no healing action in themselves. They are simply used to keep the edges of the wound together, in order to facilitate the union of the injured parts. A weak solution of carbolic acid or some other standard disinfectant should be used as a preventative against suppuration and blood-poisoning. If the animal is in average health, and the above simple methods adhered to, little trouble will be experienced with ordinary wounds.

**Bone Diseases of Horses' Legs.**

(Continued.)

**SIDEBONE.**—The posterior portion of the bone of the foot, on each side, is surmounted by an irregular quadrilateral cartilage. These are called the lateral cartilages. In the healthy foot they can be easily felt just under the skin surmounting the heels. A conversion of these cartilages into bone sometimes takes place, and the condition is called sidebone. In the healthy foot the cartilages are quite elastic, and yield readily to pressure, but resume their normal position at once on the pressure being removed. When diseased they lose this character, become hard and unyielding, and also become considerably enlarged, and can be easily seen, unless the animal has considerable long hair. This disease is usually observed in horses of the heavier breeds, and in the fore feet. It is seldom seen affecting the hind feet, and is not frequently met with in light horses. The usual causes are hereditary predisposition and shoeing with high calkins, but it may be caused by injuries, as treads, etc. The process of ossification is usually slow and often unaccompanied by pain or lameness, but lameness is sometimes present, and when absent is liable to appear at any time, especially if the animal be worked on hard roads. When appearing in the hind feet it seldom causes inconvenience.

**TREATMENT.**—When no lameness is shown, treatment is not called for, as it is not possible to restore the parts to the normal condition. When treatment is called for, it consists in counter-irritation, as blistering or firing and blistering. This will in many cases cure the lameness, while in others it fails.

**BONE SPAVIN.**—This is a disease of the hock. This joint, like the knee, consists of many bones, and may be said to have four articulations. That formed by the lower end of the bone of the thigh and the uppermost bone of the hock is called the true hock joint, and admits of extensive motion. The articulations below this admit of simply gliding motion, and even this becomes slighter as we pass downwards; hence, the motion existing in the lower articulation, that between the lower surface of the inferior bones of the joint and the upper ends of the cannon bones, is very slight. Bone spavin consists in inflammation being set up in the cancellated tissue of the bones, extending to the compact tissue and articular cartilage, destroying the latter and throwing out an exudate, which becomes converted into bone and uniting the bones involved into one. As a result of this process, a greater or less enlargement appears on the joint, usually on the lower portion towards the front and inside, but any part of the joint may be involved, and as a consequence the enlargement may appear in any position. In some cases, particularly when the true hock joint is involved, no enlargement is present. This is called an occult, or blind, spavin, and as a rule the lameness is permanent and incurable. On the other hand, it is not uncommon for a spavin of considerable size to appear without being accompanied by lameness. The lameness of bone spavin is usually characteristic. In the early stages the horse will usually stand sound, but if asked to step over in the stall in the morning, or after having stood quiet for a variable length of time, or asked to move forward under similar conditions, he will go quite lame, usually stepping on the toe for a few steps. He will go lame for a variable distance, a few steps or a few rods, or further, gradually or quickly getting better, until all lameness disappears, after which he will probably go sound until allowed to stand again. At the same time, if he make a misstep, or strike his toe against a stone, he is liable to go quite lame for a few steps. When the disease becomes more advanced he will probably stand lame; that is, he will rest the lame leg a great deal, and if this continue for a long time, the muscles of his leg and hip will be noticed to become smaller from want of function, but even in this stage lameness will in most cases disappear on exercise. The severity of the symptoms and the probability of a cure being effected depend upon the articulations involved, rather than upon the size of the enlargement.

**TREATMENT** is the same as for ringbone. In young horses blistering will sometimes effect a cure, but in most cases it saves time, trouble and expense to fire and blister at first. As with ringbone, no treatment will remove the enlargement; when the lameness disappears a cure is said to be effected. The bone diseases of the hind leg from the hock to the foot are the same as those below the knee.

The predisposition to bone diseases is in most cases hereditary, due either to peculiarities of conformation or congenital predisposition to ossific inflammation, either of which is transmitted to the progeny by either sire or dam, hence the necessity or advisability of breeding to or from sound parents.

**Perfect and Imperfect Hackney Action.**

BY "OBSERVER," IN FARMER AND STOCKBREEDER YEARBOOK.

In light-horse breeding the most important factor in the success or failure of the breeder's efforts is action. It has always been recognized as a feature of paramount importance, and of late

years probably it has received more attention than at any previous time in the history of horse-breeding. There are different kinds of action suited to the requirements of the various breeds, but without doubt the most pleasing action, and that which draws a crowded ringside, is that which the modern

Hackney typifies. As the action in the breed has developed to the wonderful perfection seen in its best representatives to-day, so has the standard, which breeders and buyers alike adhere to, been raised. This high standard, however, has not been achieved without concentrated effort, and has only been evolved in the course of time by establishing a higher ideal to work up to. Time was when the breeder regarded a showy display of the fore legs as the leading equipment of a harness horse, and without minimizing the undoubted importance of that phase of action, it is not too much to say that more attention is now paid to the manner in which a harness horse uses his hocks.

Not many years ago a popular type of Hackney in vogue was required to raise his knees breast high, irrespective altogether whether there was range in the action or not. It was seen by a short experience of this type of action that there was a screw loose somewhere, as the feet of the average horse could not withstand the excessive strain thereby put upon them. Accordingly breeders came round to the modern view of what a harness action should be, and nowadays one rarely sees other than good shoulder action, with fore legs well extended, and the ease and grace of the animal thereby

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER



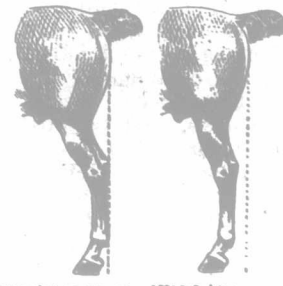
FLEXING THE HOCKS

rather interesting to contrast this with the other kinds of action which are sometimes met with even in well-bred stock. What breeding can accomplish is very pointedly shown by contrast. The illustration representing the horse short of fore action, resembles the action which is suitable for the park hack, and as the Hackney itself is descended from stout Norfolk blood, which carried our forefathers many a weary mile, it is evident that in this horse the breeder has plastic material which can be turned like clay in the potter's hand.

Another illustration represents the commoner type of horse, and distinguishes the well-bred from the mongrel. In many horses this type of action is found, and the difference between the best and what evidently is the worst action which a harness horse can possess, is better represented by the artist's pencil than by columns of descriptive writing.

The conformation of the horse has a great deal to do with the perfection or otherwise of its movements, and the horse which is narrow in

front and turns its toes in can never be expected to make a perfect display with such imperfect formation. Many a notable animal, which has figured prominently in prize-lists, has suffered from this physical defect, which has just been sufficiently apparent to prevent entry into the first flight in the show-ring. Conversely the animal which turns its toes out is invariably open at the knees in his action, and that is a very ungainly and reprehensible characteristic.

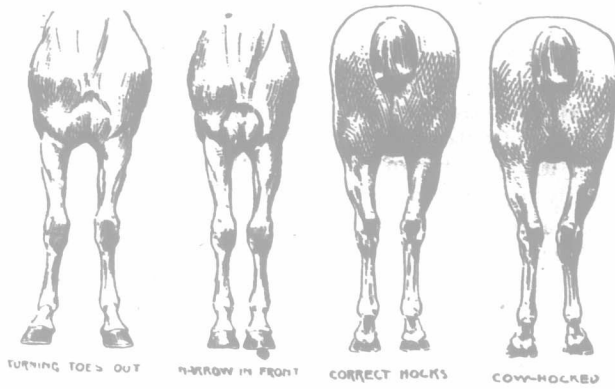


CORRECT ANGLE OF HOCK JOINT STRAIGHT HOCK

It has been said that at one time hock action was largely neglected because breeders failed to recognize that the propulsive power came from well-directed power behind. The truest type of action is that which is shown as "flexing the hocks." The angles are graceful in motion, free and easy, and the propulsive power great. As a

general rule there are more animals defective in the hock than in their fore action, and many a promising youngster has been relegated to the wrong side of the post just because it has failed in this, the primary feature of a harness horse. The reason why so much importance has been attached to good action, on the part of the breeder, is that good-looking horses with no action are a drug in the market, while a mean horse with no showy qualities beyond his action can always find a purchaser at a good price. It is action that sells. A hunting man, of course, regards true Hackney action as a thing to be avoided, but then the characteristics and the purpose of the two types of animals are so much at variance that his views have been moulded in a different school.

One of the commonest defects of Hackney action is that of going wide. Apart altogether from its unsightliness, it is evident that the ani-



TURNING TOES OUT TURNING IN FRONT CORRECT HOCKS COW-HOCKED

mal which does not keep its hocks close together has neither the propulsive power nor are his legs calculated to stand the wear and tear of ordinary work for a lengthened period. Where this weakness is very pronounced, it is frequently the result of internal trouble. Another defect which is sometimes seen is what is known as the cow hock; it is most unsightly when the animal is in a standing position. It is not, however, such a serious defect as the open hock, yet it very materially lowers the animal's chances in good company. The artist has sketched one or two other positions, and by a simple diagram shows how the correct angle of the hind legs may be ascertained. The old type of Hackney was distinctly straight in the hock, and this defect is met with not infrequently in some of the older show animals. It has very largely, however, been replaced by a better angled and more wearing type of leg, where flat bone is accompanied by greater width of bone.

**Judging Horses by Weight.**

According to English ideas, says the Farmer and Stockbreeder, the judging of a horse by his weight has a serious drawback. By doing so, there is always the incentive to feed up and fatten a horse in order to increase his live weight. Such useless fat, however, can only be harmful, be the animal intended for breeding or work. It is the framework, the amount of bone and the muscle that count, and which decide the question whether a horse possesses weight and substance or not. You cannot turn a small horse, deficient in weightiness, into a big and heavy animal merely by increasing his bulk through a fattening diet.

**The Old Reliable.**

Yellow Grass, Assa.

I have been taking some other farm papers, but have quit them, as they are not in it with "the old reliable," the "Farmer's Advocate."

J. O. JOHNSTON.



WELL-BRED HORSE MONGREL

**Farm.**

**Dauphin Country.**

This is a country quite recently opened up by the C.N.R. It is a country of great variety in topographical features. A constant change of scene, differing greatly from the common broad expanse of prairie—hill and glen, mountain and valley, river and plain, each play their part. It is abundantly provided with timber, and about 2,000 lumbermen are employed in the country every winter, getting out logs and poles, to be shipped to all parts of the West.

Agriculture is still only in a partially developed state. A great part of the country is settled, but comparatively a small proportion is cultivated; nor is it the present intention of settlers to devote their whole energies to wheat-growing. The country is one of the best adapted to mixed farming in the Province, and herds of cattle are to be seen roaming on almost every farm. Cultivation is a matter of some difficulty, as most of the land is scrubby, interspersed with bluffs of more or less heavy timber. The above description applies to the country generally, but there are exceptions where large continuous tracts are to be seen all cultivated; where heavy crops of wheat are grown year after year with as much success as in any part of the Province.

The towns in this district have sprung into existence with a rapidity which reminds one of one's youthful wonder when listening to the fairy tales, when great palaces were created at a sweep of the magic wand. The towns are not composed of palaces, but they chiefly consist of strong and handsome buildings. The town of Dauphin is certainly a marvel, both in size and design, when one reflects that only four years have passed since it was founded. The site was at that time under wheat, and four years ago the stooks were shifted to allow the foundations of some of the buildings to be laid. It is now a town of considerable dimensions and doing a large trade in lumber, machinery, wheat exporting, and general business. Towns of a smaller size exist all over the country, where settlers are supplied with all the necessaries of industry and life.

There is a purely French settlement about twelve miles west of Makinak, and although the country is chiefly populated with English-speaking people, a healthy mixture of nationalities exists almost in all districts.

A consequence of the abundance and cheapness of lumber is that good and commodious houses and barns are to be seen on almost every farm. Here lumber can be bought cheaper in the finished state than the rough log costs in the southern sections of the Province.

The soil is a sandy loam, sharp and keenly fertile, with a subsoil of clay and gravel. The wheat produced is of great uniformity, and a high standard.

A good many farms are still available for new settlers, and for those who wish to engage in mixed farming the location is splendid. The country is, where wet, capable of efficient drainage at a small cost, for creeks intersect it at short intervals all over. These also provide a good water supply for stock.

**How to Get Clean Flaxseed.**

Flax has been a paying crop in this Province for some years, is always in demand, and can be sown later than any other grain. In 1896, flax sown on the Experimental Farm on June 6th yielded over 17 bushels per acre; and in 1897, the sowing of June 16th gave nearly 12 bushels per acre. Opinions differ widely regarding the proper amount of seed required. On the Experimental Farm, the average for four years was as follows:

40 pounds of seed per acre..... 14 bushels.  
80 pounds of seed per acre..... 15 bushels.

This is much heavier seeding than generally recommended. In 1901, 20 pounds of seed gave a return of 15 bushels per acre. The land should be made fine and free of weeds. It can be sown either broadcast or in drills. From two to two and a half inches is deep enough for this small seed.

One of the greatest objections to flax is the almost universal foulness of the seed offered for sale. The small size of flaxseed makes it difficult to separate from the many kinds of mustard seed found mixed with it. The only way to overcome this difficulty is for the farmer to sow a small plot during the growing season, and use the product as the foundation of his future supply of flaxseed.  
S. A. BEDFORD, Supt.  
Brandon Exp. Farm.

**How Plants Feed.**

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

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

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

The carbon which the plant has received from the air, along with the soluble salts which the tiny rootlets absorbed from the soil and sent circulating in the form of sap, co-operate in the chlorophyll-cells of the leaf, forming carbohydrates, much of which is in the form of glucose or soluble starch. The same food elements, with a larger proportion of some compound of nitrogen, frequently in the form of salts of nitric acid (nitrates), combine in forming albuminoids. Alkaloids, pectose, acids, etc., are also formed for the growth of the plant by different proportions of the same food-elements. This mixture is now,

**Union is Strength.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

Sir,—May I ask the hospitality of your valued columns to give expression to a few "thoughts" on a subject that is very much alive, although, as yet, it seems to be in a state of embryo.

"They" say that farmers never can combine successfully. It is true that in the past, most, if not all, their attempts at combination have resulted in failure, but surely that is not conclusive proof that they never will, for the future, be competent to form a combination that will enable them to protect their own interests? The past season, and the present time also, should be convincing enough to all farmers that they are, and have been, utterly at the mercy of the middlemen who so evidently enrich themselves at the cost of the producers. One illustration of this (out of hundreds obtainable) I will give. At the time that wheat grading No. 1 Northern was selling here for 55 cents per bushel, a friend of mine, who, fortunately for him, lives near the "Boundary," sold his entire crop at 64 cents per bushel "on the other side." To-day, barley is worth 20 cents in my market town, my friend is getting 40 cents "on the other side."

The question is always on the lips of the farmer: "Why have we, always, to take the price offered us for our produce, to submit to the weights, correct or otherwise, that are given to the grading of our grain; to the dockage, the shrinkage, etc., and pay the prices put upon the common necessaries of life by the storekeepers, without having a vestige of a say in the matter in either case?" Are the consumers of our produce charged with cost of freight on our grain, previous to milling? Are the producers of our necessaries charged cost of freight on those goods by the retail storekeeper? I think, sir, the answer to both these latter questions is in the

negative; but I see no logical reason for such a condition of affairs. The farmer in both cases is, as usual, the beast of burden. A long-suffering animal, truly! There is but one answer to the first question, and that is: Want of combination, rigid combination for protective purposes, that is "why." I do not think that Legislative pampering will ever give the farmer that which he most desires, and which should be his right, nor do I think that the constitution of the Grain-growers' Association of the N.-W. T. is far-reaching enough, working at details and neglecting the



**GOLDEN FLAME.**  
Shorthorn bull. Owned by A. & J. Morrison, Carman, Man.  
(See Gossip, page 420.)

through a sort of chemical preparation which took place in the leaves, in perfect condition to form leaf and fiber tissue, and that portion of it which is not required for adding more leaf surface, descends, diffusing assimilated nourishment, thus building up every active organ of the plant. As leaf surface is increased more cells are formed, and nature's perfect, minute laboratories are busy fulfilling the divine method of preparing food for man and beast.

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

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

A wheat stack has lately been threshed in Suffolk, England, which was harvested thirty-four years ago. It was the produce of five acres, and the circumstances under which it was left unthreshed were that the owner had vowed that he would not thresh the stack unless wheat reached 40s. a coomb. The owner died, however, and the executors threshed the stack, from which twenty coombs only could be got in fair condition. A great many of the sheaves were simply bundles of decayed straw.

essentials. No doubt it is excellent as far as it goes. The "Grain Act," indigestible as it is to the grain buyers, does not enable the farmer to realize full value for his produce.

On the beautiful Coronation Arch in London, was the inscription, "Canada, Britain's granary," or words to that effect; a little previous, perhaps, but a perfectly true description of what a few years hence Canada will be, not of the Empire only, but of the world. In view of this stupendous position, is it not time that the farmers of this Dominion in general, and of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in particular, awake to the immense importance to them of forming an association, a "Dominion Grain-growers' Association?" An association on these lines exists, I am informed, among the fruit-growers of the Western States, which enables them, the producers, to fix the price of their produce for the current year. I fail to see insurmountable difficulties in the way of effecting a somewhat similar association of "grain-growers" in this Dominion. Men there are, in plenty, among the farmers quite capable of filling the responsible and honorable position as members of grain-growers' board of directors, and a very full and representative board it should be, whose duty would be previous to harvest to meet, estimate the growing crop, compare it with the world's crop and crops of previous years, estimate the supply and demand, and then fix the "minimum" price at which "association grain" would be sold for that year, care being taken that the minimum should always be such that would yield to the producer a fair profit over and above cost of production. Competition among the buyers (millers and dealers) would naturally fix the maximum values. Our hard wheat is now so well known and so badly needed by the world, that there need never be a moment's anxiety on the

part of the members of the association that their produce would not find a market.

Farmers have no desire to hold for exorbitant prices, but they have, and justly so, every desire to come by their own. Such a combination as I have endeavored to outline would, I believe, receive the support of the banks, and farmers would be able to "finance" on as equally favorable terms as the grain-dealers obtain, probably on more favorable terms.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

Morden, Man.

### Best Grasses for Hay and Pasture.

The grasses most generally found applicable to our conditions are timothy, native rye grass and Bromus. Native rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*) gives good satisfaction in nearly all localities where it has been tried. The seed is reasonable in price, can be sown without much difficulty, and is fairly sure of making a catch when sown with a grain crop. This grass makes excellent hay when cut early, is easily cured, and can be eradicated without difficulty when desired. Bromus inermis is also very highly thought of by many. Its strongest point lies in its excellence as a pasture grass, and in its pertinacity when once established. It will yield large crops of hay of very high quality, but on account of its leafiness is difficult to cure if the weather is catchy. In some soils, however, it may be hard to get rid of, especially in moist seasons, and on that account is a little feared by some. Timothy is a good hay grass wherever it suits, but in some localities makes a very poor showing.

S. A. BEDFORD, Supt.

Brandon Exp. Farm.

### Preparation for Flax.

A great many new settlers, Americans in particular, in the Territories will sow flax this spring on breaking. There probably is no crop that will bring quicker returns to the settler than flax. The settler with limited means may break his land in the spring and take off a good crop of flax in the same year.

In conversation with many of last year's settlers, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative learned that they got good results with flax on fresh breaking. The favorite way of putting in the seed is to break from three to four inches deep, and roll the breaking in order to pack the sods down, and thereby hold the moisture at the bottom of the furrow to rot the sod. After this some run a short-toothed harrow over the ground, and others put the seeder right on after the roller. The former is probably the better plan, as this smoothes the land and fills up the hollows.

Many who have no roller make a substitute by using a stick of timber, and others spike two planks together, one overlapping the other. The latter, when properly weighted, has given general satisfaction among those who have used it.

### Agricultural Trading Societies.

In Great Britain the co-operative movement advanced very slowly among agriculturists. There are, however, several old-established associations for the joint purchase of manures in England, and a number of similar bodies exist in Scotland. Among the English institutions of this class, one of the oldest is the Lincolnshire Farmers' Association, established in June, 1868, for the purpose of purchasing genuine phosphatic manures of guaranteed quality, and supplying the same to its members at cost price. This society organized on a strictly co-operative basis; no profit is made on its transactions, and the working expenses are defrayed by an entrance fee of two pence per acre on the land occupied by each member and by a fee of one shilling per ton on the goods ordered. All manures are analyzed free of cost to the members, and delivered carriage free within a certain area. In 1901 this association distributed 6,400 tons of superphosphate to its members, and its accounts for that year showed a turnover of over £19,000. It is maintained that by the influence of the Lincolnshire Farmers' Association, the price of manures has been considerably reduced, and that, consequently, thousands of pounds have been saved by the members and by others connected with the cultivation of land within the sphere of the association's operations.

The task of organizing co-operative associations of small farmers in Great Britain was taken up by the Agricultural Organization Society, founded for the same purpose as the kindred society in Ireland. The objects, as stated in their reports, are to secure the co-operation "of all connected with the land, whether as owners, occupiers or laborers, and to promote the formation of agricultural co-operative societies for the purchase of requisites for the sale of produce, for agricultural credit, banking and insurance, and for all other forms of co-operation for the benefit of agriculture." This society carries on its work by sending organizers to address meetings and to give advice as to the proper course to be pursued in the formation of local societies; by providing model rules for such local societies; and by publishing leaflets from time to time dealing with the various forms of agricultural co-operation. The local societies affiliated with this central organization, some time ago numbered 82, including 24 co-operative agricultural trading societies, or joint-purchase associations.

The Muskham Agricultural Society may be quoted as an example of an agricultural trading association. This was started in May, 1899, with 17 members, and a share capital of £16. In 1900 the membership had increased to 38, and the turnover amounted to £365. One of the first steps taken by the society was to purchase a reaper and binder, with money borrowed from a bank on the joint personal credit of the committee. The scale of charges for the hire of the machine was fixed by the committee at the rate of 4s. 6d. per acre, the society providing twine and

a man to take charge of the machine and horses. The result of three seasons' work was that the society liquidated the debt to the bank, and the machine belongs to the members, who can avail themselves of the use of it at a nominal charge, just sufficient to cover wear and tear. Some of the agricultural trading societies are also able to assist in the improvement of the live stock kept by small farmers, by the purchasing or hiring of first-class bulls, boars and stallions. The Tregaron Agricultural Society, a small co-operative body of 50 members, holding shares of 5s. each, of which 1s. 6d. is paid up, has, in addition to its business in manures, cakes and seeds, secured for its members, free of charge, the services of a boar, which is hired out to non-members at a fee of 2s. 6d.

Among the affiliated dairy societies, mention may be made of the Brandsby Dairy in Yorkshire, which is chiefly engaged in the sale of butter, cream and cream cheese on behalf of its members, but also undertakes to supply them with manures, feeding stuffs and other farming requisites. A small warehouse was rented by this society from the railway company, in which the manures, cakes and other articles purchased in bulk are stored, and from which they are distributed to members as a return load for their carts which have brought produce to the railway station. By purchasing in truck-loads and relieving the dealer of the risk of bad debts and the trouble of collecting small sums of money from a number of individual buyers, this society has been able to obtain reduced quotations, by which every member has benefited, however small his purchase. The balance sheet of the Brandsby Dairy Society for the half-year, to January 31st, 1901, showed a turnover of £1,728, and a profit of £46, after allowing £24 for depreciation.

The local societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organization Society are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and can, therefore, be sued and sue as corporate bodies.

### Destroying Smut.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I would like to give my brother farmers the benefit of my experiments with bluestone versus formalin, and the conclusions I have arrived at.

For two years past I have sown, side by side, wheat treated with bluestone and formalin, and untreated. The results each year were similar: the bluestone wheat was much longer in appearing above ground than either of the other two lots, and until harvest showed signs of weakness, whereas the formalin and untreated lots were strong and thrifty from the first. The freedom from smut was identical with both methods of treatment; not so with the untreated.

I am convinced of the superiority in favor of formalin, and shall in future use it only.

RICHARD W. LEE.

Stanley Municipality, Man.



NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW. AS THE SETTLER GOES OUT FROM EDMONTON TO HOMESTEAD.

**Some Experience.****LAYING OUT A NEW FARM.**

In starting a new farm, I would like to lay it out so that it can be divided into six or seven fields, and a grass rotation followed. The first breaking should always be done square with the section lines to avoid getting three-cornered pieces at the outsides. Farm buildings should be placed as near the center of the farm as possible, for convenience in drawing produce in from and manure out to the fields; but of course there are questions such as water supply, shelter, good site for buildings, etc., which have to be considered.

C. E. I.

Wallace Municipality, Man.

**BREAK SHALLOW.**

In breaking the virgin prairie we have found that to break as shallow as possible in the month of June and then to backset before harvest, about two inches deeper than it has been broken, has given us the best results. Land that has a very tough sod and a rank growth of wolfwillow should always be broken and backset, because we have found that the sod is too tough to work down to a good seed-bed. As far as our experience goes, sod crops have not been a success. We did not get a paying crop until the land had been well summer-fallowed, though on some heavy clay land that was stony, and had to be broken from three to four inches deep, good results have been obtained. When a settler is starting it is necessary that we have some crop, but to break the prairie and sow it as soon as broken does not give very good results. We have found that it always pays to break and backset.

W. P. M.

Elton Municipality, Man.

**TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.**

I have farmed here since 1882. I would break all land as shallow as possible; an inch and one-half is possible in wet years, but never more than two inches. Then backset three inches deeper, and you will have a seed-bed almost like a summer-fallow, provided you harrow when it is moist. I always harrow just after a rain. Some break three or three and one-half inches and do not backset the first crop. Sometimes a good crop may be gotten that way, especially if the land is on the light side, but in most cases it means a difference of four to five bushels to the acre in favor of backsetting, which would pay for the work, and then it is done.

J. S. T.

Arthur Municipality, Man.

**THE BEST SEASON TO BREAK.**

Breaking should be done between 20th May and 1st of July, not too deep, but deep enough to turn under all the grass; backset in August or September from one to two inches deeper. If time is plentiful can be harrowed in the fall. Scrub land or loose prairie can be broken deeper and disk harrowed without backsetting. Oxen are the best for a beginner, as the cost is less, they will live on the prairie grass and do good work.

F. D.

Pembina Municipality.

**Building Sites.**

Many things must be taken into consideration in selecting a site for the buildings. An elevated position, convenient to the water supply, central location, proximity to school and town, advantages of shelter, etc., are all determining factors. Where mixed farming is to be followed, a location nearer the center of the farm is one of the first considerations, as on farms of this kind there is always considerable traffic between the fields and barn. But where wheat is grown exclusively there is not the amount of travel back and forth. Wheat growing, however, will not be as exclusively carried on as at present, and in selecting the site for the house and barn it should be done with a look toward the future.

In many places it so happens that water is particularly plentiful and good in a certain quarter of the farm, and in this spot one naturally builds. The advantages offered by a certain location for a garden are also worth considering. In building, therefore, it is not the wisest plan to erect a permanent house or barn just where one happens to unload his first consignment of lumber, or in any other place, without weighing carefully the advantages offered by different locations on the farm. A section, or even a quarter-section, is a large stretch of land, and the peculiarities of each acre cannot be realized on the instant. A little time given to the question of sites before building often means many hours saved after the house or barn is erected.

**Get an Early Start.**

Among the newcomers are many who have left comfortable homes, and who have sufficient capital to build good dwellings upon their new possessions. Naturally, the first work taken up is the building of such upon the new farm. Just here some planning might be of good advantage. The breaking for the next year's crop is a big, long job, and must be done in a limited time. By the end of June the season for this work is practically ended, and from then on other work of a less pressing nature can be done. If it can be so arranged that a temporary house will answer the purpose for the first few months, or even the first year or two, much of the time that building requires could be utilized in getting ready for the next year's crop. It also gives one a chance to decide upon the most suitable location for the buildings and well.

The breaking requires the great effort of the first year, and should be pushed forward at every opportunity. Inconveniences of every kind will thrust themselves in the way, but the breaking is one of the jobs that must be accomplished if there is to be any return from the farm the second year. Start early in the season, and push the work to the last limit; there will be plenty of time for backsetting and other work later in the year. Take care to have everything in order to facilitate the work. Have on all the horse or ox power available, and keep the plowshare sharp. A little push often dispenses with considerable privation.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association has granted \$500 towards the prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1903.

**Be Guided by Experience.**

New settlers coming into the West are liable to be under the impression that our whole country is a broad, level, fertile prairie, with uniformity of climatic and other conditions. But it will not do to assume that the rules that apply to cultivation in a certain part will apply all over. In this there is a certain amount of truth, but when it comes to carrying out the details of plowing, sowing and cultivating, it will be found that different sections and different soils in the same section frequently require entirely different methods of treatment. To know just what those methods should be, the new settler cannot do better than watch the successful farmers who are already in his neighborhood, or learn the methods pursued under like conditions. By way of a hint, don't begin to show the people of the West how to farm, by practicing methods that are in vogue in Britain, Eastern Canada, or any other part of the world, unless they are universally accepted as being applicable to conditions in the West. Experimenting was extensively and expensively carried on by the first settlers of the West, and the methods now in operation are the outcome of such wide experience.

The climate of the West, although generally uniform, varies sufficiently to affect not only the kind of cultivation practiced, but also the class of farming followed. That part of the West lying at the foot of the mountains and throughout the North Saskatchewan valley, and all Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, though differing widely in temperature, has sufficient rainfall to allow of carrying on mixed farming, while a large tract lying west of a line passing through Moose Jaw is essentially a ranching country, not being so liberally supplied with rain as are the other districts. The relation of rainfall to cultivation is, of course, obvious.

Then coming nearer each man's home, sandy land will require slightly different treatment to a heavier clay loam; the river valleys and flats cannot be treated as the uplands. Some land can be sown the first year to crops of flax and oats, while on other soil such seeding is simply a waste of time and labor. In some districts where the rainfall is slight, the summer-fallow is absolutely necessary, and fall plowing is seldom practiced. In other parts these conditions are directly reversed. The experience of old settlers and one's own observation are invaluable, until familiarity with the district give a knowledge of its particular requirements. The newcomer will find in the "Farmer's Advocate" a rich store of the most practical and successful information upon all subjects pertaining to Western agriculture in all its departments.

**A Peerless Paper.**

Calf Mountain, Man.

The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:

Gentlemen,—The Christmas number of your paper is much the best issue of any agricultural journal I have seen. I am delighted with the "Advocate" as a whole, and would not care to be without it.

Yours truly,

W. C. WHYTE.

**What Will Strike You.**

The newcomer may be interested to know that there are no concessions or side-roads in Western Canada.

That a "bluff" is not a little hill, but a small clump of trees.

That a "coulee" is a wooded ravine.

That a "slough" is a slight depression in the prairie.

That there are no counties or shires, and that townships are not named but numbered.

That "prairie wool" does not grow on prairie sheep, but on the land.

That there are practically no "politics" in the Territories.

That "it only rains in June" in the West.

That there are no speculators' "pits" in Canada, where futures in wheat are bought and sold.

That backsetting is the second plowing.

That cattle easily stray, and a safe plan is to co-operate in getting the services of a herdsman.

That there is a bounty on wolves.

**Dairying.**

**Cream Transportation Rates.**

Sir,—Hardly any milk or cream is shipped by rail in Ontario and Quebec for the purpose of being manufactured into butter, and cream shipping for that purpose is now limited to 50 miles. All milk shipped in these Provinces is used in nature, and nearly all the cream shipped by rail is used as a luxury. Similar conditions exist to great extent, as far as milk and cream shipping is concerned, in the United States. The bulk of the cream shipped is used as a luxury, and not for the purpose of buttermaking. In spite of these facts, the farmers of Ontario, Quebec, and the United States are enjoying the privilege of shipping cream or milk at lower rates than Manitoba farmers, who ship only for the purpose of being manufactured into butter. The Ontario and Quebec rates are as follows:

	4 gals.	8 gals.	16 gals.
40 miles and under.....	8 cts.	15 cts.	30 cts.
Over 40 to 150 miles....	11 cts.	20 cts.	40 cts.

During a period of five years, we in Manitoba had the privilege of shipping cream in baggage cars, with flat rates of 20 cents for 10 gallon cans for 150 miles, and 25 cents for 250 miles. Since the 1st of May, 1902, we have been deprived of the privilege of shipping cream in baggage cars, cream transportation has been taken up by Express Companies, and exceedingly high rates have been applied, much higher than those in force in Ontario and Quebec, and also in the United States of America. Every possible restriction has been placed on cream shipping, particularly beyond a distance of 100 miles. An attempt has been made to limit the shipping of cream to a distance of 100 miles. (See Ford's circular of April 16th, 1902.) Exceedingly high rates have been applied, much higher than those in force in other parts of Canada, or in the United States of America. Cream shipping in iced or patent cans has been prohibited, thus preventing the due care of cream in transit. Contrary to general practice, no special provision has been made for five or eight gallon cans beyond a distance of 100 miles. It costs just as much to ship five gallons as ten gallons beyond that distance.

The present express service is not only extremely high, but also very inefficient, and most unsuitable for the purpose. By inefficient service, we mean that empty cans are returned anywhere and everywhere except to the right place. They are often carried past the right station to some place where they lie for weeks and months. In other cases, the empties are not unloaded at points of destination, but are returned as empties to Winnipeg. This has been the cause of great annoyance, delay, and extra labor to cream shippers. We do not lay the blame on the Company's employees for such inefficient work, because the traffic has grown so large (about 400 to 450 cans per day in the busy season), that there is so much work of all kinds to be done in express cars, that the Companies cannot properly and satisfactorily attend to the requirements of cream transportation, and any one knows that carrying cream in hot cars during the summer months will not improve the quality of butter.

If such exorbitant rates are allowed to remain in force, and such inefficient and unsuitable service is allowed to continue, they will have the following disastrous effects on the creamery industry of the Province: They will discourage cream shipping in general, and small shippers in particular. They will, in a measure, prevent the improvement of the quality of our butter, farmers keeping a limited number of cows, and being unable to ship in small lots, and without paying a double price, will be forced to go too long for

good butter making. They will restrict long distance shipping, and prevent a large number of farmers from shipping to the most profitable markets. They will discourage winter creamery work. Farmers from Plumas, McCreary, Makinak, Arden, Foxwarren, Binscarth, Millwood, Langenburg, and all points north-west of Portage la Prairie, must ship their cream to Winnipeg, in spite of a distance of 236 miles to Langenburg. They will, in a great measure, prevent the use of special cars, which are absolutely necessary for suitable transportation. Nearly 50 per cent. of the cream shipped to Winnipeg comes from distances far beyond 100 miles. They will increase the cost of butter production, check the power of competition, and place Manitoba in an unfit condition to cope with other countries and other Provinces. They will favor the erection of local creameries, and saddle upon Manitoba a creamery system entirely out-of-date and unsuited to our special conditions; in fact, a system which we must by all means avoid.

Considering the question of rates from this standpoint alone, namely, that in Ontario, Quebec, and some of the Eastern and Western States, cream is carried almost solely to be used as a luxury, and considering that the cream in Manitoba is carried for the purpose of being manufactured into butter, we must come to the conclusion that Manitoba rates are exceedingly high, whilst Manitoba farmers are entitled to much lower rates than the farmers of Ontario, Quebec, and the United States, under present conditions.

Considering the large and increasing quantities of cream available for shipping in Manitoba, and considering the high rates on butter shipped out-

STATIONS.	5-GALLON CANS.			10-GALLON CANS.		
	Transportation of Cream.	Transportation of Cream Added to Transportation of Butter.		Transportation of Cream.	Transportation of Cream Added to Transportation of Butter.	
		From (in cts.)	To (in cts.)		From (in cts.)	To (in cts.)
Arden.....	2 80	4 30	4 80	1 40	2 90	3 40
Baldur.....	3 20	4 70	5 20	1 60	3 10	3 60
Binscarth....	4 40	5 90	6 40	2 00	3 50	4 00
Foxwarren....	4 00	5 50	6 00	2 20	3 70	4 20
Gladstone....	2 16	3 66	4 16	1 20	2 70	3 20
Glenboro....	2 80	4 30	4 80	1 40	2 90	3 40
Langenburg..	4 80	6 30	6 80	2 40	3 90	4 40
Manitou.....	2 80	4 30	4 80	1 40	2 90	3 40
Rapid City...	3 60	4 10	4 60	1 80	3 30	3 80
Solsgrith....	4 00	5 50	6 00	2 00	3 50	4 00
Wauchope....	4 80	6 30	6 80	2 20	3 70	4 20
Wawanesa....	3 60	5 10	5 60	1 80	3 30	3 80

Note.—The foregoing table shows that the present cost of cream transportation, added to the cost of carrying butter outside of the Province, is as follows: In five-gallon cans, 22 per cent. to 40 per cent., average 31 per cent., on market price of butter. In ten-gallon cans, 17 per cent. to 26 per cent., average 22 per cent., on market price of butter. Market price of butter in summer taken at 16½ cents per lb. The cost of cream transportation is based on: 1-10 gallon can = 25 lbs. butter.

The cost of butter transportation in carload lots to Montreal, including icing .....\$1.40 per 100 lbs.

The cost of butter transportation in carload lots to the Pacific Coast .....\$1.60 per 100 lbs.

Average .....\$1.50 per 100 lbs.

The cost of butter transportation in fractions of carload lots to Pacific Coast .....\$2.00 per 100 lbs.

How can we expect that Manitoba dairying will grow and prosper under such conditions?  
S. M. BARRE.



THE LATE MRS. E. M. JONES.  
Died April 6th, 1903.

side of the Province, we consider that cream should be carried at almost the balance of the through rates on butter shipped to Montreal or to the Pacific coast. The present cost of cream transportation, added to the cost of carrying butter outside of the Province, would, in many cases, amount to from 25 to 40 per cent. of the total value of the butter. We feel that the present rates have been inaugurated by the Transportation Companies, not from any desire to lay undue burdens upon the public, but rather from a want of a thorough knowledge of the facts and of the effect such rates will have upon the industry in general, and we hope that should the matter be properly placed before them, all the points herein contained would receive immediate and careful consideration.

We respectfully ask you to consider the following:

1. That summer flat and winter flat rates be restored, the summer rates extending to 150 and 300 miles, and the winter rates from 250 to 500 miles.

2. That the cost of transportation should not exceed two cents per gallon for 150 miles; 2½ cts. for 250 to 300 miles; 3½ cts. for 400 miles, and 4½ cts. for 500 miles.

3. That special iced cars be used for cream transportation.

4. That special rates be obtained for cream in carload lots.

Please bear in mind that milk is carried in the United States in iced cars a distance of 500 miles.

Cost of transportation on cream added to transportation on butter when shipped outside the Province:

**Findings in Feeding.**

The result of experiments conducted at the Minnesota Agricultural College shows that on an average cows lose two pounds per day in weight for the first ten weeks of their lactation period, and that this loss of weight is utilized in the production of milk and butter-fat. These results indicate the necessity of getting cows up in good flesh before calving, as an excess of feed fails to check their loss of weight, and only tends to decrease the milk flow by deranging the digestive organs. Other results show that the composition of the ration should vary with the composition of the milk given by individual cows. In other words, a cow that gives a large amount of butter-fat should receive more fat in her ration than a cow that gives a smaller amount of fat.

**Poultry.**

**Nest Boxes.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Having read in your March 20th number the article entitled, "Poultry-raising in Assiniboia," by Mrs. A. Neville, my attention was particularly drawn to her method of preventing hens from eating their eggs. I have tried her plan of curtaining boxes, but I have found, by experience, that nail-kegs, with just a little straw in the bottom, make better nests than boxes. When the hen is down in the nail-keg on the nest, she does not have room to eat the eggs, and if she stands on the top of the nail-keg she cannot reach them. If boxes are preferred for nests, a good way to prevent the hens from eating their eggs is to fasten a piece of old linen on the four top edges of the box (small boxes are preferable), and cut two slits in the center of it, at right angles to each other, for the eggs to drop through. The linen must be left slack enough to cause the center to come within an inch or two of the straw beneath, so that the eggs will not break when falling. When the egg is laid it falls through the slit, and the hen is prevented from eating it. I hope I have made these suggestions clear, and that they may be of some benefit to your readers.  
MRS. M. R. SPRUNG.

**Turkey Ways.**

When the old turkey begins peering around under trees and behind boxes and buildings, it is a good plan to set out some kind of a nest to attract her. It will encourage her to lay, and if she condescends to use the nest, much time is saved in getting her eggs. In raising turkeys, try and get enough eggs to place under a hen at the same time the turkey is set. The old turkey can then tend to both flocks, and will prove a better mother than the hen.



### Apiary.

#### Beekkeeping.

Although a good deal has been said and written on the above subject in the Province, the industry does not seem to appeal to the general public in anything like a practical manner. That beekeeping is a paying as well as an interesting occupation, has been proven over and over again. One of our representatives recently visited the apiary of Mr. Vickers, Plumas, Man. Mr. Vickers started the business last year. He wintered thirty colonies successfully, and, as he said, with very little trouble. They have all come out healthy and strong with only one exception, which was partially starved through an oversight in the feeding arrangements. Mr. Vickers estimates that he will realize, this season, under average conditions, forty dollars a colony. The subject deserves the attention of all farmers and others who may be in a position to take it up. There is no reason why bees, with proper attention during winter, should not thrive and prove a paying investment in Manitoba and the West.

### Horticulture and Forestry.

#### The Farmer's Garden.

The writer was more than pleased during his recent Institute trip to find a growing interest taken in the raising of vegetables on the farm for home use. Quite a few are beginning to see that although we cannot raise fruit so successfully as those living east and west of us, yet the garden can provide good substitutes, which help to make life healthy and happy. One reason for past failures in the growing of vegetables is the fact that it is about the last thing to arouse our attention in spring, often so late that success is impossible, hence we are denied much of the benefits which a well-tilled garden affords. A small hotbed should always be made as early in April as possible. In this we should raise our cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes, etc. If glass is found too expensive, cheap cotton will make a good substitution. Those who use storm windows in winter can utilize them to good advantage for hotbeds in spring.

One of the best ways to grow early citron, squash, marrows, pumpkins, etc., is to make a hotbed and cover it with a layer of thin sods; over this place about two inches of fine soil, then make your drills and sow the seeds. When the plants are grown large enough for transplanting in the open ground, cut in little squares, the sod holding the soil together, and in this way your plant will not be checked. When sowing these same varieties of seeds in open ground do not follow the old plan of digging holes and filling up with manure, but rather have the whole bed manured. In this way the roots of your vines will stretch out and find plant food, while under the old system the roots will be crowded, and, consequently, often exhaust all available plant food by the middle of the season. We do not plant in hills, but after thoroughly manuring the plot, we sow thickly in drills about six feet apart, and thin from two to four inches apart in drills. In this way we have ten plants to one under the old system, and 100 fruits to one.

In growing celery we do not trench, but plant on level, well-manured soil. By this method we get better results and much larger growth. For ordinary purposes we like White and Pink Plume varieties, while for keeping in winter we prefer the Giant White Pascal. For onions the land should be rich and hard, the harder the soil the better the results. We always grow from seed, and have never known failure. The white variety which we prefer is the Victoria. The Extra Early Red and Globe Danvers are the best croppers. In carrots the French Horn and Oxheart have given us best returns. In parsnips the Dilmencia and in beets the Eclipse do best. We consider Salzer's Lightning Winingstadt and Flat Dutch the best varieties of cabbage. In cauliflower the Snowball ranks above all others, while with tomatoes there are a great many sorts, yet we believe that the Ruby is the most reliable cropper. They are self-fertilizing; many of the larger kinds are not, therefore will not do well unless bees are kept. In wax beans we like Golden Beauty and White Calantine. Scarlet Runners should always be grown. These are delicious, and attract bees. McLean's Little Gem as a dwarf, and Brennie's Queen as a runner, are perhaps the best peas.

I have dealt mostly with varieties this time, but will have something to say later as to treatment.  
S. LARCOMBE.  
Birtle, Man.

#### The Outlook for Apple Growing.

(Continued.)

Important results have already been obtained, and greater are looked forward to, in the solution of this pressing horticultural problem, through the agency of the cross-fertilization of the berried crab of Siberia (Pyrus baccata) with some of the larger fruited, though more tender, standard varieties of apples. On account of the great variability of the fruit of Pyrus baccata, Dr. Saunders saw possibilities of its improvement by this means, and some years ago a number of crosses were effected, the Pyrus baccata being used as the female, or pistillate, parent, while such varieties as Wealthy, Talman's Sweet, Red Astrachan, Pewaukee, Transcendent, etc., were used as the male, or staminate, progenitors. The crossing was very successfully performed, and, eventually, a number of cross-bred seedlings resulted, some of which have already fruited at Ottawa, and show decided improvement over their female parent, so much so as to warrant their naming and propagation. The fact of their having fruited at Ottawa would be valueless to Manitobans were it not that a large number of these seedlings were forwarded to the Brandon Farm and planted there in 1896. Though none of them have yet fruited, they have all proven perfectly hardy—quite equal in that respect to their female progenitors—and evidences of fruit production are plentiful for the coming season. Arrangements are in progress to continue this test on a large scale at the Brandon Farm, as very interesting results are anticipated from the second generation of

#### Some Essentials for the Successful Gardener.

Get good fresh seed of the best varieties from a reliable seed firm, but do not run too much after novelties, as the amateur is most apt to do. The fact that the standard sorts are still catalogued, while varieties that were formerly considered new and promising have been discarded, shows that they still possess good qualities, and, in general, are most satisfactory, although some novelties planted for comparison gives an added interest to the garden.

Read and study what you can of successful men's experience, but do not make the mistake of taking their suggestions too literally. Remember that localities differ, soils differ, and other things combine in producing different results from following them to the letter. The successful man is the one who can glean the principle, the kernel of truth, from such suggestions or description of methods, and apply it to his own conditions. Don't invest much money in implements and fertilizers, unless you are sure of receiving a corresponding advantage from their use. If your garden is not above a quarter-acre, hand implements, especially the steel rake, are the best tools to use. The place for the more complicated seeders, etc., is in the large market gardens. Above all, don't put your garden in beds. If you buy plants, be sure of what you are getting. A box placed in a sunny window and covered at night will give enough plants, if the right seed is sown in good soil, for an ordinary family. If your garden stuff last season grow rank and did not yield as well as was expected, do not blame the soil or the weather. You have probably too much of a good thing (nitrogen) in the soil, and by withholding stable manure and applying

chemical fertilizer, wood ashes, or even lime instead, a marked improvement will result. Visit a successful grower and see what system he has and get an idea of the methods he practices. Examine closely the prize-winning specimens of products at the exhibitions, and try to equal or surpass them yourself. Work hard for success, but don't slave at it; be thorough. Don't wait for weeds or pests to appear, prevent them by thorough cultivation and spraying, and thus keep the plants growing until harvest. Use your brains, you can't depend altogether on main strength. To secure good crops at the least expense requires considerable brain work. Last, but not least, be interested. Your success will be measured by your care and interest.  
E. MACKINLAY.



MILTON'S GENTLE IDA 168522.  
No. 24 in catalogue of Case & Walker's Jersey Isle Stock Farm Herd, to be sold at auction, April 23th, at Rushville, Ind. Dam of Golden Fern's Gentle Ida—No. 22 of catalogue. (See Gossip, page 423.)

the crosses. It frequently occurs in cross-fertilization that the plants of the first generation resemble in a great degree the female parent, and that seedlings of the second generation will show a pronounced tendency towards the male parent. It will readily be seen from this that in the case of crossing the berried crab with the larger apples, the results from the second generation of seedlings may prove to be the most valuable, on account of their liability of reversion toward the male parent, which, in this case, is the larger apple.

For apples, a northern exposure, with a soil rather on the light side, is desirable, with a heavy protecting hedge or wind-break on all sides. In the event of such a location not being available, I would advise planting the apples in rows, east and west, surrounding the enclosure with a double hedge of native maple (Acer negundo), and planting a hedge of the same material, alternately with the rows of apple trees, leaving from sixteen to twenty feet between each row, in order to prevent overcrowding. After thorough cultivation for three or four years, or until the trees are well established, it would be wise to sow down to grass, say Western rye grass (Agropyrum tenerum), in order to check a too luxuriant growth and to assist in early wood ripening; to further which end, the growth should be pinched back comparatively early in the season. Keep the trees close to the ground, not allowing more than eighteen inches of bare trunk, the "dwarf pyramidal" form of training being best adapted to Manitoba.  
Brandon, Man.

HARRY BROWN.

The grant of \$1,500 voted by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association towards the Toronto Industrial Exhibition prize list of the present year, is on condition that the Exhibition Association grant a similar sum.

Treat your garden well, and all things being equal, it will do the same for you.

#### A Good Offer.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has received a copy of the spring announcement of the Western Horticultural Society, in reference to the annual plant distribution, horticultural trial stations, and the society's exhibition for 1903. The announcement is a neat 16-page pamphlet, which, in addition to the foregoing, contains the Secretary's report and financial statement for 1902, names of officers for 1903, and lists of ornamental and flowering trees, shrubs, vines, hardy fruits, and perennial flowers for the guidance of planters in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. Only a limited number of these were published, but while they last they can be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, box 438, Winnipeg.

The society offers to its members for 1903 a choice of the following plants:

- (a) Three Russian apple trees.
- (b) One Day Lily.
- (c) Six plants, Dr. Reider raspberry.

The apple trees are one-year-old grafted trees of named varieties, and are only recommended to those who have sufficient shelter to give them a fair chance of success. Concise remarks on apple growing in Manitoba are given in the circular.

The Day Lily, although well-known elsewhere, is a hardy plant comparatively little known in the West. It produces a profusion of exquisitely perfumed, lemon-yellow, lily-shaped flowers during July. The perennial flowers, to which class the Day Lily belongs, are rapidly growing in favor.

For the farm garden they are especially desirable. The remarks on the cultivation of this class of plants contained in the circular will be found useful to those interested in gardening.

The Dr. Reider raspberry is strongly recommended by Supt. MacKay, of Indian Head Experimental Farm, who says: "This raspberry is quite hardy and suitable for the Northwest. The fruit is large, red and of good flavor. It is the best all-round variety we have here." This is the third season that plant distribution has been adopted by the society as a part of its programme. It is in a certain degree introductory to the work proposed for the Horticultural Trial Stations, as it is expected that members of the society receiving these plants will report on their progress for the benefit of others. These reports will be made a feature of the next convention of the society. The announcement is also made that the society had definitely decided to establish a system of trial stations in parts of the Province remote from the Brandon Experimental Farm, or differing from that farm in soil, elevation and rainfall. The results of this effort of the society to further horticultural knowledge will be watched with interest.

### Teacher and Scholar.

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

### Pictures Fasten Facts in the Child's Memory.

I am much interested in your paper, and specially so in the new department devoted to "Teacher and Scholar." I have read with much pleasure the letters of Mr. Alex. McIntyre and Mrs. J. McEwen. I do not know that I have any suggestions to make of sufficient importance to affect the methods now in use in the country schools of Canada. The farmers' children, as children of practical, pioneer men, are no doubt more possessed with the desire of doing and making than the children of the Old Country—certainly more so than the children of the higher-class schools, devoted to the purer mental studies of the classics, mathematics and modern languages. The reasoning power of the majority of these children is as certainly slow as their sense perception is quick, and their instinct for all that is practical, well developed. I believe the whole tendency and bent of the educational development of these country children should be encouraged along practical lines as much as possible. Whatever can be introduced to them objectively should be introduced. The instincts, which their own country life favors and cultivates, are whetted to the attainment of knowledge through perception and observation. Let that, then, be their road. By all means make them practical scientists—train their natural interest in out-of-door nature. Furthermore, as regards manual training, there is not a country boy but what attains to some rude skill with his hands, so as to make them serviceable, whether with axe, saw, or by other means. Such hands will acquire more readily, in many cases, the finer skill needed for the niceties of the carpenter's craft, for other mechanical work, or even for artistic work.

My own interest was devoted at the University of Oxford, and for some years afterward, to the study of history. It is depressing to find children of fifteen and sixteen unable to name or locate on the map even the countries of Europe, or ignorant of the existence or whereabouts of our great Indian Empire. I believe here again that children's interest might be attracted towards the study of history, objectively, through picture more than in any other way—their little minds informed and their imaginations filled. Much more was done in this way, when I was a child, with colored pictures of historical scenes; and in my own family we had such a book as might become the property of a school—the two great red-cloth folios of Charles Knight's famous "Illustrated History of England." I believe that this means of imparting knowledge might be cultivated more fully and effectively now that picture-making has made such great advances than in the past days of cruder art. To realize this one has only to compare the London "Graphic" and "Illustrated London News" of the '70's with those of today. I am inclined to think that we grown-up people obtained as vivid and powerful impressions of the scenes and events of the Boer war through the admirable productions of the "special" artists of the great pictorial papers as from the masterly reports of the "special correspondents." What vivid and lurid pictures of the whole progress of the French Revolution might be conveyed to a child's imagination by an exhaustive, detailed, pictorial history of the French Revolution by an artist with a pencil as graphic and dramatic as the pen of Carlyle, beginning with the first sitting of the National Assembly in the Tennis Court at Versailles, throwing into stronger light such eminent personages as the Abbe Sieyes, Maire Bailley, Mirabeau, Tallerrand, etc. If you will allow me, I might say some more another time.

HERBERT C. BOGERTY, B. A.  
Fork River, Man. Church, Oxford.

### Consolidated Schools.

Ever since my visit to the Consolidated Schools of Trumbull County, Ohio, I have been contrasting two pictures of rural school life. My first picture is a familiar one in most rural districts in Eastern Canada, and is worthy of serious study. It shows clearly the conditions which surround the boys and girls while they are in the most plastic state and when they are most susceptible to influences that will elevate them and make them good citizens.

The surroundings of the school in my first picture are uninviting, uninteresting and cheerless. There are neither trees nor shrubbery on the grounds to make the plain school building attractive, nor is there a fence to prevent the animals which graze on the highway from wandering over the playground. No farmhouse in the community presents such a neglected, cheerless appearance. Moreover, there is something immodest and repulsive in the obtrusive appearance of the two small buildings at the rear of the grounds, for no effort has been made to hide them from the gaze of the passer-by.

The interior of the schoolhouse is also depressing in its influence. The method adopted for the heating of the building is quite primitive, and little improvement has been made along this line since stoves were first introduced. In the winter conditions are most unhealthy. The pupils who sit near the stove are half roasted, while those farther away are half frozen. As for lighting and ventilating, no special provisions have been made, and the supposition is that cold air is pure air, even in a crowded schoolroom. A few maps hang on the walls, but pictures, which are "calculated to cultivate a taste for the beautiful in art or nature," are absent.



A MANITOBA FARM SCENE.  
J. S. Robinson's home and a few of his Shorthorns.

The teacher in such a school is not a contented creature. At the first good opportunity, he will apply for a town or city school, or else leave the profession altogether. The conditions under which he works are disheartening as well as energy-consuming. The classes are small, and there is an absence of that enthusiasm and rivalry begot by numbers. Irregularity in attendance is the rule, and progress is necessarily slow. The number of classes is large, for there are pupils in all stages of advancement, from beginners to high school entrance candidates. As a natural consequence, the teacher can give but little time to any particular class or pupil. He has not even the time to guide wisely and well the studies of the pupils who are not for the time being engaged in classwork.

This picture does not reveal the nature of the training the boys and girls are receiving. This training is mainly one-sided and unpractical. The memory is trained by recitations, and the mind by literary and mathematical studies, but the boy or girl is but poorly equipped for the battle of life when school life is over. Our guides in school matters have apparently forgotten the two great fundamental truths that education consists in the harmonious development of the powers of mind, body and "heart", and that the child gains new conceptions only through the medium of the senses. They have, moreover, apparently forgotten that nature has played a very important part in the education of mankind, and that a study of nature should form an essential part of every child's education.

During the first few years of the child's existence it is busy investigating nature and trying to answer the numerous questions which arise in its mind in the desire to know its environment.

Under the present system a child, when sent to school, is rudely separated from its nature studies and compelled to take up new studies which are but slightly related or associated with those undertaken before school life began. It is surely rational to insist on the continuation of the study of nature, so well begun before school, in order that the child may acquire a store of concrete conceptions gathered through the senses.

This study of nature should bring into operation the activities of the child. It should learn to observe, and to do, and to think. It should be an investigator. It should learn to do something by using its head and hands.

The introduction of these concrete studies properly correlated with the other studies of the school will give life to the whole. It will make school life more interesting, because it responds to the activities of the child. It will give the child an interest in his environment, and make him a better citizen. He will find "Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything." It will fit him better for his life-work on leaving school, for which it has all along been a preparation.

In our rural districts, the farmer is dealing directly with nature, and surely his school education should have a bearing on his life-work. Other things being equal, that farmer will be the most successful, and take the greatest pleasure in his work, who has observed most closely and has the greatest number of correct conceptions of the great field of nature which lies around him. Bailey says: "It is the purpose of the school to inculcate the habit of observing, to suggest work that has distinct application to the conditions in which the child lives; to inspire enthusiasm for country life; to aid in home-making, and to encourage a general movement towards the soil."

All this may be done, and well done, in a small rural school, but present conditions, which I have above stated, do not favor it.

My next picture shows a large plot surrounded with trees of many kinds, and within is a commodious and tasteful building. I see but few of these in the country at present; but as I look into the future, I see many. I see also many flowerbeds within the school grounds, and a school garden. I see the children planting seeds, watering their plants and tilling the ground. I see bird boxes here and there among the trees. No longer do the children go wading through the slush and snow and rain, for they are conveyed comfortably in vans, which pass their very doors. Some come two, some three, some five miles, and are deposited at the schoolhouse with dry feet. There is very little irregularity in attendance. I see the small "tots" and large boys and girls of 16 and 18 along with them. Instead of one teacher with 25 pupils, I now see five or six teachers with nearly 200 pupils, and the teachers in charge of graded classes. There is a joyousness and an enthusiasm throughout the school which is catching. The teachers take a greater interest in the school; the pupils take a greater interest in their work, and advancement is more rapid. I see also a teacher directing a class in the study of common plants and trees and the birds and common animals which are to be found everywhere in the country. The pupils are taught to observe and to study these, and to know their habits; for these are to be their life-long companions in their after-life on the farm. I see also a teacher with a class of girls sewing and mending clothes, or preparing some simple meal, for they will be called upon to do this work in their after-life on the farms. I see another teacher with a class of boys using the plane, the hammer and the saw, for they will need to use these tools in their after-life on the farms. I see small collections of minerals, rocks, fruits, insects and weeds which the pupils have made. I see a good assortment of up-to-date maps and charts, and frames containing clay for modelling. I see also a good library of useful books, for the use of parents, teacher and pupils.

Such are the two pictures which I see when I recall my impressions of my visit to Ohio. I can truthfully say, with regard to my visit, that I went, I saw, I was convinced. I was convinced

that the Consolidated School has a decided advantage over the average rural school. I was convinced that the possibilities of the Consolidated School were far greater than those of the rural school. I was convinced that it was possible to make the conditions of school-life in rural districts as favorable for the development of the young as are the conditions in our best town schools towards the development of the young of the towns and cities. It is undoubtedly true that our rural schools have fallen behind those of our towns and cities, for the schools of the latter are trying to make the education of the children serve as a preparation for their work in after-life. It is also true that our country schools are scarcely attempting to place their pupils in sympathetic relationship with the life about them. They have never seriously tried to cultivate the higher nature of the pupil, nor to give him knowledge of his environment. The study of nature has been totally neglected, and there has been no attempt to awaken what C. B. Scott calls "a sympathetic interest in and love for all animal life, to help the boys and girls gain some realization and appreciation of the beauty and unity of nature, or the character and plan of nature."

It seems strange that for these many years but few attempts have been made to introduce the study of nature into our rural schools.

It is not my purpose to describe in detail or give statistics of the splendid attendance at the Consolidated Schools in Ohio, but there are two or three facts which should be emphasized:

In the first place, consolidation will provide better teachers. This, to my mind, is in itself a great consideration. In the rural schools especially, the average tenure of a teacher is exceedingly short; and it is impossible for any good teacher in a short time to exercise the full momentum of his influence in that community.

In the second place, consolidation will bring about a larger daily attendance; a larger enrollment, and greater punctuality. These features are very important ones, which should be strongly emphasized. As I have already stated, when pupils are not punctual in attendance, when classes are small and reduced to half size, it is next to impossible for the teacher to do good work, or for the pupils to make progress. The larger daily attendance is also of great importance. As already stated, numbers create enthusiasm and rivalry; and where rivalry is absent the best work is never done, either in class or in the struggles on the playground. As a result of enthusiasm created by numbers, there is aroused among the pupils a greater interest in their studies, and progress is more rapid.

In the third place, the Consolidated School will bring all the children between the ages of six and eighteen. Under the old system, when attendance becomes small, a boy or girl, after the age of 16 is reached, has no inclination to return to school. In the Consolidated School, however, it is quite practicable to form a class for pupils such as these, and in this way to continue the period of study for two or three additional years. It is during these additional years that application to agricultural conditions could be made. All their studies could have an agricultural direction, if the proper teacher is there to direct them. It is during these few years that the student makes most headway along practical lines, and it is quite practicable to carry into the rural schools the first two or three years of our high schools. Consolidation brings the high school to the farm, instead of compelling the farmer to take his children to the high school. It will aid in stopping the rush from the farms to the cities, for there will no longer be the incentive to move to town to secure good educational facilities.

W. LOCHHEAD.

### Country Schools Upheld.

"Our rural schools cost us a good deal, and, compared with those of the towns and cities, are miserable failures. They need an entire change of system."

So Mr. H. Nichol, Brandon, is quoted in your issue of February 5th. Now, while it is difficult to judge anyone by a mere extract, without knowing the circumstances under which an expression was used, what I have quoted seems so clear that I think there need be no hesitation in taking it literally and at once declaring it to be outside of what is true and a slander on our country schools and all concerned in them.

"Miserable failures," he says. How does he know? What is it that is the failure? Is it the building? Many of them are models of neatness and cleanliness. They provide warmth and shelter. They provide all that is really necessary for the purpose for which they were built. Do town and city schools do more?

"Miserable failures," he says. Does he judge by their influence on the pupils? Then the hundreds and thousands who daily pass through are miserable failures, and, I presume, the gentleman who wrote that admirable nature-study article, in the same issue, will be rated in that class, for he is from a country school. The Hon. G. W. Ross, of Ontario, will keep him company, for he, too, was educated in a country school. If all

miserable failures were like these how much better the world would be.

Miserable failures! Miserable failures! I fancy I can hear the words echo and re-echo through the schools throughout the Province, and a shout of derision goes up from the thousands who never had any educational advantages except those obtained in a country school, and who, for honesty and integrity, for manliness and true womanhood, are the equal of any in the whole world.

Now, as I have already said, it is difficult to judge a man by a mere extract. So, possibly, I am misjudging Mr. Nichol. He may see our scholars in a vastly different light from what I do. I would suggest, then, that he give his reasons for the expression he has used. And, as the "Advocate" has added an Educational Department, this may prove instructive to very many, as well as to

A COUNTRY TEACHER.

### Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

### Veterinary.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

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



A PLUM COULKE RANCH.

F. H. Peachy's holdings in the Medicine Hat district, Assa.

### MAMMITS—GARGET.

I have a four-year-old cow suffering from inflammation and hardening of the front quarters of her udder. I have bathed it with salt and water, and rubbed it well with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, yet see no signs of improvement. She gives no milk or fluid of any kind from the affected part. Please let me know how best to treat her?

S. B.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

Ans.—Inflammation of the udder, especially if not properly treated at its commencement, is frequently difficult to manage. Suppuration or induration, terminating in the total destruction of the secretory function of the affected portion of the gland, is occasionally the result of this disease. Give the cow from one to one and a half pounds of Epsom salts, four drams of powdered ginger, one pint of molasses, dissolved in one quart of hot water, in one dose. Rub in well to the inflamed portion of the udder, three times daily, the following liniment: camphorated oil, four ounces; soap liniment, three ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce; mix. Milk her three or four times a day.

### RINGBONE.

I have a four-year-old colt which has a ringbone on front foot. Has been lame since last fall. Has been fired by vet., but is still lame. Please prescribe.

Nesbitt, Man.

J. D.

Ans.—There are some cases of ringbone so obstinate in character as to not respond to veterinary treatment. Firing should have had some effect. Clip the hair from the affected parts and apply the following blister: Biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, two drams each, mixed with vaseline, two ounces. If lameness does not show signs of disappearing, repeat the blister in two weeks.

### WARTY GROWTHS.

I have a horse with white dots on the inside of his ears. They are spreading slowly. He does not like to have a bridle or halter put on. What are they, and what treatment would you recommend as likely to effect a cure?

Loon Creek, Assa.

D. L. C.

Ans.—By closely examining the "white dots" you will probably perceive that they are small warty excrescences. Would advise you to touch them twice a week with acetic acid until they disappear. To effectually apply the treatment it will be necessary to secure the horse's head so that it will be kept as still as possible. This may be done by reversing the animal's position in the stall, and drawing the head closely up to the post of the stall. It may also be necessary to apply a twitch to the nose.

### LANE MARES.

1. I have a heavy mare, six years old, which was turned out last November in good shape; took her in in January, very poor and very lame on right front foot. There is no swelling, but she seems weak in chest. The feet are in good shape. She seems to flinch slightly when squeezed around the coffin joint. When standing, she very often puts this foot in front of and across the other. I have used Boles' liniment on the coffin joint. She has recovered some, but is still very lame.

2. I have a mare weighing 1,200 lbs. which took lame in the fore part of winter. She was out in day time and in at night. She had probably been running and got in a hole. The lameness is in the right shoulder, and is very noticeable when backing out of stall. It is also noticeable when she trots. When backing, she drags the foot rather than lifts it. The stiffness seems to be in one of the lower shoulder joints.

G. R. K.

Fairville, Assa.

Ans.—1. Your mare having been subjected to the inclement weather of

November, December and January, and perhaps compelled to subsist on the poor fare which the prairie and fields supply at that season of the year, it is not a matter of surprise that she came in both poor and lame. If the lameness is in the coffin joint, treatment, even of the best kind, may prove unsatisfactory. Would advise you to have the toe of the hoof shortened as much as it will bear. Poultice the hoof with linseed meal, every day for a week, changing the poultices morning and night, and then apply the following blister, rubbing it well in with the fingers, around the leg from the hoof to two inches above: Cantharides, four drams; vaseline, two ounces; mix. The foot should

be shod with a shoe having moderately high, bulky heels and very low toe.

2. The symptoms you have mentioned are indicative of shoulder lameness. Would advise you to apply to the region of the shoulder joint (usually called the point of the shoulder) the following blister: Biniodide of mercury, two drams; cantharides, pulv., three drams; vaseline, three ounces; mix. Clip the hair closely, rub ointment well in with the hand for ten minutes. Let it remain for forty-eight hours, wash off, and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Two months' rest will be necessary.

### DIARRHEA IN CALF.

A heifer calf, born on March the 9th, of this year, died on March the 23rd. It was first taken sick on the 19th. It then scoured rather badly, and the foreman dosed it with castor oil and ginger, dose of two ounces. On the 20th he dosed it again, the dose this time being one ounce. On the 21st he gave it lime-water. On the 22nd, to relieve its pain, he gave it laudanum, and it died early on the 23rd. Dose of laudanum was ten drops. When first scoured the matter was whitish, then it passed water, and, finally, it passed a dark, bloody fluid. It began to fail on its hind legs, and the day before it died it seemed to have lost all power in its hind quarters. The glands in its throat seemed to be slightly swollen, but only a little.

The calf was born on a very bitter night, and was chilled before we could get it into the house. She was kept in a warm room all the first night. Before we left her that night we dried her and took her down to her dam in the stable, and she took milk well. She was a very well-developed calf, being fat when she died. Her mother is a very healthy cow. She gives very rich milk. The calf was kept in a loose box with a wooden floor—planks half inch apart. This loose

box is 15 by 15, but is not very light. In it we have five other calves. It is carefully cleaned out and bedded. The larger of the calves eat chop, which is fed every day in the loose box in a trough. I do not know whether this calf had eaten any chop. Two of the other calves started scouring after she did. We moved them to a lighter place, where they have more freedom and can suck their dams when they want to. They are both rapidly recovering. The dam was passing blood out of two of her teats at first, but they were milked out always.

Will you let me know whether the treatment was right—that is, supposing it was scours—and if it was, whether you think the loose box being darkish and rather cold or the cow's milk being too rich was the cause?  
W. BERESFORD.  
Calgary.

Ans.—The adverse circumstances attending the sickness and death of your calf was probably not in the most remote sense responsible for its early demise. The primary cause was indigestion, induced by a too liberal diet of rich milk. The undigested matter became an irritant, producing diarrhoea and, ultimately, mucocenteritis, which was the cause of death. The treatment should commence by removing the cause, which is very essential, and in the first stage of the disease give to a calf from two weeks to one month old: castor oil, from three to four ounces; tincture of opium, one to two drams; brandy, one to two ounces. In the second stage, give three tablespoonfuls, three times daily, of the following mixture until scouring ceases: tincture opium, tincture catechu, tincture rhei, tincture camphor, of each two ounces; lime water, one pint. The medicine should be given in half a pint of thin flour gruel.

#### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA AND FOUNDER.

1. Seventeen-year-old mare has had diarrhoea for six months. She eats well, but does not thrive.

2. Mare, when very warm, was allowed to stand in a wind. She is stiff, discharges from eyes, and does not eat well.  
F. A. S.

Ans.—1. As this mare has only lately been affected in this way, we are safe in assuming that she is not constitutionally washy. There is little doubt that the trouble is with her teeth. She cannot masticate properly, and hence the diarrhoea. Have her teeth dressed by a competent veterinarian, and the trouble will no doubt cease.

2. This mare is foundered, and has inflammation of the eyes, from the effects of the reaction caused by being exposed to the wind as stated. Had she been treated promptly, there would have been a perfect recovery, but now, as both troubles have become chronic, a perfect recovery, especially of the stiffness, is doubtful. Purge her with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Bathe her eyes repeatedly with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye, three times daily: Sulphate of atropia, 10 grs.; distilled water, 2 ozs. Remove her shoes, and blister around the coronet once monthly, for three or four times, with the following: Two drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ozs. vaseline. Apply in the usual way.

#### BLEEDING FROM UMBILICAL CORD—BOG SPAVINS

1. Last year when mare foaled the navel string was not broken. I cut it off a few inches below the abdomen; it bled freely; I tied it with a thread, but this did not stop the bleeding, and the colt died. What should I have done?

2. Two-year-old colt has puffy lumps on both hind legs, where spavin comes. He is not lame.  
G. E. J.

Ans.—When the umbilical cord (navel string) is not broken off during delivery, it should be tied tightly with a strong soft cord that has been saturated with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Tie about an inch below the abdomen, and cut off an inch below the knot. It is good practice to have some cord in a carbolic acid solution, ready for use if needed, but if such be not prepared, any clean cord may be used. Bleeding cannot take place when the navel cord is properly tied.

2. These are bog spavins. Repeated blistering with 2 drs. each, cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline, and applied in the usual way, by rubbing the parts well daily for two days, washing off the third day and then applying vaseline daily, will reduce them. Blister every month.

#### SWOLLEN TEAT, AND SORE FEET.

1. I have a cow with a swollen teat. It has been swollen for a month, and gives lumpy milk.

2. Another cow has sore feet; she appears to be lame. She stands in a box stall.  
E. L. D. MacM.

Ans.—1. There is inflammation of the quarter. If the teat alone were involved the milk would not be lumpy. As the condition has become chronic, it is probable recovery will be slow. Bathe the quarter long and often with warm water, and after bathing apply camphorated oil, with smart friction. Draw the fluid out of the teat four or five times daily, and feed lightly, so as to not encourage the secretion of milk.

2. It is probable this cow has inflammation in her feet, caused by standing too much, and want of exercise. Apply poultices of linseed

meal, or boiled and mashed turnips; apply warm, and keep warm by adding warm water occasionally. Change the poultices twice daily. If any eruptions appear between the clouts, or on the coronet, dress with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts.

#### UNTHRIFTY CALF—UNNATURAL MOTHER.

1. Heifer, two months old, kept clean and warm, acts dumpish; appetite poor, is weak, lies most of the time, grinds her teeth, is gaunt, stomach seems to have dropped down. Feed milk and oil meal.

2. Mare due to foal in May, would not own her colt last year, and I had to raise it on cow's milk. How can I force her to own the foal this year, and if this be impossible, what is the best method of feeding it?  
W. B. H.

Ans.—1. Your calf has indigestion. See that the milk given is of good quality, and add to it about one-sixth of its bulk of lime water. Feed in small quantities and often for a time, and as her digestion improves give larger quantities, and less frequently.

2. Mares that are vicious with their foals can sometimes be controlled by applying a twitch while the foal takes nourishment for a few days. I have known good results from spraying the colt with brandy and rubbing some of the same on the dam's face and nose. If all means fail, the colt must be removed and given milk from a freshly-calved cow, or the freshest one procurable. The milk should be given warm and mixed with water, in the proportions of two parts milk, one part of water, with a dessertspoonful of brown sugar added to a pint of this fluid. At first the colt needs to be fed often, and a little at a time; as it grows older, larger quantities can be given at longer intervals. As you succeeded in raising the one last year, I see no reason why you should not adopt the same plan this year if necessary.

#### BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

Horse cut his leg on the inside from the hock to the fetlock, with barbed wire. The hock was, and is now, very much inflamed. I treated, and got a lotion and caustic, but the wound does not heal. There is no proud flesh. He is not lame.  
J. B.

Ans.—Barbed wire wounds are usually slow to heal. Apply cold water and carbolic acid one part; water, twenty parts. The more cold water you apply the better. When the wound has healed you will be able to reduce the thickening that will probably remain by repeated blistering.

#### SCRATCHES.

Last fall, my team of two-year-olds, while plowing, became affected with scratches. They weigh 1,400 lbs. each. They still have scratches.  
A. J. M.

Ans.—Purge each with 9 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Follow up with 8 drs. hyposulphite of soda night and morning, in damp food. Poultice the heels for two days and nights with boiled turnips, applied warm three times daily. Then apply three times daily a lotion composed of 1 oz. each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, 2 drs. carbolic acid and 1 pt. water. Do not wash.

#### ASCITES (ABDOMINAL DROPSY)—INDIGESTION.

1. I have a ten-months-old steer that commenced to swell or get larger and larger in the body, until now he is as large as a good-sized barrel. He seems to be all right in his bowels and water, and eats and drinks all right. He has grazed on the prairie every day, and was fed prairie hay every night. What would you consider is the trouble?

2. Another steer, about the same age, was taken ill, seemingly with inflammation. He would lie down, stretch out, get up, and kick with hind feet at his belly, and seemed in considerable pain. We gave laudanum, some linseed meal and Epsom salts. We succeeded in getting his bowels moving regularly, but he could not urinate, and has not for ten days. We gave spirits of turpentine and sweet nitre in ounce doses, also raw linseed oil, but of no avail. He did not swell or bloat in the body for the first five days, but the last few days he has bloated considerably. He was in fairly good flesh, and eats a little hay and oatmeal gruel, chews his cud, and would drink a great amount of water if allowed. He had been grazing daily, with a feed of hay at nights. What should be given in cases of obstinate stoppage in water like above?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Stand Off, Alta.

Ans.—1. There is, evidently, an accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity. The causes are various, such as diseases of the heart, liver or kidneys. It is also the result of acute or sub-acute peritonitis. Poor food and exposure to extreme cold is sometimes the exciting cause. It is the result of any disease or condition that will weaken the walls of the abdominal blood vessels so that part of the watery portion of the blood will escape into the abdominal cavity. Success in treatment will very much depend upon the cause of ailment. If it is not due to any serious organic disease of an important organ, the treatment should consist of a generous diet, good care and the administration, every morning, of one and a half drams of sulphate of iron, and at night give one dram iodide of potassium. The operation of tapping the abdomen and drawing off the fluid with a trocar and canula is sometimes beneficially resorted to, but as this operation should not be attempted except by a qualified practitioner, it is not necessary to describe it here.

2. It is scarcely possible that your steer has not urinated for ten days and be in the condition which you have described. It is more probable that the trouble is in connection with some portion of the digestive apparatus. Perhaps there may be a partial clogging of the third stomach "manifolds." If the animal is still alive, give, dissolved in one quart of warm ale: Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, four drams; molasses, half a pint. If the bowels are not acted upon in twelve hours, repeat the dose.

#### Miscellaneous.

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

#### SALTING BUTTER.

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

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

#### MUST PAY FOR FEED.

A neighbor, when leaving to work in the woods, brought his team over to my place, and asked me if I would look after them for him until his return. Furthermore, he asked me to feed them oats twice a day and keep track of the amount fed. We made no bargain as to the amount I would receive. His team were with me thirty-five days, when he came and got them.

1. Can I make him pay 25c. per day and market price of oats?

2. If not, what course would you advise?  
Fox Warren, Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. According to the statement of the case as given, the owner of the team is liable for a fair charge for their keep.

2. We would advise arbitration, provided an amiable agreement cannot be arranged personally between you.

#### REGISTERING CLYDESDALE—FRENCH COACH.

1. If a man has a common mare and wishes to breed her to a registered Clydesdale stallion, how many crosses would it take before the progeny could be registered?

2. Are the horse breeders aiming toward a dark gray color in order to get a perfect French Coach horse?  
Blackfalds, Alta. J. A.

Ans.—Clause 2 of the rules governing the acceptance of a pedigree for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook states that Clydesdale stallions having five top crosses with their dams on record, and Clydesdale mares having four top crosses, in each case by sires recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, may be accepted for registration.

The first cross to a pure-bred sire is regarded as half pure; the second, three-quarters; the third, seven-eighths, and the fourth, if a mare, pure-bred, and if a stallion, fifteen-sixteenths pure.

2. There is no movement among breeders of French Coach horses in favor of a dark gray color. Blacks and bays are most common, and likely to remain so.

#### HERDING CATTLE IN MANITOBA.

What is the law in Manitoba regarding the herding of cattle in the Province? Is a farmer required to fence his farm?  
Glensmith, Man. J. J.

Ans.—This is a matter entirely within the power of each municipality to regulate by by-laws. Some have passed ordinances prohibiting animals to run at large, while in others farmers wishing to protect their crops from animals must fence.

#### GARDEN SEEDER.

Can you give me the name of someone in your city who handles garden seeders intended to be drawn by a horse?  
Regina, Assa. J. R. M.

Ans.—The Molino Plow Co. keep a one-horse seeder named the "Perfect," which they claim answers that purpose admirably.

#### EGG SETTINGS AND POULTRY JOURNAL.

1. Where can I get Langshan and Black Spanish eggs for hatching?

2. Have we a poultry journal in Canada; if so, please give address?  
Moose Jaw, Assa. J. J.

Ans.—1. Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, Winnipeg, keeps Black Langshans; A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man., White Langshans, and W. Anderson, Brandon, Black Spanish.

2. Yes; the Reliable Poultry Journal, Toronto, Ont.

**PURE-BRED STOCK.**

Can pure-bred stock be bred by crossing and re-crossing?

Ans.—Practically pure-bred stock may be bred by using, consecutively, only pure-bred males of the same breed for several generations on original female foundation stock, pure-bred or of mixed breeding, or of common stock of no known breeding, but produce of such breeding is not eligible to registry in any Canadian herd or stud books, with the exception of, perhaps, that for one class of horses. Approved cattle having five crosses by registered sires are admitted to registry in the English Short-horn Herdbook. New breeds have been originated in England and the United States by crossing and re-crossing with two or more pure breeds till a desired type has been fixed, to which the animals in time are brought to breed to type with sufficient certainty and uniformity to be recognized as pure-bred, and given a status in a register for such new breeds.

**DIZZY FOWL.**

Some of my hens are dizzy when they come off the roost in the morning. In about two hours they are all right. Eyes are half shut. Also a pair of ducks seem to have lost their voices, and the power of their legs and wings.

Ans.—1. The giddiness is probably due to indigestion; change the diet, and feed plenty of roots and cut clover hay, grit, etc., and lessen the quantity of grain. A severe cold causes the trouble with the eyes. If there are not too many, give each a ball about the size of a hazelnut, containing equal parts cayenne pepper, mustard and ginger, mixed with lard to hold together. A good remedy for the whole flock is hard soap dissolved in water until it is about as thick as soft soap; a tablespoonful of this to a gallon of water, given to drink. See also that there are no lice.

2. Give the ducks a change of diet, and see that they do not rest in drafts. The soap water will do them good too.

**STABLE ARRANGEMENTS.**

1. I intend building a barn 74x46, and mean to put in cement flooring. What shape gutter should I use?

2. Is it best to tie young stock and fattening steers, or to give them box stalls?

3. Would calves not be better in boxes?

4. Would you put upright or flat windows in the walls?

5. Would it be best to have a cistern outside, and pump water in through a pipe, or place it inside the stable, where water could be drawn from a tap?

6. Is it safe to dig a well in the stable?

J. W. M.

Ans.—1. The deep box style of gutter is very inconvenient to clean out, especially with cattle in the stalls. The style now preferred by many dairymen and feeders has a drop of six or seven inches from the heels of the cattle; then a bottom about twenty inches wide, slanting upward a couple of inches to passage floor, which slope prevents liquids working back on passage. The latter is about an inch higher at wall than outer edge of gutter. From end to end, the bottom of gutter is made level. Floor, gutter and passage are usually all made of cement concrete.

2. Stock will often do better in boxes than when tied up, and where a lot are kept they can be handled much more easily. The boxes should be large enough to hold about ten head, more or less.

3. Yes.

4. The object of using the oblong-shaped windows is to get more light on the floor of the stable. The same end may be gained by using the square window and bevelling the inside of the window sill so as not to interfere with the downward course of the rays of light. The trouble in most stables is that the windows are allowed to become so laden with cobwebs and dust that their usefulness is almost destroyed. There is no doubt that the long windows will admit more light to the floor, but there is the danger of breaking, mentioned in your letter.

5. If there were a bank near the barn, into which the cistern could be built, and high enough to allow of using a float to regulate the water supply in a trough, at a lower level in the barnyard or stable, we would put the cistern in such a bank. If not, we would put it inside, provided we had plenty of room. We would build it of cement, and cover with an arched or domed roof, of the same material. An opening would be left at the center of the cover to admit the water, and to permit of cleaning out the sediment. A strainer, to catch the dust and other material in the water, would be placed near the entrance.

6. In some cases it is done, but the practice should be condemned from sanitary and other reasons.

**SELLING MANURE.**

My neighbor sold his farm; now he wants to sell the manure that is on it. Can he sell it, or does it belong to the man who bought the farm?

Lisgar, Man.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Assuming that it is manure lying about the barn as in the ordinary case, it must be treated as being incident to the land, and unless reserved by the vendor at time of sale, it belongs to the purchaser, and the vendor of the land cannot legally sell it.

**BLOOD PURIFIER.**

Please tell me the best blood purifier for horses?

C. J. K.

Ans.—Purge the animals with from six to eight drams of aloes, according to size, and two drams of ginger, made into a ball. After this, if no specific disease exists, plenty of soft foods, as grass, roots, bran, linseed meal, etc., will be all that is necessary. If there is some particular disease it should be treated. It would help the action of the soft feeds to give a dram and a half of tartar emetic daily in the feed for about ten days.

**Field Notes.****Swan River Valley.**

In these days of immigration and location of settlers, the search-lights of an eager enquiry are thrown upon every nook and corner of our Northwest Province. The Swan River Valley has only lately come under the sturdy tread of the settler; but here he has set his foot on rich and kindly soil, and all over the district he has established evidences, material and practical, that here he will remain and prosper. West and north, the valley is bounded by the Porcupine Mountains; which reach an elevation of 2,500 feet; south and east by the Duck Mountains, about the same elevation. The Thunder Hills, diminishing gradually from the bold, timber-clad Porcupine spurs on the west, and romantic Lake Winnipegosis on the far east, completes its boundaries. The surface slopes toward Swan Lake in a north-easterly direction, and is intersected by numerous deeply-cut creeks, promising exceptional facilities in the matter of drainage where it may in future be found necessary. Bluffs abound everywhere, but great stretches of open, scrubby prairie roll out in a beautiful panorama, and, in its season, the golden wheat here and there breaks its color and its form to an extent undreamed of a few years ago.

The country is becoming settled rapidly, and the substantial and, in many instances, artistically-formed buildings prove the district to be in the hands of earnest and energetic farmers. Much of the work is done by oxen, that docile and steady pioneer to which Manitoba owes so much of its greatness and prosperity. Teams of oxen are almost as common on the streets of Swan River as horses, and it is a sight for the gods to see two or three teams placidly browsing on armfuls of hay by the hitching posts, while their owners are engaged doing business in the stores, or maybe looking after a neighbor's lassie, with a view to changing the dreary days of "batching" and the unclean shanty for a house with all the joys of a benedictine comfort.

Breaking is a much harder task here than in open prairie countries, and the vast square fields of Southern Manitoba are not yet to be seen. There is, however, a picturesqueness of which the latter cannot boast, for the tall poplar bluff, varied with lovely evergreen firs and spruce, lend enchantment and beauty to the labors of the tiller of the soil. The soil is a black sand loam, and varies in depth and fertility. It is all, generally speaking, of a highly productive quality, and all the wheat hitherto produced has been of the highest grades. From what can be learned from a short sojourn, however, the country is highly adapted to mixed farming. It is well watered and sheltered, and, with reasonable attention, a suitable class of cattle should thrive and feed all the year round. A considerable part of the land is at present in the hands of speculators, but is changing hands every day, and settlers are constantly arriving. A different kind of speculator is the pioneer. His method is to buy a farm, break a portion of it and build houses, then sell to the man in want of a broken farm, and go out West to seek fresh fields and pastures new. He is a most useful and more respected man than he who, by sitting comfortably in an office, wins fortunes through the hard work and developments of the settlers.

Swan River Valley is one of our youngest settlements, having only an agricultural existence of four or five years. Its growth to present conditions, considering the shortness of the time, is marvellous. Taking the well-built town of Swan River, which is the commercial center of the Valley, as indicative of the development of the country, one cannot fail to observe the amount of business going on every afternoon in early spring. Wagons and cutters line the streets, and men and women on business bent move about the town, making the scene a lively and pleasing one. Another town which sets some claim to rival Swan River is Minitonas. It has a drier site, and its business capacity seems almost to equal the former. It has grown as quickly, and lacks only in the fact that it has not grown so large. Bosman, on the north, is another town which would seem to have a bright future. The country, however, still needs settlers, and there is room for a great number of them. Schools are established in all the occupied districts, and the newcomer need not dread the drawbacks of isolation.

About fifteen miles westward, the Doukhobor villages are situated, whence proceeded that deplorable pilgrimage of last fall. In the meantime, they seem to have settled down quietly, and we are pleased to learn that most of their cast-away property is again in their possession, and we may hope that their mood will not change again to such a state as led to the notorious trek of 1902.

JOHN McBEAN.

**Progress in Agriculture.**

One has but to glance at the agricultural publications and farmers' papers to become convinced, at this time, of the widespread interest in agriculture taken by our Government officials. Speakers are travelling up and down the different lines of railroad, giving instructive addresses, holding institute meetings and organizing associations of all descriptions bearing upon the interests of the farmer.

A brief review of Prof. Robertson's work among the creameries, the prizes through the Macdonald fund to the boys and girls, the establishment of the Live-stock Judging School at Winnipeg, the efforts of Chas. W. Peterson in advising and really keeping up the agricultural societies of the Northwest, all go to show that the farming class has strong support. Many requests are being made to the Department of Agriculture to continue its supervision of the creameries. It has been long contended by farmers in this section of Alberta that ten cows well cared for will support the family when the creamery is patronized.

Attention has been called by Mr. Peterson to the great possibilities of winter wheat for Alberta, and just now samples of winter wheat, two varieties of early oats, two of barley, corn, rape, clover, peas and the grasses are being distributed among reliable farmers belonging to all the different agricultural societies for experiments this year. Those also trying the work are to be paid in cash for their labor. With such encouragement, is there any reason why farmers, even if they were a careless class, should not succeed? Surely there is no better place "under the sun" to live and enjoy life to its fullest extent than the Northwest. Let us take a new lease, become members of the agricultural societies and live-stock associations, attend the stock shows and become better informed. Read the "Farmer's Advocate," which will assist us all.

J. P. STRONG.

**The "Douks."**

Evidences are multiplying that the Doukhobors are fast becoming good Canadian citizens. Recently their leader, Peter Veregin, a former Siberian convict, visited Winnipeg and purchased four registered Clydesdale stallions and forty draft horses for use in the villages. He also set his brethren an example by discarding his sheepskins and adopting regulation clothing. Every male Doukhobor over eighteen has now made entry for homesteads, over seventeen hundred having filed within the past few weeks. Mr. Cornelius Jansen, brother of Senator Jansen, of Nebraska, has interested himself in their educational welfare, and has a scheme for a system of schools in the different villages. Teachers and funds are being supplied for this work by Quaker societies in America and England. There is little doubt that the Doukhobors, with their robust health, great strength and inherited honesty, will make successful and contented farmers.

**The Kirkella Extension.**

It is announced that the location of the new C. P. R. extension from Kirkella, Man., has been completed, and the work of grading will be begun very shortly. The portion to be built this year will run from Neudorf to Balcarres and from there to Strassburg, in the Last Mountain District, and then running about ten miles north of Last Mountain Lake, west along the northern limits of Little Manitou Lake to Saskatoon. This will open up an immensely fertile country and considerably shorten the distance from Winnipeg to Saskatoon. No doubt the Barr Colony and other settlers west of Saskatoon would be much better pleased if there were some reliable assurance that the road would reach considerably west of Battleford before next winter.

**Live Agricultural Societies.**

Prince Albert, Sask., can boast of a very progressive agricultural society. The officers in charge are: President, A. Knox; Vice-Pres., John H. Wilson, and Secretary, H. J. Kernaghan. This Society realizes that there is a work which they, as an organization, can do, and they are aiming to fill their mission.

Some little distance from Prince Albert, in the Clouston District, the farmers are also very enterprising. They are ever to the front in agricultural work of all kinds. Last year, the Grain Growers' Association and the Agricultural Society jointly appointed a wheat grader, and in this way shipped their own grain, realizing five cents per bushel extra.

**Good Weather for Seeding.**

The fine weather which we have been favored with has given the farmers a splendid opportunity for sowing the seed on well-prepared ground.

Numbers had a hundred acres sown by the 15th of April. This is a splendid start, and if favorable conditions continue, which includes showers at the proper time, the coming harvest will surpass all previous ones. A large acreage is being sown. Farmers are in high spirits, and so well they might be in this Western land.

**Judges for Calgary Spring Show.**

The following judges will place the awards at the Calgary Spring Show: Horses—Robt. Graham, Claremont, Ont.; Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont. Cattle—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont., and W. S. Conn, Ottawa, Ont.

### Live Stock Shipping Facilities.

In the recent annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association, held at Medicine Hat, mention was made of the wretched condition in which the stock-yards at Moose Jaw were found during the past season, being knee-deep in filth, and the drinking place for the cattle a mere bog. The "Farmer's Advocate" is pleased to learn that under the vigorous direction of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the new Chief Veterinary Inspector for Canada, other yards on the C. P. R. line are being carefully investigated. We believe there is need for great improvement, both as to the extent and fitness of the accommodation for shipping live stock. Heretofore, it has been shamefully neglected by those whose business it should have been to look after such matters. Recently, the yards at Schrieber station, the chief unloading place for Western cattle on the main line of the C. P. R., between Winnipeg and Montreal, and also a place for Eastern stockers and horses, was found in a bad condition, and the North Bay yards very much worse. The latter is a feeding place for stock going West. There is no provision for hay feeding, water troughs are rare, and the floor was a foot deep with filth. The C. P. R., it is reported, charge shippers \$18 per ton for hay (90 cents per cwt.), and it can be bought at North Bay for 65 cents per cwt. The North Bay conditions fall very hard on carloads of horses and stockers, and it is hoped that the vigorous action being taken by the Veterinary Inspection Department will result in proper provision being made for the summer and fall trade, which is certain to be very great.

### The Late G. F. Swift.

On March 29th, Gustavus Franklin Swift, founder of one of the greatest meat-packing establishments in the world, died at his home in Chicago. The direct cause of his death was hemorrhage, the result of an operation performed one week before. With his customary foresight, Mr. Swift had anticipated the time when he should be removed from active life, and had arranged his affairs so that his death should cause the least possible shock to his immense business concern. His sons, who have mastered the details of the business and who have been actively connected with it for some time, will carry it on in the future. On January 1st, 1908, the Swift Company employed upward of 23,000 men. The firm has branch houses in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Fort Worth. The wealth of Mr. Swift is estimated at about twenty millions of dollars. Mr. Swift was not only a packer and multi-millionaire, but was one of the most liberal philanthropists of our times. Many of his employees have received certificates of stock from an anonymous source, but which was always supposed to be the senior of the firm. Through his active life, he always gave a loyal support to his church, the Methodist Episcopal, and also assisted, substantially, many other denominations. Mr. Swift was born at Sandwich, Mass., in 1839, and moved to Chicago in 1875. Mrs. Swift and nine children survive him.

### Incoming Population.

During the month of March there were reported at Winnipeg, Emerson, Portal and Coutts, the four Western ports of entry, 12,267 settlers, as against 7,248 in March, 1902, which was considered a phenomenal month. Since the beginning of July last 25,396 more people have located in Manitoba and the Territories than in the first nine months of the fiscal year of 1901-2. The following table, issued by the Department, shows the advances made:

	Fiscal year, 1901-2.	Fiscal year, 1902-3.	Increase.
July .....	2,821	5,761	2,940
August .....	5,674	8,639	2,965
September .....	2,234	5,614	3,380
October .....	2,191	6,511	4,320
November .....	2,309	5,254	2,945
December .....	1,552	2,629	1,077
January .....	1,166	2,811	1,645
February .....	1,655	2,860	1,205
March .....	7,248	12,267	4,919
	26,850	52,346	25,396

The bulk of the tide of immigration is at present running into that portion of the Northwest Territories lying north of the C. P. R. main line and west of the Prince Albert branch.

### Cattle for South Africa.

It is reported from Fort Worth, Texas, that Major Maude, acting for the British Government, has purchased from the firm of Gunther & Jones 2,500 head of breeding stock, the first consignment for restocking the farms in South Africa. The cattle will be delivered at Galveston and shipped immediately. Other buyers in the States also have orders for cows and heifers for the same destination. Herefords appear to be most popular at present.

### The Coming Sale.

The approaching sale at Calgary will include 300 cattle of the four beef breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways—also, Holsteins and Ayrshires. Animals will be delivered to purchasers for \$2.00 west of Moose Jaw, and single passenger fares on railways are arranged for. May 13th is the date.

### The "All British Colony."

A correspondent of the "Farmer's Advocate," writing from London, Eng., under recent date, says:

I have been greatly interested in reading and hearing about the vast pilgrimage which is leaving these shores for Canada this spring, but I am only going to tell about one party and how it was started. The chief organizer of "The All British Colony" for Canada is the Rev. Isaac M. Barr, who is ably seconded by coadjutors as systematic as himself, chief among whom is the Rev. G. E. Lloyd, who has spent over twenty years of his life in Canada, and who distinguished himself as a member of the Queen's Own in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885.

Rev. Mr. Barr is a Canadian, and the colonists making up his party are all people of some means. Mr. Barr's original idea was a colony for South Africa, where his son died of enteric fever in the late war, but a visit to that part of the Empire satisfied him that the veldt was not equal to the Canadian West, with which he was acquainted personally as far back as 1874.

Being in England last year, Rev. Mr. Lloyd wrote a letter to one of the great London papers, deploring the poverty of the people, so largely caused by their being crowded together in these islands, with competition so great and opportunities for progress so small, whereas in Canada there was room and to spare, and within its borders no man with common industry and intelligence need starve. Many other Canadians had, from time to time, pointed out the advantages offered by the Dominion to intending emigrants of the right stamp, but Mr. Lloyd went farther, and directly offered to reply to any questions or to give information or advice to any who would communicate with him. The result was that hundreds and hundreds of letters were received, not only from people in England desirous of bettering their condition,

What a patriarchal scene presents itself to the imaginative mind, and what a conflict of emotions must surge in the breasts of those whose long journey is ended and their goal reached. According to their hopes and fears, so will they grasp their opportunity. Those with grit and intelligence will have nothing to fear. They will be the men of mark in Canada's future, but even the more timid souls will have no need to regret their choice, though they will assuredly encounter hardships. From the very outset help will be extended to them. Willing hands will help each man to pitch his tent, until a new white-canvassed city will spring up as if by the wand of magic. Canada need have no fear about the class of settlers who have come to settle within her borders. This is a stream of immigration which no true Canadian would desire to stem. It has taken long years to fully awaken our fellow countrymen in the motherland to the greatness of their heritage in the Britain over the seas, and to overcome prejudices which have been unwittingly, perhaps, fostered by pictures and poetry dedicated to her as "Our Lady of the Snows," instead of as the "Queen of Harvests," ready to supply a world with golden grain. We Canadians, for the time being, on this side of the big Atlantic, felt safe in promising our new comrades that a hearty welcome would be extended to them from all sides when they landed upon the shores of the Dominion. We could honestly assure them that they would find awaiting them the glad hand of comradeship, and so we bade them: Godspeed with not only a hope, but a promise. My very heart was stirred within me when I attended a crowded meeting in London, which had gathered to bid farewell to Mr. Lloyd, who, it was recognized, had, at much personal sacrifice, cast in his lot with those who were about to leave the motherland. As was said, "if Mr. Lloyd is to be the spiritual father, Mrs. Lloyd will be the mother of the whole party," both of them being the right people in the right place—their

advisers, their helpers and assistants in every way possible. With them go their five children, a guarantee that the tie between them will be no light one nor one easily severed. Mr. Lloyd will hold summer services in the tents in the various sections, but it is hoped that assistance will be forthcoming by which he will be enabled to build one church at least before another winter comes. Amongst our "Advocate" readers there may be some who have friends or acquaintances amongst the newcomers, and who might like to give them a message of greeting even if they are not near enough to welcome them personally. To them their letters should at first be addressed, "All British Colony, via Battleford, N.-W. T.," but when the 4,000 who are going to come out next March and the 10,000 prophesied as the probable total of the colony before five years have passed, there will be local post offices, local stores, more churches than one, and convenient railway communication, which will bring the newer colonists in closer and more immediate touch with those of earlier date. Meanwhile, it will not take many months before the valley of the Saskatchewan will be recognized as the home of a happy and contented people who have simply moved from one part of their native land into another—into one of its "larger rooms." Even as I bid farewell to these new settlers going out to Canada, I am about to reach out my hands and bid welcome to some cousins coming from another of Britain's colonies, far-away Australia. When they join me and another party of Canadians in London, I may have something of our joint experiences, and possibly adventures, to relate in my next.

"MOLLIE."

### That Big Beef Merger.

A few months ago, the city papers told the Aladdin story of the great packing-house merger, financed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. A high authority, speaking on the subject, not long since, said: "The government mildly estimates the capital invested in the 1,000 abattoirs in the United States at \$186,000,000. The operating capital would be much larger. The value of the sheep, alone, killed each year is \$200,000,000. On a rough estimate, it would require \$2,000,000,000 to control the live and dead meat industries of the United States. This would be the mere control. There would still be room for large opposition." No; it's a little too big for even Mr. Morgan.



UP-TO-DATE POTATO DIGGING NEAR BRANDON, MAN.

but from all parts of the world. The correspondence increased and the number of persons ready and willing to go out became so numerous that the idea of forming an all-British colony was conceived, and with that idea the Canadian Government was asked to allot a tract of country to be peopled with purely British subjects. The Government, in view of the magnitude of the movement and the large issues it involved, sent over a commissioner to inquire into it, with the result that now "The All-British Colony" has been granted a large and fertile area in the Saskatchewan Valley. Mr. Barr personally came to Canada and selected the site last autumn, between Battleford and Edmonton. At present, the nearest railway point is Saskatoon, 150 miles distant. Through the township reserved by the Government for this colony the Canadian Northern Railway is to run. The original allotment of 16 townships has since been spread over 40 townships by the Government, one-quarter of each township being withheld for Canadian settlers, so that the "all-Britishers" will have the advantage of association with Canadian methods of agriculture. The grant now covers 350,000 acres, sufficient to support 2,100 families. During Mr. Barr's absence in Canada, Mr. Lloyd had charge of the movement in England. The first small party of these emigrants, as the Canadian papers have already announced, are there now, and 2,000 more, including the Rev. Mr. Barr, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, his wife and five children, are probably now across the sea on the S. S. Manitoba, bound for St. John, N. B. [Note.—They landed safely at St. John, N. B., on April 11th, 1,964 souls, all told. Four special C. P. R. trains were ready to start at once for the West. The first train load reached Winnipeg early on the 16th.—Ed.] From St. John they go by colonists' trains away west to Saskatoon. From thence they pass on to Battleford, where supplies are secured for them. Their last trek will be on to their own land, their heritage, the "much land" of which they are "to be possessed."

**Seed Growers' Association.**

Cheques for the balance of the \$10,000 donated by Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, for cash prizes to encourage boys and girls living on Canadian farms in the work of improving seed grain by selection, are being sent to those who were successful in the main competition. Ten prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$5 each, were awarded to the successful competitors, yearly, for three years, for both wheat and oats, in every Province. Altogether, 485 prizes were awarded in these yearly competitions, on the basis of the 100 best heads of grain sent to Prof. Robertson from the seed plots. Ten prizes, ranging from \$100 to \$5 each, were also awarded to the successful competitors in each Province in the main competition at the end of three years, for both wheat and oats. Altogether, 174 prizes were awarded in the main competition on the basis of the largest yields of cleaned grain from the hand-selected seed plots of 1901 and 1902. The crops produced on the hand-selected seed plots of these two years were grown from good plump seed, taken from large, well-filled heads, gathered by hand from the plants which were relatively most vigorous and large on the seed plot of the previous year. In awarding prizes, two points were allowed for each pound of cleaned grain produced on the hand-selected seed plots of 1901, and three points for each pound in 1902.

The successful Western competitors, except Manitoba (list held back for a couple of weeks), are as follows:

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WHEAT.**

Violet E. McKell, Regina .....	\$100.00
S. Kirkham, Saltcoats .....	75.00
Talbot E. Steuck, Abernethy .....	50.00
Peter Keith, Fitzmaurice .....	25.00
George Sim, Belle Prairie .....	15.00
Melrose Provost, Flett's Springs .....	10.00
Marie L. Ripaud, Duck Lake .....	5.00
Thos. Jessop, Fleming .....	5.00
Josefa Neumier, Langenberg .....	5.00
Martin Ham, Hague .....	5.00

**BRITISH COLUMBIA WHEAT.**

Gordon Frederick, Ladner .....	\$100.00
D. & D. Graham, Armstrong .....	75.00
Wm. A. Middleton, Vernon .....	50.00
Gilbert Mohr, Enderby .....	25.00
Percival French, Vernon .....	15.00
Harry B. Biggar, Langley Prairie .....	10.00
V. W. Menzies, Pender Island .....	5.00
Ella J. McLennan, Beaver Point .....	5.00
Wm. Peterson, Gabriola .....	5.00

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OATS.**

Samuel Kirkham, Saltcoats .....	\$100.00
Talbot E. Steuck, Abernethy .....	75.00
Melle Provost, Flett's Springs .....	50.00
Violet E. McKell, Regina .....	25.00
Silas E. Wheeler, Penhold .....	15.00
Josefa Neumier, Langenberg .....	10.00
Walter Strong, Olds .....	5.00
Marie Ripaud, Duck Lake .....	5.00
Annie Bourne, Innisfail .....	5.00
John Einarson, Logberg .....	5.00

**BRITISH COLUMBIA OATS.**

Gordon Frederick, Ladner .....	\$100.00
Morrice Middleton, Vernon .....	75.00
Ella J. McLennan, Beaver Point .....	50.00
D. & D. Graham, Armstrong .....	25.00
Gilbert C. Mohr, Enderby .....	15.00
Henry Peterson, Gabriola .....	10.00
Harry B. Biggar, Langley Prairie .....	5.00
V. W. Menzies, Pender Island .....	5.00

It would not be correct to assume that the increases in yields of grain per acre obtained by the competitors, averaging 36 per cent. for oats and 39 per cent. for wheat, were due wholly to the special system of hand selection of seed. The increased attention given to cultivating and fertilizing the land for the hand-selected seed plots was an important factor, and such illustration of the effect of better cultivation was one of the benefits of the competition anticipated by Prof. Robertson when making plans for the working out of the scheme four years ago.

Over ninety per cent. of the reports received from competitors stated that a decided improvement was observed in the vigor of the crop and in the size of the heads of grain, on account of the system of continued selection which they followed.

The average increase in the number of grains per 100 heads forwarded for examination by each competitor during the three years, 1900-1902, amounted to 19 per cent. for oats and 18 per cent. for wheat for the Dominion. This is to be accounted for partly by the difference in the seasons and by better cultivation. There is a close relation between the increase in the number of grains per head and the number of bushels per acre of both wheat and oats. Deductions made by Prof. Robertson, after giving careful study to the results of the competition, are that the increases in the number of grains per 100 heads are due in part to increased skill in selecting, in part to favorable season, and last, but not least, to the system of continued selection of plump seed from large heads selected by hand from the most vigorous plants in the seed-grain plot year after year.

**SEED GROWERS TO BE ORGANIZED.**

With a view to continue and extend the production of improved and pure-bred seed in quantity as a special branch of farming, arrangements and provisions have

been made for the forming of associations of seed-growers. The object of these associations will be to advance the interest of seed growers by forming regulations as to methods, publishing information as to standards, and issuing such certificates of registration as will provide for distinguishing between hand-selected pure-bred seed grain and ordinary grain. The workings of provincial and local associations will be directed by an advisory board of the Dominion Association. Provisional directors will be called together to consider rules and regulations to govern local associations. Records will be kept by a person or persons appointed for the purpose. There will be three distinct classes of registration. First, it is proposed to admit as eligible for registration as "pure-bred registered seed," only seed obtained from heads selected by hand from the largest and most vigorous plants on a registered seed plot of at least the third year. The registration certificate of such pure-bred seed will show the number of years of antecedent selections, as, for instance, pure-bred seed of the fourth years' selection, or the tenth years' selection, as the case may be. Second, it is proposed to admit as eligible for registration as "improved registered seed," only grain obtained from a crop produced from a hand-selected seed plot of not less than three years of continued hand selection. Third, it is proposed to admit as eligible for registration as "general crop registered seed," only seed produced direct from "improved registered seed."

It is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to foster the work started in the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition, and to encourage the production of improved seed by farmers who will make the growing of grain for seed, as distinguished from grain for feed or food purposes, a specialty in their farm operations. There is much need and much profit for a few farmers in every agricultural locality in Canada to take up this work. It is believed that the time is not far distant when the value of improved and registered seed will be recognized as fully as stock-raisers recognize the value of pure-bred live stock.

**THE MACDONALD-ROBERTSON ASSOCIATION.**

The Macdonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association is being started with a membership of about 450 farmers, who have already given special attention to the production of improved seed grain, many of whom have boys or girls who have been operating seed plots in connection with the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition. It is the desire of Prof. Robertson that other seed growers who wish to become members should provide seed plots and sow them this spring. It is recommended that a specially prepared piece of land, following in rotation after a leguminous crop, a hoed crop or a summer-fallow, be used for this purpose. The size of the plot should not be less than one-quarter of an acre, and may be one acre. The best obtainable seed, of a variety of good marketable quality, suited to the locality, should be used and sown thin on the seed plot. Thin seeding gives the individual plants an opportunity to stool and develop a maximum of vigor per plant. From such a plot, the heads of the largest and most vigorous plants would be selected by hand in 1903, in sufficient quantity to sow a seed grain plot in 1904. That would become the hand-selected seed plot of the first year. When a similar selection has been made out of the crop of 1904, the plot of 1905 would become the hand-selected seed plot of the second year, and so on.

Further particulars of the Macdonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association may be had on application to Prof. Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will also receive applications from farmers for registration as members in the Association.

**The Edmonton Show.**

The Edmonton Industrial Exhibition is destined to become one of the great annual events of the future and will exert a powerful influence upon the development of this portion of the West. The association has a capital stock of \$20,000, fully subscribed, and so prosperous has the show been that the shares have doubled in value in three years. Forty-three acres, within the town limits, beautifully situated on the Saskatchewan River, comprise the site, which is provided with waterworks and electric light. Both exhibitions held were grand successes. The first year \$7,000 were spent on improvements, and \$1,000 the second, and \$2,000 more will be expended this season. The dates of the show will be June 29th and 30th and July 1st and 2nd, and the prize list is \$7,500. A fine programme will be provided. This show well deserves the patronage of "Farmer's Advocate" readers, and its excellence as an exhibition and the fame and wonderful future of the Edmonton country should attract live-stock and other exhibitors, not only from Manitoba, but from Ontario and other portions of Eastern Canada. Edmonton is bound to set a swift pace for the Territorial agricultural exhibitions of 1903.

**Farmers' Institute Specialist.**

In order to bring the U. S. Department of Agriculture into closer touch with the Farmers' Institute movement, the Government of the United States has appointed a Farmers' Institute Specialist, with headquarters at Washington. The work of the new official will be to bring the results of experiments at experiment stations and all other advanced ideas to the notice of Farmers' Institute workers. Prof. John Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, has received the appointment to the office by the Secretary of Agriculture, and will soon enter upon his new duties.

**How and What to Feed Chicks.**

Regularity is quite as important as feed for a time at least. The chickens' first meal should be given at daybreak, then a little every three hours, till night. They should be kept clean, dry and warm, with fresh water constantly before them.

When the chick is 24 hours old it should get its first meal, and hard-boiled eggs, mashed very fine, shell and all, mixed with a like proportion of bread crumbs should exclusively form its diet for the first three days. For the next few days bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry before feeding can be given alternately with the egg diet. At this time broken oatmeal, cracked wheat and millet seed can be added to the list. A mixture that gives good satisfaction is prepared from bran, corn meal and middlings, one-third each, add just a little flour, some eggs that won't hatch, yet are clean, and milk; mix this into a batter and bake as you would corn bread, then when cold crumble it for the chicks; it is better than a mash. A little sand or grit of some kind should be provided. If these directions are followed your chicks should grow fast.

**Markets.**

**Winnipeg Markets.**

The live-stock market remains quiet. The receipts have been light since our last report, and no visible change can be seen.

Cattle.—Very quiet; no noticeable change in this department. Best butchers' steers are bringing from 4c. to 4½c. per lb.; butchers' ordinary, from 3½c. to 4½c.; stockers, two-year-olds, from \$18. to \$22; yearlings run from \$15 to \$18. The demand for milch cows is fairly brisk at from \$30 to \$50 each.

Horses.—The work-horse trade is very brisk, farmers and railway contractors being the principal bidders. Practically all offered realize good prices. Good teams bring from \$300 to \$450. The demand for drivers is fairly good. Quite a few mules have been brought here and sold chiefly for railroad work.

Hogs.—The supply of hogs is only moderate, and the prices slightly stronger than in our last report, the brisk demand for cured meats at this season being largely responsible. Hogs of choice bacon type, weighing from 160 to 250 lbs., are selling from 6c. to 6½c. per lb.; heavy and light weights are bringing about 5c. per lb.

Sheep.—Very little doing.

**DRESSED MEATS.**

There is little change in this department since last report.

Beef.—6c. to 7½c. per lb.

Mutton.—What little is being offered sells readily for 10c. per lb.; lamb, 11c. to 12c.

Pork.—Prices are firm at from 7½c. to 7½c. per lb., with increasing demand.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**

Butter.—Demand fairly good. Choice fresh creamery, 23c. per lb.; good dairy butter from 18c. per lb. up, with inferior grades considerably below that price.

Cheese.—Manitoba cheese, 12½c. per lb.; Ontario September cheese, 14c.

**POULTRY AND EGGS.**

Good demand for poultry, but the home supply seems to be exhausted. To meet the present high prices, chickens are being imported. Dressed chickens sell readily at 19c. to 22c. per lb.; turkeys, 18c. to 20c.; geese and ducks, 11c. to 13c.

Eggs.—The supply is large, consequently prices are gradually lowering. Packed eggs bring from 11c. to 13c. per dozen, and guaranteed fresh, from 16c. to 18c.

**GRAIN MARKET.**

Wheat.—Prices for wheat, as usual, have fluctuated considerably since our last report, and at present are rather firmer in tone, No. 1 hard being quoted here at 75c. per bushel.

Oats.—Although the demand is strong, yet there seems to be plenty of oats in the country. No. 1 white, in car lots, 32c. per bush.; No. 2, 30c.; and feed grades, 28c. Seed oats are bringing 35c.

Barley.—The market is firm, with little movement. Prices are from 36½c. to 38c. per bushel.

Spelt.—Demand good; price 33c. per bushel.

Mill Feed.—The call for mill feed is heavy. Bran, \$15.50 per ton; shorts, \$17.50; oat chop, \$21; barley, \$16.50; spelt, \$16, and oil cake, \$27.

Hay.—The demand is brisk, and the roads being heavy has caused the price to go up slightly since our last report. Fresh baled, in car lots, worth from \$6 to \$6.50 per ton, and loose from \$5.50 to \$6.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market nominal.

Hogs.—Receipts, 9,000; about steady; mixed and butchers', \$7.05 to \$7.30; good to choice heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.52½; rough heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.35; light, \$6.80 to \$7.15; bulk of sales, \$7.05 to \$7.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market nominal.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London, April 18.—Live cattle, steady at 12c. to 12½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 10c. per lb. Sheep, 14c. to 15c.



"Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile,  
We stay, at longest, but a little while;  
Hasten we must or we shall lose the chance  
To give the gentle word, the kindly glance.  
Be sweet and tender—that is doing good;  
'Tis doing what no other good deed could."

### Mollie as a Reporter.

#### THE "ALL-BRITISH" COLONY FOR THE NORTHWEST.

It is certainly a very pleasant thing to be a Canadian in England just now, when the word Canada is upon so many lips; when meetings, public and semi-public, in the drawing-rooms of people of social and intellectual standing are arranged with a view to promote emigration to its hospitable shores, and when the daily papers give facts and figures which cannot fail to convince the most incredulous that Canada can offer advantages far and away beyond those of any other colony to the vast growing numbers whose eyes are turned to some corner of the Britain-over-the-seas as a future home for themselves and families. At one such gathering, Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Woolmer, the Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Colonial and Continental Society, gave in detail the very interesting account of the newly projected, and now almost completed, scheme for colonizing the large block of land in the Saskatchewan Valley, which they graphically described as a "district as large as two Surreys and a Middlesex." "In March," they said, "a pilgrimage of 3,000 people, chiefly men, but also women with children, down to babies in arms, each with enough for fare and registration fee, and a month's provision, as a minimum, will migrate to Canada; after four days on the Canadian Pacific Railway they will reach Saskatoon, and in waggons or afoot go up the trail to the land. It will need comparatively little clearing, and is in a most beautiful region, not nearly so cold as Manitoba, because it is more sheltered by the Rockies. The Government have promised a railway at once, and will employ those upon it who have not come out with capital.

"The expedition has been most carefully planned, and for adventurous spirits the prospect of the new country is enticing. When the settlement is made, in addition to the women already gone out, more will be needed for teachers, nurses, household duties, and the young colonists will need wives for the making of the new homes. The expedition will be watched with interest, as it is most desirable to induce good emigrants to go to Canada; but, apart from this, the meeting was fascinated by the spirit of enterprise displayed by Mrs. Lloyd; and her description of those going out, some of whom are risking all so as to save their families from the consequences of seriously diminished incomes in England, or, as the sons of the clergy, who have to make their own way in the world.

One of us having occasion to wait in the outer office of the High Commissioner for Canada, watched with interest the steady flow of enquirers who came and went. There was not one who did not seem just the kind of man for Canada, showing that the right kind of information so widely and judiciously circulated has borne good fruit in weeding out the undesirables. The Steamship Companies have to increase their number of workers to keep up with the increased provision needed for the multitudes seeking passages to Canada, and every philanthropic organization in England and in Canada, formed to promote the interests of women, lends a hand, directly and indirectly, in clearing the tracks for the onward march of the mothers, sisters and daughters who desire to go with them. Whilst, perhaps, some of us may feel a little bit distrustful as to what may be the result of the large proportion of new settlers coming to Canada from the United States, dreading lest they may bring too big a lump of democratic leaven into our loyal Dominion to be quite wholesome for it, yet "it is self-evident that what has been called the American invasion from the Western States has been a convincing argument in favor of the British movement," and a direct testimony to the superiority of the lands outside their own borders. The keynote of some of the addresses on the subject of female emigration has been that "what woman has done, women may do," and, therefore, that no woman going to Canada to-day, if she has

in their breasts now as in the days of Laura Secord and those other patriotic women of whom Lady Aberdeen had spoken, instancing the rapid formation, under the auspices of the National Council of Women, of branches of the Red Cross Society all over the Dominion, and that "not a mother sought to keep back her son, not a sister her brother, nor a Canadian girl her lover, when the late call to arms was sounded."

Her final words were these: "Since I have been 'home' (we colonists always call Great Britain 'home'), I note how difficult it is for the untravelled British eye to get into proper focus when taking an imaginary survey of Canada. It cannot take in its immensity, whilst we on the other hand, ponder over the problem of the disproportion of people (in England) to space, which seems to be at the bottom of so much of the destitution in the motherland. Surely the welcome we hold out should be its best remedy. We have much land to be possessed. Canada is fast earning its undisputed right to the name of 'The World's Granary.' Miles upon miles of golden corn will soon await the sickle, but the laborers are proportionately few. Meanwhile, stalwart men march through the streets of London, crying aloud, 'Give us work, give us bread,' and Canada has both and to spare. To them, and to their wives, who are, many of them, working for such a pitiful wage, we would say, 'Come over and help us! Come thou with us, and we will do thee good.'" MOLLIE.



"FORBIDDEN GROUND."

good common sense and a determination not to be daunted by little difficulties, need fear to cast in her lot with us. I think I told you in my last letter of the words of high praise to Canadian women which were elicited by Lady Aberdeen's personal tribute to them at the meeting at the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, on the 10th February last. Her story of the capable Canadian girl who, as by a fairy wand, could turn herself into cook, parlor maid, and then into a daintily-dressed hostess in the evening, has been re-told in many of the London papers since, but I promised to quote a few words from the short address given by the Canadian lady, a writer in the "Advocate," who was honored by an invitation to take part in the discussion. After expressing her gratification that Lady Aberdeen had gone back to the beginning of things, giving instances of the heroism and self-sacrifice of the women of Canada's pioneer days, she said: "By these records you will the more easily recognize from whence comes the firm, unbending backbone which seems to be the heritage of their descendants to-day, making them the resourceful, self-reliant wives, mothers and daughters who are to be found from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific." Telling of the undying loyalty of the Canadian women, the speaker claimed that it burned as brightly with-

### "Forbidden Ground."

Was there ever a picture which less needed an explanation? How plainly by face and attitude do the monks, invaded by that mischievous Diana, with her yelping hounds, tell their own story? In hers there is infinite enjoyment of the contemps, not wholly planned, or the hounds would not have led the way, and one can almost hear her laughing, "Good morning, Fathers, you'll have to grant me absolution, for I couldn't help myself! Ha! ha!" Each face is a study, the gravest being those more safely removed from the iron-shod hoofs of the steed she rides. To the others, when the momentary scare is over, the little episode in the dreariness of their daily lives will not be without its pleasant side.

H. A. B.

### Helpers from Finland.

I have been much interested lately and my sympathies have been enlisted in the cause of the sufferers in far-away Finland. While we in our prosperous Northwest are rejoicing in our vast domains and the revenues from our most bountiful harvests, our brothers and sisters in Finland have had terrible crop failures, and, consequently, are undergoing the tortures of famine.

The question naturally suggests itself to our minds, "Why cannot our Immigration Department do something practical this present season to assist these sufferers?" It is very laudable, no doubt, to send money there to alleviate their immediate wants, but even money cannot purchase food unless that food is either produced in the country or, at great expense, carried to it. We have plenty of room for numbers of those families here, where they can raise food for themselves, so why not expend the money in transporting these people directly to it? Surely some persons competent to deal with them can be found who would, as agents, deal promptly with these facts. Then, there is another phase of this matter which has appealed to me as practical. I am informed on the best of authority that in a part of the Northwestern States, across our southern border, numbers of Finland maidens are engaged as servants or "helpers," as we are more inclined to designate our household assistants. I am told that these Finland girls are, with scarcely an exception, strictly moral and temperate, and, also, that they readily adapt themselves to new surroundings and methods of work. On many of our farms such helpers would be almost invaluable, and surely among these famine-stricken people there could be many girls induced to leave their homes for a new land where they could obtain such wages as would enable them to assist in either sending help to those they left or in bringing their parents, brothers and sisters to this land of "corn and wine." The prospect well placed before them of comfort in a farmer's home, with plenty of good wholesome food, ought to be of itself sufficient inducement. What is the feeling of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" on this subject? Could not the farmers and their wives contribute to a fund for this especial purpose?

Sometimes people, even our honest and enterprising farmers, are rather slow in seeing the necessity or advisability of acting upon such a scheme of mutual benefit. While doing generous deeds for the sake of philanthropy, we ourselves may receive the greater reward. There is an old and wise saying, found in a very old book I have seen, which reads something like this: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Cottonwood, Assa.

RESIDENT.



Home Science.

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

Last year's big rush will be followed by, perhaps, a little greater rush this year. Outdoor help will be scarce, but not nearly to the same extent as indoor help; therefore, the farmer should provide his better-half with every possible convenience in order to facilitate her routine of work. He can often, personally, render assistance that will prove very helpful without lessening his own day's labor—thoughtful planning counts.

The Agricultural College Commission recommended, in connection with an agricultural college, a course of domestic science for the farmer's daughter. That is only as it should be, but I would go a step farther. I would recommend that every boy should also take a course of "domestic science" in his mother's kitchen. Then, if his mother, sister, or, later on, his wife, have not all the help they need he can turn in with his brawny arm and lend a hand.

The delicate frame of woman can scarcely be expected to possess perpetual motion. She requires occasional rest in the form of a suitable outing, which gives her new life.

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." If that axiom be accepted, what can we expect from the progeny of the mother who has been a slave to the home?

Fellow farmers, think of it. We go through this world but once. Then give the "Queen of the Home" a chance to cultivate those ennobling qualities, that should control the destiny of future generations.

Viriden, Man. JAS. WELLS.

Preserving Children.

The following amusing "recipe for preserving children," written by Miss Mignone Lincoln, aged sixteen, of New Orleans, and which won the prize for the best answer sent to "St. Nicholas" magazine, will be relished by all women, whether mother or not:

Take one large grassy field, one-half dozen children, all sizes; three small dogs, one long narrow strip of brook, pebbly if possible. Mix the children with the dogs, empty them into the field, stirring continually; sprinkle with field flowers. Pour brook gentle over the pebbles. Cover all with a deep blue sky. Bake in a very hot sun. When the children are well browned they may be removed. Will be found right and ready for setting away to cool in the bath-tub.

Farm and School Life.

Dear Editor:

As I enjoy reading letters from boy farmers, I thought I would write one, too, and let you know what I am doing on the farm. I am fourteen years old, and have always lived on a farm. We have six horses, and one of them is mine. His name is Thief. We have five cows and seven calves, also pigs and lots of poultry. I have a dog; his name is Joe. He is a fine, strong fellow, able to draw me. In the morning, before starting for school, I feed the cattle and horses, and chop some wood and bring in water.

Last fall, I drove a team during threshing, and made sixteen dollars bucking straw.

Our school is two miles distant. I go on foot and attend regularly. We study both English and French, also grammar, history, geography, drawing, arithmetic, composition and physiology. I am in the Third Reader.

I wish you would kindly print my letter. To your valuable paper I send many happy wishes.  
Selkirk Electoral District, Man. EMILIE ROSS.

A Little Help.

There's help in seeming cheerful  
When a body's feeling blue,  
In looking calm and pleasant,  
If there's nothing else to do,  
If other folk are wearing  
And things are all awry,  
Don't vex yourself with caring,  
'Twill be better by-and-bye.

There's help in keeping tally  
Of our host of happy days,  
There's never one that dawneth,  
But it bringeth cause to praise  
The Love that ever watcheth,  
The Friend that's ever near,  
So, though one tryst with sorrow,  
One needs must dwell with cheer.

When troubles march to meet you  
Salute them at the door,  
Extend both hands to greet them,  
Their worst will soon be o'er,  
Beat down their stormy bugles  
With your own rejoicing drums,  
And mailed in lofty courage,  
Accept whatever comes.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Youth's Companion.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Easter Message.

"O teach me, Lord, that I may teach  
The precious things Thou dost impart,  
And wing my words, that they may reach  
The hidden depths of many a heart."

The Easter message of life from the dead is proclaimed in the glorious springtime by every blade of grass, by every leaf and flower. No wonder people try to wear something new on Easter Day, for we all like to be to some extent "in the fashion." The old earth seems to renew its youth, coming out in a fresh robe of green, and very soon the orchards will burst into a display of blossom, putting the Easter hats into the shade. The earth faithfully declares her Easter message:

"True to her trust, tree, herb, or reed,  
She renders for each scattered seed,  
And to her Lord, with dutiful heed,  
Gives large increase;  
Thus year by year she works unaid,  
And will not cease."

Are we as faithful? God never reveals Himself to any soul for the sake of that soul alone. All nature is eagerly trying to pass on the life committed to it. The first message at the empty tomb was to the women: "Go quickly and tell His disciples that He is risen." Because they departed "quickly," and did "run" to deliver their wonderful message, they were rewarded quickly, for "Jesus met them." They had not seen their risen Lord before, but because they were eagerly spreading the good tidings which they had only heard, a much fuller revelation was granted them, and this also they were to pass on to others: "Jesus said unto them, Be not afraid; go tell My brethren—"

"Happy who so Christ's word convey,  
That He may meet them on their way!"

Perhaps you are like those women. You have been often told the wonderful truth that He who proved His love by willingly enduring insult, shame and death to save us all, is living and close at hand. You believe this, because you have faith in the people who have taught you, but it may be that you have not yet heard the Master's voice calling you by name, and have not seen Him plainly with the eye of faith. Sow the seed you have, and it will surely be increased. Don't be satisfied with a little money given for missions, do mission work yourself. If you cannot tell out the Easter message to anyone else, there are always children to be instructed. Teachers are wanted in our Sunday schools, there is plenty of soil there, but every teacher should go directly to Christ for his seed. The first recorded Easter command given to St. Peter was: "Feed My lambs." The children are His, and He will call us to account if we neglect them.

Even Mary, who loved her Lord so dearly that "she was last at His Cross, and first at His Grave: staid longest there, was soonest here: could not rest till she were up to seek Him;" even she was not permitted to stay, clinging to her Master with adoring worship, but was sent like the other women with a message to His "brethren."

The two disciples who, on that same great Easter Day, listened with burning hearts to the mysterious Stranger who walked with them to Emmaus, lost no time in spreading the good news that the Lord was indeed alive. "They rose up the same hour," although it was evening, and hurrying back the threescore furlongs to Jerusalem, "told what things were done in the way, and how He was known of them in breaking of bread." Do we seek to know Him more and more fully in the "Breaking of the Bread?"

The Apostles constantly proclaimed the "Resurrection." When Festus tried to find out the reason for St. Paul's imprisonment, the only crime of which he was accused was that of affirming that Jesus was alive. As Festus said, in explaining the case to Agrippa, there can be no doubt about the death of Jesus—it is a fact of history, which no one can deny, that He was crucified—yet nothing could shake the Apostle's witness to that other glorious fact that He is most surely alive.

Is not that the question to-day? The Man who founded the great Christian Church, which is gradually conquering the world, died nearly two thousand years ago. Some may agree with Festus that that settles the question; for if He died how can He be alive? But it is our business, if we are real Christians, to tell the world that He "liveth."

Perhaps you may ask why I, who have such a good opportunity, do not talk more about the Resurrection. But surely you can bear me witness that I have scarcely written a "Quiet Hour" without declaring, in one way or another, that Jesus is indeed alive, and by our very side al-

ways: "for we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard."

Of one thing, though, we must be careful, and that is not to profess a belief we do not feel. Humbug, cant and hypocrisy do more harm to the cause of Christ than any amount of open opposition. When He trusts us with a message, let us deliver it faithfully, neither adding to it nor subtracting from it, and then go to Him for another and a clearer revelation—which He will certainly give as soon as we are ready and able to receive it.

"I came and communed with that mighty King,  
And told Him all my heart."

"Now will I turn to my own land, and tell  
What I myself have seen and heard of Thee,  
And give Thine own sweet message,  
'Come and see!'

And yet in heart and mind for ever dwell  
With Thee, my King of Peace, in loyal rest,  
Within the fair pavilion of Thy Presence blest."

HOPE.



My dear Guests,—

"Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere," is the song of the grass at this season of nature's awakening. How it steals softly in, filling all waste spaces, and making beautiful every quiet corner! Do we think often enough or feel the gratitude we should to the Giver of all good gifts, for this humble and unobtrusive member of His vegetable kingdom?

By many of us it is passed unnoticed, or we feel and enjoy its presence without realizing whence the pleasure comes. The eye is soothed by its soft hue, and the heart encouraged, for green is the color which symbolizes hope; yet we seldom pause to consider our benefactor. Not so all men; the great word-painter, Ruskin, tells us: "Gather a single blade of grass and examine for a moment, quietly, its narrow, sword-shaped strip of fluted green. Think of it well, and judge whether, of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in summer air, and of all strong and goodly trees, pleasant to the eyes or good for food, there be any by God more highly graced, by man more deeply loved, than that narrow point of feeble green. Consider what we owe to the meadow grass, to the covering of the ground by that glorious enamel, by the companies of those soft and countless and peaceful spears."

We experience a thrill of joy when we read his words, and find that he has voiced our feeling—the mission of those to whom God has given the gift of expression. Then our imagination brings before us the picture of the mountain slopes covered with verdure; the "unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful," the prairies; the level, velvety lawn of park or garden; the grassy mounds in old-fashioned churchyards, that cover the quiet dead; the country lanes and roadsides; and all the waste spots and corners of the busy city, which the "soft and countless spears" have beautified.

What a lesson of life may be learned from this humble but powerful part of the economy of nature; the use and beauty of an obscure life! We are tempted to regret that our lives are spent in a monotonous round of commonplace duties. Among our acquaintances or friends we may find some whose lives seem lacking in the beauty or brightness we should desire for them. But have we not noticed sometimes that those are most missed when removed from us. These lives so humble, simple, but useful, have the beauty of the quiet grass, which makes pleasant the waste spaces and quiet corners of the world.

"Belle."—Your letter came just as this budget was in course of preparation. I am afraid the subject you propose would read rather tardily by the time results could be in. I shall be pleased to receive the photograph. I am glad you keep up your correspondence with "Annie Laurie," 'twill serve sometimes to brighten an occasional, otherwise dull, hour. Come again.

THE HOSTESS.

### Who Loves the Trees Best.

Who loves the trees best?  
"I," said the Spring.  
"Their leaves so beautiful  
To them I bring."

Who loves the trees best?  
"I," Summer said.  
"I give them blossoms,  
White, yellow, red."

Who loves the trees best?  
"I," said the Fall.  
"I give luscious fruits,  
Bright tints to all."

Who loves the trees best?  
"I love them best,"  
Harsh Winter answered,  
"I give them rest."

—Alice May Douglas, in *The Independent*.

### The Women on the Farm.

Womanhood may be divided into two classes: those who live in towns or cities, and those who live in the country. Each class has its own peculiar advantages, though at first sight it may seem as though the former possess the greater number. A closer thought, however, will show that the woman on the farm can lead an equally happy life, if she will make use of the advantages within her reach. But therein lies the trouble. The average farmer's wife does not accept the chances for increasing her happiness. One by one she lets them slip past, intent on her many duties. She certainly has to work very hard, doing very often tasks which are beyond her strength; and doing them, too, in such an uncomplaining way that seldom is her labor appreciated at its real worth. In this way she makes the mistake of thinking that for her, life means simply long periods for work and shorter ones for rest. Day after day brings the same monotonous routine, and gradually life narrows down to a circle of never-ending duties, with little pleasure or recreation. Not a pleasant prospect, and yet a true one in many cases.

But all this can be changed by means of common sense and determination. Life was never intended to be spent by any one wholly in toiling. Happiness can be had for the seeking; and very necessary is it for the farmer's wife to seek earnestly for it. She must remember that work is not the only duty. There are others equally important, requiring her attention, and among them comes first the enjoyment of as many pleasures as she can obtain; and they can be found in the country as well as in the town. There are various ways by which the woman on the farm can make her life more joyous. One is by taking good care of her health and saving herself as much as possible. This is her first duty to her husband and children, and in accomplishing it she needs all the help she can get. There is no reason why there should not be in many farmhouses, where circumstances allow of it, modern inventions and labor-saving devices which would materially lighten the housework. The practical farmer prides himself on keeping up with the times in the implements he uses. Then why should not his wife do the same, and thus lengthen her life by years? Let her see to it, then, that attention is persistently called to this matter, until the desired results are secured.

Then, again, it is a good plan to keep in touch with the outside world as much as possible. This can be done, no matter how remote the section, by subscribing for one or two weekly newspapers and a monthly magazine. In these days of cheap printing, the best ones can be had at reasonable rates, and money spent on them is wisely invested. So, too, with books which, when rightly chosen, bring happiness wherever they go. No time for reading, you say? Then just make time by letting something else go now and then.

Lastly, there is the virtue of hospitality, which can be practiced on the farm in winter as well as in summer. Why not plan an occasional social gathering, invite a few of the neighboring women over to tea, and have a pleasant time together? Only extra work, perhaps, you think, and what good would it do? Do, ah, much; try the experiment yourself and see. Thus, in these, and in other ways, life in the country can be widened and brightened.

Like everyone else, however, the woman on the farm must early decide for herself what things in life are really worth while. She must choose between the trivial and the important, and aim at beautiful simplicity in everything. Many pressing duties may be near at hand, but, taking them in the best way, she will soon realize that they are not the main ends to keep in view, but are only steps in making a happy, cheerful home. For, after all, it is not so much the place where we live, be it town or country; not so much how large or how small the income may be, as it is the cultivation of a sunny disposition, a hopeful spirit, which seeks and finds joy everywhere. And

in these and in many other blessings the woman on the farm may freely and constantly share, if she will but make an effort to gain and give the best rewards of life—joy and happiness.

S. L. HARIVEL.

## THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### Good Comrades.



"At Easter, my children, I always feel young,"  
Said grandpa one day, as he watched Dick and Nell  
Who were frisking about like kittens at play,  
Or lively young chickens just out of the shell.

"Oh, won't you play marbles?" cried Dick in delight.  
But grandpa declared he'd a "bone in his back,"  
And dared not stoop down as he feared it might break.  
"Old bones are like china and easily crack."

"Shall we teach him to skip? Oh, won't that be fun!"  
Said Nell, as she rushed off to get her new rope.  
And grandpa agreed to his favorite's plan,  
Remarking, "You won't make me jump high, I hope."

He caught up his coat tails and merrily skipped,  
While faster ~~and~~ faster the swift rope went round.  
But at last he grew tired, then stumbled and slipped,  
Falling flat on his back full length on the ground.

He couldn't get up, for Nell's soft little cheek  
Was pressed against his, as she said in his ear,  
"Your skipping was grand! What a darling you are!  
I love you, I love you, my grandfather dear."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

### A Wonderful Dinner.

It is quite a long time since we had a real old-fashioned story, so to-day I will tell you an old Genoese legend.

A great many years ago there lived a rich Roman, named Pomponius. He was lucky—which every rich man is not—for he had the best cook in all Italy. Perhaps you think that such a good cook might soon become rich too, but she was only a slave, and instead of earning thirty or forty dollars a month, she had to work hard for nothing. You may have heard of a cook who boasted that he could serve up a leather shoe in twenty-seven different ways, each more delicious than the other, but I am sure little Zita was far more clever than he. She was very pretty too, and not in the least conceited about her looks or her cookery. Possibly she may have had a few faults, but they are all forgotten long ago. Every morning this good little cook got up very early, so that she might have plenty of time for her prayers without neglecting her work.

One day Pomponius sent for Zita and told her

that the great Citronius Ostendius was expected, and he threatened the poor young slave girl with a terrible punishment if the banquet failed to please his guest. Zita trembled, but determined to do her best. Of course she had a lot of under-cooks to peel vegetables, clean fish and wash dishes, but she never trusted anyone else to do the cooking.

On the morning of the banquet Zita went very early to market, and sent home plenty of provisions. She had told the under-cooks to get these all ready, and as it was early she slipped into a church to pray. She prayed on and on, forgetting all about the dinner, until the roof seemed to open and thousands of angels in dazzling white robes appeared, floating with wings outspread through a sky of clearest blue. Still she prayed on and on, while the sun rose higher and higher, and then sank to rest in a bank of golden clouds. When Zita at last opened her eyes it was almost dark, and then she rushed home, almost frightened out of her wits. What should she do? It was nearly time for the grand banquet to be served, and she had not even begun to cook anything. Hurrying into the court-yard, she found her assistants—the vegetable-cleaners, the plate-scrapers and the bottle-washers—all fast asleep on the benches, with their ladders, knives and dish-cloths tightly clasped in their hands.

"Alas!" cried little Zita, "they are all tired out with waiting so long for me!"

She tried to open the great folding-doors of the kitchen, but they were locked; and through the keyhole came the most delicious odor, as of the best dinner that ever was cooked. Zita was more frightened than ever, for she felt sure that her master had engaged another cook, and that she was locked out of her dear kitchen for ever. She ran round to the front and entered the great dining-hall. The long table was beautifully set, glittering with magnificent gold and silver dishes, bright with flowers, and lighted with thousands of candles.

"Now, Zita, the guests are quite ready for the banquet," said Pomponius; adding, "It smells like the best dinner that ever was cooked."

Zita was dizzy with astonishment, as she heard her master say to his guest: "Little Zita is the best cook in Genoa, and I wouldn't part with her for any number of gold pieces."

Back she went to the court-yard, and suddenly the great doors flew open. The kitchen was filled with a cloud that looked as if the sunset had got in there by mistake. It was a beautiful mixture of pink and blue, touched up with gold. Flying about were crowds of busy little figures in white caps and aprons, working away with golden spoons and knives. They all vanished in a moment, and then the under-cooks woke up suddenly, without even yawning, and began to dish the beautifully cooked dinner as though nothing surprising had happened. Such a dinner as it was! They talk of it still in Genoa, and well they might! Of course Zita tried to explain, and confess her careless neglect, but no one would believe her. Pomponius praised his little cook more than ever; but he did not set her free, for he knew he had a treasure and intended to keep it. She did not get married and live happily ever after; but ever since the day of that wonderful dinner, the patroness of cooks has been little Saint Zita.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

### Courtesy at Home.

Good breeding, like charity, should begin at home. The days are past when children used to rise the moment their parents entered the room where they were and stand until they received permission to sit. But the mistake is now made usually in the other direction, of allowing to small boys and girls too much license to disturb the peace of the household. I think the best way to train children in courtesy would be to observe towards them a scrupulous politeness. I would go so far as to say that we should make it as much a point to listen to children without interrupting them, and to answer them sincerely and respectfully, as if they were grown up. And, indeed, many of their wise, quaint sayings are far better worth listening to than the stereotyped commonplaces of the morning caller. Of course, to allow uninterrupted chatter would be to surrender the repose of the household, but it is very easy, if children know when to talk and when to be silent, are themselves respected, to teach them in turn scrupulously to respect the convenience of others, and to be silent.

The best brought up family of children I ever knew were educated on the principle of always commending them when it was possible to do so, and letting silence be the reproof of any wrong-doing which was not really serious. I have heard the children of this household, when their mother had failed to say any word of commendation after some social occasion, ask as anxiously as possible, "What was it, mamma? I know something was wrong. Didn't we treat the other children well, or were we too noisy?" In that house reproof was never bestowed unsought—only commendation, of whatever it was possible to commend, was gratuitous.

**"We Are the Regiment."**

**AN INCIDENT OF THE ROCKIES.**

Miss Pauline Johnson tells this little incident related while the passengers on the Imperial Limited were tied up in the Rockies during a recent washout:

When the American passengers learned we were "tied up" in the heart of the Blackfoots they shuddered—but they did not know the meaning of the scarlet tunic of the N.W.M. police. We had to tell them that old, old story we never tire of telling a Yankee, of the days subsequent to our 1835 rebellion, when 600 Canadian Indians invited themselves to sojourn across the border, and found scant welcome in a country that had, according to the "great white father at Washington," "quite enough Indians of their own." Ottawa and Washington held a conclave, and arrived at the decision that "Canada would care for her own Indians if Yankeeland would please escort them to the border." Yankeeland did—gladly. Six hundred not too friendly, discontented, quietly wild Indians were escorted to the boundary line by a bunch of American cavalry, 300 strong. At the boundary were two British soldiers, astride two handsome horses, a corporal and a private of the Northwest Mounted Police. The American colonel and the Canadian corporal held speech.

"Where," demanded the American officer, "is your escort for these 600 ugly redskins?"

"We are here," replied the corporal "Canuck." "Yes, yes, I see," was the answer, "but where is your regiment?"

"We are the regiment," said corporal "Canuck."

"But there are only two of you," gasped the American colonel.

"Yes, but we wear the British scarlet," said corporal "Canuck."

It was enough.

The 600 unruly Indians marched silently across the border. The two mounted policemen fell quietly to the rear and conducted the hostiles a hundred miles northward, where they would fret Uncle Sam no more. It is on record that the American officer in command of that cavalry 300 strong lifted his voice and swore. The incident was recorded and discussed at Washington, D. C. The cost of the affair to Uncle Sam was the pay and living of 300 men and officers. The cost to Canada was \$1 a day for three days to two mounted policemen. Corporal "Canuck" made history when he said "Yes, but we wear British scarlet." And so our American fellow-passengers fell asleep like children, well knowing that Corporal Adams and his eight Yukon men would

"Keep the peace of the people,  
And the honor of British law."

**Humorous.**

In a little New England village lived a lawyer famous for drawing wills, in which branch of the business he had long enjoyed a monopoly of the business of the county.

On the death of a certain respected citizen there was much speculation as to the value of the property, and the village gossip undertook to find out the facts. He hunted up the lawyer and said, rather bluntly:

"I suppose you made Blank's will?"

"Yes."

"Then you prubbly know how much he left. Would you mind telling me?"

"Not at all," answered the lawyer, deliberately.

"He left everything he had."

A German clergyman, who was travelling, stopped at an hotel much frequented by wags and jokers. The host, not being used to have a clergyman at his table, looked at him with surprise; the guests used all their artillery of wit upon him without eliciting a remark. The clergyman ate his dinner quietly, apparently without observing the gibes and sneers of his neighbors. One of them at last, in despair at his forbearance, said to him, "Well, I wonder at your patience! Have you not heard all that has been said to you?" "Oh, yes; but I am used to it. Do you know who I am?" "No, sir." "Well, I will inform you I am chaplain of a lunatic asylum; such remarks have no effect upon me."

**GOSSIP.**

It is announced that King Edward VII. has been pleased to command that a couple of young bulls from the high-class pedigree herd at Windsor shall be set aside for presentation to Jamaica for the purpose of improving the breed of the cattle of that colony. The bulls will be shipped in the autumn.

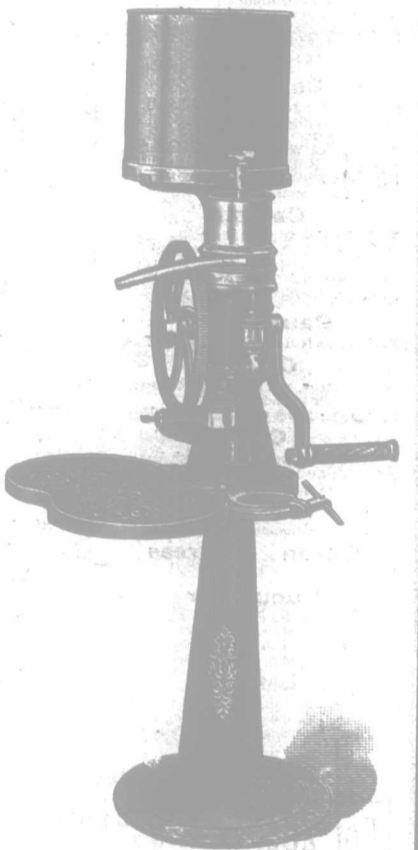
Mr. H. O. Ayeart writes as follows: "My Shorthorns are coming out in good shape this spring; in fact, are in a good deal better condition than when they went into the stable in the fall. Since placing my ad. in your paper I have sold three bulls and one heifer to the following persons: To David Rogers, Donore, Man., a very fine roan bull, twenty months old, by Crimson Sirdar, the sweepstakes bull in C. P. R. class at Winnipeg in 1900; dam Crimson Princess, by President (imp.). To Alex. Parker, of Mandan, Man., an extra good, low-down, thick-set roan bull, fourteen months, and out of the same dam as Crimson Sirdar; also a beautiful roan heifer, ten months old, by Prince of Lind, sweepstakes in C. P. R. special at Winnipeg in 1901. To Wm. Parker, of Mandan, Man., a very promising, big red bull calf, nine months old, by Prince of Lind. I have still three exceedingly good bulls on hand for sale, all reds. One eighteen-months-old red, with a little white, is a very straight, stylish young bull, got by Crimson Duke, second at Winnipeg in open class for calf of calendar year, in 1900, and out of Crimson Lilly, who had for sire the famous old show bull, Gravesend's Heir 2nd, imported in dam. Another, eleven months old, is a solid dark red. This is a grand calf—one of the best I have ever bred. He was sired by Prince of Lind, and has his wonderfully well-filled crops and loins. His dam is the grand old show and breeding cow, Crimson Queen, bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., and got by Warfare (imp.). The other is a very promising calf of six months, out of Crimson Lilly, and by Price of Lind, whom he resembles very much.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. John A. Turner, of Calgary, recently called at our office while on his way home from his trip to Scotland. As most of our readers know, Mr. Turner has been over in Scotland purchasing Clydesdales. In the shipment which he brought with him there were nine sons and daughters of Baron's Pride and seven grandsons and granddaughters of that famous horse. Before leaving Ontario, Mr. Turner sold nine out of the twenty-six which he brought over, and besides this, he has five more orders for fillies. This speaks well for the high class of the bunch. When a man can sell, within a few days, so many animals in the very Province where the importers are thickest, it speaks volumes for the quality of the individuals. Some of the ones sold are Duddingston Duke, by Glator; Torchlight, by Prince Sturdy; Pitlochrie, Gallant Gold, Gold Stick, Black Grace, Golden Victor and Kennedy.

**TRADE NOTE.**

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH & CO. are the agents for the wonderful Apollo piano player. This instrument is certainly the greatest invention of the twentieth century. The Apollo is great in its simplicity and splendid in its capacity. It fascinates not only those who have the most highly cultivated taste for music, but also those to whom the art is usually a sealed book. Man, woman or child can play a Grand, Upright or Square with the Apollo. You can accomplish more than a majority of pianists have completed after working for a number of years. The Apollo has no predecessor or successor; it stands masterfully alone. Write for an illustrated catalogue.



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**F. L. MACKAY & CO.,**  
INDIAN HEAD, N. W. T.

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, have recently purchased the Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Gem, by Baron's Pride, imported by O. Sorby, Guelph. This young horse left Scotland in February, and is spoken of as one hard to equal. He is a very thick-bodied horse, with first-class feet and splendid quality of bone. Two fillies that came out in the same shipment were also purchased by Mutch Bros. at the same time. The one is Miss Houston, a granddaughter of Baron's Pride, and the other is Jeanie of Boghead, by Montrave Mac. They are a pair of extra fine quality.

**MOOSE JAW CLYDESDALES.**

J. M. Macfarlane, breeder of Clydesdales, lives a few miles north-east of Moose Jaw.

The present header of his stud is Fortune Finder (imp.), bred by P. Stirling, Scot., sire Glenalbyn; dam Gay Gipsy, by Lord Erskine; grandam Gem of Cairnbrogie, by Grand Turk. Fortune Finder is a massive horse with fine chest, extra strong middle, good quarters and plenty of bone. This horse has proved himself to be a sire of extra good stock. Two of his stallion colts, one named Glengarry, a bay, dam Lady Beresford, by Bravery (imp.), and the other, a dark brown named Belmont, dam Prairie Rose, by Neptune (imp.), are strong, growthy youngsters with good bone, and give promise of developing into useful sires. Another young stallion, owned by Mr. Macfarlane, is King Red, sire Lintbert King (imp.), dam Victoria of Beresford, by Lord Randy (imp.), a very good colt, yet not equal in size to Fortune Finder's get. In females, eight mares, one two-year-old filly and two yearlings make up the bunch, and a good, solid, low-set lot they are, with plenty of bone. Lady Beresford was sired by Bravery (imp.); dam Lady Kilmuir (imp.), by Kilmuir Prince; grandam Darling, by Darnley. The dam of Bravery was sired by Prince of Wales, so that on both sides this mare has blood of the choicest. Brave Lass, sire Neptune (imp.), is a daughter of Lady Beresford, and a good, thick, useful mare. Highland Lass, sire Prince Mahomet, dam Brave Lass, is another of the blocky type, and carries much of the same rich blood as her grandam, Lady Beresford. Victoria of Beresford, sire Lord Randy (imp.), dam Rosilee (imp.), by Rob Roy, is another large, roomy mare of useful make. Little Maggie, sire Neptune (imp.), dam Victoria of Beresford, is another of the same stamp and breeding. Jess is a full sister to Little Maggie, and is a good blocky mare. Prairie Rose, another of Imp. Neptune's get, is out of Beresford Flower, by Pride of Perth. Ladysmith, dam Victoria of Beresford, and Highland Mary, dam Jess, are both daughters of Prince Mahomet. Nora, sire Fortune Finder (imp.), dam Little Maggie, by Neptune (imp.), is a very drafty young mare.

**TRADE NOTE.**

ASPENWALL POTATO DIGGER.—This new digger, it is claimed, has proved very successful while in operation near Brandon. The illustration appearing on another page shows it at work. The plow is concave, with a draw cutting edge, which is calculated to lessen the draft. An important feature consists of a pulverizing wheel, peculiar in construction, which automatically removes the tops and weeds, delivering them to one side previous to making a separation of the potatoes from the earth. The old saying is that photos tell the truth, and the work as shown by the photograph certainly is creditable. The digger, it is further claimed, can adjust itself to all kinds and conditions of digging, on hillsides or level fields, among green or dry tops, and on wet or dry soil. It can be adjusted to all widths of planting. As will be noticed, it leaves the potatoes all at the one side, in convenient condition for picking.

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    - Wardell's Kidney Wax (yellow pod)
    - Valentine (green pod)
  - Beets**
    - Early Eclipse (round)
    - Crimson Globe (round)
    - Dark Flat Egyptian (flat round)
    - Detroit Dark Red (round)
    - New Intermediate (flat long)
    - Long Smooth Blood (long)
  - Cabbage**
    - Early Winningshead (pointed head)
    - All Seasons (flat head)
    - Autumn King (flat head)
    - Early Jersey Wakefield (pointed head)
    - Mammoth Red Rock (flat head)
    - Freedom Flat Dutch
    - Savoy Drumhead
  - Carrots**
    - Early Scarlet English Horn
    - Danvers Half Long (7 inches long)
    - Overland or Oxheart (8 "
    - Mammoth Half Long (8 "
    - Long Red (12 inches long)
  - Cauliflower**
    - Early Snowball
    - Extra Early Paris
  - Celery**
    - White Plume, self-blanching (very early)
    - Golden, self-blanching
    - Carter's Crimson (red)
  - Corn**
    - First of all (ears 5 inches long)
    - Stowell's Evergreen (ears 10-in. long)
    - Early Cory (ears 5 inches long)
    - Extra Early Minnesota (ears 7-in. long)
    - Mammoth Sweet (ears 10-in. long)
    - Country Gentleman (ears 8-in. long)
  - Citron**
    - Preserving
    - Curled
  - Cucumber**
    - Chicago Pickling (3 inches long)
    - Improved White Spine (5 inches long)
    - Improved Long Green (9 inches long)
    - Giant Pera (long)
    - Cudi & Crisp (short)
  - Lettuce**
    - Early Curled Simpson
    - Nonpareil Cabbage
    - Golden Butterhead
    - Drumhead
    - Big Boston
    - Prize Head
- Musk-Melon**
  - Early Hackensack (green flesh)
  - Paul Rose (red flesh)
  - Emerald Green (red flesh)
  - Montreal Improved Nutmeg (green flesh)
- Onions**
  - Large Red Westerfield
  - Giant Prizebreaker
  - Yellow Globe Danvers
  - Silver King or Pickling
  - Australian Brown (very early)
- Parsley Parsnips**
  - Moss Curled
  - Hollow Crown
  - Gurnsey Half Long
- Peas**
  - First and Best
  - McLean's Little Gem
  - Freedom Gem (early)
  - American Wonder (very early)
  - Pride of the Market
  - Horsford's Market Garden
- Pepper**
  - Early King
  - Long Red
- Pumpkin**
  - Long Cheese
  - Sweet or Sugar
- Raddish**
  - Long Scarlet Short Top
  - Rosy Gem
  - French Breakfast
  - Paris Beauty
  - Lady Finger
  - China Rose
- Salsify**
  - Mammoth Sandwich Island
- Spinach**
  - Long Standing Victoria
  - Blomsdale
- Squash**
  - English Vegetable Marrow
  - Hubbard
  - Orange Marrow
  - Red Hubbard
  - Summer Crookneck
  - Bush Marrow
- Summer Savory**
  - Sage—broad leaved
- Turnip**
  - Early Snowball
  - Purple Top Sweet
  - Early Six Weeks
  - Golden Ball
- Tomato**
  - Livingston's Perfection
  - Early Ruby
  - Tree Imperial
  - Eschscholtz
  - Mikado
  - New Peach
- Watermelon**
  - Earliest of All
  - Dixie
  - Ice Cream
  - Wonderful Sugar
- Flower Seeds**
  - Antirrhinum, Snap Dragon
  - Ageratum, mixed

- Aster, Snowball, white
- Aster, Chrysanthemum
- Aster, Fireball, crimson
- Aster, Comet
- Aster, Excelsior Mixture
- Aster, Branching
- Bachelor's Button
- Balloon Vine
- Balsam, large flowered, mixed
- Canary Bird Vine
- Canna, large flowering
- Calendula
- Candytuft, snow white
- Candytuft, mixed
- Calliopis
- Canterbury Bells
- Carmation
- Centaurea
- Columbine
- Clarkia
- Climbers, mixed
- Chrysanthemum
- Cockscomb
- Cypress Vine
- California Poppy
- Dianthus, Imperial Pink
- Dianthus, Chinese Pink, mixed
- Double Daisy
- Dusty Miller
- Evening Primrose
- Everlasting
- Forget-Me-Not
- Four o'Clock
- Godetia
- Gourds
- Heliotrope
- Hollyhock double, mixed
- Ice Plant
- Labella, mixed
- Larkspur, tall, mixed
- Marigold
- Musk Plant
- Morning Glory, mixed
- Mignonette
- Sweet
- Nasturtium, Tall, mixed
- Nasturtium, Dwarf, mixed
- Nasturtium, Madam Gunther's Hybrid
- Nigella-Love-in-a-Mist
- Pansy, Snow Queen, white
- Pansy, Faust, black
- Pansy, Sweet Scented
- Pansy, Giant Trimardeau, mixed
- Petunia, Grandiflora, mixed
- Petunia, Fringed, mixed
- Phlox, Drummond Fringed, mixed
- Phlox, Giant, mixed
- Poppy, Double, mixed
- Poppy, Shirley
- Portulaca, mixed
- Ricinus, Castor Oil Bean
- Salvia
- Scarlet Runner Beans
- Sensitive Plant
- Sunflower, Tall
- Sunflower, Dwarf
- Stocks, Ten Weeks, mixed
- Sweet Alyssum
- Sweet Pea, Pogress, mixed
- Sweet Pea, English, mixed
- Sweet William
- Tassel Flower
- Verbena, mixed
- Verbena, Curled and Crested
- Wallflower
- Wild Flower, Garden, mixed
- Zinnia, Double, mixed

**Named Varieties, Sweet Peas**  
1 oz. Packets 8c each or 3 for 20c Post Paid

- Aurora
- Blanche Burpee
- Blanche Ferry
- Captivation
- Coquette
- Countess of Cadogan
- Countess of Radnor
- Emily Henderson
- Gray Friar
- Lady Mary Currie
- Little Eckford
- Lovely
- Mrs. Dagdale
- Mrs. Eckford
- Prima Donna
- Navy Blue
- Royal Rose
- Prince of Wales
- Stella Morse
- Senator
- Salopian
- Venus
- Double Sweet Pea
- Dwarf Cupid, mixed

**For 25c COLLECTION B** 15 Packets Vegetable Seeds. Your own selection from above general list of Vegetables.  
**For 25c COLLECTION C** 16 Packets Flower Seeds. Your own selection from above general list of Flowers.

Mail Orders Filled Promptly. All Packet Seeds Postpaid  
NOTE—Seed Orders should reach us before May 15th, as we do not keep up stock after that date

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

**MORRIS PIANO**

We use plain, straightforward ways, honest and truthful statements; these are the best, and to these we attribute our growth and success.  
Honest pianos, pianos of character and intrinsic worth and merit at lowest prices, with terms to suit purchaser, is the secret of our almost phenomenal success.  
The MORRIS PIANO has stood the test of time and come off victorious. The general public and the musicians have nothing but good to say of these instruments.

"After playing on your Morris Piano at the Winnipeg theatre for the operas 'Robin Hood' and 'Maid Marion,' it gives me pleasure to note that such a fine instrument is of purely Canadian manufacture. The tone and singing quality is all that could be desired."

SAM. L. STUDLEY, Director of Bostonians.  
**S. L. BARROWCLOUGH & CO.,**  
228 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

When placing any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**GOSSIP.**

**THE ISAAC SALE OF IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.**

Those who have seen the 45 imported Shorthorns advertised to be sold at auction by Messrs. Geo. and John Isaac, of Markham, Ont., on the 13th of May, agree that they are a grand good lot, of the best type, full of character, constitution and quality, and carrying a wealth of natural flesh that will wear. A capable judge, who has seen all the importations of the Messrs. Isaac, gives it as his opinion that a better lot of heifers never stood in the homestead stables, which is certainly saying a good deal. The cattle have been carefully and well selected and judiciously fed and cared for, and, therefore, are likely to do well for those into whose hands they go. There are forty females and five young bulls listed in the catalogue. Only one of the females is over four years old and the majority are two-year-old heifers, in calf or having calves at foot that were imported in dam and sired by high-class bulls in Scotland. Most of the heifers have been bred to the imported roan yearling Cruickshank Nonpareil bull, Nonpareil Archer, bred by Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick, sired by the Duthie-bred Prince of Archers (71240), dam Nonpareil Blossom, by Sittyton Sort. This young bull is in the sale, and will be a prize to whoever secures him as a stock bull, as his breeding is in the purple and he is, individually, excellent in his make-up, showing lots of character and quality. He was the best of Mr. Bruce's bull calves of his year, and has gone on well. Another excellent young bull, low-down and thick-fleshed, is Everlasting, a roan, of

**You may borrow**

YOU may borrow any amount of money with which to buy a home, a farm, or pay off a mortgage, and repay same in 20 years, or less, by small monthly payments, with absolutely no interest. Write for book giving full particulars. We send it free on request.

**THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LIMITED.**  
Capital - \$ 250,000  
Authorized Bond Issue - 1,000,000  
20 ST. ALEXIS STREET,  
MONTREAL, P. Q.  
LOCAL MANAGERS WANTED. om

**SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE**

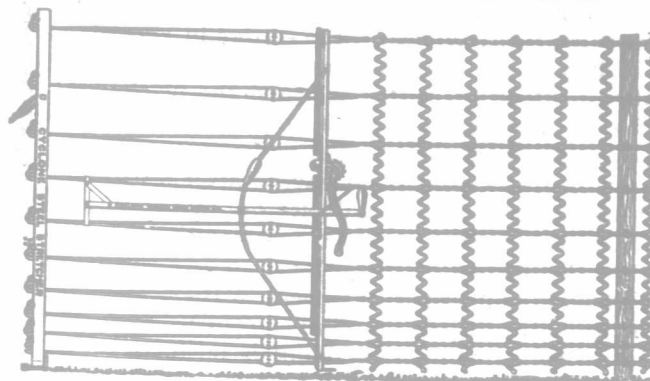
**\$5,000 Reward** will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 215

**A CAREFULLY SELECTED IMPORTATION OF JERSEY CATTLE**

To be sold by auction at  
**JERSEY ISLE STOCK FARM, RUSHVILLE, IND.,**  
TUESDAY, APRIL 28th, 1903.  
The property of CASE & WALKER, importers.  
Apply for catalogue giving pedigrees and other information, to  
**PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer, 107 John Street, New York,**  
Or  
**THE JERSEY BULLETIN, 124 So. Ills. St., Indianapolis, Ind.**

**THE CYCLONE SWEEPS THEM ALL.**



Fence Weaving Machinery.  
Lawn and Cemetery Fence.  
Wire Wholesale and Retail.  
Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., LIMITED.  
TORONTO, - ONT.  
Write for circulars. om

**CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**

used exclusively at Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

AFTER 30 years' experience with many of the leading makes, we, as experts, have decided that the Cyphers is specially adapted to our climate and have discarded all other makes. We are special agents for the Northwest, and carry a full stock in Winnipeg. We can supply you a machine without delay, and have reduced the prices from those charged last year, giving our customers the advantage of car-lot rates. We give a 10-years guarantee and our expert will answer all questions during operation by return mail. We carry a full line of poultry supplies, including Mann & Wilson Green Bone Cutters, Dry Bone and Grit Crushers, Insect Exterminators, Roup Cure, Spray Pumps, Leg Bands, Poultry Feeds, Limestone Grit, Granite Mica Grit, etc. Also Acclimatized Utility Breeds of Bronz, Toulouse, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen Ducks, "Hero Strain" Plymouth Rocks, Leghorn, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Catalogues mailed free. Address:

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

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

March, 1902, bred by Mr. Durno, of Westerton, sired by Landmark (79188), and out of Eleanor, by Illustrious (67211). Royal Archer, a roan, Bruce-bred bull, calved in April, 1901, a son of Prince of Archers and of Rosalie 5th by Radical (54E86), is another of sterling character and quality which may be depended upon for a sire.

Mention may be made of a few of the females, as samples of the offering. And first we note the show heifer, Lady Ann 14th, a roan, born Feb., 1901, bred by Messrs. Peterson, Dunglass, sired by the Duthie-bred Royal Victor (7552), and her dam by Commodore (65286). She is one of the approved sort in type and quality, level in her lines, thickly-fleshed, deep-bodied, and covered with a choice suit of hair. Perhaps the next best, if not the choice, as she is preferred by some, is the roan Merry Maid 10th, calved in January, 1901, from the same herd as the last named, sired by Eclipse (74470), dam Red Rover (75396), bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton. She is a very thick, even-fleshed heifer of a charming type, and will be sought after at the sale. Charming Gem, a roan, of April, 1901, bred by Mr. Anderson, Ballochreggan, sired by Challenger (79199), one of the best bulls in Scotland, dam Champion Gem, of the Gem of the Vale family, is another very choice heifer. The twin heifers, Countess 5th A. and Countess 6th A., a roan and a red, also bred by Mr. Anderson, and sired by Challenger, dam by Senacherib and granddam by the Duthie-bred Boulevard, are a handsome pair, showing fine breeding and quality. Belle 2nd, a red two-year-old, sired by the Marr-bred Morello (81745), dam by Jealous Lad (79118), bred by A. M. Gordon, is a sweet and substantial heifer, with a capital red heifer calf at foot, which should prove a profitable lot. Among the very best are two roan Marr Goldies, Golden Duchess and Golden Daisy, bred by Mr. McWilliam, Stoneyton, born in January and February, 1901, the former sired by Rover of Sanquhar (75689) and the latter by Pride of Lancaster (77655). These combine rich breeding with individual merit of a high order. A Cruickshank Brawith Bud of excellent type is the red two-year-old, Flora McDonald, bred by Mr. Watson, Auchronie, sired by the Cruickshank bull, Clan Alpine (60695), dam Flora 5th, by Nero. One of the most choicely-bred females in the sale is the five-year-old Cruickshank Orange Blossom cow, Blossom 2nd (imp.), sired by Sittyton Style (69616), and her dam by the noted Star of Morning. She is a good, thick-fleshed cow, of fine character, and will be due to calve before the sale.

Space forbids further mention in this issue of other worthy numbers in the list. Enough has been given to indicate the general character of the offering, which, it will be seen, is of no ordinary description, and reference to others may be looked for in our next issue. In the meantime, all interested will do well to apply for the catalogue and study its contents. As an evidence of the interest taken in this sale, it may be mentioned that Mr. Isaac received a number of applications for the catalogue before his copy of the "Advocate" containing the advertisement reached him.

Messrs. Forshaw & Sons, Newark, England, owners of Stroxtan Tom, champion of the London Shire Horse Show, 1902-3, have over 50 stallions hired out for the season in various districts in England. The service fee for their best stallions retained at home is £10 10s., or \$52.

At a draft sale of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., on March 31st, 34 females made an average of \$336, 4 bulls sold for an average of \$422, and the 41 head sold made an average of \$345. Five females sold for \$600 to \$610 each, and two bulls for \$500 each.

**Churn, Churn!**

Windsor salt lightens the task of churning butter. Every flake of it dissolves quickly—you'll find no gritty particles in the butter, because Windsor Salt is all salt.

**Windsor Salt.**

Best grocers sell it.

**Viriden Duck Yards**

**MENLOVE & THICKINS, Props.**

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

Pek in Ducks for sale. Orders for eggs booked now. \$1.50 per setting. \$8 per 100.

**VIRIDEN, MANITOBA.**

Agents for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders, Supplies.

**EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!**

S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 12.  
W. SOULEMERS.  
Beaconsfield St., Winnipeg, Man.

**IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT**

Chambers' Barred Rocks are better than ever. Do you remember their great sweep at Brandon's big fair? 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd year, special for best pair, and silver cup for best pen, any breed. At Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, 1902, I won the lion's share of prizes. Eggs for hatching, \$3 per 12; also Buff Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS,** Brandon, Manitoba.

**LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS**

Headquarters for pure-bred poultry. Barred Plymouth Rocks, single and rose-combs, White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans and Blue Andalusians. My stock holds the highest prize record in Western Canada. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 12. Address: **LOUISE BRIDGE F. O., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

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

**S. L. I. N. G.**

128 River Avenue, WINNIPEG.

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

**Poultry and Eggs for Sale**—B. Rocks and Silver Wyandottes.

Good stock always on hand. Eggs, 12 for \$2.50, or 40 for \$5.00, from same stock which I use for my own hatching. **A. J. CARTER, Brandon.**

**MOLINE POULTRY YARDS**

HEADQUARTERS FOR W. P. ROCKS. Won at Manitoba Poultry Show, Viriden, 1902: 1st cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pullet, and special for 2 highest-scoring W. P. Rocks. Eggs, 13 for \$3, or 25 for \$5. **PETER KAHLER, Moline or Rapid City.**

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

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

**Eggs for Hatching**

From the finest collection of pure, selected, imported birds, scoring from 90 to 95 points. My birds took first prize here last summer. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White-crested Golden Pouter, Imperial White-crested Creamy White Pekin ducks, weighing 8 and 9 lbs. \$2 per 12, carefully packed and expressed. **C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City, Man.**

# THE ONTARIO and SASKATCHEWAN LAND CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act.)

**Capital, \$1,000,000. Divided into 10,000 Shares of \$100 Each.**

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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**SECRETARY**—JAMES TURNER SCOTT, Vice-President Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association.

**EASTERN BANKERS**—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

**GENERAL SOLICITORS**—MESSRS. SCOTT & SCOTT, Toronto.

**WESTERN BANKERS**—The Union Bank of Canada.

**WESTERN SOLICITOR**—J. T. HUGGARD, Esq., Winnipeg.

**TRUSTEES**—The Union Trust Company.

## PROSPECTUS:

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

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

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

years the West will surpass the east in point of population. Immigrants are pouring in, and the people of the United States especially are investing immense sums in land and holding for the rise which they know is sure to come. Lands in the West are increasing rapidly in value. Investments in them now are bound to realize handsome profits. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in 1902, sold 2,420,440 acres, as against 890,922 acres for the previous year; The Canada Northwest Land Company sold 516,000 acres, as against 120,000 acres for the previous year; The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, sold over one million acres of land in 1902, at a profit of some millions of dollars; The Haslam Land and Investment Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, sold 300,000 acres in one year; The Northwest Colonization Company of St. Paul disposed of over 500,000 acres, and if to these be added the lands sold by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, the Canadian Northern Railway and other companies, syndicates and individuals, an opinion may be formed of the immense advances this Western country has made in one year.

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

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

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

## The Union Trust Company, Ltd., Now Offers \$800,000 of the Capital Stock

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

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

### What M. H. Cochrane Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"I have used Zenoleum as a cattle wash, sheep dip and for the prevention of calf cholera according to directions, and have found it very satisfactory."

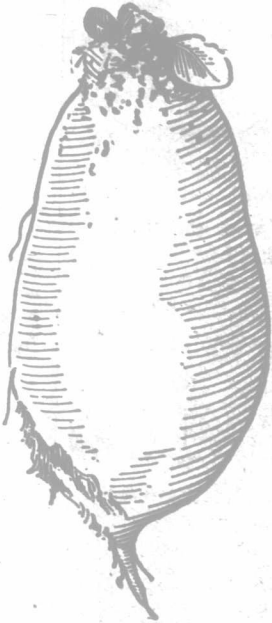
M. H. COCHRANE, Hillshurst, Quebec.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid. **ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.**

## SIMMERS' SPECIAL OFFER OF PURE, TRUE, AND PROFITABLE..... SEEDS

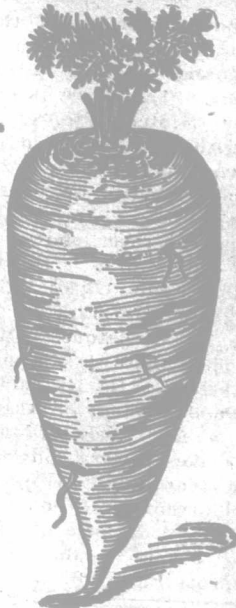
### Chirk Castle Strain Mammoth Long Red Mangel

The greatest mangel of the century. This new strain of the Mammoth Long Red Mangel is enormously productive; 1,500 to 1,800 bushels per acre is nothing uncommon on good soil. Single specimens have weighed over 60 lbs. each. It is particularly remarkable for its handsome shape and broad shoulders, in diameter being greater and its weight very much heavier. The flesh is red, of very fine texture and quality, containing less water and more sugar than any other mangel, making it more nutritious and milk producing. Per 1-4 lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs. and over, per lb., 27c. IF WANTED BY MAIL ADD 5c PER POUND FOR POSTAGE.



### Simmers' Improved Giant Short White Carrot's

We always claimed this Carrot to be the equal, if not the superior, of every white field carrot, and it has certainly proved all we ever said about it. It is of good shape, very broad at the shoulder, tapering to a point; its surface is very smooth, with few or no roots growing on the sides. In texture it is very fine, and in color pure white, with an excellent flavor. In addition it is a very HEAVY CROPPER, in fact it is by far the HEAVIEST of any other we have ever heard of, and on account of its shape and of its smooth skin, it is EASILY HARVESTED. It is especially suitable for shallow soil. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb., 40c. IF WANTED BY MAIL ADD 5c PER POUND FOR POSTAGE.



## VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS

IN FULL-SIZED PACKETS YOUR OWN CHOICE

Select Any Seeds from the List Below at the Following Rates:

- Any 45 Packets for \$1.00 . . . . . postpaid
- Any 21 Packets for 50c . . . . . postpaid
- Any 10 Packets for 25c . . . . . postpaid

- V. GETABLES**
- Beans—Green Pod Dwarf
  - Beans—Wax or Butter Dwarf
  - Beans—Pole Butter
  - Beet—Best Round
  - Beet—Best Long
  - Borecole, or Kale
  - Carrot—Shorthorn
  - Carrot—Long Orange
  - Cabbage—Late Flat
  - Cabbage—Long Keeper
  - Cauliflower—Main Crop
  - Cucumber—For Slicing
  - Cucumber—For Pickle
  - Corn—Early
  - Corn—Late
  - Celery—White Choicest
  - Celery—Red Early
  - Cress—Curled
  - Lettuce—Curly
  - Lettuce—Heading
  - Leek—Large Flag
  - Muskmelon—Earliest and Best
  - Watermelon—Sweetest
  - Citron—For Preserves
  - Onion—Large Yellow
  - Onion—Best Red
  - Onion—Large White
  - Onion—White Pickling
  - Pepper—Long Red

- Parsnip—Best Long
- Parsley—For Garnishing
- Pumpkin—For Pie
- Peas—Dwarf Early
- Peas—Medium Early
- Peas—Sugar
- Radish—Long Summer
- Radish—Round Summer
- Radish—Winter
- Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster
- Squash—Summer Marrow
- Squash—Winter Keeping
- Tobacco—Hardest Kind
- Tomato—Early Large Red
- Tomato—Yellow Plum
- Tomato—For Preserve
- Turnip—White, for Garden
- Turnip—Yellow, for Garden
- Turnip—Swede, for Garden
- Sage
- Summer Savory

- FLOWERS**
- Alyssum—Sweet
  - Aster—Tall Mixture
  - Aster—Dwarf Mixture
  - Balsam—Camellia Flowered
  - Barbonia—Golden
  - Calendula, or Eng. Marigold
  - Calliopsis—Mixed
  - Canary Bird—Climber
  - Candytuft—Best Colors Mixed
  - Candytuft—Fragrant White
  - Chrysanthemum—Double Annual
  - Dianthus—Indian Pink
  - Delphinium—Larkspur
  - Gaillardia—Large Flowered
  - Marigold—Tall African
  - Marigold—Dwarf French
  - Nigella—Sweet
  - Nasturtium—Tall Mixed
  - Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed
  - Pansy—Simmers' "Premium"
  - Peony—Large Mixed
  - Phlox Drummondii—Mixed
  - Poppay—Mixed
  - Poppay—Carnation Flowered
  - Portulaca—Single Mixed
  - Salpiglossis—Large Flowering
  - Scabiosa—Tall Mixed
  - Scarlet Runner Beans
  - Stocks—German, 10 weeks
  - Sunflower—Best Double
  - Sweet Peas—Eckford's Mixed
  - Verbena—Mammoth Mixed
  - Vinca—Double Mixed
  - Wild Garden Mixture

These Packets are our regular full-size 5 and 10 cent packets. Mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the seeds will reach you promptly.

**J. A. SIMMERS, - - TORONTO, ONT.**

Canada's Premier Seed House. Canada's Premier Seed House.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. A. T. Bartleman has had a very successful season with his Tamworth swine and Barred Rock fowl. Swine came through the winter in first-class condition. Mr. Bartleman runs an incubator, and has just added to his outfit two brooders—a Klondike and a Cyphers. He raised 300 chickens last season, and procured two fine birds to head the stock from Mr. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

### GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED YORKSHIRES.

Seventy head of selected Large English Yorkshire hogs, from the leading herds of Great Britain, are to be sold at auction at Hamilton, Ont., on June 25th, by D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont. Such will be the announcement in the half-page advertisement of this firm in the May 5th and following issues of the "Farmer's Advocate."

In looking over the field of live-stock breeding, Mr. Flatt displayed rare judgment and foresight in selecting the Large Yorkshires as his specialty, and the phenomenal growth of the demand for this class of stock in the evolution of the ideal export bacon type of hog has fully justified the wisdom of his choice. Starting out with "Excelsior" as his motto, with the conviction that the best is none too good, and with the determination to reach the first place in the front rank, no expense was spared in securing the best breeding stock available, and with this object the principal herds in Great Britain were visited and from time to time liberal selections of the most approved type for the requirements of the trade in the country were made, until a herd was secured which has made a prizewinning record unequalled in the time, in its class, on this continent, as the following statement will verify. In 1901, with their show herd divided into two sections, Messrs. Flatt won six out of ten first prizes for Yorkshires at the Pan-American Exposition, and, at the same time, every first at Canada's greatest show, the Toronto Industrial, including the first and sweepstakes for the best pen of export bacon hogs, against fourteen entries, the strongest competition ever seen in this class in Canada. In the same year, at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, this firm won all the firsts in the Yorkshire class and the first for the best bacon carcass in a class of 100 entries. In 1902, they won all the firsts but two and all the seconds at the Toronto Exhibition, and all the firsts but one at the Western Fair at London. This is surely an enviable record, one of which any firm might well be pardonably proud, and which places their herd prominently in the forefront of the breed in America. So great has been the demand for their Yorkshires, not only from all parts of the Dominion, but also from the U. S., that in the last 13 months they have shipped over 200 breeding hogs across the lines, where the merits of the Yorkshires are fast becoming known and where a great need is acknowledged for a change, the American breeds having through inbreeding and the lack of new blood grown weak in bone and constitution, an easy prey to disease, and non-prolific to an alarming degree. The prolific Yorkshire mother that can carry and care for a dozen youngsters and the Yorkshire sire that for crossing gives length and strength of constitution seem to fill the bill and are wanted in ever-increasing numbers.

The object in holding the proposed sale is to still further popularize the Yorkshires and to meet in some measure the growing demand for them. The present importation of seventy head of young boars and sows, all of which will be in the sale, has been selected by Mr. Geo. Sinclair, manager of the herds of the Earl of Roseberry, and will make over 200 head which Mr. Sinclair has selected for Messrs. Flatt in the last year. He is recognized as one of the very best judges in Britain, and, having travelled with Mr. Flatt while making his personal selections, is thoroughly posted on the type and quality required by the trade of this country. Further reference to this stock may be looked for in our next issue.

### GOSSIP.

The engraving on another page, of a Shire stallion, represents the imported horse, Girton Ensign, a London, England, prizewinner, now four years old and weighing 2,100 pounds, stands over 17 hands, and on very short legs, is wide as a wagon, with the best of feet

and legs, and style and action like a Hackney. Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager of the Pioneer Stud Farm, writes: "Too much cannot be said of this horse and his qualities. I am pleased to say that our last importation arrived in first-class condition on the 25th of February, and are for sale. This makes us about 75 stallions on hand, of the best possible to buy in England and France."

### COMBINATION SHORTHORN SALE.

We are authorized to announce an important auction sale of Shorthorn cattle at the Stock-yards Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., early in June, contributed from the herds of W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, and others, advertisement of which may be looked for in later issues of the "Advocate."

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

**The Dairy S.**  
When the dairy alphabet is written, the letter S will stand for three things—Sharples, Satisfaction, Sharples. They all mean the same thing.

**Sharples Tubular Dairy Separators.**

The simple separator—free from complicated parts—easy to turn and easy to clean. The satisfactory separator—getting more cream of better quality—yielding a 6% greater profit on your investment than any other separator. Our Business Dairyming Book No. 10 explains how and why, but our separator tells its own story better than words can.

You may try it and then decide whether you want it or not.

Sharples Co., F. H. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

**COOPER SHEEP DIP**

**STANDARD OF THE WORLD**

for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. Superior to all other kinds. No smell. Benefits while it cures. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth and quality of wool. Used by large majority of sheep breeders in all countries. Sold by all leading druggists and general merchants everywhere.

If local druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal. pkt. to W. COOPER & NEPHEWS, CHICAGO.

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

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

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

**GOSSIP.**

F. L. MacKay & Co., of Indian Head, N.-W. T., have brome grass seed for sale which they guarantee pure and clean. The price is 9 cents per pound, i. o. b. Brome grass is well known as the leading pasture grass of many portions of the West. Those wishing seed should look up Mr. MacKay's ad. in this issue.

**POPPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.**

The Rev. Jas. Austin, of Hanna, N. D., while writing in reference to change of ad., states that local demand for stock is very brisk. "In one week, I sold," he says, "four young bulls, and now have little left for sale except pure-bred 'O. I. C.' pigs." Mr. Austin's Canadian shipping point is Snowflake, Man. Those wishing "O. I. C." pigs will do well to look up his ad.

**GLENROSS FARM.**

In another portion of this issue will be found the photograph of Messrs. A. & J. Morrison's stock bull, Golden Flame—27770—. This thick, meaty sire, is one of true Scotch type, extra thick and deep, with short legs and massive form. He has a straight, strong back, splendid loin and well-filled quarters. As a calf he won second in Toronto in the fall of '98, and wherever shown since he has always taken first. He was sired by Gold Dust, dam Gipsy Maid, by Golden Crown (imp.); grandam Gipsy Queen (imp.), by Gladstone. Messrs. Morrison's post office is Carman, which is also their C. P. R. shipping station. Homewood station, on the C. N. R., is within a few yards of their buildings, which makes it very convenient for shipping by that line. Over twenty pure-bred Shorthorns of good quality make up this herd. Some are for sale. Intending buyers would do well to look up Glenross Farm ad.

**Pure Tamworth Swine**—March, April and May litters. Barred stock low for sale. Eggs per setting, \$1.50. **A. T. BAETLEMAN,** Wapella, Assa., N.-W. T.

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

**Home Bank Farm OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Are still to the front. Some grand sows, bred for the spring trade. Have two fine litters ready to ship about March 15th. Now looking orders. Call or write for prices.

**Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man.**

**Improved Yorkshire Swine**

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

**ELKHORN STOCK FARM.**



O. I. C. sows, Hereford cattle, B. P. Rocks and L. Brahmas. No cattle for sale. **A. E. THOMPSON,** Wakopa, Man. Nings, C. P. R., shipping station.

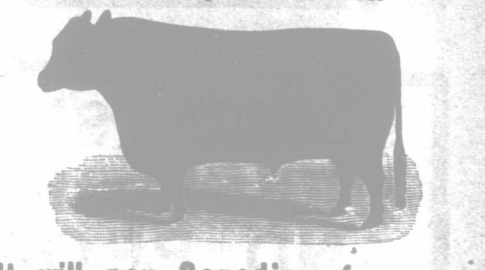


"What a Wise Old Chap!" He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular. **CARRUTHERS & CO., TANNERS,** and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc. 9th Street, Brandon, Man.

**YORKSHIRES!**  
The Best Bacon Breed.

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

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.**  
Pure-bred Clydesdale Horses.



It will pay Canadian farmers TO WRITE **JOHN R. CAMPBELL, Prop. HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.,**

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

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

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

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

**HEREFORD BULLS**  
For Sale.

From 12 to 22 months old; 4 imported from England, 19 from the best herds of the United States, and four home-bred. Individual quality and breeding of the choicest. Sale stalls situated in Regina. **ROBT. SINTON,** REGINA.

**IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE OF**

# Imported Scotch Shorthorns

At the Village of **Markham, Ontario,**

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

**Wednesday,**

**May 13, 1903**

The entire herds of Imported Shorthorns belonging to

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

consisting of

## 45 HEAD

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

CATALOGUES WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION TO

## JOHN ISAAC, MARKHAM, ONT.

Conveyances will meet morning trains at Locust Hill, C. P. R. **CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, GEORGE JACKSON, PORT PERRY, AUCTIONEERS.**

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



All the world's a stage. Elgin Watches are the prompters.

## Elgin Watches

are the world's standard for pocket time-pieces. Sold by every jeweler in the land; guaranteed by the world's greatest watch works. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.  
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

**GOSSIP.**

**A BIG LAND DEAL.**

Chas. Duxbury, of Elkhorn, has recently turned over 10,000 acres for R. S. Dennison, of Napanee, who had full control of the property, which belonged to Messrs. Forsyth and Grant Bros., of Montrose, Scotland. This property lies north of the Moose Mountains, about sixteen miles southwest of Moosomin, and sold for some \$65,000. The Iowa-Canada Land Co. were the purchasers. Messrs. Morrow, De Bord, Grahame and Carmen, as representatives of the company, viewed the land and closed the deal.

**J. H. TRUMAN INTRODUCES OUR REPRESENTATIVE.**

Mr. J. H. Truman, Bushnell, Ill., and Brandon, Man., writes us under date April 15th: "Please mention my arrival at Bushnell, on Thursday, the 9th inst., with another shipment of Shire and Hackney stallions, by the S. S. Cymric. While the log gave it as a stormy voyage and high seas, the horses were never off one feed, and arrived here in fine shape. We had several Canadians on board, and a jovial set of men, and spoke of Canada and its future as one can who has lived there and seen its resources. Among the 40-odd representatives of Manitoba and the Northwest that went over to England in February, one from Souris came to Whittlesea, my town in England. He called on me, and I introduced him to most of the principal agriculturists, and we had a first-class social evening to finish his visit."

**TRADE NOTES.**

**MUSIC IN THE HOME.**—Nearly three years ago the firm of C. Kinniburgh & Co., Calgary, started in business, and during that time they have had very good success. They buy their pianos in large quantities direct from the manufacturer. Their territory extends from Medicine Hat to Revelstoke, north to Edmonton, south to Ft. Macleod and Crow's Nest Railroad. They handle several makes of pianos and organs, and can fill orders for any special instrument, such as the self-playing instrument, nickel-in-slot piano, played by the foot or electricity. They also carry a large stock of small instruments of all kinds, sheet music, latest songs. Mail orders given prompt attention.

**TO ENGLAND AND CONTINENT.**—The Dominion Leyland and Hamburg-American steamship lines have made arrangements for five distinct services from the St. Lawrence to Great Britain and the Continent during the coming season. The steamers to be placed on these services are of large tonnage and most of them are twin screw, with modern refrigerating chambers. Canada, which holds the record of having made the quickest trip to the St. Lawrence, will sail from Liverpool in April. Passengers and freight will both be given adequate attention during the season.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES.**

One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke—7999—bred by J. A. McGill and King Edward—10852—F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

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

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

**POPLAR GROVE**

**HEREFORDS**

The Leading Herd of Western Canada

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.  
J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Wm. Postle, of Red Deer, is making great improvements in the quality of his stock and is going extensively into pure-bred Shorthorns. Mr. Postle is a well-known stockman, and the "Advocate" is interested to learn of his new enterprise.

In our April 6th issue, in reviewing the stud of Messrs. Bawden & McDonell, of Exeter, Ont., reference was unwittingly made to the imported stallion, Cannongate, as a Shire horse, whereas he is a Clydesdale, and a good big one, standing 17 hands and weighing about 2,200 lbs. He stood at Paisley, Scotland, as a district horse at £400 (\$2,000) for the season. He is for sale, and is of the sort that is needed to breed big heavy drafters, which sell for good prices at any time.

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**

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

**CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares**



**SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.**

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

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

*Melotte*  
Cream  
Separators

POSSESS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

**Important Success in South America**

At the great trials of cream separators conducted at Palermo (Argentine Republic) on September 25th to 29th, 1902, under the direction of the Rural Society's Annual Exposition, the MELOTTE was awarded

**FIRST PRIZE — GOLD MEDAL.**

The fact that this was the only first prize awarded to hand separators speaks for itself.

**MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,**  
LIMITED,  
BOX 604. 124 Princess St., Winnipeg



Ironing is heavy work with common cooked starch. It is a woman's pleasant, successful occupation with Celluloid Starch. Requires no rubbing—just soaks in. Irons don't stick—there's wax in the starch. Your grocer has it—or can get it.

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

The Branford Starch Works, Limited, Branford, Canada.

**CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.**

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

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

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

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

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

Containing 200 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. As I am reducing the size of my herd, now is the time for bargains in heifers and cows to start your farm with. Please write to **W. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.** LATE SANSON & MACNAGHTEN.

**GREENDALE STOCK FARM.**

Have several young Shorthorn bulls for sale—thick, mappy fellows, of good families. Also a few upstanding, well-bred teams, weighing from 28 to 32 cwt. Prices right. F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw, Assa.

**LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.**

**Shorthorns**

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

**Registered Shorthorns**

FOR SALE.—We are now offering three bull calves, by Lord Stanley 25th—29247—, and a few two-year-old heifers by Rosser Lad—23950—. Prices right. **WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MANITOBA**

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

# DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

The Best is Always the Cheapest.



**YOU CANNOT** get the best in cream separators where the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" patents are not used, and you will only find these in the bowl of a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR.

This bowl device multiplies the separating force, at the same time reducing the speed of all wearing parts. It enables the user of a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR to skim milk cold or warm, and to run the heaviest cream without the slightest loss of fat.

Many farmers in Western Canada will buy cream separators during 1903, and they will serve their best interests by keeping the following facts in mind:

<p>DE LAVAL SEPARATORS</p>	<p>Effectively handle milk at all temperatures. Deliver cream of any desired consistency. Leave no cream in bowl after flushing. Skim every ounce of catalogued capacity. Operate at the minimum speed. All parts interchangeable. Are used in 95% of creameries on the American continent.</p>	<p>This is not true of any other.</p>
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We should be glad to send you our catalogue and valuable pamphlet, "THE SOURCE OF GOOD BUTTER."

MONTREAL, TORONTO, LOUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO. **THE De Laval Separator CO.** Western Canadian offices, stores & depots: 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## GOSSIP.

On page 296 B., March 20th issue, Greenway's Boydston Lass 7th was incorrectly credited with winning sweepstakes for mare any age at Winnipeg Show, 1902. The winner of this prize was Princess Royal, owned by J. H. Thomson, Hamiota.

R. S. Lyons, of Griswold, Man., has for sale a convenient article which, we believe, would fill a much-needed want on many farms. It is a combination in the form of a private secretary, farmers' account book, ready reckoner, conveyancer, six-year calendar and file, with thumb index and indelible pencil; price \$1.00. Mr. Lyons' ad. appears in this issue. Look it up.

Nine miles north of Pense, Assa., Messrs. Thos. and Richard Hind are located. They have 480 acres under cultivation, and also have a large acreage rented. Last year they had 300 acres of wheat, which averaged 35½ bushels per acre, while their average of oats was 85 bushels, and barley even better, proportionately. They have twenty good grade Clydesdales, forty grade Shorthorns, and seventeen pedigreed Berkshire pigs.

In conversation with a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, Mr. Hind remarked that he has been twenty years in the district and has only seen one crop failure. He says: "Those who do not get good crops have themselves to blame, for the success of the crop depends largely upon the way the land is worked." He spoke of the number of people that are going into hog-raising, and believes this is a paying investment for anyone who has a place to pasture his hogs.

Two miles east of Dutton, on the M. C. and L. E. & D. R. railways, lies Green Oak Stock Farm, the property of John McFarlane, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep. It can be readily seen that the Shorthorns kept on this well-appointed farm, some of which are imported and others home-bred, are full of quality. Heading this herd, and also that of W. A. Galbraith, is the imported bull, Royal Prince, a handsome, smooth fellow of dark red color, and quite worthy of his sire, the widely-known bull, Golden Fame 76786. His dam is Mattie, Vol. 47, p. 382, which, when three years old, weighed 1,700 lbs., and took first prize at Guelph in 1902. Among the imported cows is Lady Bess, a red, and an exceptionally fine cow of the Missie family, sired by Abbotsford 2nd (6983E), which now heads the herd of Duthie, Collynie, and which took championship at Aberdeen and second at Royal Show in England in 1902. This cow has by her side a bull calf, Abbotsford 3rd, by Evening Star. Also Tidy Lass, a worthy representative of the Alexandrina family, sired by Morello, Vol. 48. This imported heifer is in calf to Prince of Archers 72260. The Flora family has a model representative in the beautiful deep roan cow, Kate, dam Flora, by Cancooper Boy. Then there is Bernice, by Sodus, of Barrington family, which is an exceptionally good milker, of Bakewell breeding. Also Dido, a large, well-bred Bakewell cow, which comes of Harrington family. There is also Zada, a large, deep and well-proportioned cow of the up-to-date kind. Also, Rosy B., a typical Scotch-bred heifer, successful as a prizewinner, sire Blue Ribbon (imp.), dam Jeanette, by Royal George (imp.). There are in the herd ten young heifers, reds and roans, upwards of six months old, from such sires as Tecumseh, Chief, Imperial 2nd, Blue Ribbon (imp.), Rowhill Herd. Some of the heifers are in calf to Royal Prince. There is also Billie of Dutton, nine months old, and Blue Ribbon 2nd, 15 months, as advertised in another column, for sale at reasonable prices. In sheep, there are some nice ewes, sired by Byron 5th and Kempford Hero 8th, both imported rams.

## THE HORSE MARKET

Demand for Sound Horses Only.

Lane horses sell at less than half their actual value and are neither desirable for use or sale. The remedy is easy. A few bottles of



will work a permanent cure for Spavins, Ring-bone, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It cures thousands of cases annually. Such endorsements as the one following are a guarantee of merit.

Cured two Bone Spavins of Ten Years' Standing.

Earlville, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1903.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Genesee, N.Y.—Some years ago I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse that had two Bone Spavins, and it removed them entirely. These Spavins had been on him from birth, and were of ten years' standing. I now have a case of a mare that was injured by falling through a bridge, and am going to give her complete treatment with your Spavin Cure. Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Yours very truly, CLARK O. FORT.

Price \$1.50 per bottle. As a treatment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, N.Y.

## JOHN WISHART'S CLYDES AND HACKNEYS

At PROSPECT FARM, four miles north of P. in P., can be seen Clydes and Hackneys, many of them winners at Winnipeg, Brandon and P. in P. Young stock of both sexes for sale.  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. JOHN WISHART.

## LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Sir Colin Campbell (imp.), winner of 2nd place at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1902; also Royal Campbell, rising 2, another Winnipeg winner, and two bull calves under 1 year—the low-set, growthy kind—sired by Sir Colin. R. McLennan, Holmfield.

## Oak Grove Farm.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

One choice young bull by Mastapico, by Grand Sweep (imp.); a few heifers by the same bull; also some by Village Hero and Knuckle Duster (imp.). Some young sows of spring litters, and an extra choice lot of W. P. Rock cockerels. One pure-bred Billy goat (Angora). I am offering bargains in heifers. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.

## MARCHMONT HERD

## Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrister, head a herd of 90 imported and Canadian-bred, Scotch-topped cattle. A catalogue showing their breeding is now printed, and will be forwarded on application. 25 young bulls for sale, of modern breeding and good conformation, and at moderate prices.  
W. S. LISTEE, Middlechurch P. O., 7 miles n. of Winnipeg, Tel. 10046.

## FOREST HOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred F. Rocks

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of boars fit for service. Sows of different ages, bred and ready for breeding. Young pigs, both sexes.

An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels—large, healthy, well-bred fellows. All at reasonable prices.  
Carman, C. P. R.; Roland, C. N. R.  
ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P. O.

## SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: One red and 2 roan bull calves, from 10 to 12 mos old; very growthy; sired by Royal Duke =2464, a son of Royal Gloster, out of Golden Drop. S. FLETCHER, Holmfield, Man.

## SHORTHORN BULL

FOR SALE: Prince of Fortune, by New Year's Gift, dam Matilda 9th, traces to Matilda (imp.); a strong, red 1-year-old, bred by Thos. Russell & Sons, Exeter. W. D. HUNT, Fairmeade, Assa.

## ROSELEA FARM

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Six of them are 2-year-olds and 6 yearlings; also females of all ages. Several young York boars fit for service. KENNETH McIVER, Virdon.

**Shorthorns for Sale**—Two well-bred young bulls 2 and 11 months old. Large, growthy individuals, of choice quality and low-set type.  
GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank.  
Six miles north of Elkhorn.

**SHORTHORNS AND BERKS FOR SALE.**  
Stock bull, Sir Cuthbert; also young bulls and heifers of his get, possessing extra quality and good bone. Large Berks for sale, of both sexes. Purchases on hire paid. R. H. WILSON, Pilot Mount Station, Harringhurst P. O.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**  
Ayrshires, Yorkshires and B. Minoreas.  
For sale: Stock bull, Craigdale of Auchenbrain (imp.) (2003) = 1981 =, 1st at Toronto, and 3 choice young bulls of his get. Fall pigs on hand and spring orders booked.  
WELLINGTON HARDY, Roland, Man.

## Scotch Shorthorns.

Six very choice bulls, ranging in age from 6 months to 20 months, 4 reds and 2 roans. As we are overstocked, for the next two months will give special bargains. Winnipeg, 6 miles; Bergen Station, 1½ miles. Visitors met if notified in time.  
H. O. AYERST, Mount Royal, Man.

# SHORTHORNS

Bulls and Females.

Reds and roans, all ages, good cattle, choicely bred, and at prices buyers can make money on. We are not going out of business, but going to do all the business we can. Write us or call on us if interested. Will treat you right, and meet you if advised in time. Golden Rule is our motto. Come and try us.

D. HYSOP & SON, BOX 103, KILLARNEY. LANDAZAR STOCK FARM, 2½ miles east of station.

## REGINA STOCK FARM

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

## GLENROSS FARM

**SHORTHORNS** for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.

## SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General = 30369 =, Lord St. Ninian 13rd = 35731 = and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) 28978, our present stock bull.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MAN.

## PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

**COTSWOLD SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE.**  
FOR SALE: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of boars and sows, all ages. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them.  
F. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Portage la Prairie, Man.

## THORNDALE STOCK FARM

138 Shorthorns in Herd.  
FOR SALE: Royal Judge = 29260 =, one of the stock bulls, winner of 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon, and 19 young bulls; also, females of all ages.  
JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

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

THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on. JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

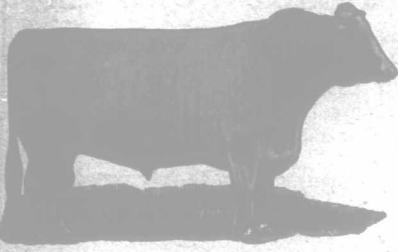
10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:— 1. Topman's Duke = 29045 =—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902. 2. Sir Arthur Grant = 30503 =—Two years old, and out of Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. 3. Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them. You will always be made welcome at

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR. CARBERRY, MANITOBA. Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, Ayrshires, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES



Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Sittyton Hero 7th and Moneyfuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside and Paul Kroger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Sumner Hill Monarch and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right. THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR. Address all communications Crystal City, Man. on farm business to Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

High-Class Stallions.

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners.

Mares and Fillies Always for Sale.

Terms easy. Prices right. For full particulars apply

BOX 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Stallions may be seen at Macmillan's stable (late Douglas), 12th Street, Brandon.



Craigie Mains Clydesdale Stud.

A. & G. Mutch, Proprietors.

Leading Western Clydesdale breeders. Numerous prize-winners on hand. Prices Stanley 2143 for sale. Present stock horse, sure foal-getter. Stud colts and fillies of select breeding for sale; also first-class teams. BECOME GREASE SMED, in 500-lb. lots or over, 8 cents per lb., sacked. Cash to accompany order.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, ASSINIBOIA



2,000 HORSES

FOR SALE:

All weights, with prices to suit customers. Special rates on car-load lots. You will find it worth your while to write at once for prices to

J. H. SPENCER, Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory.

Ranch only 15 miles from Medicine Hat, and 8 miles from point of shipment, stair, Assa. Our entire bunch can be seen between 15th May and 15th June.

SALESMEN WANTED in every town in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Say that you saw it in the "Advocate."

FOR SALE: DRAFT HORSES OF ALL AGES.

OWING to lack of range, we have decided to cut our herd of draft horses down to one-half and sell 2,000 head at greatly reduced prices. This great selection of mares, geldings and growthy youngsters of all ages represents the results of seventeen years of judicious mating to strictly high-class Percheron, English Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney sires. We can furnish high-grade brood mares and fillies with foal to imported and home-bred registered stallions, and have always on hand a large and first-class selection of registered and high-grade Percheron and English Shire stallions, also registered mares and fillies of same breeds. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

LITTLE MISSOURI HORSE COMPANY, W. G. CLARK, SUPT. GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with STEWART'S PATENT SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE. The day of the old fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with this machine and get ONE POUND WOOL EXTRA PER SHEEP. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free and will save you money. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 Ontario St., CHICAGO.

GOSSIP.

Fourteen years ago, Geo. Kinnon commenced farming near Cottonwood, Assa., with almost nothing except a yoke of oxen and a walking plow. To-day he is in a very prosperous condition, being one of the leading farmers in that locality. Last year Mr Kinnon started a herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, now he has twenty; also, a few pedigreed Berkshire pigs. His barn is 50 by 100 feet, with a well-fitted stone stable under; also, quite a few smaller buildings, in good repair, are clustered round. Mr. Kinnon owns 960 acres, and last year he had 480 acres of this under cultivation, which yielded 9,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 of oats and 1,000 of barley.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., recently passed through this city on the way to his Brandon stables. He will return again in May to attend Philadelphia Horse Show, where he has been invited to judge Hackneys. Mr. Galbraith recently published 250 copies of a fourteen-page leaflet, giving the origin and history of the Clydesdale horse, in such a way as to make it an especially valuable sheet. Nothing along this line has been issued for several years, and no man in America is to-day in a better position to give reliable information regarding this illustrious breed. Unfortunately, the supply has become exhausted, but another lot, giving somewhat more details, may be issued later on.

IMPORTANT SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Case & Walker, of Rushville, Indiana, appearing on another page of this paper. This firm, breeders and importers of Jersey cattle, will sell at public auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 28th and 29th, the entire herd of Jerseys on their Jersey Isle Stock Farm, consisting of over one hundred head. Every animal to be sold was born on the Island of Jersey, the native home of this breed, except the young stock dropped last year on the farm by cows imported during 1900 and 1901. There has never been on this farm a cow of any description except imported Jerseys and those out of imported parents; and since the original stock has all been subjected to the tuberculin test, and there has been no chance for disease to enter the herd from outside sources, the cattle are in perfect health.

It is said breeders and dairymen will be pleased with the type of cows that are kept here. They will find them almost invariably with perfect udders, and teats of good size, the cows of superior finish and strong constitution, profitable milkers—and in many cases extraordinary ones—some of the cows milking over 56 pounds in one day, and the Babcock shows about 6 per cent. fat, as a rule. Cows are deep bodied, of great digestive capacity, always ready for their food, and with good backs and hips, their ages ranging from three to ten years.

From these cows there is an array of heifers and young bulls that will prove a valuable reinforcement for the herds into which they go. Their breeding is of the very highest character, the catalogue showing that every animal in the herd (with two or three exceptions) is descended from that greatest of all Jersey Island sires, Golden Lad, and that they carry from 12 1/2 to 50 per cent. of his blood. His double grandson, Golden Fern's Lad (who sired the famous Flying Fox, that sold for \$7,500 at auction last year), has a son, four daughters and upward of forty grandsons and granddaughters in the herd. There are four daughters of Golden Lad, and several grandsons and granddaughters with 50 per cent. of his blood.

We are informed, on high authority, that this sale is worthy the patronage. In every way, of those progressive dairymen and breeders whose aim is to keep close to the true dairy type as exemplified in the highly-bred Jersey cow, and at the same time perpetuate the family strains that have done so much to build up the reputation of the Jersey breed.

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

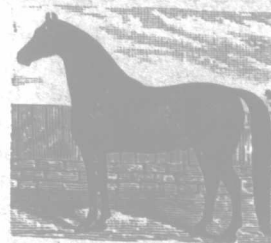


SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blistér ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

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

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavin, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering.

This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. 1. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses



are now offering several imp. Clydesdale, Shire and two Hackney stallions, prizewinners in England, Scotland, and Canada, and representing the best blood alive; also several choice Canadian-bred ones. These animals are all true to type, and possess substance, quality, style and action.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

New importation just arrived.

25 STALLIONS

Choice Breeding, Excellent Quality and Extra Large Size.

Stock has been personally selected. Inspection is solicited and prices will be found right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

Percheron Stallions FOR SALE.

One 3 1/2 years old, grey; good rise, style and action; heavy, strong bone, and best of feet. One 2-year-old black grey, extra heavy bone; will make a large horse. Both are duly registered in American Percheron Association. Also one 19 months old, sire Standard bred; dam a registered Percheron; color bay, black points. A strong built colt, good range, style and action, best of bone and feet. All will be sold at about half prices asked by large breeders. Freight will be paid to any C. P. R. station in Manitoba or Northwest Territories.

H. F. Page, Mission City, B. C.

**Page Acme Poultry Netting**



NOTE: CLOSE HERE AT BOTTOM

A bird cannot fly through as small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. No. 12 gauge wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fences and gates—they're best.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 8

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Bargains in Imported Stallions

AT BRANDON, MANITOBA.

I have located permanently at Brandon, and I have brought from my Aurora, Illinois, stables, a very choice selection of

### SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

of the most popular breeding. All young and vigorous; every one passed by a competent Vet., and will be fully guaranteed. I never handle old second-hand or worn-out show horses. I am offering mine at living prices, on easy terms of credits to responsible buyers, or allow liberal discount for cash.

Individual buyers or syndicates will save money by corresponding with me before paying the fancy prices at which inferior stallions are being sold by peddlers.

A few reliable Agents wanted at various points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Address—

**GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MAN.**

**JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO,**

BREEDER OF

### Clydesdales and Shorthorns,



Is now offering for sale 8 stallions, sired by such horses as Prince Patrick (imp.), Erskine's Pride (imp.), Sir Erskine (imp.), Royal Laurence (imp.). Also a number of mares and fillies. Shorthorns of all ages, of such families as Miss Ramsden, Clementina, Strawberry, Crim-son Flower, Village Girl, Stamford, Rachel, etc.

Myrtle Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.  
Farm connected by long-distance telephone.



**ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

### Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

### ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

IMPORTED SHIRE and CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP.

Newham Duke, the gold and silver medal four-year-old Shire stallion, and the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Kerr, in service; also Clyde and Shire stud colts for sale. Imp. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, heads the Shorthorn herd. Of the females, 15 are imported, from such families as Marr, Missie, Strathallans, Jealous Girls, Crimson Flowers, Orange Blossoms, Wimples, Lovelys, Jilts, Secrets, Verbenas, etc. Farm 15 miles from Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Post office, telephone and telegraph.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.



### BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

**BARON DE CHAMLOUIS, Importer,**  
DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

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

### GOSSIP.

At the sale on March 26th, of Short-horn cattle from the herd of P. D. Fuller, at Sutherland, Iowa, the weather being very unfavorable, 33 head sold for an average of \$172. The highest price was \$400, for the imported two-year-old heifer, Jessamine 6th, purchased by John Rasmus, Lake City, Iowa.

Our entire herd of Ayrshires is doing unusually well—bulls, cows and calves. We are sending, daily, quite a nice lot of milk to cheese factory, in which there is good money. Cheese prices are uncommonly high. Spring is very early. Grass at this date, April 7th, has made quite a start, and everything indicates early growth. We have everything ready for rebuilding—gravel for cement walls and floors, to be 130 ft. x 50 ft., which ought to give us ample stable room. We are anxiously waiting the time we can turn out the stock and empty all the stables, to begin pulling down barns, stables, etc. The cows are milking heavily, and calves are doing well—feeding them new milk. Two of the bull calves are almost white, the others are light colored, but spotted. We have only three heifer calves, and you, Mr. Editor, can understand why we are anxious to sell our bull calves, as we have no accommodation for keeping them, and think the first loss perhaps the least, as to keep them and neglect them might mean more loss. The first buyer gets the choice, if any, and we think it a rare chance to get a cheap bull for a dairy or pure-bred herd. We only make this offer once, and do not bind ourselves to supply every inquiry, but "first come, first served," till all sold. Yours very truly, Alex. Hume.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

During a recent visit to the genial Goodfellow Bros., of Oak Lane Stock Farm, one most noticeable feature of the place was the perfect confidence between the animals and their owners, from the largest bull to the recently-born calf—an object lesson as to what good handling and kindness will do. In such a herd, where none but the best is kept, we cannot mention all, but of those mentioned in the "Gossip" of December 5th issue, Mamie Stamford, by Golden Standard 34686, by Golden Flame, has improved immensely since she took first prize in junior heifer class, and looks like a sure winner again. Water Lily is as fit as ever, and may be considered one of the best females in Canada—now in calf to Famous Pride. Buchan Lass (imp.), with calf at foot by Nonpareil Duke, he by Golden Fame, by Clan Alpine, and two very sweet yearling-heifers, Roan Isabella, by the noted Precious Stone, by Corner Stone, and Lady Fragrance 9th (imp.), by Loch-nagar =14854=, both in calf to Famous Pride, would prove a bonanza to anyone desiring to start a first-class herd. Famous Pride, by Golden Fame—the same family as Choice Goods—is a low-set, well-fleshed, vigorous young bull—a worthy successor to Shining Light (sold to Mr. Platt)—of almost faultless conformation and great promise. Of three bulls offered for sale, Golden Fame 2nd is an unusually well-grown bull of great size, and although only eighteen months old, would weigh about 1,700 lbs. Favorite (imp.), yearling roan, by Golden Fame =76786=, will be shown in junior yearling class, if not previously sold. This bull has done exceedingly well since our last visit, as has Gipsy Lad =23916=, a red-roan of pleasing appearance. Gipsy Maid has a fine bull calf, by Shining Light, who will be shown in senior bull calf class. Orange Blossom II., by Scottish Prince; dam Orange Blossom, by Remo, by sire of Choice Goods, will be shown as a three-year-old. Water Cress (imp.), roan, first Western and second Toronto fairs as three-year-old cow, needs no comment. Filboulie's Fancy (imp.), a sweet roan two-year-old, by Scottish Chief, grandam Star of Morning, has a calf at foot by Prince Victor, by Lavender Victor 76994. The Cotswolds, of which there is a fine flock of twenty ewes, are in magnificent condition, as are also the Yorkshire pigs.

### Blood will tell



When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide, anyone knows that his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

### DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's powder for a run down horse.

50 cents a package.

Loeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

### ABSORBINE



REMOVES

Puffs, Tumors, Thorough-Pin, Capped Hock, Swellings

etc., without tying the horse up or removing the hair, strengthens strained and weak tendons, restores the circulation, cures all inflammation. Cures in-morn, hernia, swelling slow, etc., on human family. Price, 25¢ per bottle. Circulars with testimonials free.

Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Agents for Canada.

### RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

### Shire Horses

in the Dominion,

including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England, and winning more prizes at Industrial and other large shows than all others combined.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

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

### Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

**THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.**

### CLYDESDALES

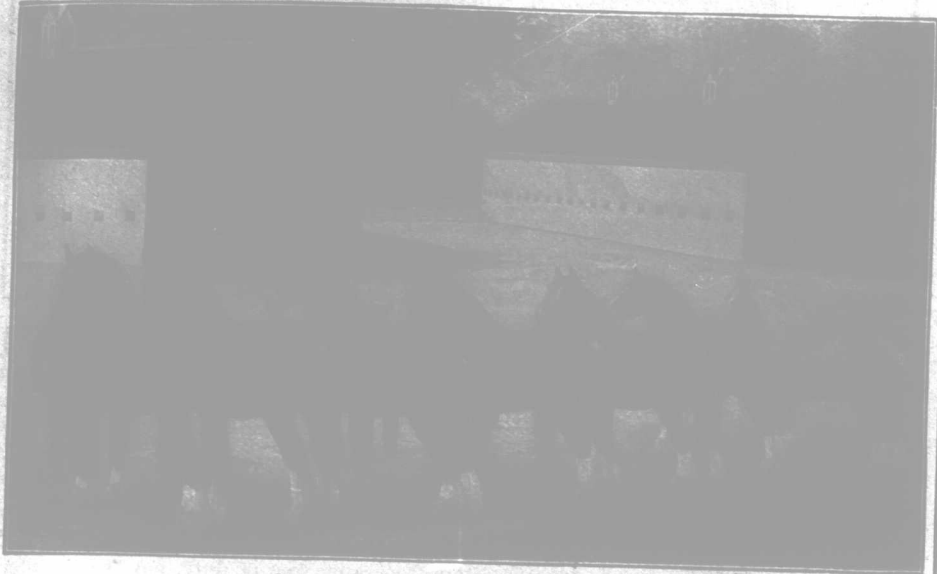
AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Ont.

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Eversley, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

# TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD

BRANDON, MAN., AND BUSHNELL, ILL.



24 YEARS IMPORTERS OF PURE-BRED

## Shires, Percherons, Suffolk and Hackney STALLIONS

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

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

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

Weightman & Reid, Mgrs., BRANDON, MAN. J. G. Truman, Mgr., BUSHNELL, ILL.

NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED FEBRUARY 20, 1903

ANOTHER LOT OF

## First-class Clydesdale Stallions

has just been added to our stock, giving buyers an unequalled selection. These horses are sired by such sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Romeo, Prince Thomas, and other noted sires. They have superior quality, and are for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons desiring to purchase should write or call on

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

## Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Royal Cairn; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations: Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance Telephone, Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



## International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

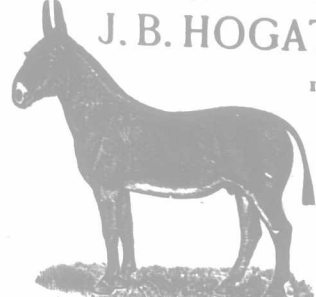
IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.

My third importation within the last fourteen months arrived Sept. 4th.

I select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 to 15 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money. Mention this paper when you write.

H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.



### GOSSIP.

#### ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

Attention is directed to the enlarged advertisement, in this issue, of the Clydesdale and Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep of Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, at Rosedale Stock Farm, Weston, Ont. On few stock farms in Ontario are to be found more prizewinning animals than at Rosedale. Among these is Newham Duke [843], champion Shire stallion and winner of gold and silver medal, Toronto, 1902, now looking better than ever. Victoria [147], an extra large, smooth mare, rising four years, is now in foal to Newham Duke. She has an unbeaten record in the showing. Her dam was the great show mare, Queen of Highland. Orphan Girl [154], full sister to Victoria, is the making of a grand good brood mare. Louise [172], five years old, by the well-known stock horse, Pride of Hatfield, grandam imported Lottie, is an extra good breeder, and is now heavy in foal. Other good ones are Cauliflower [104], a ten-year-old bay mare, sired by imported Kher Konk, dam imported Colombe, and English Slut [176], imported, by English King (9809).

Imp. Royal Kerr, Vol. 25, a three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, heads the stud. He was recently purchased from Dalgety Bros., and is an exceptionally good horse, sired by Royal Champion, winner of Girvan Premium four years ago. Royal Kerr is a choicely-bred colt, both on side of his sire and dam. Mr. McNellage, of the Scottish Farmer, writes of him: "Perhaps the best horse shipped this year." Baron Duke [3439], a very large, flashy colt, combining great substance with lots of quality, is by the sweepstake horse, Baron Burgie. Of the Clyde mares, the imported three-year-old Duchess of Millfield, Vol. 25, comes first—a big, clean filly, and a great prizewinner in Scotland—her sire being Marquis of Millfield—10818. Another nice filly is Jessie Keir—3694—, sired by Lord Lynedoch—3004—, a champion at Chicago; dam Cairnbrogie Queen, by Sir Walter, a great prizewinner. It would be difficult to improve on her breeding. These mares are all at work doing the spring seeding, etc.

The Shorthorns number about forty, of which fifteen are imported Scotch-bred cattle, among which is the roan, Fancy 8th, bred by Mr. John Young, sired by Remus, of the favorite Jilt family. She is half-sister to the champion bull, Choice Goods, and is now nursing a nice young bull calf by Prince Victor, imported in dam. One of the great cows of the herd is imported Missie 150th, bred by W. S. Marr, sire Spicy Robin. She is of the same breeding as the \$6,000 cow, and is considered by good judges as one of the best Missies in America. Dalmeny Primula (Imp.), a beautiful three-year-old roan, by Principal of Dalmeny, is a very thick, well-fleshed heifer, with such top sires as Spicy Robin and Scottish Archer. Aggie Grace 2nd is a four-year-old red, bred by A. & W. Law, sire Lord James Douglas. An extra good imported heifer is by Lucretia, sired by the great breeding bull, Cornelius. Border Lass is another roan two-year-old, sire Dynamite (78770), of the Amelita family. Among the rest are: Rothnick Beauty, bred by John Young, sire Scottish Prince (78593), has an excellent roan bull calf at foot, imported in dam. Pride 21st, Bess 8th, Miss Howie of the Miss Ramsden family, Strawberry 4th, Dalmeny Maggie by Wanderer's Heir. Among the Canadian-bred cattle are several of the Strathallan family, so well known to Canadian breeders. Of the Orange Blossom family are Monarch's Lady and Warden's Blossom; of the Missie family, Missie of Avondale 4th and Whitfield Missie. The rest of the herd are from the families Crimson Flower, Lavina, Crutchshank Lovely, Lady Elmira, Bruce Mayflower, Wimple and Verbera. Last, but not least, comes the imported two-year-old red bull, Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, sired by Bapton Chief (76076), dam Blithesome, sold by W. D. Flatt to Geo. E. Ward, Iowa; grandsire Wanderer (60138); great-grandsire William of Orange (50694).

There is yet to mention the flock of  
(Continued on page 436.)

**The Books Are Free**

If you have a horse that is lamed or blemished by any kind of a growth or enlargement, that is Knee Sprung or has Fistula, Poll Evil or Sweeney, or if there is a case of Lump Jaw among your cattle, write us at once. We will send you two big booklets. One tells you just how to cure these diseases and blemishes. The other proves that you can cure them, and we guarantee you success besides. Some methods employed by over 100,000 farmers and stock owners. Write for the books and tell us what kind of a case you have to treat.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

**Horse Insurance.**

You can insure your horse against Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord and all forms of Lameness, by using

**Tuttle's Elixir.**

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand.

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**—a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

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

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—some contain lead. Avoid all others; they offer only temporary relief. If you

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

**OAKLAWN FARM.**

Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

Famous Prize-Winning Stud of

**PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS.**

On hand upward of

**500 HEAD.**

Four Large Importations in 1902, forming, with our home-breds, The Choicest Collection Ever Assembled, including Four of the Six First-Prize winners at the great annual French Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne in 1902. At the recent

**INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION** at Chicago, the Oaklawn Percherons achieved distinguished honors. The Champion Stallion and every First-Prize winner (except one) in the regular stallion classes were imported by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman.

Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America.

Catalogue sent on application.

**DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,** WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

**GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec,**

REPORTS OF

**Clydesdale Horses**

has now on hand for sale 3 two-year-olds and 1 yearling stallion, carrying the blood of Hiawatha, Darnley, Lord Erskine, Prince of Wales and Time of Day, combining size, style, quality and action. Also 1 five-year-old mare, with filly foal. The best lot I ever imported. Write quick.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec.

**FOR SALE: 6 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** from 1 to 8 years old, good individuals, of most fashionable breeding and good breeders, and a few young mares. Come and see them and their produce. Also 3 young Shorthorn bulls. I. DEWITT & SON, Burlington Junction Sta., Ont. Freeman P. O. G. T. G. 1/2 mile from farm.

**HOLWELL MANOR FARM**

**FOR SALE:**

Two Scotch Collie bitches, one 8 mos., the other 15 mos. old.

**D. G. GANTON,** BELVALE, ONT.

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

**MAGIC**  
TRADE MARK  
**SODA**  
OR SALERATUS  
IS THE BEST.

**E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO, ONT.

**"SURE-GO" NAMEFASTENER.**  
A 20th Century Idea—No Needle, Outlets Harness. Simple; quick; works like a charm. Sent prepaid at 50 cents a pair, to introduce them.  
**JOHN HAUSAM, 176 A, RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.**

**HIGH PARK STOCK FARM**  
GALLOWAY CATTLE.  
6 choice young bulls, from 10 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see them.  
**Shaw & Harston, P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.**  
Breeders of Galloway cattle. om

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS.**  
For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right.  
**W. HALL, Washington P. O. Drumbo Station, Ont.**

**SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.**  
Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements also and I bred Hereford cows and heifers.  
**H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.**

**A LOST COW.**  
That can never happen where the cows wear our patented **Swiss Cow Bells** Made from finest quality of Swiss Bell Metal, they are light but strong and lasting. Musical in tone. They add to the appearance of herd besides making them tame and tractable. Strap with each. Sold direct in sets or singly to introduce. Made in 8 sizes. Circulars on Cow, Sheep and Turkey Bells Free.  
**Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co., East Hampton, Conn.**

**TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS**



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

**R. & S. NICHOLSON**  
Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.  
Importers and breeders of

**SHORTHORNS**

Have for sale:  
13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,  
7 YEARLING BULLS,  
20 HEIFERS (choice).

Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.  
om

**GOSSIP.**  
(Continued from page 425.)  
seventy-odd Leicester sheep, imported and home-bred, with a fine crop of lambs, by the imported ram, E. 60, bred by Lord Roseberry, and with a prizewinning record scarcely equalled by any other flock in America. Parties desiring to purchase stock in any of these lines should write Mr. Gardhouse, to Weston, Ont., or give him a call. Weston is only seven miles from Toronto.

We are in receipt of the following from Mr. O. Sorby: I have sold Baron's Peer to Messrs. Allan Cameron & Buzza, of Owen Sound. He is a son of the celebrated Baron's Pride, and his dam is the massive brown mare, Lady Diana, a winner of numerous first prizes in Scotland, among which may be mentioned first at the Highland Show. She is a daughter of the noted Prince Romeo. Last season, Baron's Peer was engaged by the Duke of Portland for service on his estate. If he had not been sold to Canada, he would have been hired to go to the same district this year, as he proved satisfactory and a sure foal getter.

Volume 54 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook has been received at this office, thanks to the courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. John W. Groves, Springfield, Ill. This volume contains the pedigrees of bulls numbered from 189533 to 194183, both inclusive, and also the pedigrees of 6,806 cows. This volume, which is a very creditable production, is now ready for general distribution, the price of same being \$3 at the office or \$3.30 prepaid. Volume 55, containing about 12,000 pedigrees, will be started to the printer within a few days, and nearly enough pedigrees have been received to fill Volume 56. Entries for this volume will close about the middle of the present month, or very soon thereafter.

**TRADE NOTES.**  
**BEAVER MANUFACTURING CO.—**  
We would draw the attention of our readers to the Beaver Mfg. Co.'s striking advertisement, in this issue, in the column immediately preceding the editorial page. Although it is a straight advertisement, it is well written and well worth reading.

"SALADA."—By sending your name and address and a two-cent stamp to the "Salada" Tea Co., Toronto, you will receive, by return mail, a good-sized sample of their celebrated tea. Be sure and mention whether you drink black, mixed or green tea. The "SALADA" advertisement appears on another page of this issue.

A HANDY MAN with a simple device can often save considerable money that would otherwise go into the hands of a manufacturer. To meet the demand for such devices, the London Fence Machine Co. have put an article on the market with which a man can weave wire fence with any desired mesh. The machine is simple, easy to operate, and will last indefinitely. See the advertisement, in another column, and write for an illustrated catalogue.

**STOCK FOOD.**—Owing to the great rush of business, the International Stock Food Company have been compelled to put on a night crew and run their factory 24 hours per day. They have added 10 more typewriters, and this gives them a force of 130 people. Their office is the largest in the entire North-western States. Sales for 1903 have been much larger than for the corresponding months of 1902, and the March sale was the largest since the business was established. Farmers and stockmen obtain paying results from the use of International Stock Food.

**"A FREE SAMPLE PACKET"**  
of Delicious **"SALADA"** Ceylon Tea (Black, Mixed or Natural Green) will be sent to any person filling in this coupon and sending it to us with a two-cent stamp for postage.  
(Write plainly and mention Black, Mixed or Natural Green.)  
Name.....  
Address.....  
"Farmer's Advocate." Address "SALADA" TEA CO., TORONTO. -om

**PAYING 45 PER CENT. TRIBUTE TO THE YANKEE MANUFACTURER.**  
**ALL THE HIGH-PRICED CREAM SEPARATORS** sold in Canada are made in the United States. The American duty on cream separators is 45%. This enormous duty keeps out all foreign makes and enables the manufacturers to charge just about 45% more than the separators should be sold for.  
Their agents in Canada are compelled to keep up the prices, because if they were sold cheaper in Canada than at home the duty might be lowered or removed. The Canadian Government admits separators free of duty, but the Canadian farmer who buys a high-priced separator gets no benefit from this. He pays the 45% to the American manufacturer, while our Government intended he should keep that to himself.  
You save this 45% when you buy from us. Our No. 1 Windsor Separator has capacity of about 21 gallons, or 210 lbs. milk per hour, and No. 2 of about 34 gallons, or 340 lbs. milk per hour. Our price for the No. 1 is \$48.75, and for the No. 2 size, \$57.60. They are superior to most separators, and equal in every way to the very best. We send them out for a week on **FREE TRIAL.** Send for our catalogue explaining all. om  
**WINDSOR SUPPLY COMPANY, Windsor, Ont.**



**Hardy Perennial Border.**  
**BUSY MEN'S FRIENDS HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.**  
**OUR SPECIAL OFFER:** YOU would like to have an attractive garden, but say you have not time to attend to it properly. Plant some Perennials. You can have them suited to almost any situation and soil. By careful selection of varieties the border may be kept gay with flowers from early spring till late fall. The first cost and attention required is less and the variety greater, the flowering period longer. They increase very fast, and are a never-ending source of pleasure from year to year. Our catalogue contains descriptions and prices of best kinds and varieties. Send for it.  
Address all communications to  
**50 CENTS. WEBSTER BROS., HAMILTON, CANADA.**

**RENNIE'S**  
**25c. Seed Parcels.**

- Ten Superb Vegetables for 25 Cents.—One full-size packet each of Best, Carrot, Onion, Lettuce, Cucumber, Radish, Parsnip, Squash, Cabbage and Tomato—all varieties of our own selection.
- Ten Attractive Flowers for 25 Cents.—One packet each of Asters, Poppy, Sweet Mignonette, Pansy, Double Pink, Sweet Alyssum, Phlox, Petunia, Tall Nasturtium and Sweet Peas.
- Ten Leading Vegetables and Flowers for 25 Cents.—Onion, Cucumber, Beet, Lettuce and Radish, Asters, Sweet Mignonette, Pansy, Petunia and Sweet Peas.
- Twenty Grand Summer Flowering Bulbs for 25 Cents.—1 Prize Tuberosa Begonia, 1 Magnificent Giant Gloxelia, 1 Beautiful Spotted Leaf Calla Lily, 5 Handsome Giant Summer Hyacinths, 7 Superb Childat Gladiolus and Karo Montbretias. (This parcel ready April 15th, order today).
- Five Beautiful Dahlias and Cannas for 25 Cents.—1 New Double Dahlia, 1 Brilliant Single Dahlia, 3 Grandest and Richest Large Flowering Cannas (all different). (This parcel ready April 15th, order today).

**FREE PKT. Crimson Plume Celosia. (Price 25c.) as a Premium with all orders.**  
Parcels sent by mail postpaid—Remit cash with order.  
**WM. RENNIE. - - TORONTO.**

**6 Frize Begonias. 50c Postpaid**  
Scarlet }  
Pink }  
White }  
Yellow }  
Double Pink }  
Double Scarlet }

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

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



## GOLD DUST

is a woman's best friend when wash day comes around. It makes the clothes sweet and clean. Takes only half the time and half the labor of soap. Just follow directions on package.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis—Makers of COFCO SOAP (oval cake).

Bruce's Giant Feeding

## SUGAR BEETS.



THESE GRAND FEEDING BEETS, introduced by us lately, have found great favor with all who have grown them. They combine the fine rich qualities of the sugar beet with the long-keeping, large size and heavy-cropping qualities of the mangel. The roots are clean and tops small, white flesh, solid, tender and very sweet, and on account of the bigger part of their length growing out of the ground, they are easily harvested. They will easily outyield all the older kinds of sugar beets, and come very close to that of the heaviest-yielding mangels of the intermediate type. The past season some fine roots, weighing as much as 15 lbs., were exhibited, and we have no hesitation in recommending this fine variety as the best for stock-feeding on the market at the present day. The roots are the largest, handsomest, most uniform and cleanest of all sugar beets, and this combined with their great richness and easy-harvesting quality, makes them the "beau ideal" of a root for the farm. We offer in two colors, ROSE and WHITE:

1-4 lb., 13c. 1-2 lb., 20c.  
1 lb., 35c., 4 lbs., \$1.20.  
(Postpaid.)

Write for our beautifully-illustrated, up-to-date catalogue (88 pages), of "Everything Valuable in Seeds." Free to all applicants.

John A. Bruce & Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1850. om HAMILTON, CAN.

## SEEDS THAT GROW FOR 25cts.



**TWENTY BRILLIANT FLOWERS FOR 25 CENTS.**—One full size packet each: Asters, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Balsam, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Pinks, California Poppies, Helichrysum Everlasting, Morning Glory, Mignonette, Fall Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Fanny, Phlox, Petunia, Sweet Peas, Zinnia, Portulaca and Chrysanthemum. The 20 sorts for only 25 cents.

**SIXTEEN BEST VEGETABLES FOR 25 CENTS.**—One package each: Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Corn, Cucumber, Lettuce, Musk Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Squash, Tomato and Turnip. The sixteen varieties for only 25 cents.

**TWENTY CHOICE BULBS FOR 25 CENTS.**—They will all flower beautifully this season. 1 Begonia, 1 Handsome Gloxinia, 5 Best Gladiolus, 3 Summer Hyacinths, 5 Montbretias and 5 Oxalis. The 20 Bulbs for only 25 cents. This assortment ready April 15th. Order to-day. Prices include Postage to Canada—add 10c. extra to U.S., or Newfoundland.

ADDRESS SMITH SISTERS, Swansea, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

At a draft sale, by auction, of Shorthorns from the herd of Hector Cowan, Jr., Paulina, Iowa, on March 27th, 47 head sold for an average of \$242. The highest price for a female was \$465, for a bull, \$500.

Mr. F. H. Neil, of Lucan, writes us, under recent date: "I have just delivered a carload of Shorthorns to a Michigan firm. I am receiving numerous enquiries through your valuable paper for Shorthorns and Lincolns, and wish to say to your readers that we have a very choice selection of both on hand, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We have quite a large crop of very choice Lincoln lambs this year, and intending purchasers will do well to write early, as orders for fall delivery are beginning to come in. In Shorthorns, we have a splendid lot of young heifers and bulls from imported Scotch sires. Can also spare a few young cows and heifers, bred to our present stock bull, Star Chief."

### DOMINION INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary, writes: "At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association it was decided to change the dividing line of ages in the yearling and calf classes. Heretofore, the first of February has been the date between senior yearlings and senior calves, but for the future the first of January will be the dividing date in both yearling and calf classes.

Senior yearlings to be calved on or after September 1st, 1901, and before January 1st, 1902.

Junior yearlings, on or after January 1st, 1902, up to September 1st, 1902.

Senior calves to be born on or after September 1st, 1902, and before January 1st, 1903.

Junior calves, on or after January 1st, 1903, up to September 1st, 1903.

They also recommended that classes be provided for steers, either pure-breds or grades, sired by a Shorthorn registered bull, on the same basis as to ages as the above division is for yearlings and calves in the regular class.

This steer class is a new departure, and will, no doubt, be appreciated by breeders of cattle.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association have voted the sum of \$1,500, in case it is duplicated by the Industrial, for premiums at the coming Dominion Exhibition, and no doubt the prize-winners at this show will be kept for national honors at the coming St. Louis Exhibition, to be held in 1904.

### TRADE NOTES.

FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS are among the influences that give to a house or lawn that best of all characteristics, the homelike appearance. Flowers of all kinds are valuable for this purpose, but for the busy people of to-day the perennials are particularly useful. Nothing can so much lend attractiveness to surroundings as a collection of these hardy plants, such as is offered by Webster Bros., of Hamilton, Ont. This firm make a specialty of flowers, and are prepared to supply the trade with the very best that can be secured. Notice their special offer on another page.

THE NEW FIELD ROOT.—During the past few years there has been a big demand for sugar beets for feeding purposes, but they have been found to be either too difficult to harvest or not yielding a paying crop. The new root, Rennie's Giant Sugar Mangel, is rapidly taking the place of sugar beets and mangels for general crop. This new feeding root possesses in a high degree the essential elements of stock food, and yields enormous crops, as heavy as the Mammoth mangel. The roots keep longer than either mangels, sugar beets or turnips, and make the very best of feed for hogs, as well as cattle, horses, and poultry. The seed is sold by nearly all the leading dealers, and progressive farmers should plant a good acreage this season.

**Lakeview Shorthorns.** Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Orinson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. om James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

### Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters

FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages.

WM. McINTOSH, Burgoyne P. O. Port Eglis Sta.

### OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

FOR SALE: Three bulls (2 imp.) cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE** and Oxford Down sheep. Imp. Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sires. JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont. Farm 2 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station. om

**SHORTHORNS.** Imp. Christopher—28800—heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. om A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

### HAWTHORN HERD

OF Deep Milking Shorthorns. FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont.

**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freeholder. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

### W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., CAN. Importers and breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

make special offering for January and February. 2 imported bulls coming 3 years old. 4 bull calves, from 8 to 15 months old, from imported sire and dam. 6 bulls, 10 mos. to 3 yrs., by imp. sire. Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages. Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 75 head.

JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKSDALE, ONT. om BREBROCK OF SHORTHORN CATTLE. Stock for sale.

### JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO, om BREBROCK OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Five choice young CRUICKSHANK bulls, straight, smooth, low-down and of show-yard type. Visitors welcome. om

### FOR SALE: 27 Head of Imported SHORTHORNS

just landed from quarantine. Also one Clydesdale Stallion. JOHN ISAAC, om Markham, Ont.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** FOR SALE. 2 imported bulls; 2 from imp. sire and dam; 2 home bred. Females of all ages, imp. and home bred. ALEX. BURNS, om Rockwood P. O. and Sta., G. T. R.

### The "STAY THERE"

Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. It is any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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



**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.  
Best for toilet and nursery use. 035  
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.


**Orchard Hill Shorthorns.** I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 13 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms. 035  
A. Johnston, Vandeater F. O., Markdale Sta.

**SHORTHORNS.**  
Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156720 at the head of herd. 035  
JAS. A. CREESE, Shakespears, Ont.

**PENNABANK STOCK FARM**  
Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 14 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shropshires left, of choice quality and breeding. 035  
Hugh Fugh, Whitvale, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES.**  
We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 24 months, from imp. sire and dams; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old. 035

**JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.**  
CLARENCE STATION, G. T. R. 035

**SHORTHORNS (IMP.)**  
 Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland. 035  
EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN

**Scotch Shorthorns**  
Duchess of Gloster and Mina strains. Three bulls, ready for service. Also a few choice heifers. 035  
HARRY SHORE, "The Firs," White Oak, Ont.

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**  
ESTABLISHED 1854.

**SHORTHORNS.**—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale. 035  
**LEICESTERS.**—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams n-w for sale. 035

A. W. SMITH, ALMA CRAIG STA., G. T. R., MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT. 2 1/2 miles. 035

**Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.**  
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. 035  
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

**SHORTHORNS.**  
VORNHILL 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. 035

**REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.**  
**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM,** 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. 035  
D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**  
Ury, Stanfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. **BOBT. BATTY,** on Glenbourne Farm. Menford P. O. & Sta. 035

**SHORTHORNS (imported)**  
One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. 035  
THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.


**GOSSIP.**

At a combination sale, by auction, of Aberdeen-Angus cattle held at South Omaha, Neb., March 24th and 25th, 109 head sold for an average of \$188. The highest price was \$670, for the two-year-old heifer, Blackbird of Denison 43rd, contributed by Chas. Escher, Jr., Irwin, Ia., and purchased by C. D. Hooker & Son, Maryville, Mo.

O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont., write: "We received from quarantine, on March 31st, the nine Herefords recently imported from United States, including the bull, Onward 120463, to head our herd. This remarkable youngster is twenty-seven months old, and weighs in medium condition 1,900 lbs. His sire, March On, imported by the late C. S. Cross, and later sold to head the herd of W. S. Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., has probably sired more top-prize stock than any bull ever imported to America; while his dam, Columbia 58791, will be remembered as the dam of the so successfully exhibited Christopher and Columbine. He is of the large type of Hereford, wonderfully smooth and deep, with quarters well let down on hocks and padded full of meat, as is also his back and loins. He is of the heavy-fleshing quality, with a very mellow, pliable hide, and those who have seen Imp. Protector, formerly champion of England, can readily form an idea of this coming young bull. He carries the blood of Grove 3rd three times, through the mighty Rudolph 13478, also having the blood of Horace three times in the female line, then he has the blood of Lord Wilton and Anxiety, through their best sons and daughters; in fact, it would be difficult to find a bull of choicer breeding or individual merit. In females, there is Imp. Portia 111620, formerly from the Weavergrace herd of T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., who purchased her from the importer. She was then acquired by that prince among Hereford breeders, Mr. Frank Nave, of Attica, Ind., and while there was mated to Protector, to whose service she now has at foot a choice bull calf, and is also bred again to him. Her sire, Post Orbit, was a most successful sire, and his get, whenever imported to America, have been much appreciated in breeding herds and the showing. Next comes Salisbury Lass 86083, by Salisbury (imp.), and at one time the highest-priced Hereford bull ever sold at auction, bringing \$3,000 in the late cattle depression. He was a double Lord Wilton and Grove 3rd. Her dam, Stella, is a granddaughter of St. Louis, and she also has two other crosses of Garfield blood, through the great Earl of Shadeland 22nd, as well as crosses of Sir Richard 2nd and Lord Wilton. She was bred at Sunny Slope, and is now four years old, and as a broad-backed, thick-fleshed cow has few equals. She has a bull calf by the \$2,000 Pretorian at side, and is now in calf to the \$6,000 Imp. Protector. Another in the lot is Thora Velta 92278, a very choice four-year-old, with a bull calf at side by Golden Star. This is one of the best calves we have yet seen, and if she proves a breeder of such youngsters will soon be heard of. She is a show cow of the first water, and she carries the blood of the champion Fowler 12899, through Cherry Boy and Sweepstakes, her sire, he being from an Archibald cow. Her dam is an Anxiety-bred cow, through such channels as Anxiety 3rd and Assurance and Thegreham. We also imported for Mr. Thos. Skippen, Hyde Park, the two-year-old heifer, Lemon 120833, by Dixie, who is a very intensely-bred Anxiety, carrying that blood through Anxiety 4th, Don Carlos and Don Juan, while her dam is Lady Fowler, by Lord Fowler, by Old Fowler. She has a bull calf, Lenox, by her side, and is bred and safe in calf to Mr. Nave's Imp. Protector. We have made some very good sales of young bulls, and cordially invite all lovers of good cattle to inspect our herd; also, we desire to thank our customers, who are nearly all readers of the 'Advocate,' for their patronage, and the 'Advocate' for bringing us their trade."

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

WHAT THE **NATIONAL** WILL DO.



It will increase the yield of butter about 1 lb. per week, and about 30 to 60 lbs. per year, and will pay 8% on its cost price annually with one cow, and pay for itself in one year with 12 to 15 cows.  
It will be placed on trial beside any other Cream Separator and prove to be superior in construction for convenience, easy operating, cleaning, close skimming, quality of cream and butter, style, fine finish and lasting service.  
The only Cream Separator having its bowl and all parts made and finished in one shop in Canada under the supervision of the best Cream Separator experts obtainable.  
The bowl is not filled with innumerable complicated parts to adjust and wash every time it is used. It has no stable-tainted, enamelled casing into which the milk and cream is discharged, that requires hot water at the barn to wash it every time it is used.  
The National is designed for convenience and to overcome every objectionable feature found in other Cream Separators. A sample machine sent for a free trial to prove all that is claimed for the National.

NATIONAL No. 1A. Capacity, 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.  
NATIONAL No. 1. Capacity, 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.  
NATIONAL B. Capacity, 250 lbs. per hour.

Give the National a trial. Send for particulars to any of the following general agencies:

The CREAMERY SUPPLY CO., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.  
The T. C. ROGERS CO., Guelph, for Ontario North and East.  
JOS. A. MERRICK, Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and N.-W. T.  
JOHN A. ROBERTSON, 108 Union Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.

**The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.**  
GUELPH, ONT.

**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 035  
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, - - - Ontario.

**SHORTHORNS**  
WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.  
**Herd Numbers 150 Head.**  
Send for New Catalogue.  
VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.  
**H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. 035 Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS 12**  
First-class Scotch Breeding.  
**CHOICE QUALITY. LOW PRICES.**  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. **H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO.** Farm adjoins Exeter on the G. T. R., 30 miles north London. 035  
IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED **SHORTHORNS**  
FOR SALE:  
A number of 2-year-old heifers, bred to Bapton (hand-slicer imp.). Also young imported cows (with calves at foot), and a few choice Canadian-bred bulls and heifers of popular breeding. Address: 035  
**H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**



J. & W. B. WATT

READERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand. Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R. Claremont Station, C. P. R. om

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2 005. High class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SCOTCH COWS and HEIFERS

of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few young bulls, for sale at prices you can stand. Shropshire rams and ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding, for sale as usual. Ask for catalogue. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., College Hill, Shrewsbury, Eng. om

ROBERT MILLER, - STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Present offering:—Have still on hand one bull and four heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages. om

BELL BROS., Bradford P.O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. om

James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

SHORTHORNS.

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 15 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17095 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64723). Bull calf, 9 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. om

JOHN McFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT

SHORTHORNS:

We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Ramsden dams. THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS. Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om

W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS. Are made up of Floras, Meadowweets, Mary Booths and Roan Duchesses. For sale, 3 bulls, extra nice, thick animals, sired by Fergus Chief, Royal Beau and Golden Count; also a few females. om

J. H. Black & Son, Allanford P. O. & Station.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN

ROSE COTTAGE,

Theford P. O. and Station.

One bull 18 months old, 10 cows, 3 yearling heifers, 1 two year-old in calf, 4 bull calves, 3 heifers, all the get of Royal Prince -31241-. om

GOSSIP.

From Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, we recently received the following interesting news: " Imp. Scottish Prince, which arrived home from quarantine a short time ago, is doing well. He was bred by Mr. Alex. Watson, Auchronie, Skene, Aberdeen, Scotland, and belongs to his well-known Magazine family. His sire, Golden Champion (78977), was bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, and is a worthy son of the famous Lovat Champion (74948). From his breeding and general appearance, we think he will make a worthy successor to Imp. Prince Louis; our present stock bull, which we are still using among the older cows, but will offer him for sale in a short time. Our stock is in excellent condition, and have wintered well. Sales have been good. All our young bulls are sold. We still have a number of young cows and heifers, which we are offering for sale at the right prices, bred to imported bulls, Prince Louis and Scottish Prince."

MAMMITS OR GARGET.

Symptoms and Treatment of the Disease.



THIS disease is an inflammation of the udder or mammary gland. Inflammation of the udder usually results from blows or injury or lying on cold ground; from only partially

taking the milk; from exposure to cold; sudden change of food; over-feeding of milk-producing materials; allowing animal to go for too long a period without milking.

Symptoms.—In severe cases, the disease comes on with a chill and swelling of the udder, which is hot and painful and hard to the touch. The breathing is increased, and the temperature of the body is raised, and the animal evinces great pain.

Treatment.—In severe cases, a physic should be given at once, unless the bowels are already quite active. A pound of Epsom salts in a half gallon of warm water should be given as a drench. The drench should be administered slowly.

If there is much pain and the temperature runs high, ounce doses of sweet spirits of nitre with fifteen drops of tincture of aconite root should be given every four hours until the temperature is reduced. The udder should be bathed frequently with warm water, and all the milk possible drawn at least three times a day. The udder should also be gently hand rubbed.

Support to the udder by a wide bandage passing under the udder and fastened up over the back will also be of great advantage. Holes should be made in the bandage for the protrusion of the teats. An ointment made of a dram of solid extract of belladonna and a dram of gum camphor rubbed up in two ounces of vaseline gives excellent results in allaying pain and inflammation.

Throughout the treatment of garget or mammitis tonic doses of Dr. Hess' Stock Food should be given. The amount given is small—one to two table-spoonfuls—it tones the vital organs and establishes good health.

In every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a little yellow card entitling the purchaser to free consultation with prescriptions from the eminent veterinarian, Dr. Hess.

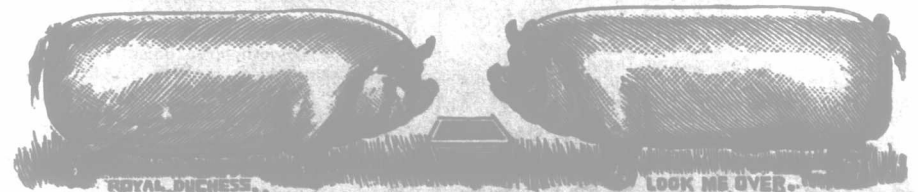
Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous medical and veterinary colleges; therefore, no unprofessional manufacturer can equal Dr. Hess' Stock Food; 100 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$3.70; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 7 lbs., 65 cts. Fed in small dose. Sold on written guarantee.

Dr. Hess has written a book on the diseases of stock and poultry—the only complete treatise for farmers and stockmen. Consulted and commended by leading veterinarians.

Write and state what stock you have, what stock food you have fed, also mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A., and you will receive one of these valuable books free, postage paid.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



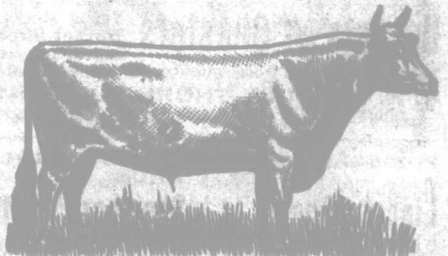
Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pair of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on both sires. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given; all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write D. O. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. om Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

HILLOREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jas. Kahmer, Vine, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



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

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

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

SPECIAL To Stock Raisers

500 Packages Given Free.

We will give a 25-cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, \$3. Send cash by P.O. note or express.

Ask your dealer, or write to om

THE Day's Stock Food Co., TORONTO

H. PARKER, RIVER FARM, DURHAM.

Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE. In service, Verschoyle (imp. in dam) -36125-. Stock for sale. om

BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited. om

E. & C. PARKINSON, Thornbury P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prize-winners included for the last two years. Close on \$400 won in prizes last year and this. om

WM. BELL, Ratchegh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. om

L. F. Seileck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.

Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars. om

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Box 552. om Chatham, Ont.

Best Jersey Bulls AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf. om

Mrs. E.-M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Box 324. om

Jersey Bulls

Out of tested show cows and sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.). As we have the largest herd of pure-bred Jerseys in Canada, we are able to offer great choice. Come and see or write for what you want. om

B. H. BULL & SON, O.P.R. and G.T.R. stations, Brampton, Ont.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 weeks to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily, om WM. WILLIE, NEWARK, ONT.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Netherland Hamming De Kol (imp.) stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pietertje Clothilde and Burlington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgely Mol, milk record 104 lbs. in 24 hours; Henry Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. SIDNEY WACKLIN, om Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having since their pedigree from such strains as Lita, Netherland, Royal Angria, and Ericson's Prince, and out of imported females that have given their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, om Warshaw.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

3 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. E. W. WALKER, Union P. O. Shipping station; Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Having several (5) Feb., March and April bull calves, and as we have to pull down all our stabling for rebuilding, we offer them at \$15 each, with registered pedigree. They are bred from imported sires, heavy milking dams, and are good calves. We trust every dairyman and breeder will avail himself of this offer. This is the only time this "ad." will appear. See Stock Notes. ALEX. BUME & CO., Hoard's Stn., G. T. R. om Menie P. Q.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 2nd, Napoleon of Ancherbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., om St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal. om

High-Class Ayrshire Cattle

FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prize-winners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prize-winners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

**NO HUMBUG** Three in One  
 Guide 7, Best Sucker and Calf Deceiver. Stop sales  
 everywhere. Make it different size marks. Extra  
 Bonus. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If satisfied, send bal-  
 ance. Paid May 6, 1902. Pig and Calf Holder only 75c.  
**FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.**

**NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.**  
 Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prize-  
 winners; also a few young females, sired by  
 Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), whose dam's  
 record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of  
 record cows. **T. D. McCALLUM,**  
 on Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**  
 SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,  
 B. P. HOOK FOWL and  
 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH  
 BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.  
**J. YULL & SONS,** on Carleton Place, Ont.

**W. W. BALLANTYNE,** Stratford, Ontario,  
 offers three

**YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULLS**  
 of choice breeding, and right good individuals,  
 at reduced prices, to make a clearance this  
 month. Also bull calves, all ages, and heifer  
 calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. -om

**Dorsets & Chesters** Young stock in  
 Dorset Sheep and Chester  
 White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable.  
**H. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.**  
 on "Mapleview Farm."

**FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK**  
**FARM, CHOICE**

**Lincoln Sheep & Shorthorn Cattle**  
 Bred from best Bred from Scotch bulls  
 English stock. of fashionable families.  
**CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.**  
 Write us before buying elsewhere. Address:  
**F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT.**  
 Box 25. Telegraph and Railway Station. -om

**American Leicester Breeders'**  
**ASSOCIATION.**

**A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.**

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4.  
 For information, blanks, etc., address:

**A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL.**  
 on U. S. A.

**PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.**

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at  
 all the leading fairs. **ELGIN F. PARK,** on  
 Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

**IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP**

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.;  
 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs,  
 both sexes; Yorkshires and Tamworth hogs. on  
**BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE, ONT.**

**W. S. CARPENTER,**  
 "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.,

Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My  
 flock was represented at Toronto, and won first  
 on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewes, and  
 second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in  
 need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-  
 bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at  
 prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to  
 choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come  
 and see them, or a card will bring them. on  
 Station One-half Mile from Farm,  
 Wapash and G. T. E.

**SHROPSHIRE** FOR SALE.—Shearing rams,  
 ram lambs, ewe lambs, also  
 shearing and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All  
 registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine  
 condition and form. Sires from Campbell and  
 Dryden flocks. **MALCOLM McDOUGALL,**  
 on Tiverton, Ont.

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine**

Have for a number of years taken a share of the best  
 prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year  
 has excelled all past records, having taken the sweep-  
 stakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for  
 best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides  
 many other prizes in the various classes. Our present  
 offerings are: A few choice young sows, 4 to 5  
 months old; 2 yearling sows, in pig; and we are  
 now booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes.  
 Enquiries promptly answered. on  
**COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

**WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES**

Herd headed by Long-  
 fellow 10th of H. F., as-  
 sisted by the noted prize-  
 winner, Highclere Crown  
 3rd. Sows, the best money  
 will buy, and are  
 winners. Young stock of  
 both sexes and all ages for  
 sale, not akin. on  
**W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.**

**Large English Yorkshires**

Imported and Cana-  
 dian-bred Yorkshires,  
 from stock of the best  
 British herds. A  
 choice lot of boars,  
 ready for service, and  
 a number of sows  
 being bred to Import-  
 ed Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs,  
 all ages. on  
**H. J. DAVIS,**  
 Box 518. **WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**FOR SALE:**  
**Yorkshires and Holsteins**  
 Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on  
 hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** on  
 Brickley F. O., instead of Warkworth.

**Yorkshires**—For the next 3 months I can sup-  
 ply either sex, that for ideal  
 bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed.  
 Prices reasonable. **WM. TRASDALE,** on  
 Thorahill Sts. and electric cars. Dollar P. O.

**Spruce Grove Herd Yorkshires**—A few choice  
 boars fit for ser-  
 vice; also choice pairs, not akin, from 7 weeks old  
 to 3 months, for sale. Prices right. on  
**FRED. C. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.**  
**FOR SALE:** Some choice young sows and  
 boars, ready to breed; also Barred Rock eggs, \$1  
 per setting. **O. & J. CARRUTHERS,**  
 Cobourg, Ont.

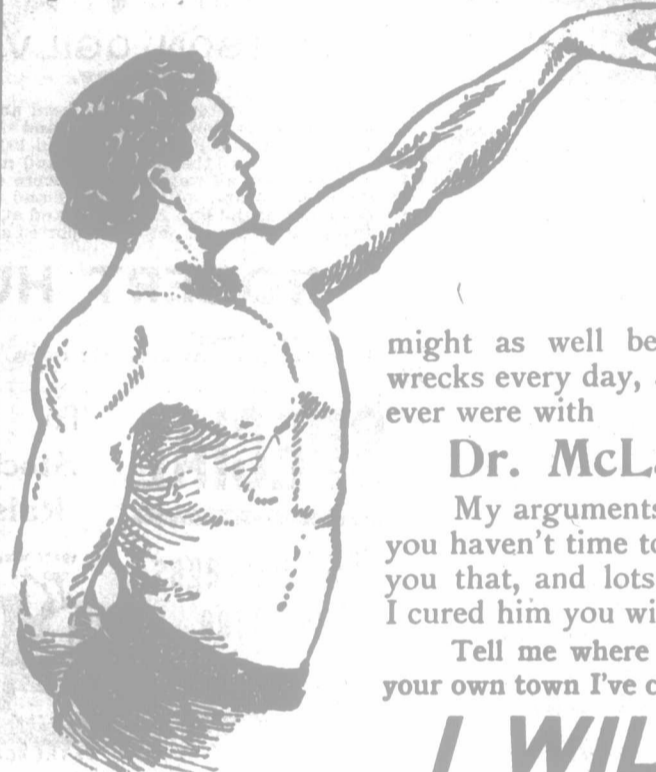
**Langelier's Yorkshires**

I am expecting, by the first steamer next spring, a  
 few choice sows with litters. Will book orders now  
 for young stock, 8 to 10 weeks old, to be delivered at  
 beginning of May. This is a rare chance to buy  
 imported stock at reasonable prices. Write me now,  
 and ask also for the finest poultry circular published  
 in Canada. on  
**GUS. LANGELIER, Quebec City.**

# THE SOURCE OF HEALTH.

**A grand opportunity for weak men who have tried to get cured and failed.**

**Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt with its Electric Suspensory is the grandest invention of the age for building up wrecked humanity. It is free with Belts for men.**



What would you give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good a man as you ever were with

**Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.**

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbor tells you I cured him you will know I did it.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your own town I've cured.

**I WILL PAY \$1000**

For a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot cure with my new improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

My Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts and cures all weakness of men, varicocele, etc. It develops all weak organs and checks unnatural drains. No case of Failing Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts for weak men.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

I am willing to take all the chances of curing your case, and if I fail you will have the satisfaction of knowing that one of the best and strongest electric appliances in the world has failed. All you lose is your time. My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will secure me the use of my Belt at my risk and

**PAY WHEN CURED.**

**CAUTION.** To protect the reputation of my Belt, I am compelled to caution people against certain concerns that are advertising electric belts. My office contains hundreds of these magnet bands that possess no virtue. Even if they did, those selling them could not advise the proper manner to apply them.

**READ WITH CARE.**—Dr. McLaughlin's is positively the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician. I do not allow agents or drug stores to handle my Belts.

**FREE BOOK.** Write for my beautiful Illustrated Book showing how my Belt is used. I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you suffer from rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele, or any ailments of that kind that unman sealed without marks free upon application. If you are not the man or woman you should be call or write at once **CONSULTATION FREE.**

**I Have a Book Especially for Women also.**

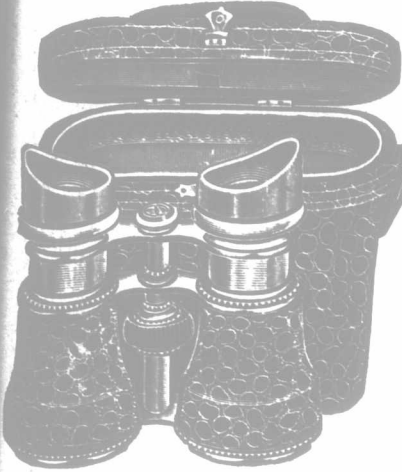
**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

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

### FIELD GLASSES-50-Mile range-\$3.55

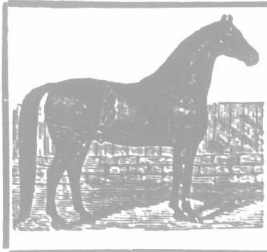
REGULAR RETAIL PRICE, \$10.00.



We recently secured 98 pairs of regular \$10 Field Glasses at such a remarkably low price that we are able to offer them to the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" at \$3.55 a pair, almost one-third below the regular wholesale price. They are beautifully finished throughout, and are covered with either black pebbled leather or imitation tan alligator, with black or nickel trimmings. Each pair of glasses comes in a strong waterproof case, with leather carrying strap. The outer, or object, lenses are over two inches in diameter, which gives them great power at long range. These particular glasses, of which we have just secured 98 pairs, are not made to fit the eyes as shown in the illustration, but, instead, are provided with hoods, which may be drawn out to shade the lenses from the light, and thus ensure a perfectly clear view at all times. No jeweller or optician in Canada would sell you a pair of glasses equal to these for less than \$10.00, and no wholesaler for less than \$10.00. We know that if you could see them you would be quick to realize what a great bargain we offer. We are therefore willing to send a pair for examination to any address in Canada. We ask not one cent in advance. You simply write, saying that you wish to see a pair, and we will at once ship them to your nearest express office. When they arrive, you call and test them thoroughly, and then, if satisfied that they are worth \$10.00, pay the express agent only \$3.55 and express charges, and you will own as fine a pair of glasses as any dealer would sell you for \$10.00. They are beautifully finished throughout, fitted with extra powerful achromatic lenses. On a clear day you can see 50 miles with them. Remember, they are not the small pocket field glasses of use only on race tracks, but genuine long-distance field glasses, suitable for any purpose. They are worth their weight in gold to cattlemen, farmers, hunters, prospectors or fishermen. Allan C. Atkinson, Regina, N.-W. T., said: "The glasses arrived all O. K., and I must say they are excellent value, and I am highly pleased with them. I don't think any better value in field glasses was ever offered to the public." Frank Telford, Merrickville, Ont., said: "To say I was well pleased with the field glasses would be putting it very mild. They were far better than I expected, and a wonderful bargain at the price." H. Kirkland, Sarnia, Ont., said: "I received one of your special field glasses all O. K., and am entirely satisfied with them. I found them exactly as advertised and satisfactory in every particular. I think they are a great bargain." Remember, we were able to get only 98 pairs of these special glasses, and they will not last long at this price, so order to-day without fail. If you do not live near an express office, send \$3.55 cash with order and 35c. to pay postage, and we will forward the glasses by mail and guarantee safe delivery. Address THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Dept. 3321, Toronto.

office. When they arrive, you call and test them thoroughly, and then, if satisfied that they are worth \$10.00, pay the express agent only \$3.55 and express charges, and you will own as fine a pair of glasses as any dealer would sell you for \$10.00. They are beautifully finished throughout, fitted with extra powerful achromatic lenses. On a clear day you can see 50 miles with them. Remember, they are not the small pocket field glasses of use only on race tracks, but genuine long-distance field glasses, suitable for any purpose. They are worth their weight in gold to cattlemen, farmers, hunters, prospectors or fishermen. Allan C. Atkinson, Regina, N.-W. T., said: "The glasses arrived all O. K., and I must say they are excellent value, and I am highly pleased with them. I don't think any better value in field glasses was ever offered to the public." Frank Telford, Merrickville, Ont., said: "To say I was well pleased with the field glasses would be putting it very mild. They were far better than I expected, and a wonderful bargain at the price." H. Kirkland, Sarnia, Ont., said: "I received one of your special field glasses all O. K., and am entirely satisfied with them. I found them exactly as advertised and satisfactory in every particular. I think they are a great bargain." Remember, we were able to get only 98 pairs of these special glasses, and they will not last long at this price, so order to-day without fail. If you do not live near an express office, send \$3.55 cash with order and 35c. to pay postage, and we will forward the glasses by mail and guarantee safe delivery. Address THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Dept. 3321, Toronto.

### CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE?



## \$200.00 GIVEN AWAY IN CASH

The puzzle to the left represents a well known vegetable. If you are clever and smart enough to make out the correct name you may win \$200.00 which we are giving away. Remember, we do not want you to send us a single cent of your money. Just study the picture carefully, send us your answer, and who knows but what you may win the cash? Should there be more than one correct answer the money will be paid just the same, proportionately. Everybody will be treated exactly the same as everybody else who sends us a correct answer. \$200.00 is a nice lump sum to give away at one time, but we are going to do it to advertise our business. There is only one slight condition which will take less than one hour of your time which we will write you as soon as your answer is received. Remember we mean it when we say that we do not want any money from you. As soon as we receive your answer we shall at once write and notify you if you are entitled to a cash prize. Don't delay a moment. \$200.00 is indeed worth trying for. See if you are bright enough to make out what vegetable is represented by the picture and to get a cash prize without investing a cent of your money. Write at once. A Postal will do. The Prize Co., Money Dept. 333, Toronto

### BARGAIN SALE

Remnants SILK RIBBONS almost FREE

We have recently purchased several Thousand Dollars worth of Ribbons remnants, in London, England, much below the actual cost of manufacture. We are thereby enabled to offer the lady readers of this paper an immense bargain in choice ribbons. They are all from one to three yards in length, and some 3 inches wide. Amongst these Ribbons are some of the very best quality, Crown Edge, Gros-Grain, Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Ed., Silk Brocades, Striped, Ottoman and various other plain and fancy styles, in a variety of fashionable colors, all shades and widths, suitable for Bonnet Straps, Neckwear, Trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Baby Accessories, etc. All first class. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons as these at any store in the land for many times our price. Don't miss this Bargain.

Mrs. W. Galtchay, East Milton, Que., says: "I consider your Ribbons the cheapest Bargain I ever got." Price, per box, only 35c., or 3 boxes for 90c. Postpaid. Millinery Supply Co., Box 3320 Toronto.

### THE LOVELIEST SILK REMNANTS YOU EVER SAW. ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

Enough heavy, rich, elegant Silk Squares to make 2 large sofa cushions for only 15c. All good big pieces, some so large that you will have to cut them up. How can we do it? Why, because we picked up a great big bag at a European Silk Mill. They had an immense stock of extra fine samples of their very best silks cut in large pieces for the benefit of their customers with from wholesale houses and offered us the lot at a price which enabled us to give you this great bargain. We closed the deal and now we are giving our lady friends the benefit. Think of a package of these beautiful, large pieces, all of the newest patterns, stripes, checks, flowers, rich, rich, quality, enough to make two large cushions, or drapes, tubes, and a hundred other lovely things to beautify your home, for only 15c. In making this kind of fancy work great points to be a variety of patterns, is it not? Well, in the whole of this immense stock there are no two pieces alike. With each package we send free a booklet showing over 100 fancy stitches for ornamenting the seams, which will add a hundredfold to the beauty of your work. Don't miss this chance. We shall never be able to buy pieces like these again, and so will not be able to offer them to you. Read what ladies who have bought our Silk Squares: Corval P.O., Ont., "I was very much pleased with the Silk Remnants. There were more pieces and of better quality than I expected." Mrs. T. Johnston, Sarnia P.O., Ont. "I think your Silk Remnants are just lovely. Please send me some more." Miss Aggie Smellie, Milton P.O., "I enclose 25c. for 2 more packages of Silk Remnants. I was very much pleased with both the quality and quantity, as you may judge by my repeating my order." Mrs. W. K. Saxby, Pembroke, Ont., "I am very much satisfied and delighted with the Silk pieces received. I have found them very useful and beautiful." H. Bentz, Centralia, Ont., "I am sending for 2 more packages of Silk pieces. I think they are very nice and the cheapest bargain I ever got." Mrs. Wm. Huxtable, "We have hundreds more of these pieces, 15c. 2 for 25c. Don't miss this chance. Already we have filled 11,781 15c. orders, and 17,022 25c. orders. The Home Supply Co., Silk Dept. 3325 Toronto, Ontario.

### DRESSED DOLL FREE!

GIRLS, would you like to have this beautiful dressed doll? If so, send us your name and address on a post card and we will send you one doz. large, beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds postpaid. Sell them at 10c. each, return us \$1.20 and we will immediately send you the most beautiful Doll you have ever seen. Doll is fully and fashionably dressed, including a stylish hat, underwear trimmed with lace, stockings and cute little slippers ornamented with silver buckles. She has lovely golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and jointed body.

Kva Gilley, New Westminster, B.C., said: "I received the doll and think it is a fine specimen. It is the loveliest Doll I have ever had."

Lizette Sprout, Newdale, Man., said: "I received the doll and think it is a fine specimen. It is the loveliest Doll I have ever had."

Gertie McDonald, Bonaville, Bay, Newfoundland, said: "Thanks very much for my beautiful Doll. I am more than pleased with it."

GIRLS, just stop and think what a truly wonderful bargain we are offering you. You can get this lovely big Doll completely dressed for selling only ONE DOZEN packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They are wonderful sellers. Everybody buys.

Maggie Sinclair, Shelburne, Ont., said: "I sold all the seeds in a few minutes. It is a pleasure to sell them."

Mary Spence, Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seed sold. They went like wildfire."

A 50c. certificate free with each package. Girls, write us at once and this beautiful Doll will be your very own in a short time. Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3327 Toronto

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

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

### \$2.69 Rain Coat WORTH \$5.00

SEND NO MONEY. Simply write us, giving your name, address, nearest express office and chest measurement and we will send you this coat free for examination. When it arrives, try it on and examine it carefully, and if found exactly as represented, and equal to any rain-coat ever sold for \$5.00, pay the express agent \$2.69 and express charges and secure this great bargain. This is a genuine English Mackintosh Raincoat, single breasted and made of the best quality waterproof cloth, cut in the latest pattern, velvet collar, dressy plaid lining, double stitched and cemented seams, concealed pockets, silk worked buttonholes and reinforced buttons. An easy fitting coat, well finished throughout. Will wear like iron. A perfect protection against cold and wet in all the latest fashions: Heavy Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption, Rheumatism, etc. No one exposed much to the weather can afford to be without one. Looks well, wears well, gives great comfort, and saves doctors' bills. We have only a few dozen of these coats. When they are gone there will be no more at this price. Write us at once with order we forward coat postpaid. JOHNSTON & CO., DEPT. 3320 TORONTO.

### ELECTRIC BATTERY, 99c. WORTH \$5.00.

A doctor in your home. At a very reasonable price; cannot get out of order, never wears out. You turn the crank and generate an electric current, which can be regulated at will. Weak enough for a baby and strong enough to overcome a strong man. Nothing like it for apoplexy, meningitis, paralysis, neuralgia and all other nervous affections, dyspepsia, rheumatism, etc. Last fall we bought a large number of these batteries, and now have only a few dozen left. Not wishing to carry them in stock through the summer, we are clearing them out at 99c. Regular dealers charge from \$2.50 to \$5.00 for these batteries. At 99c. they will all be sold in a few days, and there will be no more at this price after these are gone. Secure one by sending 99c. to-day. JOHNSTON & CO. Box 3322, Toronto.

### \$200.00 IN CASH FREE For Clever People with Brains

Can you tell us what prominent French-Canadian Statesman of the present day is represented by this picture? If so, you may win \$200.00 in cash. To help you a little we will tell you that there are seven letters in the name and that the first is L. Now set to work and study the head at once. It requires thought, patience and time, but stick to it and you may win the cash. The Golden Prizes of Life are being gained by both brains and energy nowadays. Here is a golden chance for anyone who will strive hard and it does not cost a cent to try. If you possess skill and observation you should be successful. Don't delay a moment, but study the picture carefully and if you are clever and smart enough to find out who it represents write us at once. Who knows what you may win the cash? There is only one other condition, which should take you less than half an hour of your time, to which we shall write you as soon as your answer is received. Our First Cash Prizes have been given to the few people who guessed the money. If you need money, write us immediately. Prize Co., Money Dept. 3330 Toronto.

### FUR SCARF FREE

Soft, warm, glossy black, 3 ft. 6 inches long, 5 inches wide, made of selected full furred skins with 6 fine full tails. A handsome, stylish fur, given free for selling at 10c. each only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Everybody buys them. Mary Spence, Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seeds sold." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will mail the seeds postpaid. Don't delay. Mary Murphy, McPhail, Ont., says: "I am delighted with my fur. Everyone thinks it is beautiful." Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3325 Toronto.

### 14K. GOLD WATCH FREE

What is the use of spending \$25.00 or \$50.00 for a watch when you can get one for nothing that looks like a Solid Gold Watch and keeps time equal to any \$50.00 Watch. Here is your chance. We will give this handsome reliable Watch to any person who will sell for us only 16 Canadian Home Cook Books at 15c. each. These Books are nicely printed, beautifully bound and each contains 139 choice recipes. Every lady buys one. A 50c. certificate free with each Book. This is not a cheap pocket clock, but a handsome Watch, finished in 14k. gold, elegantly engraved, beautifully ornamented, stem wind and set, fitted with reliable American works, carefully timed and adjusted before leaving the factory, and positively guaranteed by the maker. If you could afford to pay \$50.00 for a watch you could not get one that would look better, or keep better time than the one we here offer you absolutely free. F. F. Dunbar, Renfrew, Ont., says: "I sold the watch for \$5.00 as soon as I got it." Write us a Post Card to-day and we will send the Cook Books postpaid. They sell themselves. The Home Specialty Co., Dept. 3324 Toronto, Ont.

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

A

## TELEPHONE ON THE FARM.

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**Some of the Benefits:**

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

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

Keeps you posted on the markets.

Call your neighbors when assistance is required.

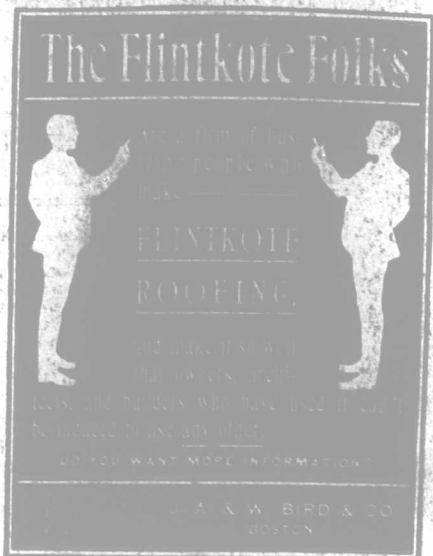
And a hundred and one things that can be transacted over a phone.

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

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

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

If everyone knew everything  
That everyone should know,  
We shouldn't have to advertise  
And say these things are so.



**FLINTKOTE ROOFING**

Is FLEXIBLE and EASILY  
HANDLED.

WEATHER, FIRE, ACID AND  
FUME PROOF.

LOW-PRICED and VERY DURABLE.

Ask your dealer for full particulars, or write

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

# London Fence Machines

Build the Fence on the Ground.

Save half the Cost.

Build Better Fence.

Price averages only 1 cent per rod of fence on a 200-acre farm.

Run easily.

Do work rapidly.

Work Perfectly.

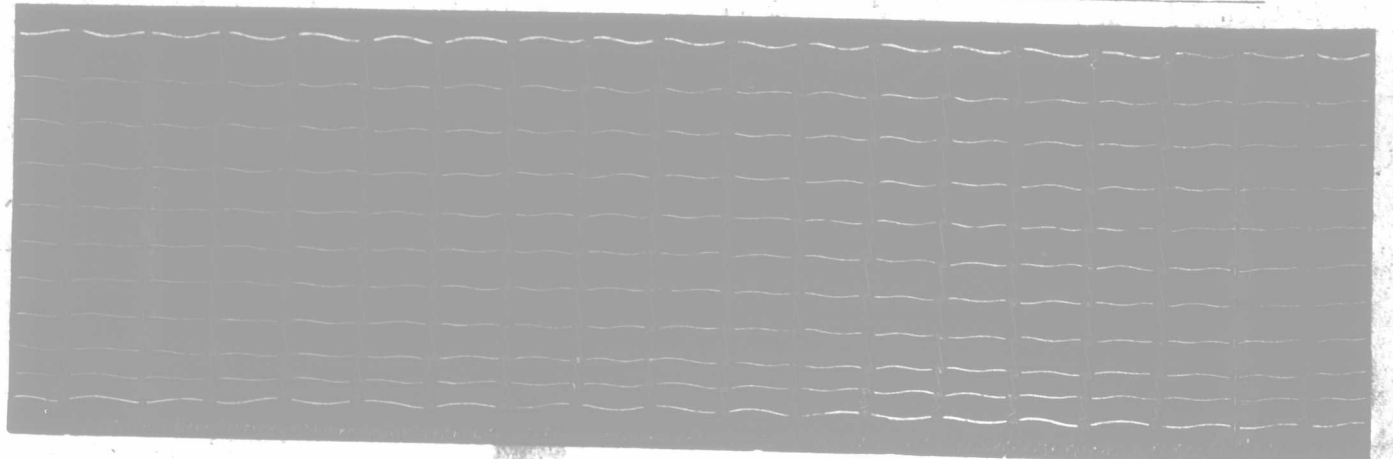
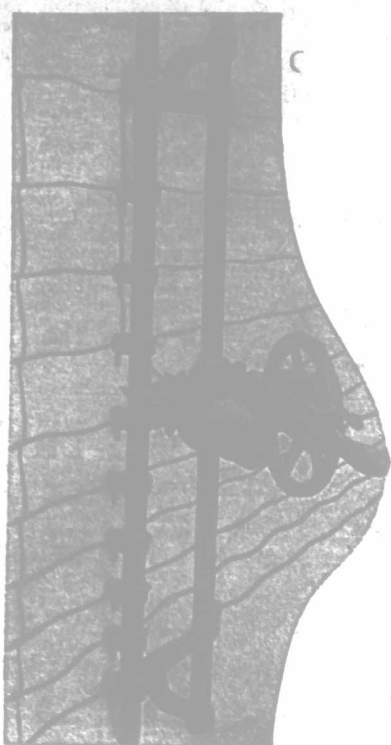
Have all possible improvements. Build two rods for one. Built to suit your purpose.

Operated by anyone. Expense for labor 2 to 3 cents per rod. Build portable fence.

Build heavy, permanent fence. May be used even in winter or any slack time.

Pay to own, and hire a man to run if necessary.

And LONDON COILED SPRING WIRE (with tin tags) gives unbounded satisfaction.



**TESTIMONIAL:**

To the London Fence Machine Co., London, Ont.  
GENTLEMEN,—London Fence Machine received O. K. Have built 7 miles 4-strand fence with it. Am enclosing range horses, which, having never seen a fence, have tried it several times, but were thrown back without injury. One of my men did the weaving and after a little practice, put on 180 rods of stays, 2 1/2 feet apart, in 8 hours. Posts are 40 feet apart, and I consider it the best fence for prairie that can be built. I am, Yours respectfully,  
WM. J. HOLMES, Rancher, Old Wives Creek, Moose Jaw, Assa.

Ask your dealer or implement agent for our Catalogue, or write

A. P. MACDONAD, 528 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN., Sole General Agent for the West.

**LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., LIMITED.** Works at LONDON, CANADA.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.