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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

WINNIPEG, MAN. FEBRUARY 5, 1903. LONDON, ONT.

No. 567

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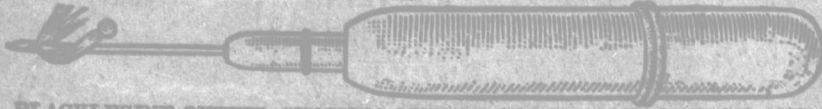
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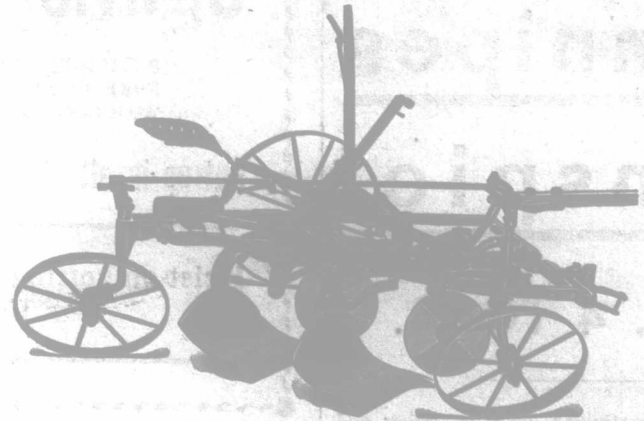
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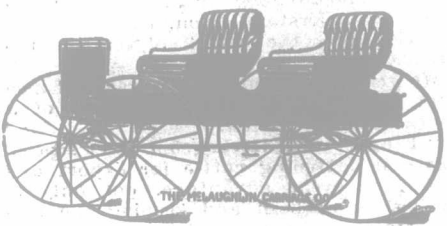
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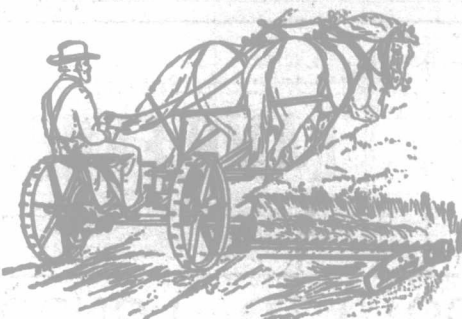
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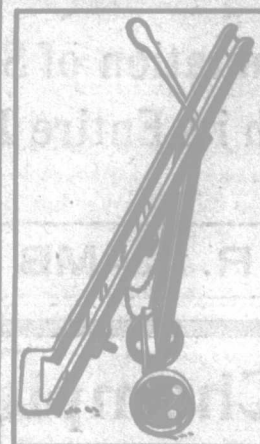
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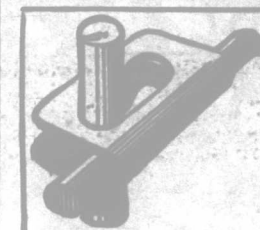
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Prof. Shaw's Opinion

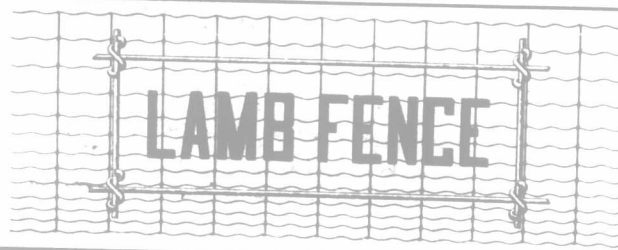
Read what Professor Shaw, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., and now Editor of the St. Paul Farmer, says of Carnefac Stock Food:

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902.

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THOMAS SHAW.

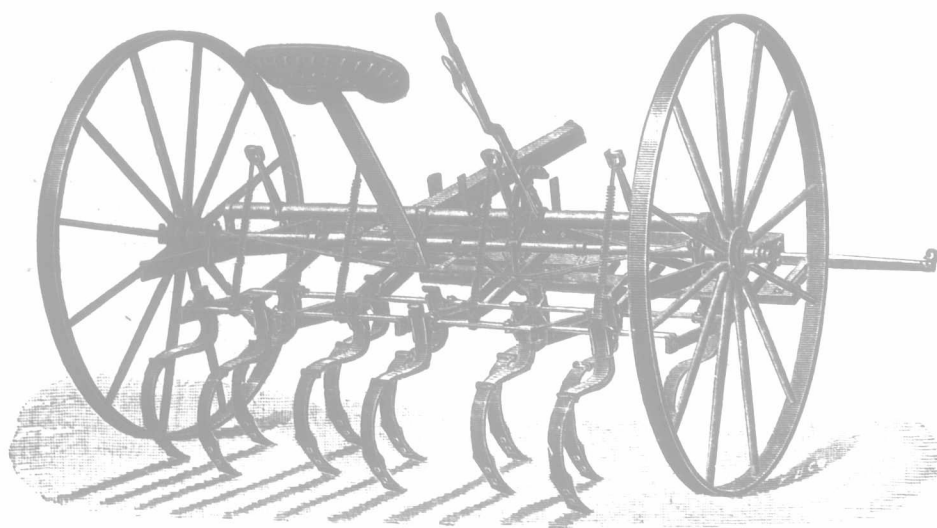
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"Feeding Balanced Rations."

To the ordinary feeder, the subject of Balanced Rations is all theory. How many readers of the farm papers understand the meaning of the term, "Nutritive Ratio," or of "Carbohydrates and Fat." Now, to sum up the whole subject and to put it in language that the ordinary feeder can understand, let us say: The true way to balance a ration is to give something with the indigestible part of the food that will make it digestible. It matters not how great a proportion of flesh-forming quantities the food contains, if it cannot be assimilated by the animals' stomach it is lost.

Theories are good, no doubt, and they at least make good reading for those who can understand them, but results in practice are the usual object of the practical man.

We give below reports by practical men that fully illustrate the results of a truly balanced ration.

"I have used Herbageum for several years in fattening cattle for export and find it a great advantage, not only in laying on of flesh and keeping the animals always hearty and ready for their feed, but the meat is much superior. It is of a better color, is firm and of fine flavor, and the difference in quality is very noticeable. I do not feed oats, as I can get better results with dry feed and Herbageum. I feed a mixed chop of peas, corn, bran and shorts, with straw, and my cattle are doing well. Last year I fed the same chop mixture with hay, but this year I am not feeding hay. I buy in cattle weighing from 950 lbs. to 1,200 lbs., and have them in shipping condition in from 100 to 120 days. Last year the gain per head per day ranged from two and a quarter pounds to two and six-tenths pounds. In taking weights, I always weigh the animals before watering them." D. Hanley, Cainsville, Ont.

"My Jersey herd, which took first prize four consecutive years, was fed Herbageum. I use it regularly, and average not more than a tablespoonful a day for each animal. It keeps them in good health, which means the fullest return in milk and butter." Joseph H. Smith, Highfield, Ont.

Part of this column will in future be used for short articles on Stock Feeding, by the Beaver Mfg. Co.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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

No. 567

Editorial.

Subsidizing New Railways.

At the next session of the Dominion Parliament, the question of subsidizing new railway lines in Western Canada will be a live one. Throughout the country there is a growing opinion, well founded, that the experimental stage of railway promotion and construction, as a financial venture, has passed, and that the time has arrived in this rapidly developing country when new lines of transportation should be built with but little, if any, encouragement in the form of subsidies or land grants. The country in past years has had thrust upon it, to assist in the building of railways, burdens which to this day taxpayers find grievous to bear. Moreover, these lines have been laid down and the people obliged to make use thereof without having any effective say as to how they should be operated, or the rates which may be collected therefrom. From this experience there is surely a great lesson, the application of which appears close at hand. Believing that its resources have been exploited in the past, the Canadian public is suspicious, and is yet, generally speaking, largely in the dark as to the actual cost of railway construction, operation and financing. Under this head the publicity assured by the promised Canadian Railway commission, when it becomes a reality, will be welcome. Something like \$154,000,000 in cash and 70,000,000 acres of land have gone to aid privately owned roads in Canada. Unless under exceptional difficulties, railway construction in Canada is put at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 per mile. As a result of public aid, and by means of bonding privileges, in many cases roads, instead of being built at a cost to the projectors, are built at a profit, and then the public have to pay for their use.

Railways are money-making concerns, and none know that better than the promoters of the proposed lines or extensions in the West. No country in the world offers greater inducements for railway construction than ours. If uncertainty of financial success surrounded the entrance of the first transcontinental line, which was a national concern, and heavy bonusing was, therefore, justifiable, there is no need for that policy being duplicated. The problem seems to resolve itself into this: Canada as a whole, and the West in particular, stands to lose without the opening of additional lines, affording adequate service. With their construction, Parliament must secure in their management the interests of the people and preserve the transportation of the country from being monopolized. Railway commission, public ownership, subsidies, no subsidies, subscriptions of stock, loans to be repaid, guaranteed bonds—all these, and other alternatives, are in the air the subjects of discussion. Nobody ventures to suggest grants of land other than that occupied by the road. Too much of our fertile soil is already held in that way. The difficulties ahead of Parliament are great in the solution of the railway problem. Few people outside the West seem to appreciate the real need for additional service, or the demoralizing effect of its lack. This year's inrush of population will be vastly greater than last. The wheat-growing area will expand, and away to the north is another empire of rich agricultural lands to be developed, and its products carried to the Canadian seaboard. A strong transportation policy is the call of the hour, but let us not forget that powerful, conflicting interests are involved, that will tax to the utmost

the capabilities of parliamentarians to handle and yet promote the public weal, and at the same time accomplish this without aggravating the situation by delay.

The Live Stock Convention.

To members of the different Live Stock Associations of Manitoba who have ever attended an annual convention, it is scarcely necessary to point out the advantages of being present at the approaching event of 1903, which will convene in Winnipeg on February 17th. The old saying that "a thing worth doing at all is worth doing well," was never more properly applied to anything than to the breeding of pure-bred stock. To be interested in producing animals of the highest type, and in grading up a herd, means that a man ought to be identified with the association having as its object the development of the highest and best interests of that breed.

Throughout Manitoba there are yet many breeders of good stock who have not become identified as members of the society representing the breed which they favor. This, we believe, is a short-sighted policy on their part. Those who have but a small number, and whose herds or flocks increase but slowly, may feel that on that account they are justified in remaining outside. Others may fancy that the association is not doing the work which it should; that it is in the hands of the wrong crowd, etc. To all such we can only say the importance of improving the stock of this country demands your voice where wise words may be of use. The efforts of the association in the past have been to protect and further the interests of pure-bred stock in Manitoba. They have been able to secure reduced freight rates to the Territories, guide the live-stock department of the principal shows within the Province, disseminate knowledge in live-stock matters generally, and in various other ways assist in placing the live-stock industry on a higher basis.

This year the usual programme, consisting of the transaction of regular business, and holding of other meetings at which addresses by prominent citizens, stockmen and specialists in animal husbandry, will be carried out. In addition, the first live-stock judging school, discussed in the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," will begin immediately after the close of the Dairymen's convention, when a series of practical demonstrations in live-stock judging will be given. No young stockman, nor, in fact, breeder of more mature years, can afford to deprive himself of the live-stock educational feast offered during convention week and the few days which follow. Very satisfactory rates have been arranged with the railways, allowing members to enjoy the round-trip at one half the regular rate. Present indications point to a most successful convention.

Every year there comes from the Eastern Provinces a multitude of young men who take up homesteads, where they live in happy but comparative solitude for a few seasons, looking forward hopefully to the time when the admonition of that great preacher who said, "Man should not live alone, but should take unto himself a wife," would be a reality. The east-bound excursions trains have carried, this winter, an innumerable number of these progressive young fellows, and if the smile which they wore in leaving the prairie home could be interpreted rightly it is certain their brightest dreams may soon be realized, and many a young lady from the east will find, next spring, a happy home on Western soil.

Siftings.

It rains alike on the just and the unjust. But for this blessing we no doubt would have a very dry spell.

Kindness to stock pays every time, both from the standpoint of sentiment and love of gain. A man cannot be cruel to his animals without being cruel to his personal interests.

There are some people who fool away their own opportunities, and, at the same time, steal the hours of others. Busybodies is the fitting name for that class.

Now is the time to lay plans for the improvements of next summer. Think out the best course to pursue, and have everything in readiness before seeding begins.

Unchangeable politeness is a grand virtue, and although it cannot transform a man into a saint it can so change him that to all whom he meets he may appear a lovely sinner.

Best of all possessions is that grand quality, common sense, and those who can truthfully lay claim to the largest share are the very ones who feel that they have much to learn.

As land goes up in value, it is up to the farmers to make a better use of each acre than was heretofore necessary. See to it at springtime that a little better preparation is given when preparing the wheat seed-bed.

It is often necessary to economize while feeding stock in order to make the returns profitable, yet this does not apply to underfeeding, but rather to feeding without waste and having the animals comfortable, so that the largest gains can be realized at a minimum of cost.

During the present coal famine, those are indeed well-off who have the satisfaction of burning fuel that was deeply-rooted on their own property not long ago, and better still will be their feeling, provided a fair supply yet remains to bud in the spring and later on have the sporting winds of summer play with the leaves while storing up additional heat-producing matter for some future cold spell.

As the winds whistle round your unprotected dwelling, think of the advantage it will be in a few years to have that wind-break which you are going to set out next spring.

The most successful and intelligent farmers in this country are those who admit they have something to learn. Get out to institute and agricultural society meetings held in your district; join in the discussions, and let others have the benefit of your experience. If you are a true Canadian you will feel rewarded.

To the hundreds who by letter have recently expressed their appreciation of the "Farmer's Advocate" we are deeply grateful, and we regret that space will only allow the publication of a few of these testimonials. It has always been our aim to produce a high-class publication, and during the present year we are determined more than ever to strengthen every department so that all intelligent readers throughout Western Canada cannot fail to be our friends.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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"Farmers don't seem to realize that if they would only organize they could almost do anything they liked."—G. STRANG, Dauphin.

"For genuine, all-round dairy cattle there is nothing to touch the Holstein. The day our windmill does not work and the cows do not get water when they want it our milk supply falls off."—D. MUNROE, Winnipeg.

"Coal is a very scarce article at Indian Head, only two car lots having arrived here this winter, up to January 9th, '03. Lately, 250 lbs. is all dealers will sell to one individual, owing to the scarcity."—GEO. LANG.

A short time ago, when speaking to a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Angus Mackay, of Indian Head, said: "I sold and shipped two carloads of wheat over a month ago, and have heard nothing of them since."

"Buying 3 northern and 1 frozen for 2 frozen is satisfactory, no doubt, from the buyer's point of view, provided money is his only consideration. This has happened frequently at Wolseley, to the farmers' loss, but there came a time when the elevators could not hold grain even under these conditions. For the last three weeks in December not one bushel entered any elevator here. I have not yet sold a single bushel of wheat this season, owing to the shortage of cars."—VICE-PRESIDENT WOLSELEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

"The ease with which some farmers allow themselves to be roped in by stallion fakers is truly amazing. When will our people cease to be humbugged."—ONE WHO KNOWS.

"Too much cannot be said by way of encouraging the farmers of this Province to go more into the breeding of pure-bred stock."—HUGH McKELLAR, Winnipeg.

A Welcome Neighbor.

From the different States of the American Union, farmers, anxious to share in the fortunes of our rapidly growing country, are coming to take up new homes and become Canadian citizens. To the broad acres of Western Canada they are welcome; we have room here for millions of people who have within them that spirit of enterprise which means the developing of a great country. The more settlers of the right type, the better for the community, the Province and the nation. The majority of those who have already crossed the international boundary have been the class to whom we must extend the glad hand, and if the signs of the times are to be understood, one hundred thousand or more will locate on the fertile plains of the West during the coming summer. These people bring with them a knowledge of practical agriculture; they are, as a rule, possessed of sufficient capital to make a good start, and hands that are not afraid to toil.

For years the trend of emigration from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion was to the land of our progressive neighbor. Now the tide has turned, and to us it becomes a duty and a privilege to proclaim a word of welcome. The star of success shines out before the child of any country who sets his foot on our soil determined to make a home, but those who desire to locate where life may be maintained without much individual effort, and where the laws of advanced civilization need not be respected, had better steer their compass toward other lands. Already our experience with tribes of that type has been sufficient. If special encouragement is to be given to any people to locate under Canada's Western skies, let it be to those who aspire to the highest type of citizenship. From the motherland many such are coming, and from the continent to a lesser extent, but from nowhere at present comes the percentage whom we delight to welcome to share as citizens and farmers the fortunes of Canada as from the great Republic to the south.

Manitoba's Agricultural College.

As the time draws near for the opening of the Provincial Legislature, the nature of the report which will be presented for consideration by the Agricultural College commission, daily becomes a matter of greater concern and speculation by those who would foster the highest interests of agriculture in this Province.

That the report in general will commend itself to a majority of the legislators in Parliament, and to the most intelligent farmers throughout Manitoba, there can be little doubt. These men found places upon that board of investigation not merely because they were known to be intensely interested in the advancement of agriculture in this Prairie Province, but because they were conversant with its actual needs and facilities for supporting an institution which, under the most economical management, must necessarily mean a considerable financial strain upon the Province for its establishment and maintenance.

The course which this commission pursued, in visiting some of the best Agricultural Colleges in their search for such information as would enable them to formulate a plan suited to conditions in this country, was undoubtedly the most practical that could be taken. We have every reason to believe that their conclusions will be those of Manitoba's Parliament, and that before many months an institution such as the interests of this Province demand will be in course of establishment.

As to the place at which the college should be built, the "Farmer's Advocate" has no axe to grind, but we do think that it should be somewhere on the main line of the two railways operating in the Province. Such a situation should make access thereto easy from almost every point in Manitoba, and enable the largest number of students to reach its halls at a minimum for railway expense.

The history of the establishment of agricultural colleges on this continent goes to show that a struggle has nearly always ensued between counties or districts, as to which should be favored with the seat of agricultural education in their State or Province, and not infrequently as a result has the seat of learning found a resting place in a location where it could not be of the great-

est good to the largest number of farmers interested therein. We trust that in our case such history may not be repeated, that partisans may bury the hatchet, beat their swords into plowshares, and study to perfect such plans as will facilitate the establishment and promote the usefulness of Manitoba's College of Agriculture.

The Improvement of Rural Schools in Canada.

BY JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

[Prefatory Note.—In writing these articles on the Improvement of Rural Schools in Canada, I hope to contribute some information, argument and suggestion to help on the movement. It is to be understood that I personally, as a citizen of Canada, and not officially as Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, am responsible for the opinions expressed in them. I propose to deal with the subject in five main divisions, viz., (1) Improvements in Organization, (2) Consolidation of Schools, (3) Courses of Study, (4) Plans Under the Macdonald School Funds, and (5) Some Ways in Which Improvements can be Continued and Extended.—J. W. R.]

(Second article.)

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

Some of the essentials for good rural schools are: (1) Good teachers with experience; (2) wholesome children; (3) efficient supervision; (4) good buildings; (5) neat and beautiful surroundings; (6) active public interest and adequate support.

If we cannot arrange at once to bring into existence all the desirable conditions for good schools, we should strive to create as many of those conditions as we can in as many places as we can. There is no witchery or fairy charm in the word or fact of consolidation to put away all the present weakness and ills of small rural schools. However, consolidation will bring opportunities and means for improvement within reach of the teachers, the people and the children. Ever increasing benefits may be found by using those to the fullest extent.

GOOD TEACHERS.

Teaching is a great art. It is the art of living, the art of living and laboring so as to lead young lives out into desire and ability to live usefully, and, therefore, happily. The greatest of all teachers said, "I am come that ye might have life and have it more abundantly."

In addition to scholarship the teacher should be an example of neatness, good manners, good temper and cheerful attitude towards life in general and towards the life of the schoolhouse in particular; and should know by experience that observing, investigating, recognizing and understanding real things are forms of mental activity and power superior to the mere remembering of words, names, forms and rules.

New methods of education such as Nature Study, Manual Training and Domestic Economy would be made easily possible at consolidated rural schools. The teachers would find great satisfaction and delight in them. As it is the part of the public to provide means for the education of the children, it is more particularly the duty and privilege of the teachers to make the best use of those means. Here, as elsewhere, for the public at large and the teacher in particular, the paths of duty, happiness and progress are in the same direction and run within the same bounds.

Centralization of schools would provide for perhaps fewer teachers, but better teachers of more experience. At the present time there are comparatively few, if any, prize places in the teaching profession in rural schools. The coveted posts are in the towns and cities; they draw the teachers of approved ability from the rural districts. Large central schools in the rural districts would provide what might be called, relatively, "prize places" for teachers who would devote themselves to teaching as a life profession in rural districts. Teachers would stay in the same places far longer in consolidated schools than in one-room schools in the country parts.

WHOLESOME CHILDREN.

Various elements enter into the factors that make for a good education. Among these are a large enough attendance to form classes of children of about equal age and advancement in studies. The gathering of the children into a school where they could be properly graded, and, to a large extent, classified according to stage of advancement, would be a means towards that end. In that respect the town and city schools are in advance of the rural schools at the present time. By centralization or consolidation, a large number of children could be brought together in one building. Strong classes could be formed, properly graded, and the children classified from time to time as advancement was made. Such classes stimulate every child to do his and her best. One child teaches another, on the whole, perhaps, quite as much as any grown teacher does. In

other words; the stimulating, directing and informing power of a teacher is multiplied two, three or even four times to many of the individual pupils through the passing on, by pupils to their classmates, of the help they have derived direct from the teacher. It is not only the clever and bright pupils who do this. Every child, in some measure, interprets to its fellow child some part or some phase of a lesson. By gathering the children from five or six rural schools into one central graded school, the teaching power of the children of the locality for other children in the locality would be utilized. Each pupil in a class learns much from his fellow pupils. As the bright, quick ones see in part, others are helped to see; as they reveal their methods of study, other children learn. Children also learn from classes to which they do not belong, as well as from children in the groups of their own degree of advancement.

EFFICIENT SUPERVISION.

Supervision of rural schools by school boards, inspectors and departments of education must be intelligent, sympathetic and skilful, co-operating with the teachers to bring the schools into touch with the homes and with the occupations of the people. Those who have the power of governing and responsibility of guiding must needs be in close touch with the lives of the people whose children are being educated, and in sympathy with the life which the children themselves will follow when they come to mature years. It is most promising and hopeful that the public school inspectors are leaders and guides in education, rather than official valuers of other teachers' work.

It becomes necessary that members of school boards should have a clearer appreciation of the qualities essential to a good teacher; and of the fact that the best teacher becomes still better by at least two years of experience. School boards, for the sake of saving a few dollars in salary, cannot afford to have the children practiced upon all the time by young teachers who are gaining experience at the cost of child-time and of the opportunities which to those particular children never come again.

The indifference, ignorance and selfishness of some parents come between their children and the chance of a good education. The united power and influence of departments of education, inspectors, school boards and teachers, must be exerted more energetically and patiently in behalf of those little ones.

GOOD BUILDINGS.

The rural schoolhouse is rarely a thing of beauty; it is sometimes a place of discomforts and a hindrance to the natural development of robust bodies and to the growth of mental vigor and activity. Many a school still lacks suitable desks with comfortable seats. In matters of heating, lighting and ventilation, the lonely little school has been left untouched by the improvements which have made town schools models for promoting comfort and health. Everybody admits the high educational value of a well-constructed, well arranged, well equipped schoolroom, with windows and floors shiningly clean, and walls decorated with pictures. "Day by day beautiful, comfortable and clean surroundings will have their ethical influence upon his development until he comes to abhor anything that is not beautiful, well ordered and clean.

NEAT AND BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.

Pleasant and well-arranged surroundings are silent, potent educational forces. The child naturally tries to put himself into harmony with what surrounds him. That effort, often uncon-

scious to himself, is part of his education. What a charge that sentence brings against the untidy, uncomfortable, unlovely interiors and exteriors of many schoolhouses in rural districts, and against their fenceless, uncared-for and hardly decent surroundings!

There are over 100,000 school gardens in use in European countries. These beautify the school grounds and are used for educational purposes as well.

Why should not the schoolhouse and school premises be the most beautiful and attractive place in the locality? If the children are to spend between six and seven hours a day there, should it not be made a place to be proud of, and known to them as worthy of all praise?

Would it not be a good thing if the bare, neglected, depressing and sometimes hardly decent surroundings of the schoolhouse were improved into gardens, expressing the refined taste and skill of the people of the locality, under the management of their teacher? If unsightly and repellent premises are not in themselves degrading, they have a tendency to dull the taste and the judgment of young persons as to what should be esteemed. It is of great benefit in early life to have one's surroundings of such a sort as to inculcate and develop a love of flowers, of pictures, and of good books. The school should be a place for supplying those conditions in such a way as to help on the harmonious development of the child's character.

The rural school, as every other school, should be so conducted as to bring about the formation of desirable habits. Among those are regularity, punctuality, obedience, industry and self-control. Children who observed beautiful things, nicely arranged inside the school and outside the school, would also be more likely to observe graceful speech, good manners and unflagging truthfulness, and to become respectful and reverent towards the beautiful and the good.

PUBLIC INTEREST AND SUPPORT.

It is not to be expected that simple consolidation of schools will create, at once, all the desirable conditions which have been referred to. If the centralizing plan enables communities and school authorities to do better for education than they can do at one-room schools, it is so far a helpful one. In 1902 I visited consolidated rural schools in Iowa and Ohio; and after personal examination and inquiry, am convinced that many valuable advantages can be gained through the system of consolidation as it might be applied in Canada.

As far as could be learned at the places visited, there was almost entire unanimity of opinion among the ratepayers respecting the marked success and superior advantages of consolidation. While the scheme was brought into effect under vigorous discussion and considerable opposition, the adverse criticism has been disarmed by the results of experience. With few exceptions "the kickers," as they are designated locally, were ratepayers without children, or persons who feared some depreciation in the value of their own property, or, worse still, some increase in the value of the property nearest to the centralized school. Experience has proven the former of these two fears to be groundless.

A PIONEER IN CONSOLIDATION.

Six years ago Gustavus Township, in Ohio, became the pioneer in that part of the United States in the consolidation of rural schools. There were nine school districts in the township, and as many small schools. Then the districts were united into one, and a central school was erected at a cost of \$3,000. It is a frame build-

ing, containing four large well-lighted classrooms, a small recitation room and cloak rooms. Instead of nine teachers in little isolated schools, there are now a principal at a salary of \$65 per month, and four assistant teachers at \$32 or \$30 per month, in the united school. Nine nice-looking vans are used to convey the children from and to their homes. These wagons, or school vans, have comfortable seats running lengthwise of the vehicle, waterproof canvas covers and spring gearings. Before consolidation the average attendance at the schools in that township was 125. On the day of my visit it was 143 out of an enrollment of 162. The year before consolidation the cost of maintenance of the nine schools of the township was \$2,900. Four years afterwards the cost of the centralized schools, including the conveying of the children, was \$3,156, being an increase in expenditure by the township on its school system of \$256. However, the average attendance at the central school was so much greater than at the single district schools, that the cost of education was decreased \$1.59 per pupil on the average attendance. Moreover, three years of high school work is carried on in the consolidated school, and the total cost of that is included in the \$3,156.

OTHER TOWNSHIPS.

The people in five adjoining townships have also consolidated their schools. Those of Gustavus, Kinsman and Johnston were selected for special scrutiny as presenting typical phases of the system. The schools of Kinsman and Johnston townships have been consolidated for two years. At Kinsman the enrollment of pupils was 146, and eight school vans were engaged; at Gustavus 162 pupils were on the roll, and nine vans were used; at Johnston 175 pupils attended school, and ten vans were in service.

Although the weather was rainy, and the roads as bad as three inches of snow mixed with mud could make them, the children jumped out of the vans at Kinsman school with dry clothing and dry feet. Little boys and girls of six years came three and four miles in comfort. The teachers said they came regularly in all weathers. Under the small district system in the Township of Kinsman, two years before, the enrollment at the schools was 110; under the consolidated system it has risen to 146, without any appreciable difference in the total enumeration of children in the township. The high percentage of young children (6 to 8 years) and the large proportion of older pupils (from 15 to 20 years) were eloquent of the gains in education during the first two and the later years of school life in a rural district.

SCHOOL VANS.

The contracts for conveying the children to and from the schools are given to responsible persons. These are under bond to provide comfortable covered wagons, and to comply with the regulations of the school authorities. The vans hold from 15 up to over 25 each. The longest route traversed was about six miles. The vans arrive at the school at from ten to twenty minutes before nine o'clock, the hour at which the forenoon session begins. The afternoon session closes at half-past three o'clock. At Johnston school where the closing exercises were observed, the children were in the vans starting for their homes in less than five minutes afterwards.

At Kinsman the eight vans are engaged at an average cost of \$2.07 per school day; at Gustavus, the nine vans at an average of \$1.35; and at Johnston, the ten vans at an average of \$1.27. The price of the vans was from \$100 to \$135 each. All the vans observed were drawn by two horses each. The drivers who were conversed

RIDERS OF THE BAR-U ROUND-UP CAMP, SWIMMING FORD, CORRAL, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

with said they had not known of any injury to any child. They said the regulations required them to wait for the children at any house for a period not exceeding two minutes; that as a matter of fact, it was rarely necessary to wait one minute, and that a case where the children missed the van or were left from being late was very uncommon. The average attendance at the schools confirmed all that.

THE SCHOOL WORK.

Mr. R. H. Cowley, Inspector of Schools for the County of Carleton, Ont., accompanied me; and through the courtesy of the Principals of the three schools we were enabled to obtain some information not hitherto recorded. That included, among other matters, the free expression of the opinions of the pupils themselves on the relative merits of the old and the new. Mr. Cowley summed up these points as follows:

"About five per cent. of the pupils preferred walking to the old school rather than riding in a van to the new school. Almost without exception these were pupils who now have four to six miles of a drive in place of a former walk of one mile or less. At the same time these pupils expressed a decided preference for the work of the consolidated school. The evidence of both pupils and teachers goes to show that riding in the vans is alike comfortable and free from injury to even the youngest children. The increased enrollment of pupils and the very high percentage of regularity in attendance struck the visitors as remarkable. For the past three months the daily average attendance at the Kinsman school, which is in that respect typical, was 91 per cent. of the number of pupils enrolled. More striking in this connection is the fact that the percentage of regular attendance among the youngest pupils—those of five, six and seven years—was as high as that of any other class.

"The three lowest grades overtake the work ordinarily covered by the public schools in Ontario. The highest grade goes as far as our continuation class, Grade A, being competent to accomplish about three years of high-school work."

The large classes and larger schools seemed to meet the social needs of the children better than the small isolated schools. The older boys and girls, grown into young men and women, had opportunities for going on with a high school education without going away from home. There was said to be, and there appeared to be, a great development of a spirit of co-operation and of mutual goodwill and friendship from the wider and closer acquaintance of the children of the locality, and from the new interests created and recognized as being common to all and for the common good.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES.

The carrying out of the plan for the consolidation of rural schools and the free transportation of pupils affords many advantages.

(1) It ensures the engagement and retention of some teachers of higher qualifications and longer experience in rural schools.

(2) It creates conditions for a proper classification of pupils and for such a grading of the schools as permits the pupils to be placed where they can work to the best advantage for their own improvement.

(3) It permits the time-table to be so arranged that teachers can give each class and every pupil in the class more direct help and supervision.

(4) It makes it practicable for rural schools to enrich their course for all pupils, by nature study, manual training and household science, as well as by better music; and for advanced pupils, by instruction in agriculture, horticulture and allied subjects.

(5) It provides the beneficial influences of fairly large classes of pupils of about equal advancement, (a) by more companionship; (b) by friendly rivalries to excel; (c) by children learning from each other; and (d) co-operating under careful discipline; and (e) by class enthusiasms.

(6) It results in the attendance of a larger number of the children in the locality, particularly of those under the age of eight years and of those over fifteen years.

(7) It brings about a more regular attendance of pupils of all grades of advancement; and encourages punctuality and promptness. The school van calls at a stated hour; instead of that being a cause of trouble in families it has been found a decided boon.

(8) It guards to a greater extent the health and welfare of the children. Transportation in covered vans protects them against wet feet, wet clothing and consequent sickness.

(9) It makes it convenient for boys and girls in rural districts to obtain a high school education without leaving home. That keeps boys and girls suited for life in rural localities in those localities.

(10) It leads to the erection of better school buildings and more satisfactory equipment in all the requisites of a good school.

(11) It stimulates the interest of the parents and the public in the schools, and brings to the people of a township an institution in which all can have an equal interest and a worthy pride.

(12) It establishes greater sympathy between the homes and the schools, enlarges the influence of the school, identifies it with the best efforts and aspirations of the people, and leads to the formation of reading circles and clubs for mutual improvement.

(13) It may lead to an improvement of the public roads in the country parts.

(14) It would facilitate the rural free delivery of the mail.

The Questions and Answers Department.

To our numerous new subscribers we extend a very cordial invitation to make use of the "Questions and Answers" department of this magazine. Scores of testimonials at present on our desk testify to the practical value of these columns have been to our readers in the past. No expense is spared in securing the very best advice possible. The answers in the veterinary columns are given by practical veterinary surgeons whose reputation for skillful diagnosis and treatment of animal disease is beyond reproach. Inquiries having a legal bearing, if coming from Manitoba, are answered by a most reliable lawyer in the city of Winnipeg, and if coming from the Territories, they are dealt with by a responsible legal firm in Regina. Those of a miscellaneous character are, according to their bearing, dealt with by specialists in the branches to which they belong, and nothing is allowed to go into print until the editors of the "Farmer's Advocate" have become satisfied that the answer is as satisfactory as it can possibly be made to the enquirer. None may, therefore, hesitate for a moment in carrying out the instructions given.

Sometimes it requires a little time from the date of receiving a question at this office until it can be dealt with by the proper authorities, but in every case demanding immediate attention all possible speed is made use of. We cannot agree to answer questions for those who are not subscribers, as this department is carried on at considerable expense. Some publications require their subscribers to enclose one dollar in cash when an answer by return mail is required, but to those who will enclose a stamped envelope, addressed for reply, in cases of evident urgency, we shall supply all possible information free. Further instructions will be found at the head of the column in question.

Horses.

Lameness in Horses.

At a recent meeting of Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute, Dr. Martin, Winnipeg, gave a very interesting talk on lameness in horses, to an appreciative audience. "All lameness," he said, "is due to an unbalanced foot." Charts showing the anatomy of the foot, under both normal and adverse conditions, were exhibited. In a perfect foot it was shown that the weight was carried down through the center of the shaft or leg, while if the toe was too long, or the heel too high, the weight was thrown upon a part not intended by nature to carry it, and nature has certain fixed laws which cannot be broken without causing a certain amount of suffering.

Of the diseases arising from the toe being too high, navicular disease, ringbone and thoroughpin were mentioned. Those coming from high heels: Corns, cracked heels, knee-sprung and sidebones. It was pointed out that navicular disease was the bane of horseflesh. At one time it was regarded as being in the chest, but now all agreed that the foot is the seat of the trouble. By some it is regarded as hereditary, but the best scientific researches have failed to prove that claim. It is noticed, however, that certain breeds show a greater predisposition to it than others. Corns come from treading too much on one part of the foot. They are simply bruises of the sensitive membrane or secreting organ that covers the bone. The first indication of their presence is the appearance of a reddish or brown spot in the sole of the foot. Knuckling, also, a comparatively common malady, the Doctor declared is due to long toe calks in horses wearing shoes, and in colts, to the toe being too high, causing the weight to be carried far back. This, like many other troubles, is much easier prevented than cured, but too many farmers make no effort toward a remedy until it is too late.

While an hereditary predisposition toward spavin existed in horses having short, upright hocks, yet it was often due to the inside of the foot being too high. As for ringbone, they could be had whenever desired. Some large breeding stables in the New England States, where nature's laws were always observed in the care of the horses' feet, had never had a foot go wrong, while in other stables it was necessary to have a sale of the useless ones every year. The same rule applies to every farmer who is breeding and raising horses, for without a sound foot it is impossible to have a high-class horse.

Syndicating Stallions.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The communication from "Nomad" in your issue of January 5th, "Dollars and Cents in Horse Breeding," brings out some facts worthy of more than casual notice. However, there is another side to the subject, for the value of a stallion includes a great deal more to his owner than service fees. The result of a stallion's work, be it good or bad, does not end with his existence, but bears fruitage for many generations in the progeny of his get, hence the importance of greater care in the selection of a sire.

It is by no means necessary to pay from \$3,000 to \$4,000 for a first-class stallion, although many inferior ones have found a market at these prices, owing to crooked means being employed, which, when found out, have been the cause of disgusting many farmers who are desirous of breeding good horses, but who now look with distrust upon all sellers of pure-bred stallions.

I recently ran up against one of these syndicate workers, and took one of my fine Shire stallions into the town, where he for a month had been trying to sell his common one, and, in fact, had nearly succeeded, for the sum of \$4,000, through giving away several shares, and offering a large cash bonus to some of the more influential farmers who would sign the joint note.

In two days I had my horse sold to a small company for \$1,800 cash; several members of the other company pulled out as soon as they compared my horse with the other. I believe in small companies, for then the farmers are better acquainted and have more confidence in each other. I have satisfactorily sold many horses to such.

My advice to men who want to form a syndicate, is to get together, without the aid of a horse salesman, and decide what sort of a horse will be most suitable, then appoint a committee of one, two or three men (never more than three), and send them with the cash to some reliable importer, whom they know will make his guarantees good, and drive with him as close a bargain as possible for the horse that suits their taste. By shaking the money in his face, the lowest cash price will be accepted and all commissioners' bribes saved. A company formed on this plan will, by good management, make it a very profitable investment through the improvement of their stock alone, and can count all outside money taken as clear gain, which should be set aside as a sinking fund to purchase a fresh horse as soon as needed. I take exception to some of "Nomad's" figures, and give the following as being a more correct basis to work upon:

Groom's wages and board, 3 mos., at \$45.....	\$135
Shoeing—2 new sets, and 6 times reset.....	12
Cost of feed, 6 mos., summer and fall, at \$12.....	72
Cost of feed, 6 mos., out of season, at \$8.....	48
Extra for keep during fall season.....	30
Insurance, 1-3 value at 10%.....	60
Interest on \$1,800 at 6%.....	108
Advertising.....	5
Veterinary services.....	10
Collection.....	20
By earnings of summer season, 60% of 100 services at \$15.....	\$900
By earnings of fall season, 60% of 30 services at \$15.....	270
Balance.....	670
	\$1,170 \$1,170

These figures are based on my thirty years' experience of handling hundreds of high-class stallions, where feed costs more than in Canada. The \$670 will purchase a new stallion every three years. If the stallion is owned by a company, they should add something to the credit side on account of improved value of stock, which may safely be put at \$15.00 per head for every colt they get, above amount of service fee. I based the shoeing expense on the quality of feet a good stallion should have. If he has proper feet he may go barefoot out of season, but if his feet are bad fifty per cent. should be deducted from purchase price, which will reduce interest and insurance.

Some people think there is an immense profit in the importing business, but when they do, risk of transportation is not taken into account. I lost eight out of twenty-four in one shipment; have lost from three to five several times. One importer lost fifteen out of seventeen. To this should be added losses due to acclimatizing, which are considerable, and usually our most expensive horses succumb first; due largely to the fact that they are generally in higher condition, and thus naturally more susceptible. GEO. E. BROWN. Brandon, Man.

Lots of Valuable Information.

I have enjoyed reading the "Farmer's Advocate" ever since I have been old enough to peruse its pages. There is lots of good valuable information in it for any farmer. Melita. W. H. THOMSON.

Selecting Horse Judges.

In the proper management of horse shows there is no feature demanding greater care on the part of directors than the selection of conscientious men, who are competent to act as judges. Any one who has closely followed live stock shows of any kind, and those of horses in particular, knows that even for our most important exhibitions men are sometimes chosen through the influence of exhibitors who hope to have their animals adorned with colors to which they may possibly not be entitled. It also happens occasionally that men known for their honesty and fairness, rather than ability to perform the important office of a judge, find a place within the ring. The latter type is, of course, preferable, but in either case dissatisfaction is the result, and the highest function of the show as an educator is lost, besides the discouragement which it brings to the owner of choice stock that has been turned down.

Just how to remedy this state of affairs is a question in the mind of those who would have the highest mission of our horse shows promoted. For the large shows the present practice of having judges chosen or recommended by the associations representing different breeds may seem on the face of it to be a very desirable one, but when it is remembered that much of the dissatisfaction which has existed in the past can be traced to the appointment of judges in this way, there is evidently a weak link in the chain. It is well known that in the membership of all these associations there are men more active and aggressive in attending meetings and furthering the interests of their breed than others. In this respect the enterprising ones are to be commended, but when amongst that number we find those who are in the front ranks to further their own interest rather than that of the breed, their presence there is to be regretted. When judges are being chosen or selected for recommendation to fair boards, we believe there is an unwritten law that when one member suggests the name of a competent person any other member may dispose of his name by merely filing an objection without giving any reason for so doing; when, therefore, a conscientious man and a competent judge is under consideration the professional juggler in show-ring tactics can readily make way for one more to his choice. Now we do not wish to be understood that this always happens, but it is true that such cases have occurred in the not distant past. It has been suggested that the appointment of the judges for important shows be placed in the hands of disinterested parties, such as the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies. While by this system some of the difficulties might be eliminated, there are still others equally objectionable sure to arise, and it would appear that if any improvement may be looked for it must be found at the hands of the directors of breeders' associations themselves.

There is a common idea abroad that unless small breeders have stock of very exceptional quality, their chances for winning are small. Only a short time ago a "Farmer's Advocate" representative was asked by one of these men if he knew who was going to judge a certain class at an approaching show? He said that if a party whom he knew was a special friend to one of the larger concerns was to be the man he would not risk having one or two favorite animals turned down. Such impressions as this should not be allowed to exist. It is finally in the interest of every breeder, whether carrying on business on a large or a small scale, that the best of the breed should win. Inasmuch as favoritism may be shown, to the same extent are the best interests of that breed being prejudiced. We believe that where disinterested persons who are competent can be obtained even from a great distance, the importance of having good placing done at our larger exhibitions merits their presence, even at considerable expense. At the leading American shows such horse judges as Profs. Curtiss, Carlyle and others are constantly in demand. They are men whose decisions are accepted as coming from judges whose reputation as such has been built upon a foundation of fairness and competency. Having such in Canada, they should be allowed to develop. Directors of associations and exhibition boards should awaken to the necessity for exercising greater care in their selection. No petty objection should be taken to the appointment of men having a good reputation in the horse ring; substantial and satisfactory reasons for such should be forthcoming, and the real function of our shows as educators allowed to be performed.

The Ottawa Ice Races.

The ice races at Ottawa this year promise to be the most successful ever held in Canada. All the classes are now filled, and some of them will have to be trotted in divisions. Horses from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois are included in the entry list.

The meeting is to begin on the 10th of February, and will be patronized by the very best society at the Capital.

Horses Overfed.

There is doubtless no animal to be found on the farm that is so often overfed as the work-horse. Not that he generally receives more than is necessary while at work, but it is when a day of rest arrives that overfeeding is practiced. Many



CLYDESDALE STALLION, PREMIER PRINCE [2250].
First in his class and champion over all breeds at the B. C. Provincial and Industrial Exhibitions, 1902; also first at Toronto and Pan-American, 1901.
NOW THE PROPERTY OF H. M. VASEY, LADNER, B. C.

have accustomed themselves to the idea that while in the stable the horse should always have something before him to eat; so, therefore, when an idle spell comes, hay or other roughage is supplied at will, until sickness is the result. It is safe to say that overfeeding is the chief cause of indigestion and colic, and there are no troubles so common as these among horses. If the desire should be to lay on flesh or otherwise improve the condition during the resting spell, sufficient exercise to stimulate circulation within the body should be given with due regularity; otherwise it is well for every horse-owner to reason this matter out: Should a horse require more feed when idle than when working?

Ever Faithful.

I shall always remain a faithful subscriber to the grand old "Farmer's Advocate." I have received some hints from it which I consider of very great value.
Saskatoon, Sask.

R. H. BINCH.

Food for Idle Horses.

In reference to the article on page 7 of 5th January issue, on "Wintering Idle Horses," I remember hearing of a man who, in the management of a popular summer resort, required to use quite a number of livery horses, for which he had no use during the winter months. After the season closed, he took off their shoes and put them in a large covered yard, and fed all the clean wheat-straw they could eat, and several swede turnips for each horse daily, and towards spring began to give a little grain. Of course a few weeks before his season opened, he took all into the stable again and had them shod and driven a little every day, and thus got them ready for work. For my own part I am of the opinion that well-saved wheat straw is much healthier and safer food for idle horses than hay of any kind. The idle horse should get food that will keep his bowels rather loose than otherwise, and wheat-straw and two or three turnips, and perhaps two quarts of oat chop and one of bran will keep an idle horse in much better health than hay. Of course he must have exercise in some way.

D. LAWRENCE.

A Powerful Factor.

I prefer the "Farmer's Advocate" to any agricultural paper I have ever read, and believe it to be a powerful factor in the development and improvement of Canadian farming.

E. F. DWYER.

A great deal is being said about the need of more help on the farm, but what about the kitchen? Has the farmer's wife anything to do? If you don't believe she has, just try to follow in her footsteps some day next summer, and report your conclusions. The fact is, there is not enough effort being made to lighten the work which becomes the duty of the ordinary housewife.



CLYDESDALE STALLION, BONDEMAN [2543].
A son of the champion Young McQueen [2200].
OWNED BY JOHN HEWITSON, ALLERTON, ONTARIO.

Stock.

Feed on Time.

In caring for live stock which are stabled, few factors play as important a part in the health of the animals and the economy of feed as regularity of feeding and watering. It has been proven by actual experiment, that milch cows and fattening steers, if fed at the same time each day, will give from five to ten per cent. better returns for the feed consumed than similar lots which receive their allowance at irregular intervals. The reason for this is easily understood: The digestive organs require rest, and where the ration is consumed at the same time each day, the organization soon becomes so fixed in its system of digestion that assimilation or absorption of the nutritive elements in the food takes place with less expenditure to the vital forces of the body than when no definite period for rest is allowed. It may be difficult on many farms where labor is scarce to carry out a fair degree of regularity in feeding, but it is undoubtedly worth while putting forth a great effort to do so.

The Range Steer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent article your special correspondent in England says: "It should not be forgotten that the Canadian ranger is a grass-fed animal; that he is wild, and that he has a long, rough, harrassing railway journey before reaching ship-board." Seeing I was a stockman in the Old Country before I came to Canada, I have concluded that the range animals in Canada's West are reared very similar to the cattle on the hills at home, they only being fed when severe weather or a storm makes it absolutely necessary. At all other times they find their own food, until sold in the fall at two and a half to three years old, to be finished by the grain farmer. I cannot see why Ontario feeders cannot do the same with our Western stock.

It is, perhaps, worthy of mention in this connection, that a bullock from the old place at home, finished by a grain farmer, took the premium prize at Smithfield some twenty-five years ago. He was a Shorthorn-Galloway grade, and weighed over 3,000 pounds. MITFORD.
Cochrane, Alta.

Feeding Steers at Indian Head.

At the Indian Head Experimental Farm, ten steers are being fed this winter to determine whether a reasonable amount of daily outdoor exercise injures or assists in flesh formation during the fattening period. Five of the steers are turned out for two hours daily, the others are kept in all the time. They are all fed as much roughage, in the form of Western rye grass, as they will eat; thus the exercising ones have an opportunity to profit from the additional appetite which outdoor air creates; yet, as the meal ration in both cases is identical, this advantage, if such it may be called, is slight. The ration of meal consists of two-thirds barley and one-third wheat, small wheat or inferior grades being used. Six pounds per steer per day is the amount fed for the first month, but this is increased at the ratio of two pounds per month during the whole fattening period. The steers are at present in thrifty condition. One of them, a short time ago, weighed 1,680 pounds, and although he was then the heaviest, yet there are other big fellows of good feeding type. This is a very interesting experiment, and our readers will hear a full account of the results when the test is completed.

New Tuberculin Test Regulations.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Ottawa, Jan. 23, 1903.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Jan. 20th, asking for information as to the new regulations in regard to the testing with tuberculin of animals imported from Europe. The system hitherto pursued having been found very unsatisfactory, the Minister has decided to allow importers to make their own arrangements re testing in Britain. All cattle arriving in Canada from Europe will now be tested after they have been sufficiently long in quarantine to settle down and become accustomed to their surroundings, the test to be conducted under such conditions as will ensure fair play to the animals and their owners, as well as to the officer making the test. Any animals which react will be permanently ear-marked, and may then be removed from quarantine at the expiry of the usual period without further restrictions, save that they must at no time be offered for export to the United States, so long as the regulations at present maintained by the Government of that country continue in force.

Under this system, this department will assume no responsibility for the testing of animals in Britain. Importers will naturally find it greatly to their advantage to have all animals purchased by them in Britain carefully tested, as otherwise the percentage of ear-marked cattle will doubtless be very large. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Chief Veterinary Inspector.
Ottawa.

Judging by Score Card.

In placing live stock in the show-ring, a good judge must have a clear conception as to what constitutes a perfect animal of the class or breed with which he has to deal. He must also be familiar with their different points and be able to estimate their comparative value, and that nothing may be overlooked, he must do his work systematically. It is to impress these important factors of live-stock judging upon the mind of the beginner or student in the school of judging that the score card plays a useful part. The contention that it should accompany the practical judge in the ring is all buncombe. When anyone has been trained to use it for a time, the different points, their comparative value, and the other lessons which it is intended to teach, become so implanted in the mind of the judge that they are unconsciously made use of in actual practice.

At the judging school which will open in Winnipeg, Feb. 20th, the score card will be explained and the students will be given an opportunity to use it in the placing of animals which will be brought in. The following scale has been arranged for beef cattle:

BEEF CATTLE.

Scale of Points for Steers.	Perfect score.
GENERAL APPEARANCE:	
1.—WEIGHT—Score according to age.....	5
2.—FORM—Straight top line and under line; deep, broad, low-set	10
3.—QUALITY—Firm handling, hair fine; pliable skin; dense bone; evenly fleshed...	10
4.—CONDITION—Deep, even covering of firm flesh, especially in regions of valuable cuts	10
5.—STYLE—Active and vigorous, but not restless; showing strong character	5
HEAD AND NECK:	
6.—MUZZLE—Broad, mouth large; jaw wide, nostrils large	1
7.—EYES—Large, clear, placid	1
8.—FACE—Short, quiet expression	1
9.—FOREHEAD—Broad, full	1
10.—EARS—Medium size, fine texture	1
11.—HORNS—Fine texture, oval, medium size...	1
12.—NECK—Thick, short; throat clean	1
FORE QUARTERS:	
13.—SHOULDER VEIN—Full	2
14.—SHOULDER—Covered with flesh, compact on top, smooth	2
15.—BRISKET—Advanced, breast wide	1
16.—DEWLAP—Skin not too loose and drooping	1
17.—LEGS—Straight, short; arm full; shank fine, smooth	2
BODY:	
18.—CHEST—Full, deep, wide; girth large; crops full	4
19.—RIBS—Long, arched, thickly fleshed.....	8
20.—BACK—Broad, straight, smooth, even.....	10
21.—LOIN—Thick, broad	8
22.—FLANK—Full, even with under line.....	2
HIND QUARTERS:	
23.—HIPS—Smoothly covered; distance apart in proportion with other parts.....	2
24.—RUMP—Long, wide, even, tailhead smooth, not patchy	2
25.—PIN BONES—Not prominent, far apart.....	1
26.—THIGHS—Full, deep, wide	2
27.—TWIST—Deep, plump	2
28.—PURSE—Full, indicating fleshiness	2
29.—LEGS—Straight, short, shank fine, smooth	2
Total	100

Smithfield Dressed Carcasses.

Summarized reports of butchers, regarding the carcasses of cattle and sheep purchased by them from the recent Smithfield Fat Stock Show, are published in the London Live Stock Journal. These cover about 70 cattle and 33 sheep. As a rule the reports on the cattle are particularly favorable, though there have been the usual disappointments, the butcher finding an excessive proportion of fat to lean. The sheep are not so well spoken of by the butchers. There are few remarkable figures under the heading of percentage of carcass to gross live weight. The best is 72.13 (Mr. J. Thorley's), Shorthorn steer; Mr. J. C. Williams' Devon steer gave a percentage of 71.32; the King's Shorthorn steer 71.10, and His Majesty's Devon steer 70.00. Among the sheep, the highest percentages are 69.78, for Mr. J. T. Hobbs' Oxford Down wethers, and 69.26 for the Earl of Ellesmere's Southdown wethers.

Prevention of Milk Fever.

Mr. Geo. Rice, the noted Holstein breeder, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows:

I notice a statement in your Nov. 20th issue, page 827, under the head, "Care of cows after calving," that may be interpreted wrong by many and do much harm. The article reads "Care should be taken to restrict the allowance of cold water for two or three days after the calf is dropped." Now, many will go and "restrict" the cow from water; and that is just what should not be done at this time. She should not have cold water—that is, not under 50 degrees—but it is the best of practice to give a cow all the water she will drink, moderately warm. The act of parturition causes thirst; it also causes constipation, and a liberal quantity of water, warm or moderately so, helps move the bowels.

I am continually getting letters asking what to do to prevent milk fever. Milk fever has no terrors for me now, because after three years' freedom I feel I have a treatment that is a preventive if followed in its entirety. This is my practice for all, as in the case of a cow that calved two days ago, which was very fat and flush, would weigh 1700 before calving; a case calling for heroic treatment. I gave her several doses of carbolic acid, twice daily for 3 days a week before calving, 25 drops pure carbolic in 1 pint of water and mixed on bran. When I saw she was near calving, I gave her 2 lbs. Epsom salts; she calved in 6 hours after getting the salts (just right). After calving she was very thirsty. I gave her 15 lbs. warm water; in half hour warm bran mash made very sloppy, to which I added a handful of common salt. I determined to run no chances, but made her drink all the water I wanted her to, and that is a lot. One hour after calving she got 20 lbs. or so more of water, in another hour 25 lbs. more, and an hour later another large pailful, the chill taken off it all. I had 100 to 125 lbs. water in her five or six hours after she calved, and, with other treatment, my mind was quite easy about her. As a matter of fact I went from home the next day, and felt perfectly sure she would be all right. There is virtue in plenty of water; nature craves it, the bowels need it and are kept moving when on a light diet.

[Editorial Note.—It does not seem to have occurred to our friend, Mr. Rice, that this cow might have come through the ordeal of calving without all the dosing she got, and that the drugs given her might all have been saved. We quite agree that it is well to give nature her way by supplying plenty of water, not cold, and not warm, for that is nauseating, but with the chill taken off, but even this would have been considered heresy by some theorists a few years ago, who insisted that water should be almost entirely withheld for several days, as a safeguard against milk fever. Why not let nature have her way all through the crisis, and surely the swallowing of doses of drugs is not her way. Our observation teaches us that where nature has her way fully, there are few, if any, cases of so-called milk fever. Left at liberty, the cow will lick her calf dry when born, this process, doubtless, inducing a healthy circulation of blood in both herself and the calf, and the liquid taken in the licking process likely serving to loosen the cow's bowels, and, in perhaps 9 cases out of 10, she will turn and eat the afterbirth, probably to prevent constipation. Then the care of the calf and nursing it keeps her interested and contented. Left at liberty, the calf will take a little at a time of the colostrum or first milk, which has in itself the medicinal properties needed to relax its bowels. Supposing the cow had calved on the range and there was no one near to milk her for days, would she be likely to die of milk fever as the result of not being milked? If so, the ranching business would surely be very unprofitable. We never hear of milk fever under those conditions, though cases of spoiled udder do sometimes occur, owing to the calf neglecting a quarter. We know some dairy farmers who claim that it is good practice to take the calf away from its dam as soon as born, not letting her even see it or suckle it once, and we are strongly suspicious that those who practice this plan are, as a rule, those who have the most cases of loss from "milk fever." In a long experience with cows of the beef breeds which were allowed to suckle their calves, and some of them heavy milkers and in good condition, the writer cannot recall a solitary case of milk fever, and there was no dosing with salts or other drugs. Nature just had her own way, and we have an idea that she knows a little better how it ought to be done than all the theorists. An English dairyman, keeping a herd of 100 cows, many of them heavy milkers in high condition, was quoted in this paper some time ago as stating that he has not had a case of milk fever in seven years, and he gave it as his opinion that the secret lay in allowing the calf to suck the cow for three or four days and never milking her out clean till after that time. This may be only a notion, but it is nature's way all the same, and this man has had seven years' exemption with it. Mr. Rice

has had three with his, he may have seven—in spite of the dosing—many a man has had as many without it. Without assuming to dogmatize in this matter, we confess that the longer we live the more we are inclined to accept newborn theories with a grain or two of salt. What are the scientists doing that they fail to give the world reliable light on this subject? Much credit is claimed for the Schmidt treatment for the cure of milk fever, and one veterinarian who claims to have been very successful with it, states that about the only cases in which it has failed in his hands have been those where the cow was dosed with salts before he was called, and yet that is the preventive that has been most persistently advocated, and in which the most faith is placed by dairymen generally. The subject is a live one, and is open for discussion, and any one who can throw a white light upon it will prove a public benefactor.]

Scotch or Nothing: Often Nothing.

The uninitiated, whether townsman or farmer, might think we were expressing a very marked preference for a brand of whiskey. As it happens, however, the reference is to the present-day craze for not only Scotch blood, but for certain Shorthorn families. The stronghold of this craze is in the States, fostered by those owning such families, and just now they are having their innings. The Canadian dealer, always anxious to make an honest dollar, sees his opportunity, and handles only the bovine aristocrats and persuades his friends to do the same. The baneful influence of such a craze is not at once evident, but is far-reaching, if not at present noticed.

Two main effects are to be found if looked for; first, the limitation in the number of bulls possible to use in a pure-bred herd, and on this point Wm. Duthie said to the writer, when the craze for family was being discussed: "We hardly know where to go for our bulls." The second effect is the lowering in quality of the pure-bred bulls available for grade herds. The theory of herdbook registration is to-day prostituted in the States and Canada, the latter not altogether blameless, being a slavish follower, and influenced by the dollars, and not, as it should be, for the advancement of the breed.

A Shorthorn is not a Shorthorn after it crosses the Atlantic unless it traces to the first 20 volumes of Coates' Herdbook; reductio ad absurdum!

Under such protectionist restrictions, we find that the bull inspector, a noted winner in Great Britain, is ineligible for this country and the States, and we are the losers by such an unfortunate regulation and infatuation for certain tribes.

At Collynie one may see a cow (of the Vine family), wonderfully thick and deep, of character unapproachable, lines of the straightest; such a model, in fact, that her owner, the high priest of the Shorthorn cult in Great Britain, considers her his best cow. One may look over many a herd in the Old Country and pick out what he considers the plums, only to be told that the animal won't register in America. Five crosses back a bull was used whose dam didn't trace beyond the 21st or 25th volume of Coates'! Herdbook registration was introduced for the purpose of improving a breed and setting up high standards of animal excellence; instead of which, the effect is quite strongly the other way. Culls become valuable in the hands of the generous advertiser or the dealer who sleeps more soundly at night when he has in his possession the half-sister to Nicodemus (or some other fellow that brought a couple of thousand on paper, at auction).

The day before yesterday it was Bates and Booth, yesterday Cruickshank, and to-day it is pure Scotch, and the student of live-stock husbandry or the well-wisher of the grand old breed will be wondering what to-morrow will call for.

Persons professing to be "in the know" of the Shorthorn trade express the opinion that the closing of the States to the British Shorthorn is close at hand, and that the Canadian-bred one will be made an alien only a little later on.

The few who profit largely by the market across the line cannot be expected to move in a direction just now against their own interests—but the breed should not and must not suffer for the few. Northern-bred Shorthorns will always be required to rejuvenate the corn-fed stocks, a fact that our cousins to the South may overlook for a few years; the neeps-oats-bran raised Shorthorn is more virile than his corn-fed brother.

Move forward the limit from the 20th to 30th volume of Coates, and ten years later it will be wisdom to step forward another ten!

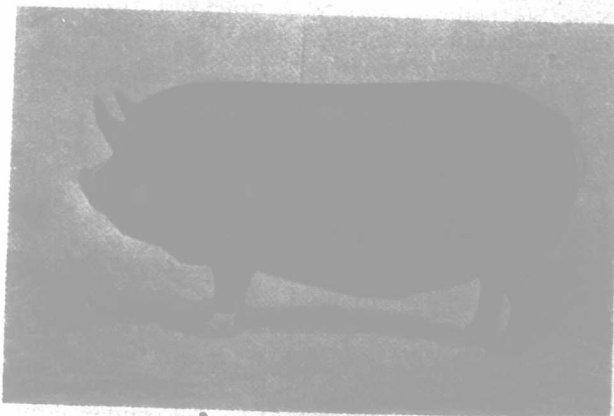
As the adoption by the United States breeders of the doctrine of protection is to be expected, it is high time for Canadians to take such measures to improve their cattle that when protectionists return to a saner state Canadian cattle will be of such excellence as to sell themselves!

NOMAD.

Prevention of Milk Fever.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest the articles in late numbers of the "Advocate" on the cure of milk fever, and I am glad to learn that methods of treatment have evidently been discovered whereby the lives of a large percentage of cows becoming affected with this dread malady have been and may be saved. But since there is good reason to



BERKSHIRE PIG.
Winner of champion prize as best single pig at the Earl's Field Club Show, 1902.
BRED AND EXHIBITED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, K.G., CUMBERLAND LODGE, WINDSOR.

believe that a considerable proportion of the cows that have been affected and restored are by reason of unskillful treatment, or as a result of the disease, rendered less safe and less useful for future service in the dairy, it is surely desirable that earnest consideration be given to the possibility of prevention. It is surprising that so little attention has been given to this phase of the subject and it has occurred to me that our experimental stations might well take it up, and by comparison of different systems of feeding and management of cows immediately before and after parturition, seek to throw some light on the question. The impression, I believe, prevails that as a rule only cows that are liberally fed and are in high condition are liable to this ailment, but we know that it does occur in the case of cows not in high condition and not highly fed, and that it even occurs in the case of cows feeding on early succulent grass, in which case the bowels are naturally laxative and the blood, one would suppose cooled, making the conditions most favorable.

The idea has prevailed and has been widely published, that the administering of powerful purgatives previous to and after parturition is conducive to prevention and to cure, but that idea, it appears, is dissipated in so far as cure is concerned, by the testimony of veterinarians who have had signal success with the use of the Schmidt treatment, which consists in the injection of iodide of potassium into the udder without the administer-



ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFER, LYIA OF GLAMIS.
Champion at the Birmingham and Smithfield Fat Stock Shows, 1902.
THE PROPERTY OF THE EARL OF STRATHMORE, GLAMIS CASTLE, FORFAR, SCOTLAND.

ing of any medicine, the recovery in most cases occurring within four or five hours, the only unfavorable cases being those in which purgatives had been given before the doctor was called. The new theory that it is solely an udder complaint is supported by the testimony of the author of the new cure published in an English paper, the injection into the udder through the teats of pure oxygen, by which means recovery is made in 30 to 60

minutes, the only troublesome case reported being one in which the udder was milked out too soon after treatment, in which case a second injection of oxygen effected a permanent cure. So much for remedies.

With regard to prevention, let me say that I have given considerable thought to the suggestion contained in an editorial note in a late issue of the "Advocate," setting forth as a possible cause of so-called milk fever, or, more properly, parturient apoplexy, the common practice in dairy herds of removing the calf from the company of the cow immediately after its birth, and emptying the udder of the cow by hand milking. Such practice is certainly contrary to nature, and the fact that cases of milk fever are almost entirely limited to dairy herds, and rarely heard of in herds in which the cows are allowed to nurse their calves, seems to support the idea that the course of nature is the correct one for the best interests of both the mother and offspring.

In the experience of the writer, extending over twenty years in the management of a herd of Shorthorns, in which the cows were liberally fed previous to calving, the calves being allowed to suck their dams, not a single case of milk fever can be recalled, although there were not a few heavy milking cows in the herd.

Later, in an experience of twelve years with a herd of Jerseys, during which time the calves were removed at birth and fed by hand, heavy losses from milk fever were sustained, though care was observed to feed lightly before calving, and the cows affected were not heavier milkers than many of the Shorthorns, though of course giving milk much richer in butter-fat. As remarked in the editorial note referred to, cows calving on the range and being relieved of their milk only by the calf, which cannot possibly take it all for many days, are practically exempt from milk fever, and this would also seem to favor the idea that nature's way is the safest. The impression prevails that by removing the calf at birth the cow is less disturbed and more quickly gets down to steady work in the dairy, and that the calf more readily learns to drink from the pail, thereby effecting a saving of time and trouble, and I have noticed the publication of an article in the report of Ontario Farmers' Institutes, in which the writer, who I suppose preaches the same doctrine, not only advocates separating the calf from its dam at birth, but withholding all milk from it for twelve hours, so that it may become so hungry that it will gulp the milk down when offered it, and thus quickly learn to drink. The supposition is that in the meantime the cow would be milked to relieve her. Could anything be more unnatural or unreasonable. In the natural way the calf takes a little at a time of the first milk, the composition of which is calculated to move its bowels, and in the process of sucking, the glands of the mouth which supply saliva are brought into action. This saliva aids digestion and the health of the calf. The udder is relieved by degrees, giving comfort to the cow, while if emptied at one operation collapse is liable to ensue, which may

reasonably account for the attack of apoplexy which is incorrectly termed milk fever. This idea may to some advanced dairymen be regarded as a relic of old fogeyism, but to me it reads a little like common sense, and I would suggest to those who, to save time and trouble and milk, practice destroying the most of their calves at birth, that it might at least be worth their while to try the experiment of partial milking for the first few days after the cow has calved, if, perchance, there may be something in this theory of prevention. To my mind prevention is, as a rule, so much better than cure, and so much cheaper, that it is worth considering in this connection, and I would like to hear from others who may be able to offer more practical suggestions than I have done in this letter. The aggregate loss to the farmers of this country from this cause must be enormous.

EX ADVERSO.

Farmers fully realize the principle of reaping what is sown. Make a right start early, and all the years of your life will have added usefulness through that sowing.

A New Cure for Milk Fever.

M. Emile Thierry has contributed to the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, an account of the new treatment of milk fever (parturient apoplexy), discovered and practiced with success by M. Knusel, a veterinary surgeon at Lucerne. The treatment consists of the injection of pure oxygen into the udder. M. Knusel had previously practiced the comparatively new treatment with iodide of potassium, administered sometimes through the mouth and at other times by injection into the udder; but he had found it to fail in the most serious cases, and he reckons that about forty per cent. of the cows treated with it are lost. This insufficient success led him to try the oxygen treatment, which he had applied in twenty-two cases when he wrote his memoir of the method. Some of the cows were in an extremely dangerous condition, prostrated, insensible, and with labored respiration, accelerated pulse and paralyzed tongue. Yet in thirty to sixty minutes after the injection they had so far recovered as to seek for food. Not one of them died. From six to ten litres of oxygen were injected, the gas being compressed to twenty-five atmospheres in an apparatus obtained from the firm of Hauptner, of Berlin, which contains a valve for regulating the pressure. After washing and disinfecting a teat, he introduced the teat probe, and slowly opened the tap to release the oxygen. When two quarters had been filled with the gas, an assistant compressed the two teats, and by massage the gas was distributed through all the glandular tissues. This operation having been completed, it was repeated with the other two quarters, the whole work occupying only about ten minutes. Gradually the treated cow showed signs of recovery, first raising her head, next shifting into a comfortable position, and soon getting on to her feet. In two instances a relapse occurred, through the cows having been milked too soon; but a fresh insufflation of oxygen quickly restored them. These were the only accidents in the twenty-two cases. M. Knusel believes that if his treatment be applied soon enough it will be successful in all cases. He suggests, as the explanation of the effectiveness of oxygen, that the poison formed in the udder and passed into the general circulation of the animal is produced by micro-organisms, which may be anaerobic, and therefore unable to live in the presence of oxygen.—[M., in *London Live Stock Journal*.]

Feeding Balanced Rations.

After all that has been said about balanced rations, little weight seems to be attached to the subject by our feeders, and few of them make any specific attempt at a balance in the fodders being fed. To the ordinary feeder, the subject appears too vague and too much laden with theoretical associations to permit of practical application in cattle feeding. To him the mention of balanced rations conveys the idea of weighing feeds and of a long list of figures in the hands of a professor. This is not as we should like to see it. Among our feeders are to be found many of the most intelligent of men, and if the advantages of forming a balance in the rations could be made clear they would be willing to give it a trial.

In the first place, a ration is the combination of hay, straw, silage, grain, etc., fed an animal during the day. If the moisture or water were all evaporated from it, what would be left is called "dry matter," and this is composed of certain chemical constituents. What the feeder wants to get at is the composition and quality of foods (ration) that will feed his cows or fatten his steers to greatest profit.

Everyone recognizes the importance of having a model in mind when undertaking any constructive work. In cattle-feeding, the feeding standard or the proper balance between flesh-formers (protein) and fat and force producers (carbohydrates and fat), all of which the animal requires, in the ration is the model, and any rations having a composition similar to the standards are balanced rations. In scientific parlance, the proportion between the flesh-formers and the fat and force or heat formers is called the nutritive ratio. In some foods this ratio is wide, in others narrow. Oat straw is 1 to 33.6, and wheat straw 1 to 93, both wide; bran 1 to 3.7, and oil cake 1 to 1.7, both narrow. A ratio over 1 to 6 is said to be wide, and under 1 to 5 narrow.

Now, the feeding standards in America are not purely theoretical ones, but are the average of more than 100 different rations, which were being used throughout Canada and the States, and which were found to give the best results in milk production or cattle fattening. These feeding standards then, or these rations having a certain chemical relation between their vital constituents, are the models by which rations are balanced. It is at once seen that models secured by such practical methods should have a practical value. What is this value?

Feeding standards are not rules laid down to be followed implicitly and mechanically, but are valuable simply as guides. By making up a ration according to a standard, a man has the

satisfaction of knowing that the chemical composition of his cattle food is such as has given the best results in all experiments that have been conducted to determine the comparative value of rations. And further, these satisfactory results are obtained because the cattle have been supplied with just sufficient of the several chemical constituents of the food, or, in other words, with a balanced ration. This, therefore, is the value of feeding standards, that they serve as models by which to form other rations.

Now we believe there is a practical value in feeding a balanced ration, but the problem of working out such rations with the feed stuffs on the ordinary farm is regarded as too complicated for the average feeder. Our own conviction is that skillful feeders, by the process of experience and close observation, learn to compound or let us say "balance" their rations in such a way as to get the best results, though the learning of it may be tedious. Furthermore, the feeder is governed largely by what foods he has on hand or can procure to advantage; these are nearly sure to be some combination of oats, barley, wheat and bran, with prairie hay, sheaf oats, or the cultivated grasses, but whatever is supplied, the object must be to produce milk, meat or energy. So far stall-fattening has not been practiced sufficiently in this country to warrant a deep interest being taken in this question, but with the introduction of an agricultural college, with its chemical laboratory for analyzing foods, we will be in a position to intelligently pursue a series of investigations into the comparative value of our foods, and incidentally encourage the production of more finished meat for the markets.

Farm.

Growing Clover in Manitoba.

[Read at the Tri-State Stock and Grain Growers' convention, Fargo, N. D., January 20-23, 1903.]

It is generally taken for granted that none of the varieties of clover will succeed in the Northwest. This conclusion is, no doubt, reached from the experience of a few who have only attempted to grow it after the manner usually practiced in more southern districts, viz.: with a nurse crop of grain. This plan has always failed with us here.

During the spring of 1896, ten one-half acre plots of summer-fallowed clay loam soil, were sown with either wheat, oats, barley or peas, and Mammoth red clover. As soon as the grain was drilled in, ten pounds of clover seed was sown per acre, broadcast, and harrowed in. Both grain and clover germinated well, but the growth of clover during summer was slow. The rank growth of grain appeared to take all the moisture and sunlight from the weaker clover plants, and when winter set in they were quite small, with roots only about an inch or so in length, and nearly every plant was killed out during the first winter and no crop whatever of clover was gathered.

On the same date as the preceding plots were sown, and on adjoining land, five additional plots were sown to clover without a nurse crop of grain, in the following manner: Wheat stubble was plowed in spring, at once harrowed, and each plot was sown with one of the following varieties of clover—Alfalfa, Mammoth Red, Alsike, Common Red and White Dutch; all germinated well, and as soon as the weeds and volunteer grain was about a foot high, a mower was run over it, and the cuttings left on the land to act as a mulch. The clover grew rapidly, and by fall the plants had become quite large, with deep, strong roots, and every variety wintered safely.

Owing to the dry spring of 1897, the yield was not large, running from one ton of hay for the Alsike to two tons for the Alfalfa. In 1898 all the varieties were still alive, and the season being more favorable, the yield was much larger, averaging within a fraction of two tons of hay per acre, Alfalfa giving the largest yield, viz.: 2 tons 1,800 pounds per acre.

During the next year, 1899, the Alfalfa gave 1 ton 820 pounds per acre, and the Mammoth Red one and a half tons; the other varieties had become quite thin and were plowed up.

In 1900 the two remaining plots were plowed up, and a new series started, which is making good progress.

Preserving Poplar Posts.

Poplar posts last longer when peeled, and June is the best month to do this, as the bark strips off easier that month; yet the posts can be cut any time previous, and the peeling left until June. After they are peeled, build a fire outdoors and char well the portion that goes into the ground, and for safety about six inches more. It is often necessary to dip them into water immediately after being charred, to prevent the fire from weakening their strength by over-burning. Some treated in this manner and then set up as fence posts in 1884, are still doing service. Treatment of this kind will, at least, double the life of a post, and often treble it.

Study the Weeds.

In the great war against weeds, it is of the utmost importance that farmers become familiar with their distinctive peculiarities as to habits of growth and the general appearance of the plants and their seed, so that they may be able to adopt suitable measures for fighting them.

Like all other plants, weeds are classified according to their length of life, as annuals, biennials and perennials. Annuals, as their name implies, exhaust themselves in a single season. They are of two classes: winter annuals and summer annuals. The first named variety spring up in the fall and live over winter, producing seed early in the summer; while the summer annuals spring up, grow and die during the same season. Biennials, although existing two years, only produce one crop of seed. During the first year they devote their energy to the production of seed-making materials, which are stored up in a fleshy taproot. The second year, the plant develops more fully, matures seed, and dies.

Perennials, like biennials, produce neither flower nor seed the first year. Unlike biennials, however, they yield repeated crops during succeeding seasons. There are two classes of this variety of weeds. One having creeping or underground stems, by which the plant spreads, and another which has an ordinary root, but does not multiply by that means. To this class belong bulbous and taproot perennials. Although a knowledge as to whether the life-history of a weed extends over one, two or more years may be of great value when methods of eradication are being considered, yet it must be remembered that annuals, for example, differ very much in the amount of labor necessary to destroy them. Each weed should be known, and, in this country where they are alarmingly on the increase, an effort should be made to encourage public school pupils to become interested in this work.

A Gasoline Engine Tested.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—After having had two years' experience with a gasoline engine, I feel safe in saying that it is just the thing for three or four farmers to get a small outfit, like ours, and do their threshing. As compared with steam, the engine saves two men and a team, and with a man for feeding, the engineer can look after the separator, except when setting someone would have to help.

Our engine is a 20 H.-P., Flour City Gasoline, manufactured by Kinnard & Haines Co., Minneapolis, Minn., of whom Fairchild & Co., Winnipeg, are the Manitoba agents. Our separator is a Waterloo Champion, 33x46 body, with a Jones wind stacker and high bagger. For next season we think of putting on a self-feeder. The whole outfit has given us good satisfaction; it is safe from fire, and, as is well known, the best weather for threshing is sometimes the most dangerous in this respect. We threshed when steam engine outfits had to stop for fear of fire. Then, again, when labor is so dear and hard to get, a few portable granaries can be easily filled with a high bagger, and left for the night, without any fear that the wind may get up and burn everything. The engine weighs about 7,000 pounds when the tank is filled with water, and is as easy to set as a steam engine. About twenty-five gallons of gasoline are required to run it one day of ten hours, when good steady work is being done.

A rig like what I have just described will solve the threshing problem to a certain extent, as with ordinary weather the same help that cuts and stocks the grain can thresh it. I hope the price of gasoline may not advance any more. We paid 25 cents per gallon in 1901 and 23 cents in 1902. As there are some new oil wells just opened, the Government should see that they do not get into the hands of the oil combine.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

Pembina Municipality, Man.

Gasoline Threshing Outfits.

As regards the usefulness of gasoline engines for threshing purposes, I only claim to be an onlooker, yet from even that standpoint these engines have advantages which are quite apparent, and one of the greatest of these is the lack of danger from fire. Annually the steam engine causes great loss through starting many fires, which, during windy weather, often get beyond control and consume buildings, stacks and fields of grain in stook, besides many complete threshing outfits.

I believe the gasoline engine is equal to the steam engine for threshing purposes, except, perhaps, during extremely cold weather. The gasoline requires less help, which is quite an advantage, but it also requires a man who understands its peculiar needs, and such is not always convenient to get.

J. S. ROBSON.

Manitou, Man.

Heavy Yielding Wheats.

Notes on the First Seven Varieties of Wheat in This Year's Test at Brandon, Man.

BY S. A. BEEFORD.

GOOSE WHEAT.—This is one of the ricey varieties suitable for the manufacture of macaroni. This wheat has bluish-green straw, and very wide and heavy heads; the straw always leans considerably, but seldom lodges. Large areas of this wheat are being grown in some parts of the Northwestern States; it is one of the most prolific sorts grown on this farm, but owing to its low value on the market, its cultivation should not be encouraged. Roumanian is very similar to Goose wheat.

CAMPBELL'S WHITE CHAFF is a variety which has been grown in the East for a number of years. The heads are somewhat short and club-shaped. When first introduced from Ontario to this country, it was light in color and quite soft, but it has become slightly darker in color and of a harder quality. It is fairly productive, but rather subject to rust.

COUNTESS is a cross between Early Sonora (female) and Red Fife (male), and was originated at the Central Experimental Farm by the Director in 1889. It has succeeded rather better on the Experimental Farm for British Columbia than at any of the others. It heads the list of wheats there, with an average for the past six years of a little over thirty bushels per acre.

AUSTRALIAN NO. 10 is one of several varieties imported a few years ago from Australia, and has not been cultivated here long enough for us to form an opinion on its suitability for Manitoba.

WHITE FIFE is next to Red Fife, the best known variety here. Its origin is uncertain. A properly grown and pure sample of this wheat is, perhaps, the most handsome variety we have. The straw is bright and stiff, the plant vigorous and very free of smut or rust. The head is similar to Red Fife, but the berry is much lighter in color. On light soil it is supposed to give a larger yield than the red variety. For the past six years on this farm it has averaged 14 bushels per acre more than the Red Fife, and during the same period, over all the five Experimental Farms, it has averaged within a pound per acre of that variety. Its market price in this country is generally two or three cents under that of Red Fife.

CLYDE is a cross-bred variety, the parentage being Hard Red Calcutta (female) and Red Fife (male). This wheat has not been noted for productiveness in former years, but is decidedly an early maturing sort, as might be expected from its cross with Hard Red Calcutta.

College of Agriculture Required.

Although agriculture is acknowledged by all to be the fundamental occupation of Western Canada, no special provision yet has been made to educate the farmer for his chosen profession. Lawyers, doctors and other professional men have colleges and universities for the purpose of fitting them for their life's work, and it seems strange that Western push has not before this time planted firmly a strong educational institution on purely agricultural lines to meet the real needs of the young intelligent farmers who would prosper in our midst.

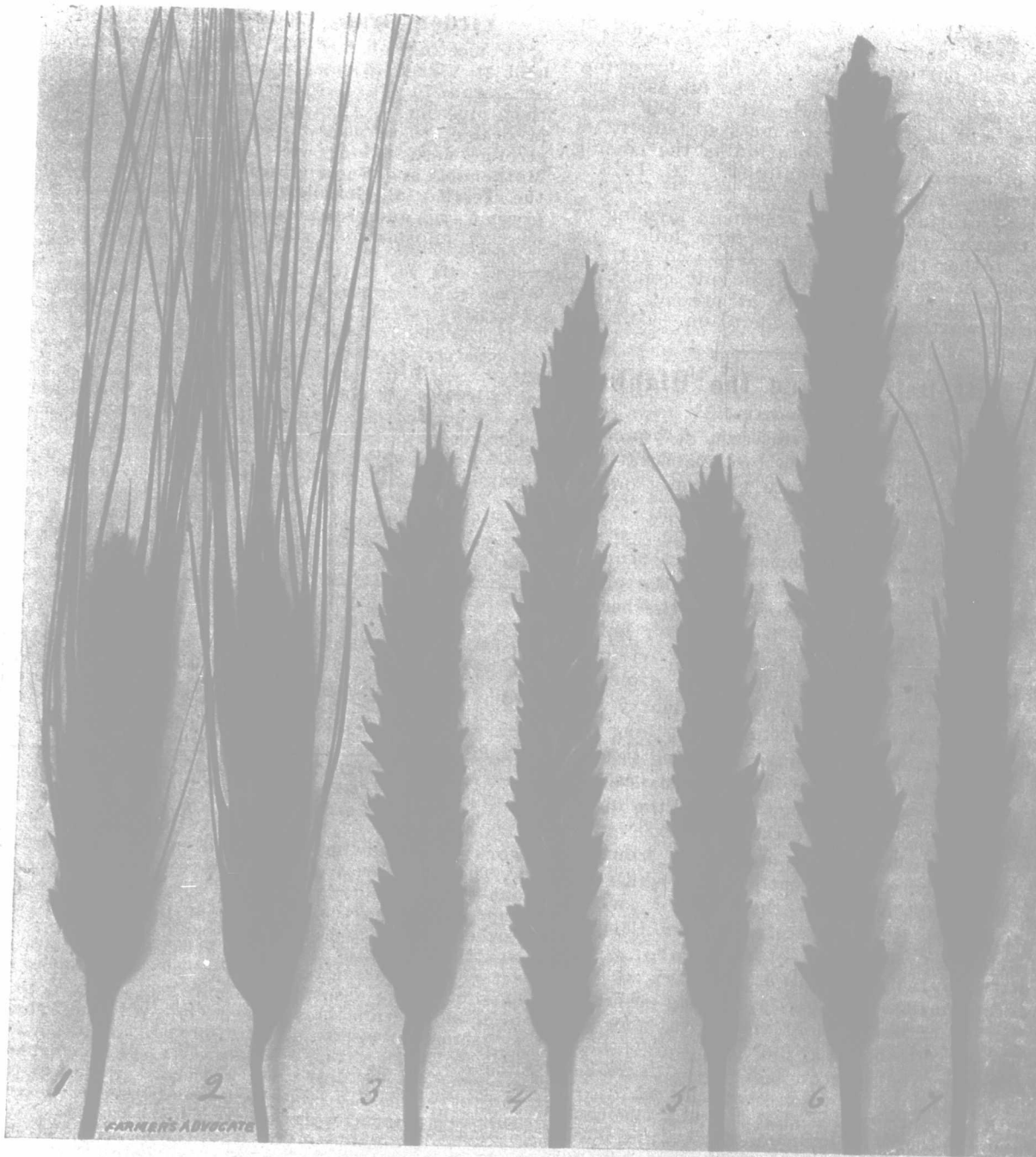
It is well not only to have an institution that will accommodate and instruct those who are intensely desirous of becoming better educated, but an institution so managed and equipped that it would create in a large number a desire to better themselves educationally. This is part of the duties pertaining to such an educational center, and that the results will bear this out is a certainty, provided the combination of building and the staff are up-to-date in requirements and methods.

The rapid increase of agricultural population, and the prosperous conditions of our rural districts warrants the erection of such an establishment on an extensive scale. Numbers are ready for the opportunity to receive a better education along these lines as soon as a means is provided.

As Western citizens, it is our duty to pave the way for such and not barricade the natural avenues for learning by being behind in this enlightened age, thus forcing the determined ones to seek for knowledge elsewhere.

As property owners in this growing portion of Canada, a land well known for its educational advantages, it behooves us to think deeply and quickly act on this important practical matter. As our country is fast becoming settled and older methods of agriculture are gradually becoming slightly more in evidence, with time and money more freely at the disposal of our young farmers, it is natural that many of them should look forward to an opportunity of using to advantage these blessings, and surely we will not long continue to have them look in vain. There is failure to grasp the situation somewhere, and perhaps such might be located in the ranks of the influential law-makers of our land. If so, we would say, awaken to your duty and prepare the halls of learning for the deserving young men who are to be the farmers of the future.

"AGRICULTURIST."



HEAVIEST YIELDING WHEATS AT THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM, 1902.
1, Goose; 2, Roumanian; 3, Campbell's White Chaff; 4, Countess; 5, Australian No. 10; 6, White Fife; 7, Clyde.

Crop Rotation for Manitoba.*

Farming in Manitoba is slowly but surely advancing from a system of wheat-raising on the large scale, and bare fallowing, to a more intensive system of agriculture, with a systematic crop rotation. This advance is made possible by the addition of acclimatized crops, as corn, roots and grasses; and it is being made necessary by the increasing population and advancing price of land. If the present rate of immigration continues, it will not be long before every available acre of land in the Province will be utilized, and the wasteful practice of bare summer-fallowing will have to cease.

For the early days of the Province, the system of grain-farming, with bare fallowing, was certainly most suitable. Less capital was required for beginners; the soil was rich in available plant food, and land was cheap. Thus it was possible to make good interest on invested capital, even with a bare fallow every two or three years. Then, too, there was plenty of unbroken prairie, where a good herd of cattle could plunder their living free. But conditions are changing; population is increasing; land is advancing in price, and cattle can no longer roam at large. The farmer must, therefore, make every acre he possesses yield its share of revenue every year, and to do so it is certain he must adopt a more intensive system of farming.

The States of Iowa and Minnesota are examples of what we may expect for this Province, unless we begin to adjust ourselves to a rotation system. These have, in the past, been the greatest wheat-growing States in the Union. They followed much the same system as we are at present following. But the price of land has advanced to \$60, \$70 and \$100 per acre, while the available fertility of the soil has been greatly reduced. Today the farmers of these States are selling out to Easterners, who are introducing crop rotation and stock, and the sellers are coming to our Canadian West, where they still find conditions suitable to cut and slash wheat! wheat! wheat! But how long will these conditions last here? For some years yet, perhaps, and to where then shall the wheat farmer betake himself? He may have made his "pile" and can give up the "business." It will be well for him if he has.

There is, of course, an attractiveness about the largeness and enterprise of wheat farming. It lacks the steady plod of the rotation system. There is much produced, but the expense and

waste are great. Many Ontario farmers, viewing our large harvests, think that we should be wealthy, but they do not consider the great expense, risk and waste that our rush, rush, incurs.

Our present method of farming has the effect of depressing the cattle industry of the Province. The cattle have to be kept on a plot of ground fenced in, and kept in permanent pasture. These plots become "run out," and so the farmer has to reduce his herd each year, to suit his accommodation, and so we find, from official figures, that the cattle industry has decreased within the Province, from 12,000 export cattle and 85,000 stockers in 1899, to 4,000 export cattle and 20,000 stockers in 1902. At the same time, the wheat acreage has been steadily increasing. This looks as though we were going still more exclusively into wheat growing. Encouraged by the successive good crops and good prices of the past few years, the farmers seem to think it impossible for the wheat industry to wane. But while we are not pessimistic enough to forbode the future, yet we are not confident enough to see no risk of failure. This risk cannot be too strongly urged. Cattle or stock give stability to the farmer's position.

Another weakness of our present system lies in the waste of bare summer-fallow. If a crop of hay or grass were grown on the land in a proper crop rotation, the soil would be adding to its available fertility and at the same time earning something with little or no extra labor. The hay crop of the Province last year averaged a little better than two tons per acre. This at \$4 per ton would bring the farmer \$8 per acre. But many may claim that our dry climate demands bare fallow at regular intervals to conserve moisture for the wheat crop. This may be true to some extent, but much of our summer-fallow at present wastes moisture by producing, almost to maturity, a heavy crop of weeds. One season of hoed crop, if properly cultivated, will add as much to the available fertility of the soil for wheat as the bare fallow, and will not require so much moisture as is wasted by poorly cultivated bare fallow.

In summing up the merits of the rotation system, it is important to notice its influence on the labor problem, and its effects in combating the weeds, which have taken such a hold in our soil. One of the greatest difficulties in the labor situation is the extra demand for help in the fall. This would be largely overcome by the uniform demand of the rotation method. The seasons of

hooded crops and grasses would be a great aid in keeping weeds under control. The rotation system has been partially introduced by many of our farmers at the present time, and, so far as it has been followed, has been successful. From these attempts, and in view of the facts stated, it is safe to predict that crop rotation is the coming system of agriculture for Manitoba. C. L. S. Mackenzie, Man.

[*Crop rotation, or that system of farming by which the various crops of the farm follow one another, rather than the same class two years in succession on one field, may not suit conditions on every farm in this country at present, but it is at least worth serious consideration.—Editor.]

Rural Mail Delivery and the Highways.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with great interest in your last issue Mr. F. J. Worth's plea for free rural mail delivery, and quite agree with his views on this all-important subject. No Government, whatever be its "color," can fail to see the necessity for giving effect to such demands, and probably no Government we may ever have in the future will refuse to try at least to extend the benefits of the postal service to the best of their ability. But, as your correspondent points out, one great if not the greatest difficulty lies in the deplorable state of the roads. Coming from a country where road-making and road maintenance has long been at a high pitch of perfection, and having been for many years largely engaged in the construction of highways, I have been staggered with the appalling badness of the roads in Canada.

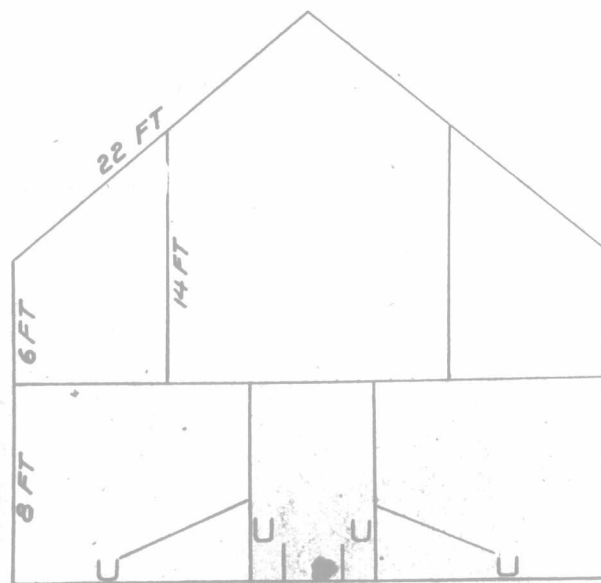
So far as I have seen, and apart from city and town roads, where decently made (which is by no means always the case), they are not roads at all, and to me it is inconceivable how the post office can meet the views of those who, rightly and naturally, demand direct delivery at their own doors, until something is done to ensure the safety of the letter-carrier, who must, under the existing state of matters, bid his family farewell every time he ventures on his rounds, with only a chance that he may ever return to them alive, but with several chances that he may eventually be found smothered in mud, miles from any human habitation!! Seriously, though, is it not possible to do something to remedy this? I do not pretend to know how the highways are supposed to be made and kept up, but surely it is time that a country making such rapid progress should have something better than mere "road allowances" over which to carry the property of the inhabitants. In Manitoba, particularly, the making of the highways is at least free from the serious difficulties and expense of extensive cuttings and heavy embankments, and in many cases little beyond metalling and drainage is necessary. Suitable material for road-making can only be procured where it exists, no doubt, but all over the Prairie Province there are, according to the geological information available, beds of rock, much of which could be used to form the foundation or "bottoming" of first-class roads. Even where stone is not to be had at workable depths, there appear to be endless deposits of clay of varying qualities, which, in the absence of anything better, could, by blending and burning, be rendered hard enough to provide a bottom strong enough to resist the atmospheric changes of the climate, and to carry for many years all the ordinary traffic. It would not be necessary to form the whole width of the roadway to begin with—possibly a width of twenty feet would be sufficient for all purposes—the depth and gauge of the metal would depend upon the material itself and the nature of the ground on which it was to be laid. A road so formed and sufficiently rolled would do without top-metal for a long time.

How the expense of such highways would be met I leave for the better-informed to say, but it appears to me to be quite evident that whatever is spent on the highways under existing arrangements is simply money wasted, as no permanent roads appear to result, even in districts where the "system" (?) has been in operation for many years.

When a practicable highway from village to village and a passable road from farm to farm is provided, then, indeed, the Post Office Department can have small excuse for withholding our intellectual privileges from us for more than twenty-four hours; but until some such scheme is faced, it is difficult to see, in many cases, how our mails are to be accelerated to any great extent. Mr. Worth indicates that the mud, like the poor, we must have always with us, but I feel inclined to dispute this dictum, as with decent roadways the mud will, so far as the roads are concerned, cease to exist, or, at least, to vex our souls. But, like many other desirable things on the prairies (tree planting included), all our dreams will be realized some day. L. S. L. Winnipeg.

Virden Grain Growers Organized.

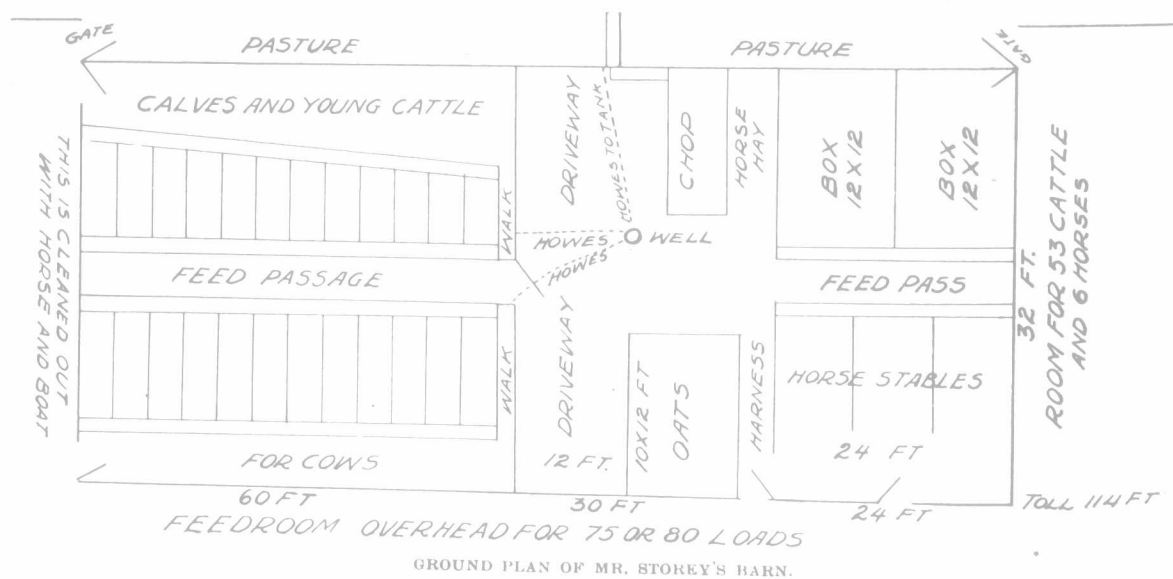
A meeting of farmers and business men was held at Virden a short time ago, for the purpose of organizing a Grain-growers' Association for that district. Although the weather was unfavorable, there was a good attendance, and a strong association was inaugurated. Messrs. Motherwell and Snow, President and Organizer of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association, were present and addressed the meeting, giving a good deal of information with regard to organization



VERTICAL SECTION OF MR. STOREY'S BARN.

work, and showing what had been accomplished by the Territorial Association and the work laid out for the future. Those gentlemen strongly impressed upon the meeting the necessity of the farmers organizing in order to obtain justice. It was the feeling of the meeting that everyone present should do all he could to increase the membership of the association, and it is believed that in a short time this association will have over two hundred members. It is expected that every district in Manitoba will organize, as the farmers can clearly see now that if they don't unite to obtain justice and fair treatment they will continue to get the worst of it.

When the different districts in the Province are organized, a central association could be formed, composed of delegates from the district associations, which would harmonize the work of these and make it more effective; and a joint convention could be held annually, or more frequently, if necessary, with the Territorial Association, so as to bring the whole organized weight of the farmers of Western Canada to bear on the powers that be and compel them to enact such legislation and adopt such measures as will secure to farmers a free market and adequate transportation facilities for the export of their produce. There was a number of resolutions re transportation, the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the West, grain act and other matters to be put to the meeting, but all the available time was taken up in speaking and organization, so that these resolutions had to be held over for a future meeting. The officers of the Virden association are: J.



W. Scallion, President; George Carefort, Vice-President; J. A. Blakeman, Sec.-Treas.; Peter McDonald, Col. Ivens, and I. Bennett, Directors. The President or Secretary will be pleased to hear from any districts in Manitoba that wish to organize a Grain-growers' Association, and will, if requested, send copies of the constitution and by-laws of the association, and any other information they can. Copies of the constitution and by-laws of the association, and other useful literature connected with the movement, may also be obtained from Mr. W. R. Motherwell, President of the Territorial G.-G. A., Abernethy, Assa. J. W. SCALLION.

A Convenient Stable.

Good stabling is very essential, and the accompanying plan and photogravure are published with the view of showing a plan which is giving good satisfaction at a cost of \$700. The barn is frame, built on a stone foundation, with the stable portion, ceiling included, double boarded and tar paper between. All the studding, posts, rafters and cross-beams were made of poplar from Mr. Storey's wood lot, which, of course, helped keep down expenses. In the large loft, hay, straw, oat sheaves, etc., are stored by use of the grain slings, which makes it convenient, saving both time and muscle. The loft is usually filled during haying, and as winter feeding makes vacant space, loads of green oat sheaves from the stacks are stowed there by the same slings. A water plant keeps the stock constantly supplied with water. This is good for milk or beef production, besides being a grand labor-saver. The cattle are fed from a passage at their heads, and the stable is cleaned out by means of a horse and stone boat.

In a recent letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. Storey says: "I call this the poor man's barn, because it gives the poor man a barn with all the conveniences of a basement stable at a much less cost than is usual for a building affording the same room for stock." The price may appear very small for a building so large, but the amount is made up principally for cost of material, as the owner did the work of construction within himself, less \$75.00 for stonework and roofing.

Killing-Weeds By-law.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—What can we do to keep down noxious weeds, is a question hard to answer, yet it is one of vital importance, and at the present rapid-growing stage in the history of our Province it demands that stringent measures be used, or the weeds will become masters on each farm. Last season I was requested to become weed inspector of the whole Municipality of Glenwood, a district far too large for any one man to handle. I explained that one could not do justice to the weeds of the case in question, yet, as more help was not forthcoming, I began by notifying the farmers through the medium of the local papers, that I wished any who had complaints to make regarding weeds to confidentially let me know and I would do my best to put matters right.

French weed was the first that I had my attention called to. However, previous to this, I had advised through the local papers that land containing this weed should not be sown to wheat. This was not regarded, and soon I found a difficult task before me. I was advised by the Council to be as lenient as I consistently could. This, unfortunately, was published as the sentiments of a majority of the Council at one of their meetings, which, by the way, was not true, as it was only the expression of one or two individuals at that meeting. It was, however, taken advantage of by many of the weed producers; so, finally, as a last resource, I had to summon one of the worst offenders. When the case was being tried, witness after witness was brought in by the defendant to prove that he had done the best he could, and the magistrate accepted evidence of this kind in preference to my sworn statements of indisputable facts, so decided against me. I still wished to have this man prosecuted, as one of his farms

was extra foul with weeds, but the Council, on the advice of their Solicitor, decided to let the matter drop, and then my usefulness entirely ended.

It appears that the Noxious Weeds Act requires some few amendments, and I hope that our legislators will soon be forced by their supporters to do their duty in this respect. The law, even as it stands, is not universal, some municipalities not coming under the same ruling as others, and this makes it hard for those on the border, who are supposed to keep these weeds under and who strive to do so, to not see their next neighbor forced to do likewise. W. WENMAN.

Preparing to Build a House.

The heading of this article well expresses the most important duty to be attended to before the actual work of building a house is begun; that is, to prepare. By this we do not mean so much the buying and hauling of material, though that is important also, and should be looked after in time—the hauling especially, as much as possible should be done in winter—as the perfecting of the plan on which the house should be built. It is well to take plenty of time for this. An architect could, on short notice, do it after a fashion, for that is his business; he is at it every day; but not many farmers build more than one or two houses in their lifetime, and, therefore, are inexperienced in the work, and we know how much longer it takes to do anything for the first time than after some experience has been gained. An architect can, of course, be employed, and in many cases it would be profitable to do so, though their rates are high, but before an architect could do his work properly he would need to know what is wanted. This is what should be decided on in making any plan. Just what do I want a house for, anyway? How much am I prepared to expend? How much room and how many rooms should I have to accommodate my family? How can the rooms be so arranged as to be most convenient, and best utilize the space? These questions, and such as these, should be carefully considered and answered. As we said before, plenty of time should be taken. A friend who is a practical builder says that a year is not too long. How often we hear one who has built say, "I would have had that different if I had thought." That suggests that thought more than time is the main thing, but still thought requires time. Other houses that seem suitable should be examined, as should also plans that are published in the papers. Paper and pencil should be used freely. A plan sketched on paper can be better understood, and its defects perceived and corrected more readily, than if it exists in idea only. Family consultations on the subject should be held, and no suggestion rejected without good reason.

The following points we suggest as being of sufficient importance to be kept in mind throughout. First, as to site, due attention should be given to elevation, drainage, water supply, prospect, convenience, etc. Next in order, though not in importance, is outward appearance, which should be neat and attractive, never bald or ugly. This is a matter more of design than expense, though some expense is generally involved. Then, what is of the first importance, for it touches health, is that provision should be made for the abundant entrance of sunshine into the rooms, and for free ventilation. Let the rooms be so arranged that when desired the breezes from every quarter may blow freely through, and "let the blessed sunshine in," thus getting at first hand what so many are sent to health resorts to obtain. A dungeon is a healthy place for microbes, but not for human beings. The kitchen, where so much of the time of the women is spent, should be a cheery room, with an outlook on the road, or on the fields where the men work, or some pleasant view, or better still, all combined. Let the internal arrangement be such as to save steps. Economy in fuel, which nowadays is with many a chief consideration, is secured by having the building in compact form and the kitchen in such position that heat from it is not lost, as is so often the case. The nearer square a house can be made the better for this, and it has also this advantage, that there is more room enclosed for cost of outside wall. Lastly, we would say have room enough, but not too much. Ladies all insist on having one room kept sacred for finery and great occasions, and if we are wise we will defer to them in this. But surely one is enough; why have two or three? Why should the best part of the house be shut up and the family live in the back? There is little real satisfaction in it; it seems a great waste of money, and we are glad to see that more sensible views are obtaining, and that more and more people are striving to build not merely houses but homes.

An Old Friend with a New Face.

The Christian Guardian, of Toronto, Ont., starts the new year with a new form and a new editor, the Rev. G. J. Bond, B. A., formerly editor of the Wesleyan, Halifax, N. S. The Guardian is one of the oldest religious periodicals in Canada, and one of the most uniformly successful. Mr. Bond is no novice in editorial work, and the paper will advance under his management. The first number shows that the grand traditions of the paper will be more than sustained. The old, blanket-sheet style has been discarded for a more modern, attractive and convenient form, and every page gives evidence of editorial life and vigor. The Methodist Church is to be congratulated upon having so able a paper, and the country itself upon so strong a journalistic force for righteousness, individually and nationally, as the Guardian is and has been for over 70 years past.

Dairying.

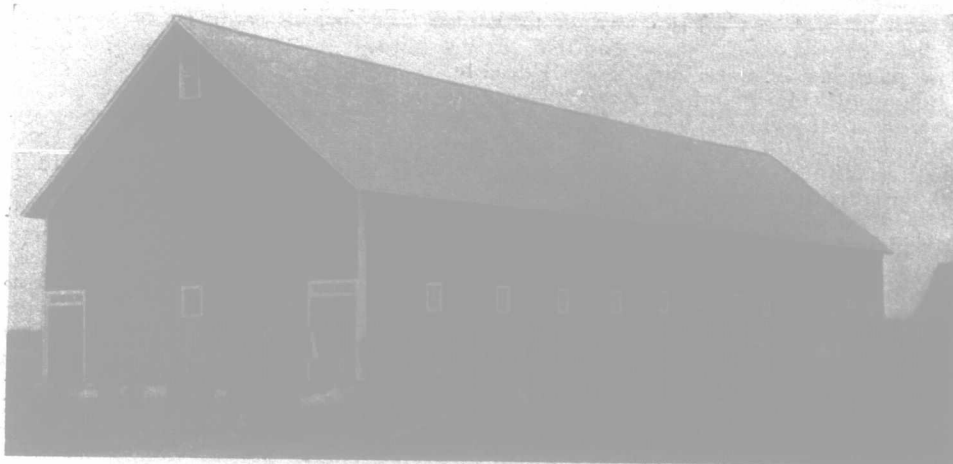
Annual Dairy Convention.

The annual convention of Manitoba dairymen will begin in the J. I. Case building, Winnipeg, on Thursday evening, Feb. 19th, when addresses will be delivered by prominent dairy experts on subjects of interest to all dairymen in the Province. T. L. Hæcker, Professor of Dairying, Minnesota Dairy School, will talk on "Dairying as a Business;" J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, on "The Signs of the Times in Dairying;" while D. Munroe, St. James, will outline "The Management of a Dairy Herd."

On the following morning, the regular business of the association will be transacted in the lecture room of the Dairy School, Thistle St., and if time permits some of the difficulties met with by butter and cheese makers will be discussed. In the afternoon of the same day, a school of judging butter and cheese will be conducted by J. A. Ruddick. It is intended to have on hand a few samples of these products to enable a practical demonstration to be made. Prof. Hæcker's afternoon subject will be "Difficulties in Making Butter on the Farm," and Prof. G. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Ottawa Experimental Farm, will give an address on the "Dual Purpose Cow." All who are in any way interested in the improvement of the dairy industry in Manitoba should not fail to attend.

Dairy Regulation.

The Minnesota State Dairy and Food Commission have prepared a bill, intended to compel all creameries in the State to pasteurize or heat their milk to 180°.



ELEVATION OF MR. WM. STOREY'S BARN, MANITOU, MAN.

Hand Separators vs. Creameries.

[From our Eastern edition.]

Both have their advantages and disadvantages. It seems to me that writers do not get at the kernel of this question. Milk producers are working for profit, and any method that cuts a hole in the profit is faulty. The reason our export butter trade has not kept pace with the cheese trade is because it is not nearly so profitable to sell butter as it is cheese for export.

For instance, 100 lbs. milk, 3.6% fat, will make about 4½ lbs. butter. If this sells at 20 cents per pound, and the factory takes 3½ cents per pound for making, then milk is worth about 70 cents per 100 pounds. Can milk be produced profitably for that? That depends upon the cow and the method of feeding, etc. The question is not that, however, but is it the most profitable way of disposing of milk? Butter factories cannot begin to pay the price that cheese factories do, except a good value is obtained for the skim milk. When we add to the price of the butter sold 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds for skim milk, then we come more nearly the value of the milk for making cheese. The profit, then, in butter-making comes through the skim milk, and the method that enables the producer of the milk to realize the most upon it is the best method. Some creameries make skim milk cheese, and the casein thus obtained has become of commercial value enough to realize 17 to 20 cents per 100 pounds for the skim milk. This means making both butter and cheese, more labor, and less by-product returned to the patron, and as the total realized is not larger if as large as if the milk were made into cheese, I cannot see that there is any advantage to anyone; I am keeping in view the usual export price of butter, and I must say the average price is not high enough to ever lead us to hope to build up much of a trade. The home trade is limited, yet much better prices are to be obtained. As a rule, when the make is large then butter goes to export price. Butter should be 30 cts. per pound now to equal the price of cheese, that is, patrons of cheese factories that draw their own milk are obtaining \$1.15 per 100 pounds of milk.

Of course cheese is very high now, but butter is, as a rule, behind the price of cheese, comparatively. Indirectly—though, buttermaking can be a great benefit to dairymen, if they will only make the most intelligent use of the skim milk, and raise good calves that will make good cows. Twenty cents per hundred pounds can be realized this way for skim milk, directly, but indirectly it would be hard to place its true value. If instead of cows averaging 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of milk a year, we had cows that would average 6,000 to 8,000 per year, then the patrons' net profit would be at least four times increased; that is, these cows would give fifty per cent. more milk and not cost for feed more than fifteen or twenty per cent. To get a better class of cows they have to be bred and properly raised, and nothing is of more value than good skim milk; not the miserable stuff that creameries generally return to their patrons, which is often run into a dirty, sour tank; and as creameries in winter do not generally run over two or three days a week, if calves were fed from such milk it would necessarily be from three to five days old before it reached the calf's stomach.

It has been said hand separators are bound to increase, owing to the "eloquence" of the agents, but the reason of their increase will be owing to the selfishness and negligence of the creamery operator, who looks more to his own profit than his patrons', and does not try to work for the common good and enable the patron to have his milk returned as good as possible.

Milk should be separated every other day at least in the winter to encourage dairymen to raise calves. The creamery saves the patron much labor, and should obtain a better price for the butter, but just as good or better butter can be made at the home from hand-separator cream, if the operator is skilful and clean. The separation removes many impurities, and the sooner the milk is separated the better.

Hand separators are expensive, and home buttermaking means much work, that must be attended to daily, and is not desirable unless help is plentiful and skim milk is desired for calf-raising.

It seems to me the best plan for those that desire skim milk for calf-raising, and cannot obtain it good from creameries, is to have a hand

separator (not too small) and take their cream to a creamery to be churned. If a patron can't take proper care of this small quantity of cream, he is not likely to take proper care of the larger quantity of milk; and just as good butter should be made from cream separated at home as at the factory, but creameries should not take cream from patrons that have not separators and pool it with cream from separators, as separators purify cream, and better butter can be made from separator cream than from any other.

It may interest readers to know how we do things here at Brookbank creamery. Our separator is run six days a week; it is now of 2,000 pounds per hour capacity. As we have 500 pounds per day during the winter, we start on this and keep running the milk off as fast as it comes. Some patrons are told to come on certain days, at a certain time; most of the patrons come every other day, but not all the same day. We have very little waiting around in the cold. The milk is weighed in and measured with a yard measure, and skim milk is measured and sufficient deducted for the cream. The milk goes right from the separator to the patrons' cans, and as a patron said the other day, after taking a drink of the skim milk from the separator, "That milk is as sweet as when I brought it." We have now 18 calves on skim milk, and for our own calves we have to have the milk fresh daily. Our interests are the same as our patrons', and being run on business principles, it is needless to say there are no hand separators near the factory; at the same time, we have churned cream for a patron seven miles away. The cream is well taken care of, brought here every week and churned separately, and the butter is A1, and sells at top price, like that separated here. GEO. RICE.

Cleanliness in everything connected with the dairy is one of the first essentials to successful butter production. This applies not only to the care of the milk after it comes from the cow, but also to the houses in which the cows are kept and the nature of the food which the animals receive.

Apiary.

Manitoba Honey Excels.

In the Canadian Bee Journal for November, Mr. G. A. Deadman, who has been for a number of years selling Eastern honey in the West, writes of Manitoba honey in no very complimentary tone. He says: "I expect, however, that while they produce clover honey as good as in Ontario, yet more or less of it will not be as good, being more or less of a mixture," and: "Of course these Westerners are quite proud to be able to produce their own honey, and even if it is not quite as good, it would still have the preference with many; besides, there is a good deal in what one is educated to, as to what one considers best."

In the last clause there seems just a faint hint of a whine—which is surely not justified by the amount of honey produced in Manitoba at the present time. Is it an indication that the time is about past when it was sufficient to label a can of something "Clover Honey" and ship it West to get rid of it at a paying price? There is undoubtedly much truth in what Mr. D. says as to education, but how does this come about: When Manitoba honey began to look for a market, all the educating had been done by Eastern shippers (most of it is yet, for that matter), and yet, although only the summer before last a certain gentleman from Ontario left a sample of his honey at the door of almost every customer I have in Winnipeg, he did not succeed in making one sale. I will leave Mr. D. to figure that out for himself. My belief, however, is that had he offered closed packages labelled "Best Clover Honey," he would have done much better. This educating business has produced a wonderful number of people who believe that to class as best, or even as good, honey must have been produced from clover, yet comparatively few who are aware that a can of clover honey may, and often—oh, so often!—does have (whatever mixture may be in the can) all the clover on the label.

Being rather unskilled in methods of catering to markets, producers of honey in this Province have so far paid little attention to the classifying of their goods. No one, however, would be foolish enough to claim that all his honey is first-class. Such a thing would be ridiculous here, as it would be anywhere else. But we do believe that the percentage of really poor honey produced in Manitoba is extremely small. We get some clover honey, which is as good as clover honey can be anywhere. In some localities thistle honey predominates, and this, probably, not even Mr. D. himself could distinguish from clover honey. Basswood also exists in places, and golden-rod is universal. Why should not our honey be as good as that of Ontario, where these plants are also the source of supply?

But at the risk of being called wild names, I will make, in closing, the claim that here in Manitoba we get a honey that is out of sight better than clover honey. I do not know what plant produces it. It may be "more or less of a mixture," but when the secret is discovered and it becomes a staple—if it can be got in large enough quantities—the producers will not label it "Best Clover," but most likely "Best on Earth," and set their own price upon it.

J. J. GUNN.

Beekeepers will Organize.

We are in receipt of the following circular letter from Melvin Bartlett, Secretary Western Horticultural Society, which we publish for the benefit of our readers who are interested in beekeeping:

At a recent meeting of gentlemen interested in beekeeping, it was decided to organize a "Manitoba Beekeepers' Association," and a meeting will accordingly be held in the office of the Live Stock Associations, 48 Merchants Bank building, Winnipeg, on the 24th of February, at 3 p.m., for that purpose.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is as follows: S. A. Bedford, Supt. Experimental Farm, Brandon; J. J. Gunn, Honor. Man.; James Duncan, Rosseau, Man., and Melvin Bartlett.

Arrangements have been made for reduced railway rates for the occasion. Persons attending the meeting will purchase ordinary tickets to Winnipeg, and secure standard certificates from the ticket agent at starting point. These will be signed by the Secretary of the Association, and will entitle those who become members to free return ticket from Winnipeg.

With the object of securing the co-operation of every one interested in bees and beekeeping, the committee invite your consideration of their proposal.

This meeting is open to all who are interested enough to attend. There will be a short programme of interesting addresses after the business of organization is concluded.

The committee in charge wish to secure a complete list of the beekeepers of Manitoba and the Territories, and our readers are requested to forward lists of their friends who are engaged in beekeeping to "The Beekeepers' Association, Box 488, Winnipeg."

Poultry.

Poultry House Described.

The accompanying diagram shows the floor plan of the poultry-house of J. Wakefield, Neepawa. The building is frame, 54 feet long by 16 wide; 7 feet high at the back, and 8 at the front. For the frame, scantling 2x4 inches are used, and on the outside, siding and shiplap are put on with tar paper between. Lath and a coat of rough plaster on the inside complete the walls. The roof is supported by 2x4 inch rafters, and consists of one fold of shiplap covered with felt roofing,



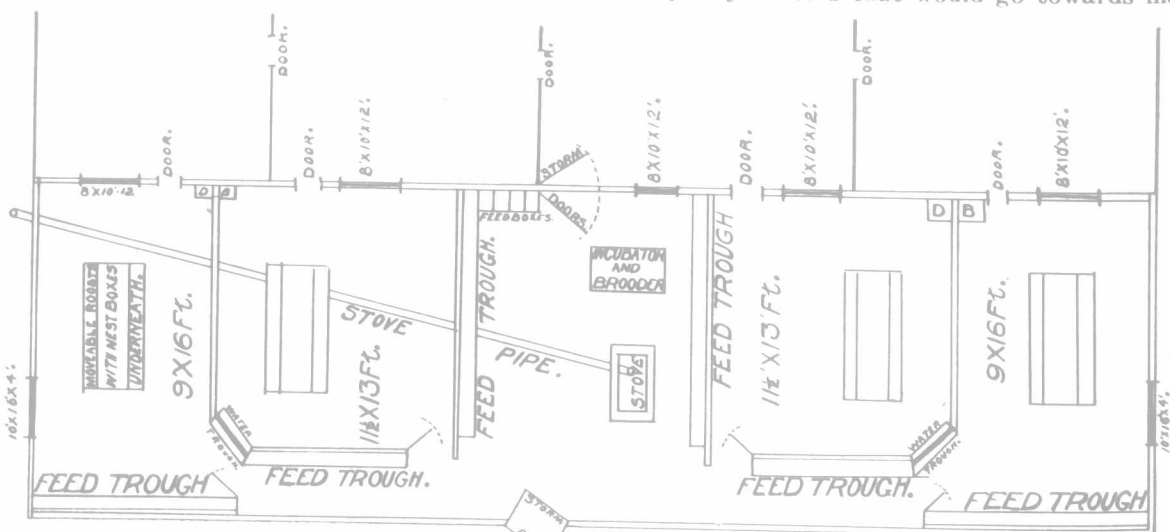
GENERAL VIEW OF J. WAKEFIELD'S POULTRY BUILDING.

which gives good satisfaction, being tolerably warm in winter and cooler than many kinds of roofing during summer. The windows and doors are all double.

Fowls must be comfortable before they can be expected to pay, and warm, well-ventilated quarters save feed and promote health. These are, therefore, essential factors in successful winter poultry raising.

As will be noticed by the diagram, there is a stove in the center pen, and about a foot from this stove a galvanized casing extends all around it 4 1/2 feet high. Between the casing and the stove there is a hole cut through the floor, and connected by means of a flue to the fresh air outside of the building. As the air around the stove becomes warmed, it rises and fresh air from outside, being colder, is naturally drawn in, causing a complete circulation throughout the whole building, which is giving entire satisfaction. To keep a poultry building warm and dry during winter is extremely difficult, and this plan of ventilation can be recommended as one of the best for that purpose. Some experienced poultrymen, however, object to having a stove in the building, and claim that the birds will be more hardy and vigorous without artificial heat. This is a question worthy of discussion.

About twenty-five are kept in each pen. The movable roosts, with nest-boxes under, are sufficiently raised from the ground that the birds have scratching room beneath, thus all space available is at their disposal.



PLAN OF POULTRY BUILDING USED BY J. WAKEFIELD, NEEPAWA, MAN.

The Winnipeg Poultry Show.

The Winnipeg Poultry Association decided at their last meeting to hold their winter show in Winnipeg during February, from the 11th to 14th. Mr. Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn., has been secured as judge for the occasion. He has acted in that capacity here before, and given good satisfaction. The executive are working hard to make this an unequalled success, and they have with them the well-wishes and the hearty co-operation of a stronger membership than ever before. Unity dwells in their camp; surely success is assured.

a perfect balanced ration, if we took advantage of them. The secret of making hens lay is simply providing them with suitable feed, and it's the safe way.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley and millet seed are good poultry feeds; some do not believe in corn, but their reasons are mostly like the small boy's "because." The Agricultural Experiment Stations tell us that corn is one of the best feeds for poultry, but they do not tell us to feed it exclusively; still more, cool reasoning would not suggest that we feed it exclusively.

The natural make-up of their feed is a variety;

Value of Poultry Shows.

That our poultry shows rarely receive the patronage which they deserve goes without saying. If it were not for a few enthusiastic breeders in this Province, who do everything in their power to encourage the exhibiting of poultry, the general quality of the present stock of Manitoba would not enjoy the high reputation which it does. As one prominent poultryman said to the "Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago: "No breeder from the East can win more than his share in competition with our birds."

This condition of affairs is gratifying indeed, and it may be safely said has been very largely promoted by Western poultry shows. These exhibitions from time to time so arrest the attention of a comparatively disinterested public that greater numbers are brought into the ranks as a result. They also tend to promote a spirit of sociability among those engaged in breeding pure-bred fowl. Sales of stock are made to one another, as well as to visitors, and thus it acts as a great advertising medium. The show being held this week

in Virden, and a similar event which will take place in Winnipeg in a few weeks, are both worthy of the heartiest co-operation of all who desire that poultry-raising in this country should increase.

The Home Market.

It is significant that to supply the Winnipeg demand for Christmas poultry, many thousand pounds of dressed birds had to be shipped in from the United States and Eastern Canada. Considering that poultry food is cheaper here than at the points from whence these supplies came, and that other facilities are quite equal if not superior in Canada West, it is surprising that greater quantities are not produced. Can it be that those who might embark in this industry are making more in other pursuits, or is it that some hesitate because of lack of knowledge of the management of fowls? We would suggest that the poultry associations press their claims upon the Department of Agriculture, urging that more attention be given to this matter in the approaching institute campaign.

Feeding for Eggs.

I would not advise anyone that has a good healthy flock to undertake doctoring them with antidotes with a view of forcing egg production, either summer or winter. On most farms there are plenty of feeds that would go towards making

a little of this and that, and a constant exercise in procuring it. Some tell us to make them scratch for their feed; a more correct way to say it would be to let them scratch for their feed—they would rather do it than not; besides, it does away with gorging and encouraging a lazy lummox disposition.

Corn exclusively—or, in fact, wheat or millet—is too heavy and too rich; something to make bulk must be added. I know of nothing better than wheat bran to balance up a heavy rich feed—it's so common that it is hardly popular. Bran makes bulk; not only bulk, but it clears the passages and keeps the digestive organs in condition. Bran alone would be too light for an exclusive feed; besides, it would not be in line with nature to feed nothing else. The crow is a grinding mill and we must keep it at work.

The different grains would not be a perfect feed alone; grass, insects, and dozens of things we hardly think of, go towards supplying the natural wants. Fowls on free range usually find these extra knickknacks, but penned-up fowls, or fowls in winter, must have their equivalent in some form, or they cannot do the very best. Cut clover or alfalfa, cut vegetables, green cut bone and meat scraps help to make summer out of winter, as near as it would be possible. All these things are within our reach, and the time required to procure them would return a nice profit.

Nebraska.

M. M. JOHNSON.

Roup.

Prof. Harrison and Dr. Streit, of the Ontario Agricultural College, have just issued a bulletin from the results of their work with "roupy" fowl. Their work has been very carefully and accurately done, about 300 birds having been examined and treated. By some authorities it has been claimed that roup in fowl is identical with diphtheria in man, but the experiments at the college have entirely disproved this contention.

The general condition of roup birds is thus described in the bulletin: "After the first symptom of the disease, which is usually a putrid catarrh from the nostrils, the affected fowl is generally restless, separates from other members of the flock, becomes dull, cowers or mopes in the corner of the pen, with its head drawn close to its body and often covered with its wings. If there is a severe discharge from the nostrils or eyes, then the feathers upon the wings or back are likely to be smeared with it, stick together, and after some time fall out; and the eyes are often shut, the lids being glued together by a sticky discharge from them. An affected fowl frequently rouses itself, takes food, and especially water, and then returns to the apathetic condition.

"As the disease progresses, tumors or cheesy masses may be formed about the eyes, or in the nasal passages, and in the mouth or throat there are frequently greyish yellow exudations. Whether the disease is characterized by offensive discharge, cheesy masses, or false membrane in the throat, the cause is always the same."

After a great many attempts, Prof. Harrison and Dr. Streit succeeded in isolating a germ which causes roup. They also set up the disease in healthy fowl by inoculating them with the ordinary green pus germ; hence it would seem that roup is a complex suppurative process.

Treatment of the disease is only recommended when the birds are valuable. In such cases the nostrils are pressed between the thumb and forefinger in the direction of the beak, two or three times. Pressure should also be applied between nostrils and eyes in an upward direction. This massage helps to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and eyes. The bird's head is then plunged into a two per cent. solution of permanganate of potash for twenty or thirty seconds, or as long as the bird can tolerate it. This treatment should be given twice a day, and continued until all symptoms have disappeared.

Egg Industry.

Surely the scarcity of eggs, which was made manifest so early this winter, and the high price prevailing, will convey a lesson to the prudent farmer. Winter egg production is a science which requires considerable study. It also requires the expenditure of a small outlay in the building of a proper poultry house. The breed of hens used has also a great deal to do with the successful production of winter eggs. Information on all the important points, such as proper breed of fowls, properly designed poultry houses, and proper method of feeding and caring for the hens, is easily procured. Any good poultry journal furnishes its readers with lavish and up-to-date instructions. There is good money in poultry for the Manitoba farmer if he goes into it intelligently. It will supply him with employment and ready cash all through the long winter months.—[Russell Reaner.

Horticulture and Forestry.

San Jose Scale in Manitoba.

At the last annual meeting of the Western Horticultural Society, the San Jose scale, and the regulations which govern the fumigation of nursery stock, came in for a good deal of discussion, during which a number expressed a doubt, and, in fact, no one present seemed prepared to prove that it could exist in our climate. No experiments have so far been undertaken in an official way to settle this question, which is one of considerable importance to horticulturists in this Province. If it be true that this pernicious scale cannot live in the winter temperature of Western Canada, the present restrictions on nursery stock coming in from the Northern States are a gigantic humbug, hindering the purchase of varieties most suitable to our latitude, and as such ought to be removed without delay.

Before this could be done it would, of course, be necessary to demonstrate clearly that there is no danger, and the "Farmer's Advocate" would suggest that steps be taken at once by the Horticultural Society to settle this matter. Specimens of scale can easily be secured from the South, and the probability is that there will yet be weather this winter sufficiently severe to make a test. Upon the approach of spring the twigs or branches bearing the insect could be confined within glass, and their movements, if any, watched from with-

Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

LAME MARE.

I have a mare about nine years old that has been lame off and on since last September. She broke through and fell into a badger hole while on the binder, the next morning she was a little lame, but it appeared only to be stiffness, as it wore off after about half an hour, and then she seemed all right till next morning. I kept her in for several days and then turned her out to pasture for three weeks during stacking, when I took her out to plow. The lameness came back again, so I consulted a Vet., who said he thought from my description of her symptoms it was a sprain. I followed his directions carefully, and although she improved it did not cure her; then I was advised to use some stronger liniment, which I did. This blistered her leg and allayed the inflammation and strengthened the joint. I have also kept the foot and leg bandaged up to the hock. After oiling the leg well, and wrapping it up again for three days, she seemed to be all

right, but she broke loose and got out of stable and hurt her foot again. Sometimes she does not limp at all, and then she will stand off the left hind foot again. The tendon is swollen up to the hock, and on left side of her leg, just above fetlock joint, there is a small puffy swelling; lameness appears to be in the joint, but I am sure there is nothing in the foot. Mare is fat and in good health. I am feeding her oat sheaves that were cut before the oats filled. She has not been having any grain. Please advise me how to treat her in your paper. H. T. Prosperity, Assn.

Ans.—Your description of the case, although fairly clear, does not warrant me in locating the exact seat of the lameness.

Would advise you to apply the following blister to the fetlock joint, and along the course of the tendons on each side: Binioidide of mercury, three drams; cantharides (pulv.), four drams; vaseline, four ounces. Mix, cut the hair closely from the parts, wash skin well with warm soft water and soap; dry off well with coarse cloth; rub ointment well in with fingers for ten minutes; let it remain for forty-eight hours; wash off and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat blister in three weeks.

RHEUMATISM IN SOW.

I have a sow about nine months old that appears to have rheumatism in her hind legs. She takes it in spells; sometimes she can hardly walk, and then she will be better for a day or two. She feeds well, even when she is hardly able to stand. Am feeding frozen wheat meal and plenty of good well water. She is in a nice warm house. Please advise me as to treatment?

- 2. Is she edible?
- 3. If she recovers will she be fit for breeding?

Prosperity, N.-W.T. H. J. T.
 Ans.—1. The trouble is no doubt rheumatism, but its origin in this case cannot be traced without fuller particulars. It is usually due to damp or ill ventilated pens, exposure to storms, or sudden changes from poor to rich food. As a method of treatment, it will be necessary to cease feeding an exclusive diet of frozen wheat meal and give such foods as ground oats, barley, shorts or bran instead; say to the extent of half the ration. From two to three ounces Epsom salts should also be given once every day in the food, until the trouble disappears.

2. There would be no objection to the meat for food.

3. Should she recover, the only objection to using her as a brood sow would be that her progeny might be predisposed to the same trouble.

PEKIN DUCKS AND SUNFLOWERS.

In the poultry yards of J. F. C. Menlove, Virden, Manitoba.

It would probably not be wise to reach conclusions as the result of experiments carried on during one winter, and hence the necessity for beginning the investigation at once. What say our readers who are interested in horticulture?

Large Buildings.

At the next World's Fair, which will be held in St. Louis in 1904, the building devoted to horticulture will cover six and the agricultural hall twenty acres. Surrounding these two buildings will be forty acres, devoted to the growth of various plants, shrubs and trees.

Moving Barbed Wire.

What is the best method of removing barbed wire from one fence to another, about half a mile apart?
 W. H. T. Melita.

Ans.—Loosen from posts, one wire only at a time, and draw it to wherever required by hitching your easiest going horse or team to it. Drive as much as possible over snow-covered ground, at a slow pace, and in this way the barbs will not be destroyed. If the fence you are removing has been but recently put up, there will be a tendency for the wire to curl; should this be the case, attach a very light weight to the end of the wire, which will entirely overcome the difficulty.

As Represented.

Many thanks for knife premium received yesterday; found it quite as represented. Wishing you continued prosperity.
 J. ANDERSON.

COLT WITH SORE THROAT.

I have a colt coming two years old that is failing in flesh, under good feeding of oats and bran. I examined its teeth; they are good, though it puts out some hay when eating. The trouble seems to be in the throat, the inside of which is red and a little inflamed. Its hind legs stick a little. What can I do for it?

Dominion City, Man. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Dropping from the mouth of partially masticated hay is a pretty sure indication that the teeth are at fault. At the age you mention, there is eruption of the fifth molar tooth in each jaw, which sometimes causes considerable irritation. Would advise you to give the teeth and gums a more thorough examination. If the throat is much inflamed, the animal will have more or less difficulty in swallowing cold water. If you find this to be the case, put the colt in a comfortable, well-ventilated stall; cover the body well; feed hot mashes; take chill off drinking water; give three times daily, half a dram each of chlorate of potassium and nitrate of potassium, by placing far back on tongue with tablespoon. Apply mustard to throat; also wrap the throat with piece of old blanket.

HEIFER HAS PILES.

I have a heifer calf, six months old, with piles protruding over two inches; weaned when a week old, and fed new milk until ten weeks old; since then, up to present, skim milk with a small quantity of scalded bran, mixed with milk, and any vegetable or cereal food left from table. Calf is in good condition and healthy every way, but this ailment is a little disagreeable. Have given a couple doses of Epsom salts, thinking the trouble may have arisen from constipation. Hay is all the other food she gets.

Medicine Hat, Assa.

Ans.—From the fact that your calf is in good condition, and in every way healthy, I am disposed to think that the ailment is protrusion of the rectum, as in cases of piles there is always more or less constitutional disturbance. Protrusion of the rectum is a rather common occurrence among cattle, sheep and pigs. The causes are violent straining when the bowels are constipated, diarrhoea, impaction of the stomach, worms, piles and injuries to the anus and intestines. The treatment consists in first removing the cause, keeping the bowels open, but not too loose; by giving laxative food. Cleanse the protruding portion morning and evening with warm, soft water and castile or carbolic soap, and after doing so, dry off and smear the parts well with the following ointment: Tanic acid and opii (pulv.), of each three drams; creolin, two drams; vaseline, four ounces; mix. Apply gently, but with firm pressure, with the fingers, and, if possible, return the part to its natural position at each dressing. Continue the treatment as long as necessary.

SCRATCHES.

I have a seven-year-old registered Clyde brood mare which has scratches. Kindly advise if it is safe to use purgatives? The stable is not very warm.

Dominion City, Man.

Ans.—Scratches can always be most effectively cured by the use of purgatives, as part of the treatment, but their administration to brood mares should always be avoided. Place the mare on a light ration; giving bran instead of whole grain to any extent. Wash the diseased parts well with warm water and castile or carbolic soap, and apply a poultice of turnips and bran for two or three days, using a fresh one every twelve hours, after which an ointment of copper sulphate (bluestone), one ounce to fresh lard, three ounces, or a mixture of lard, iodoform and boracic acid should be applied.

PROBABLY INDIGESTION.

I have a broncho horse which has some trouble in making his water. I feed him a gallon of oats morning and night, hay and a sheaf of oats at noon. What could I do to cure him?

Lisgar Electoral Dist.

Ans.—From your very meagre description of the case, I am unable to give a decided opinion as to your horse's condition. Would advise you to prepare the animal for physic by feeding a bran mash diet exclusively, for at least sixteen hours, and then give the following, made into a ball, or administer as a drench by dissolving in a pint of hot water: Barbadoes aloes, eight drams; powdered ginger, two drams; syrup, sufficient to form a ball. Continue bran mash diet until physic has operated. Follow physic up by giving, morning and evening, in food, for one week: Sulphate of iron, pulverized gentian, and nitrate of potass., each, one dram.

REPEATING DOSE FOR COLIC.

In your reply in your Veterinary Column of January 5th, to A. F. E. re Spasmodic Colic, you do not state what length of time should elapse between doses. Would you kindly do so in the next issue of your paper?

Baldur, Man.

Ans.—The dose may safely be repeated in one hour. A tablespoonful of ginger, if fed every night, will so tone up the digestive glands that liability of attack will be overcome.

IMPREGNANT SOW—CARBOLIC ACID FOR PIG.

1. We have a two-year-old sow that we bought last year, supposing her to be in pig, but when we had her a few weeks we found out that she had lost her pigs somehow. She acts in a most extraordinary manner. When eating she will suddenly stop, and stretch herself out and grunt, just like a sow suckling her young. We have bred her to three different boars last summer, and also, as she had a slight discharge from the womb, syringed her out every day for a week. This last month we thought she was at last safely in pig, but now has started the same way again as before. One V. S. told us to feed carbolic acid in her feed, but when we gave her ten drops daily she seemed to get very hot and sluggish, so we stopped giving the acid. As this cost us a lot of money, we would not mind spending something to cure her if possible.

2. What is a safe dose to give a large sized pig?

Brandon Electoral Dist.

Ans.—1. Your sow not becoming pregnant would point to derangement of some of the generative organs, probably the uterus. It is within the bounds of possibility that she may have been pregnant, and that owing to some obstruction of the vessels entering into the formation of the umbilical cord, death of the fetuses may have occurred at an early stage of gestation, and have not been expelled in the natural way, but are being gradually absorbed into the system of the sow. This condition has sometimes been found to be compatible with the good health of the animal. Would advise you to give, in food, morning, noon and night, six grains permanganate of potassium. Inject uterus once daily with lotion composed of

KING BROS.

CHRONIC LAMENESS.

Seventeen-year-old mare picked a nail four years ago; it penetrated the sole beside the frog for about 1½ inches. It was removed at once, and the foot poulticed. She was laid off for two months, and then put to work, but has gone a little lame ever since; sometimes she is very lame, especially on hard roads. She usually rests that foot when standing. The hoof is rather smaller than its fellow. I have had her examined for spavin, but there is none.

E. H.

Ans.—It is probable the nail penetrated to the bone, and injured it or its coverings, which set up a chronic inflammation. It is possible a small portion of bone has become detached and is causing trouble. The inflammation of the foot has caused it to become dry and small. If the sole is quite tender at the seat of puncture, pare down and see if pus is confined, and follow up with poultices. Keep the hoof soft with poultices, and blister around the coronet occasionally.

WORMS IN PIGS

What is the cause of worms in store pigs, and what treatment would you advise?

H. J. C.

Ans.—Pigs take the germ into the stomach with their food, and the worms develop according to variety. Give the pigs from two drams to an ounce of oil of turpentine, mixed with two to six ounces raw linseed oil, according to size of animal. Repeat treatment in a week if necessary.

UNTHRIFTY MILCH SOW.

Cow calved two weeks ago, gives fair quantity of milk, but hair looks rough; udder is not filled out at milking time, and teats are cold. Fed on silage, hay and bran. She had inversion of the vagina before calving, but is all right now. She was thin last year after milking a short time; well fed, F. W.

Ans.—The symptoms given do not indicate anything in particular wrong, simply that the cow neither works as well nor milks as well as she should, considering the care and food she gets.

It may be that she has some chronic disease that prevents assimilation of the food. The dryness of the hair indicates something of this nature. You had better have her tested with tuberculin to see if she is tubercular. If you do not care to do this, feed her a little grain, as chopped oats, and give a liberal supply of pulped mangels. As her appetite is good, she requires no tonics or stomachics to improve it.



JERSEY COW, GARANTIE 5TH.

Winner of first prize at the Royal Show, 1902.

THE PROPERTY OF THE MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, AMPFORD, ANDOVER, HANTS.

permanganate of potassium, four drams; water, one quart. This quantity will be sufficient for four injections. Continue treatment for ten days.

2. The dose of carbolic acid for adult pig is from five to ten drops.

SEVERAL AILMENTS.

1. Four-year-old mare that has never worked much is stiff or lame in both fore feet. She has very large feet, but I can see nothing wrong with them.

2. Eight-year-old mare got one hind foot hurt, and had to stand on the other for five weeks. She then recovered the use of the injured foot, but went lame in the other. The accident occurred eighteen months ago. There is slight swelling around the pastern of the lame foot, and she is very lame.

3. Some of my cows have had swollen udders just after calving, and when the swelling goes down the quarters are useless.

N.-W.T.

G. G.

1. Put mare in box-stall and blister around the coronet once every month, with two drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Keep her feet well pared down.

2. This mare overtaxed the strength of the sound leg while lame on the other; the pastern joint evidently is the part that suffered. Keep her in the stable and blister the joint with the same preparation recommended for No. 1.

3. When your cows' udders swell, place them in a comfortable box, excluded from drafts, purge with two pounds Epsom salts and feed lightly. Apply hot poultices to the udder, and rub the quarters well three times daily with camphorated oil. Draw the milk off four times daily. Continue treatment until recovery takes place. Any quarters that may now be inactive will probably be all right after next period of gestation.

CRACKED HEELS.

Draft horse's hind fetlock joints become cracked and itchy, and swell when not exercised; there is a discharge with a disagreeable odor. Am feeding cut straw, clover hay, six quarts oats, daily, and a turnip at night.

T. A. C. T.

Ans.—Your horses have cracked heels or mud fever. Give a purgative of about nine drams Barbadoes aloes, and two drams ginger; feed nothing but bran until purgation commences. Follow up with two ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice daily. Poultice the parts for two days and nights with boiled turnips and a little powdered charcoal; apply warm and change three times daily; then apply the following three times daily: Sulphate of zinc, one ounce; acetate of lead, one ounce; carbolic acid, two drams; water, one quart. Do not wash. If the parts become too dry, use carbolized oxide of zinc ointment occasionally.

STEER AILING—ABORTION.

1. Steer in good order and doing well, but his penis swells.

2. Cow calved three weeks before time; calf died in five minutes. She has not been untied since she came in the barn; is in good order, and I know of no accident as slipping, or anything of that kind.

N. F.

Ans.—1. The swelling of the penis is probably due to foreign matter in the sheath. Flush the sheath out well with warm water, and inject it once daily with carbolic acid one part, warm water thirty parts.

2. Unless you have infectious abortion in your herd, your cow must have slipped or been kicked or bruised in some way unknown to you, else the food was of impure quality. There are so many causes of abortion, in many cases unnoticed by the attendant, it is impossible for me to say what caused it in this case.

COW WITH HACKING COUGH.

I have a cow that has had a hacking cough for some time. Give cure for it. J. M.

Ans.—The term "some time" is very indefinite. It may mean a week, a month, a year, five years, or longer. A dry, hacking cough is always symptomatic of pulmonary tuberculosis, especially if it has been present for some months or longer. At the same time, a cough may be caused by a chronic sore throat, or other conditions. We would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin; if she reacts, destroy her; if not, blister her throat. You need not be alarmed even if the cough continues, unless it is caused by tubercular trouble.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Aged mare has a dry cough, especially when allowed to stand after exercise, or after taking a drink. Sometimes she will not cough for a month, and at others will have several spells daily. L. W. E.

Ans.—Your mare has either heaves or chronic laryngitis (inflammation of the throat), it would require a personal examination to determine which. If the former, it may be helped by blistering the throat; if the latter, it cannot be cured. I would advise you to blister the throat well, feed lightly on food of first-class quality, and dampen all food with lime water.

PREGNANT MARE.

My nine-year-old mare aborted in September of 1901. She was bred last spring, and is due to foal in March. I feed one quart whole oats, night and morning, and a liberal amount of hay, and allow regular exercise. Is it safe to feed boiled barley, or what should I feed to ensure milk and safety? P. J.

Ans.—There is no manner of care or feeding that will ensure safety in foaling; abnormal conditions occur occasionally under all systems. It is not well to make sudden changes in feeding, especially when parturition is approaching. Do not feed boiled barley, feed a reasonable quantity of hay of first-class quality; for the grain ration crushed oats are better than whole; bran also should be liberally supplied, say three quarts crushed oats night and morning, and four to six quarts bran at noon. Allow all the pure water she wishes, and give regular exercise or light work.

Miscellaneous.

WHEN TO CASTRATE A BOAR.

I have two pigs which I bought last November, one of which is a boar and now about two months old. I have been rather afraid to castrate him on account of the severe cold weather. Would it be safe to let him remain until warm weather comes? R. H. BINCH.

Ans.—The best time to castrate boar pigs is when they are still sucking. At that time there is but little danger of loss, provided ordinary precautions as to sanitation are observed. A boar which is now over two months old should be fairly well grown when the warm days arrive, and as the risk of operating increases with the age of the animal, the danger would be much greater than at present. In your case it will be better to confine the animal in clean, comfortable quarters and castrate at once, applying a mixture of two ounces sweet oil and two drams carbolic acid to the wound twice a day for three or four days.

TANNING HIDES.

Kindly give me a recipe for tanning hides in your valuable paper? I find a difficulty in getting them soft. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The information required will be found in January 20th number "Farmer's Advocate," article "How to cure skins," page 62.

POOR LAYERS—INCUBATORS.

I have twenty-four hens and about fifteen pullets, mostly Plymouth Rocks. They are housed in a moderately warm place; not so warm but what it freezes hard during a cold time. I give them a warm mash in the morning, composed of ground barley and bran; later, a mixture of barley and peas and oats whole, and either potato peelings or raw turnips, water slightly warmed, but I cannot get them to produce eggs. Can you explain why they will not lay, and what I can do towards making them lay?

2. Can you please tell me how to make an incubator? R. R. W.

1. Give them all the sunlight possible; the fresh air will not hurt them. Provide them with grit and dust. Put some chaff in the house for them to work in. If you have milk give them some of it. Keep the place clean of droppings and filth. Do not crowd them; hens do best in small flocks of from ten to fifteen birds. Select the eggs for hatching from the best layers, and so breed a laying strain.

2. You could not make a satisfactory incubator as cheaply as you could buy one. The regulator is a delicate piece of mechanism, which must be carefully adjusted, and can not be arranged perfectly by a novice.

SCHOOL FEES—LEGAL GUARDIAN.

I live a considerable distance from a town in Manitoba, and in a different school section, yet, as I believe the town school to be better than ours, I wish my children to attend it.

1. Will there be any additional taxes or tuition fees to pay, provided the children board in town?

2. I have been told that unless they are under the care of a legal guardian that I will have to pay extra. Is that true, and if so, what constitutes a legal guardian? A. B. C. Melita.

Ans.—1. Unless one or both parents, or the legal guardian, reside in a school district, or unless said parent or parents or legal guardian pay, or are liable to pay, a school rate in such district, at least equal to the average school rate paid by actual residents in such district, the parents or legal guardian are liable, at the discretion of the school trustees of such district, to pay 50 cents per month for each pupil attending school in such district.

2. When one or more parents are living, a legal guardian is not appointed, except in special cases.

REGISTERING CATTLE.

I own a two-year-old registered Shorthorn heifer, which through neglect has become in calf by her half-brother, he being registered also. Can the progeny from them be registered? FRANK TURNER.

Montcalm Municipality, Man.

Ans.—The calf will be quite as eligible for registration as if it were not inbred.



JANIE JEWEL MEORHILDE \$700.
First-prize Holstein cow, over 36 months old, in dairy test, Provincial Winter Fair, 1902.
OWNED BY BETTIE BROS., NORWICH, ONT.

REGISTRATION STANDARD.

I have a brood mare whose dam is a registered Clyde, and whose sire is an imported registered Shire. Is she eligible for registration? If not, how many crosses must I have before they can be? NEMO.

Ans.—Your mare is eligible to registry in the Dominion Draft Horse Studbook, which accepts animals of mixed Clydesdale and Shire breeding. Secretary, James Mitchell, Goderich, Ont. The Clydesdale Studbook requires for the registry of mares four top crosses, in each case by sires registered in the Clydesdale Studbook.

THE RIGHT TO DIG DITCH—PAYING SURVEYOR.

1. Has a man the right to dig a ditch on his neighbor's farm to carry off the water from his marshes? If he has not, what is the best way to proceed against him? I noticed the ditch only late in August, and was not able to cut the hay in one of my marshes, causing a loss of not less than ten dollars.

2. Next summer I have to put up a fence between me and my neighbor, and as we are not sure of the line, could we have a Government surveyor? If so, where should we write, and who should pay him? JOS. GANTEL.

Lorne Municipality, Man.

Ans.—1. No, and the party has a right of action for damages.

2. You cannot insist upon having a surveyor at the Government's expense. The parties interested should engage a surveyor and join in paying his expenses.

Field Notes.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Richmond Hall, Toronto, January 27th, 1903, and was very largely attended by members and visitors. The President, Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., in his opening address, congratulated the Association on its prosperity and standing, and on the flourishing condition of the trade. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade, which, on motion, was adopted, showed a very large volume of business for the past year, the membership having increased from 1,565 in 1901 to 1,762 in 1902, divided as follows: Ontario, 1,319; Manitoba, 259; Assiniboia, 68; Alberta, 59; Saskatchewan, 15; British Columbia, 12; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 26; Prince Edward Island, 11; Nova Scotia, 17; United States, 9.

In 1902 there were 9,980 registrations and 3,888 changes of ownership and duplicate certificates.

The financial statement showed that \$9,497 had been received in registration fees, and that after paying all expenses there remained \$7,704 to the credit of the association.

A resolution was adopted to provide for the usual grant of fifty cents per member from the Ontario contingent being paid to the Cattle Breeders' Association, to be spent in premiums at winter shows in Ontario.

The sum of \$1,000 was voted to Toronto Industrial Exhibition, on the condition that the Exhibition Board give as much in prizes for Shorthorns. If the show is made a Dominion exhibition this will be increased to \$1,500 on the same terms.

Grants were also made on the same terms to the following exhibition boards: Maritime Winter Fair, \$150; London, \$500; Ottawa, \$100; Winnipeg, \$500; Brandon, \$250; Calgary, \$100; New Westminster, \$100; Victoria, \$100; Sherbrooke, \$100; Halifax, \$100; Fredericton, \$100; Charlottetown, \$100.

The proposal to hold a Dominion Exhibition in the City of Toronto in 1904 received the hearty support of the members, and the association adopted a resolution pledging itself to make an effort to carry it to a successful issue by using its influence to secure Dominion and Provincial grants.

The Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion is asked to assist in securing a creditable exhibit of Canadian stock at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and that announcement be made at an early date of the plans for selection and forwarding of the animals.

The association formulated a request to Toronto Industrial Exhibition Board that a suitable building for exhibiting cattle be erected on their grounds. It is recommended that a covered building, or an amphitheatre, be provided to meet the need of exhibitors and visitors.

The association agreed to a proposal that in the reorganization of the International Exposition at Chicago five silent memberships be taken by the society. This is being supplemented by individual members, who subscribe for \$100 shares.

Officers for 1903: President, Wm. Linton, Aurora; Vice-President, W. G. Pettit, Freeman; 2nd Vice-President, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. Vice-Presidents from Provinces: Ontario, W. D. Platt, Hamilton; P. E. I., F. G. Boyver, Georgetown, British Columbia; W. H. Ladner, Ladner; Quebec, J. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst; New Brunswick, G. A. Fawcett, Eackville; N.-W. T., J. A. Turner, Calgary; Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald, Truro; Manitoba, J. Bray, Longburn. Delegates: To Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association—John Isaac, Markham, and Capt. T. E. Hobson, Ilderton; to Industrial Exhibition, Toronto—Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, and Robert Miller, Stouffville; to Western Fair, London—Henry Smith, Hay, and C. H. Simmons, Ivan; to Central Fair, Ottawa—B. B. Sangster, Lancaster, and D. McLaren, Dunmore; to Provincial Exhibition, Nova Scotia—E. W. Thompson, Sackville, N. B., and F. C. Dickie, Fort William, N. S.; to Provincial Exhibition, New Brunswick—Senator Josiah Wood, Sackville, and George A. Fawcett, Sackville; to Provincial Exhibition, Prince Edward Island—O. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown, and F. G. Boyver, Georgetown; to Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition—Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch.

Farmers' Rally at Wolsley.

Under the auspices of the Wolsley Agricultural Society, a farmers' rally was held in that town a few weeks ago. The gathering was a large and enthusiastic one, and the meeting, from every point of view, a huge success. After the banquet feature had been ably disposed of, after-dinner speeches, brimful of practical agricultural matter, thrown out with forceful energy, flowed fluently from the various speakers, and effectually stamped the meeting as one of the epochs in the history of the society. Live agricultural topics were picked up and discussed in a manner which clearly showed that intense interest was devoted to the solving of some of the hardest problems which the farmer has to face at the present moment.

Senator Perley, the first speaker of the evening, advocated mixed farming, and spoke of the grand heritage which we Western Canadians enjoy. He pointed out a few of the difficulties of the present time which can be overcome, and favorably commented upon the natural conditions of our land and climate.

Next followed Dr. Elliott, M. L. A., who offered some encouraging words to the agricultural societies in general, and strongly advised them to push onward and not to expect much Government help, but rather use their full power in fostering agricultural education.

M. D. Geddes, of the editorial staff of the "Farmer's Advocate," followed, and spoke on the advantages of united effort as a means of attaining best results. The mayor of the town, Mr. Ferguson, then addressed the gathering on the peculiar helps to be derived from unity between town and country.

N. Snow, organizer of the T. G. G. A., was the next speaker. He showed that wheat and mixed farming were both profitable branches of agriculture, but handicapped in this country through lack of transportation. Then he spoke on the transportation question, and stated that if our present transcontinental line would not, in black and white, furnish a better promise of living up to their obligation, then the T. G. G. A. had a movement on foot with one of the southern lines which would help alleviate the present difficulties.

H. Brooks, G. R. Campbell, Rev. M. Coon, Rev. J. G. McKechnie, Mr. Branion (principal of the Wolsley school), Mr. Gates (Vice-President of the Society), and others took an able part in the speech-making feature of the evening. The deep interest manifested by the entire gathering as the various speakers voiced their sentiments spoke volumes for the quality of the matter and the fitness of the themes discussed. Gatherings of this kind foster unity of thought and motive, and harmonize minor differences, thus strengthening the bonds of brotherhood between man and man.

As an educator, such meetings also play a very important part. Farmers' rallies, institute meetings and all gatherings of like kind have a grand field for work, and it is to be regretted that these important functions of farm life are not more widely cultivated in our midst. Let agricultural societies see to it that they do their full duty along this important line.

Pleased with "Farmer's Advocate."

Following are a few communications, testifying to the merits of the "Farmer's Advocate." In every mail received at this office during the past four months have come letters conveying the warmest appreciation of this paper. We thank our friends for their encouraging words, with which we might fill the paper.

BEST IN THE WEST.

Innisfail, Alta., July 3rd, 1902.
The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:
Gentlemen,—The "Advocate" is the best farm journal in the West.
Yours truly,
J. C. ARCHIBALD.

IT'S A PEACH.

Ponoka, Alta., Dec. 30th, 1902.
The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:
Gentlemen,—We think your Christmas number a "peach."
J. G. ARMSTRONG & CO., Bankers.

EXCELLENT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 3rd, 1903.
The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:
Gentlemen,—I am in receipt of your Christmas number for 1902. I must say that I am more than delighted with it. It is excellent in every particular.
Yours truly,
N. WOLVERTON, President and Manager,
The Brandon Binder and Twine Co., Ltd.

THE PAPER FOR THE FARMER AND RANCHER.

Morden, Man., Jan. 6th, 1903.
The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:
Gentlemen,—I received the Christmas number of the "Advocate," and appreciate it very much. Your journal is quite useful to those engaged in mixed farming, wheat raising or ranching. I remain,
Yours truly,
WILLIAM J. LOWES.

INTERESTS AND INSTRUCTS.

The Foothills Rancho,
Gillingham, Alta., Oct. 10th, 1902.
The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:
Dear Sirs,—Though I am comparatively a new subscriber to your paper, I have already found in it much to interest and instruct. One feature I especially commend, viz., the absence of objectionable "quack" advertisements which disfigure and pollute so many of our Canadian papers. I remain,
Yours truly,
EDWIN G. SMITH.

Annual Agricultural Meeting, Indian Head.

The annual reunion of the Indian Head Agricultural Society was held at the above mentioned town on Thursday evening, January 15th. The gathering proved a very successful one, over 400 being present to enjoy the ably-prepared programme. The different features of the evening all brought enjoyment in their varied ways, and a very pleasant and profitable gathering resulted from the united efforts of the executive.

Birtle Grain Producers' Resolution.

At a meeting of the Birtle Farmers' Institute, called for the purpose of discussing the grain blockade, a good representation of farmers from the surrounding district, including a number from the vicinity of Sols-girth and Foxwarren, were present. Several of the speakers favored asking the Legislature to grant municipalities power to operate elevators. After thorough discussion, the following resolution was carried unanimously, and the secretary instructed to have a copy sent to the Minister of Agriculture and all farmers' institutes and agricultural societies in the Province:

"Whereas great inconvenience and loss has been occasioned the farmers of this district through being unable to market their grain, owing in part to the inability of the railroad company to move the grain, and in part to the prices paid for grain being far from representing the true value thereof:

"And whereas that in so far as the movement of grain is concerned or purchase thereof by the elevators, it is difficult to say when and in what way relief would be afforded, and it is feared that the disabilities that the farmer at present labors under are liable to be increased rather than diminished;

"Therefore, it is the opinion of this meeting that the Government of the Province of Manitoba should take the matter into consideration and devise some scheme by which relief would be granted in this and future years, either by Government ownership of a system of elevators or by securing in some way to the farmer the sale of his grain at an earlier date. And it is suggested that it would be advisable for the Government to invite an attendance at Winnipeg at an early date of a representative from each farmers' institute and agricultural society in the Province of Manitoba, or those parts which suffer most, for the purpose of discussing and considering some scheme by which relief may be granted, it being felt that a meeting of such representatives will furnish a greater unity of action than it would if each institute or association were working out on its own lines."

Western Delegates to England.

Ottawa, Feb. 3rd.—Mr. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, leaves Ottawa to-day for England to carry out the immigration plan which the Department has been arranging for the last six weeks. As was announced some days ago, it has been decided to take over some 40 or 50 farmers for the purpose of giving personal testimony as to the agricultural resources of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The party will be composed of the following gentlemen: J. H. Metcalfe, Westbourne, Man.; James Dale, Wilbur; D. R. Noble, Blyth; K. Murchison, Souris; A. T. Whiting, Qu'Appelle; A. Stewart, Moosomin; Rev. J. L. Brown, Manitou; S. L. Head, Rapid City; Wm. Lothian, Pipestone; Hugh McGillivray, Cottonwood, Assa.; John Dougan, Connee, Assa.; Joseph Hagerty, Stony Beach, Assa.; T. G. Pearce, Agricola, Assa. (Edmonton); John Templeton, Shoal Lake; R. C. Simpson, Rosser; H. C. Wellams, Kildonan; W. F. Sirrett, Neepawa; R. J. Tailmay, Wapella; R. K. Smith, Maskawata, Man.; Wm. Kendall, Morden, Man.; Eli Williamson, Indian Head; Capt. I. Lece, Holmfield; John Cowan, Pilot Mound; C. J. Thompson, Virden; Robt. McCartney, Buffalo Lake, Moose Jaw; John Forsyth, Glendale, Man.; Thos. Howden, Qu'Appelle; Robt. Giles, Prince Albert; John Miller, Indian Head; James Graham, Roseberry; W. Waines, Moosomin; C. C. Helliwell, Brandon; Arthur Kilburn, Neepawa; John Nicholson, Dauphin; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; J. E. Turner, Stonewall; Lyle Lawrence, Lilyfield; Robert Hall, Brandon; N. Wolverson, Brandon; W. T. Johnston, Wawanesa; Robt. Forke, Pipestone; J. W. Breakey, Souris; J. Y. Bambridge, Souris; Peter Campbell, Carman; Wm. Fulton and D. McVicar, Portage la Prairie.

American Ranchers, Beware!

We are pleased that the Canadian Customs Department is making arrangements for more effectually carrying out the law regarding American round-up parties on Canadian soil. Foreign live stock cannot lawfully be pastured in Canada without entry at the Customs House, and all owners of such stock when rounding-up must present their permit, which provides that the party be accompanied by a member of the police force or an officer of customs, whose duty it is to see that live stock are not unnecessarily molested and that all dealings are straight. Owners keeping foreign live stock in Canada will be held strictly responsible after June, 1903, under penalty of seizure and forfeiture. Casual strays will be dealt with according to the individual circumstances.

Farmers' Institute Campaign.

The Department of Agriculture, Manitoba, is arranging for an extensive series of institute meetings to begin early in March. It is understood that the services of a few lecturers who are known to be specialists in certain lines of agriculture have been secured, and, hence, good meetings may be looked for. The programme, giving full information as to places of meeting, subjects to be discussed, etc., will be issued shortly.



LINCOLN WETHERS.

Winner of first prize, breed cup, cup for best long-wools, and the Prince of Wales challenge cup as best pen of sheep at the Smithfield Club Show, 1902.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. HENRY DUDDING, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBORO', GRIMSBY.

Hamilton Shorthorn Sale.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 28th.—The breeders' combination sale of Shorthorn cattle here to-day in the Stockyards Pavilion was a great success, there being a large attendance of Canadian and American buyers. The auctioneers were Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; George Jackson, Port Perry, and Thos. Ingram, Guelph. The American visitors bought largely, but Canadians also bid eagerly, being anxious to retain as many of the high-grade cattle as possible in the country. Fifty-four head were sold, at an average price of \$446, making a total of \$24,084. The average per head was \$26 more than the last sale. The best price paid was \$1,500, by Mr. E. A. Stevenson, of Detroit, for Diamond Prince, a nine-months calf, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt. Mr. Flatt's Airy Duchess, imported, went at \$900. Hon. Mr. Dryden bought Dalmeny Fannie, an imported yearling heifer, paying \$785 for her. Another yearling heifer brought \$800. Mr. Flatt's Lovely Tulip, an imported two-year-old, was sold for \$1,100. Mr. William Hendrie and his daughter, Mrs. Eckford, of Alberta, N.-W. T., purchased seven fine animals. C. Heitz & Son, Ohio, bought a number of choice animals at high prices. Pettit & Son, of Burlington, bought a high-priced cow and calf, and several splendid heifers were taken to Stouffville by Mr. Robert Miller. Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Salem, Ont., purchased the imported bull, Scottish Beau, from Senator Cochrane's farm, paying therefor \$1,200.

The following is the list of sales, purchasers and prices:

Lovely Tulip (imp.) and c. c.; E. G. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich.....	\$1,100
Gladys (imp.) and c. c.; E. G. Stevenson.....	915
Airy Duchess 3rd (imp.); T. E. Robson, Ilderton	900
Crimson Fuchsia 13th and c. c.; W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman	875
Pandora (imp.); J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind.	800
Glosterina 6th (imp.); S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale	800
Vanora (imp.); T. E. Robson	750
Dalmeny Fanny 6th (imp.); John Dryden, Brooklyn, for Ont. Ag. College	725
Spicy Louise (imp.); John Bright, Myrtle.....	710
Boyne Lady (imp.); Jas. Douglas, Caledonia... ..	650
Fairy Queen (imp.); John Hill, Wellesley.....	650
British Lady and b. c.; C. Hintz & Son, Fremont, Ohio	535
Lady Banff; J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.....	530
Forest Princess (imp.); A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge	515
Banff's Arabella; I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill....	500
Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th (imp.); J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge	500
Marchioness 23rd (imp.); Wm. Ormiston, Columbus	450
Sweet Alice; W. G. Pettit & Son.....	440
Bertha 3rd (imp.); D. Milne, Ethel	430
Beauty 15th (imp.); C. Hintz & Son.....	415
Clemency 4th (imp.); John Bright	410
Verbena's Dandy and c. c.; C. Hintz & Son.....	400
Heather Blossom 2nd; Mrs. Eckford, High River, Alta.	400
Hillhurst Bridesmaid 3rd; John Bright.....	380
Scottish Primrose (imp.); Graham Bros., Claremont	380
Julia Lynedoch (imp.); H. Cargill & Son, Jargill	350
Augusta 3rd and c. c.; W. J. Shean, Owen Sound	325
Rosemary of Hillhurst; Graham Bros.....	310
Banff's Matchless; S. Dymont, Barrie.....	305
Welcome Hillhurst; T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy	295
Cecilia Hillhurst; Andrew Knox, Norwood.....	280
Lady Gilmore; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.....	280
Queen's Diamond; D. C. Lowry, Niagara Falls... ..	275
Rosamond; Robert Miller, Stouffville.....	260
Scottish Primrose 2nd (imp.); Robert Miller	250
Cecilia 10th; W. R. Elliot, Guelph.....	250
Mina Rosalind; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood... ..	250
Lady Beatrice; Wm. Hendrie	220
Lady Inglewood Hillhurst; John Gardhouse, Highfield	205
Rosedale; Mrs. Eckford	200
Strathallan Hillhurst; Wm. Hendrie.....	200
Oxmead Belle; Wm. Ormiston.....	200
Judith Moore; Wm. Knox, Norwood	190
Daisy Lee; Mrs. Eckford.....	175
Blue Bell; W. A. Douglas, Onondaga.....	155
Royal Bracelet 3rd; A. Duncan & Son, Carluke	140
Vacuna of Queenston; Mrs. Eckford.....	140
Smithfield Lass; C. Hintz & Son.....	135

BULLS.

Diamond Prince (imp.); E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	1,500
Scottish Beau (imp.); J. & W. Watt, Salem.....	1,200
Springhurst; Joseph White, St. Mary's.....	370
Perfection; F. L. Fuller, Truro, N. S.....	200
Nonpareil Officer; R. Miller	200
Lord Banff's Conqueror; C. D. Wager, Enterprize	200
Topsman's Champion; John Ivey, Jarvis.....	130

Fin de Siecle;

OR, THE DUDES LAMENT.

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

This life's a hollow bubble,
Don't you know?
Just a painted piece of twouble,
Don't you know?
We come to earth to cwy;
We grow olden and we sigh;
Olden still and then we die;
Don't you know?

It is all a howwid mix,
Don't you know?
Business, love and politics,
Don't you know?
Clubs and pawties, cliques and sets,
Fashions, follies, sins, wegets,
Stwuggle, swife and cigawettes,
Don't you know?

And we worry through each day,
Don't you know?
In a sort of, kind of, way,
Don't you know?
But it's all so flat and dead,
Bweakfast, luncheon, dinneh, bed;
That is life when all is said,
Don't you know?

Love? O, yes, you meet a g'll,
Don't you know?
And you get in such a whil',
Don't you know?
Then you get down on the floah
To adoah and to imploah
And it's weally such a boah,
Don't you know?

Business? Oh, that's simply twade,
Don't you know?
Something's lost or something's maie,
Don't you know?
And you twouble and you mope,
And you hang your highest hope
On, pewhaps, the price of soap,
Don't you know?

Politics? Oh, just a lawk,
Don't you know?
Just a highmatch in the dawk,
Don't you know?
You pespiah all day and night,
And aften all the fight,
Why, perhaps, the w'ong man's wight,
Don't you know?

Society? is dwess,
Don't you know?
And a sou'ce of distwess,
Don't you know?
To determine what to weah,
When to go and likewise wheah,
And how to pawt your hah,
Don't you know?

So theah's weally nothing in it,
Don't you know?
And we live just foh the minute,
Don't you know?
Foh when you've seen and felt,
Dwank and eaten, heahd and smelt,
Why all the cawds are dealt,
Don't you know?

You've one consciousness, that's all,
Don't you know?
And one stomach, and it's small,
Don't you know?
You can only weah one tie,
One eye-glawss in each eye,
And one coffin when you die,
Don't you know?

CAPT. W. WILSON IRWIN, C. F. A.

Indian Head Grain Growers Organize.

A large representative meeting was held recently in the Town Hall, Indian Head, for the purpose of organizing a subordinate branch of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association. Forty members were enrolled and officers elected. A committee was appointed to thoroughly canvass the district, and there is no doubt that in a few days almost every farmer will be on the roll.

Record Year in Land Sales.

During 1902 more land was sold in this Western country than ever before. Besides the large land-dealing companies, numberless small ones and hosts of private individuals have speculated in this money-making business. The C. P. R., as usual, tops the list, having disposed of 2,420,440 acres at a total sum of \$8,140,245. Second comes Osler, Hammond & Nanton, with 1,445,698 acres, and the Canadian Northwest Land Company ranks third, with 516,000 acres for \$2,520,000.

Canada's Exhibit in Japan.

Since the great Colonial Exhibition in London, about thirty years ago, Canada has resorted more and more to exhibitions in various countries as a means of advertising her products and manufactures, with a view either to encourage emigration or to develop trade in her surplus products. The system is one which can be adapted to exactly suit various conditions. At Paris, Glasgow, Cork and Wolverhampton the chief aim was to forward our export industry, and the exhibits were largely of food products of all the various classes, for which there is such an unlimited demand in these countries; emigration was secondary. At Buffalo, exhibits were arranged more with the object of encouraging immigration of Americans to the Northwest and of American capital to develop Canadian resources; the United States wanted but little of our export products.

This year, the exhibition at Osaka, Japan, is to have a Canadian exhibit, and Exhibition Commissioner Hutchison is already on the ground putting the exhibit in shape for the opening on March 1st. As there is not the least desire to encourage emigration from Japan, the exhibit is largely made up of manufactured products, and the aim throughout will be the furtherance of trade between the two countries. One of the chief features will be a wheat and flour display, and a baker has been taken along to demonstrate the superiority of the Canadian product over that of the soft American coast wheats now in common use in that country. The Hon. Sydney Fisher is also on his way to Japan, where he intends staying for a couple of months to forward the cause of the Canadian agriculturist.

Full of Information.

We are always pleased when our "Farmer's Advocate" arrives, as it is sure to be full of information and topics for discussion. THOS. MURRAY BELL, Merino Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

Date Label.

We ask every subscriber to be sure and notice the date on the address label of his paper. It should read December 20, '02. If you have not already remitted for 1903, please do so at once, and if you have remitted and the date on the label is not changed, be sure and advise us at once, and state when and in what manner the money was sent.

We Live to Serve.

You certainly take pains to please your readers. The answers in paper were much appreciated, yet this is an added kindness in your writing to me with such kindly interest. I shan't forget it, I assure you. A guid New Year to you all of the "Advocate." You deserve one. H. TWIGG.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Alex. Galbraith & Son, which appears in this issue. This firm has always been particularly careful in the selection of their stock, and by honorable business methods have established a wide clientage both in Canada and the United States. The most recent addition to their stables consists of an importation of 85 stallions of Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk Punch and Hackney breeding. In this assortment, something may be found to suit the most fastidious buyer. Write for particulars, to Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., or Jas. Smith, Brandon, Man.

Markets.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; strong to 15c. higher; good to prime steers, \$4.60 to \$6.10; poor to medium, \$3 to \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 40,000; steady to 5c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$6.50 to \$6.75; good to choice, heavy, \$6.80 to \$6.95; rough, heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.80; light, \$6.25 to \$6.55; bulk of sales, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 20,000; sheep, steady to strong; good to choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$5.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.40; native lambs, \$4.40 to \$6.35.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—Trade rather slow, but prices slightly higher than on Thursday's market. Prime cattle, 4 1/2c. to 5c. per lb. Medium beasts brought from 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c., and the common stock from 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. Sheep sold at from 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Lambs at from 4 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Good fat hogs sold in lots at from 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb., weighed off the cars.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Feb. 2.—Live cattle steady at 1 1/2c. to 1 3/4c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 1 1c. to 1 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. per lb. Sheep, 13c. to 14c., dressed weight.



Come share with me the ingle-nook,
While wintry winds are high;
A couch, a screen, a pleasant book,
A glimpse of wood and sky;
And let the world go by, my dear,
And let the world go by!

The Little Saskatchewan.

On New Year's day, 1883, the author of the subjoined poem, being nearly two thousand miles from home, and alone, began musing over the past of the Little Saskatchewan. He peopled it with the "noble savage," in war paint and feathers, engaged in the chase, or with catlike tread, springing upon and tomahawking the enemy. His thoughts coming thick and fast, the rhyming mood being on, the poem was begun and completed during the afternoon. The amusement found in this helped him to forget for the moment the absence of those near and dear. Just at the time there was talk of damming the river, a fact which is referred to. Resurrecting the poem after the lapse of eighteen years, the author thought it might interest those who now reside upon the banks of the Little Saskatchewan, and so decides to publish it.

JOHN W. DOUGLAS, Major.

Shelburne, Ont.

Behold! from mountain fastness spreads a stream,
Its source dank swamps, the treacherous muskeg,
And Sylvan lake, whose silvery waters gleam.
Tribute it pays to far off Winnipeg—
To Hudson's Bay—to distant *sercè* Atlantic,
Fraught to the poet's mind with thoughts romantic.

Lo! the Little Saskatchewan it is.
Impetuous stream! suggestive is thy name.
Interpreted "Swift Water." Thou, I wis,
A thousand years hast onward sped the same.
True child of nature. Errant thou dost wander
In course more sinuous than the famed Meander.

A thousand years! Long eons I should say,
Hast thou meandered back and forth between
Thy beauteous hills, still wearing them away.
Would thou couldst tell us of each changing scene,
Of deeds enacted by each savage race,
That flourished, vanished, leaving not a trace.

"Lo, the poor Indian." In the past perchance
Along thy banks the "noble savage" stalked;
The painted, hawked hero of romance,
Upon the warpath foes has tomahawked;
Or, as a mighty Nimrod from his bow
Sped antled elk and shaggy buffalo.

Ah! see him now, degenerate, and poor
Indeed, in all that's noble. "Lo" behold,
Clad in the tawdry finery the "store"
Yields for the peltries that he there has sold;
The prey of nearly every vice that man
Hath learned and practised since the world began.

Fading like mist before the summer sun,
Soon the poor Indian thou wilt know no more.
"Firewater," filth, disease—their office done;
The tepee gone from off thy tortuous shore;
His habits, virtues, vices, may avail
To "point a moral, or adorn a tale."

The "paleface" now within thy lovely vale
Usurps the redman's place. The harvest field
Rewards the plowman without stint or fail,
For honest labor. Through the generous yield
Of golden grain, the harvester now clatters,
Adds to the music of thy speeding waters.

Though poor the Indian, yet he hath enriched
Our mother tongue (which certainly now grows a-
pace) with names that musicly are pitched.
'Tis thus we know the town of Minnedosa,
A name mellifluous that doth harmonize
With charms of nature, gladdening the eyes.

Encircled by an amphitheatre
Of hills, fair Minnedosa nestles on
Thy willowy banks, nor doth create a stir
Far from earth's turmoil, quietly, alone,
She gems the valley, set in hill and dale,
Like "Auburn, loveliest village of the vale."

Untrammelled in the past—Dame Nature's child,
Nothing disturbed thee as thou rippled on
In summer prime; when furiously wild,
Swollen by floods, thou o'er thy banks hast gone,
But, ah! thy freedom thou shalt have no more,
Man needs thy waters to increase his power.

To what base uses may we come. 'Tis hard,
"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay,"
So sang the mighty Shakespeare—Avon's bard.
"May stop a hole to keep the wind away."
Then murmur not if 'tis thy luckless fate
To bend to uses base, or soon or late.

Lo! to such uses even now thou'rt come,
Full in thy path is built the obstructive dam
Cease loud-voiced anger, better to be dumb,
What can't be helped must be endured, be calm.
Man bends all things in nature to his will,
Then why not thee to turn the useful mill.

Wantoning on through the long ages past,
Nothing thy pleasure, headlong pace disturbed.
Then why repine if thou must serve at last
Some useful purpose, and that thou arturbed.
Why not man's vassal be? Why dost thou waine?
Thou pliant slave of murky Assiniboine.

Content! 'Tis well. Between thy emerald hills
Æsthetic purposes thou mayst subserve,
As well as useful. Unto Him who wills,
Thou shalt a servant be. Thou canst deserve
By ministering thus unto his pleasure
Praise of thy beauties without stint or measure.

Farewell! I've lingered on thy path too long.
With drooping wing my muse refuses flight.
Declines in halting numbers to prolong
Her minstrelsy. Saskatchewan, good-night.
Farewell! Speed on within thy winding vale.
A fruitful theme for many a traveller's tale.
Minnedosa, New Year's Day, 1883.

The Quiet Hour.

What is Your Life?

"That low man seeks a little thing to do,
Sees it and does it;
This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
Dies ere he knows it;
That low man goes on adding one to one,
His hundred's soon hit;
This high man, aiming at a million,
Misses an unit.
'That' has the world here—should he need the next,
Let the world mind him!
'This' throws himself on God, and unperplexed,
Seeking shall find Him."

When St. James asks the question, "What is your life?" he immediately answers, "It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. That sounds rather discouraging, doesn't it? And if we had no other information on the subject, we might act on the old heathen motto, "Let us eat and drink: for to-morrow we die." To use a more modern phrase—which always sounds heathenish to me—"It will be all the same a hundred years hence." As a matter of fact, that common remark is as untrue as anything could be; for the most trifling action helps to build up character, and its influence is never lost through all eternity. It is folly to imagine that it doesn't matter what we do or think secretly; to fancy that "God hath forgotten: He hideth His face. He will never see it." Surely the words of Job are true: "Thou numberest my steps: dost Thou not watch over my sin? My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and Thou sewest up mine iniquity."

The question, "What is your life?" is a very solemn one for each of us. We may, as Browning suggests in the verses given above, reach our ideal even here, if that ideal be a low one, or we may have such a high ideal that our life, in comparison with our aim, seems a failure—aiming at a million, we may miss even an unit. What then? If our life be rounded and complete here, what is left for us to aspire after through the ages of eternity?

"Others mistrust, and say, 'But time escapes:
Live now or never!'
He said, 'What's Time? Leave Now for dogs and apes!

Man has For Ever!"

If each day is but as a drop in the ocean of eternity, we might fancy that it matters very little what becomes of it. What is one day, when we have uncounted ages before us! So one who had millions of dollars at his disposal might recklessly waste a few cents. But it is just because this short life is not all. Just because we must live through all eternity, whether we like it or not, that every day is valuable. A seed would be of very little value if there were no resurrection, but

it must be respected when we consider that it contains within it the power of reproduction to an unlimited extent, and might, by careful management, produce food for millions in years to come. Those who have the responsibility of handling great wealth are the very people who, above all others, should learn the value of money, lest they do great mischief with it and lose the opportunity of doing great good.

A modern writer suggests that capitalists are really members of a new profession, and that special training is required for it at least as much as for any other of the so-called learned professions, that it may be used for the greatest good of the greatest number. Because eternity lies before us, because we are powerless to escape our heritage of immortality, the question of how we are spending our life here becomes one of tremendous importance. Let us look at each day from God's point of view, and see how it may be laid out to the best advantage. The German grammarian who said he had devoted his life to the dative case may have made good use of his time—that is not a question for us to decide, "to his own Master he standeth or falleth"—but let us make sure that the life which has been placed in our keeping is accepted as a sacred trust from God, and made good use of.

What is your life? Are you called to fill up a few years with a meaningless succession of trifling duties, and then are you to be snuffed out like the flame of a candle, leaving behind only a passing memory of one who had once lived? Surely we are living now in eternity. Everything we do is of consequence because it leaves its mark forever on character, and character can never die. Looking at life through God's eyes we shall see the importance of the secret thoughts and acts which are known only to Him and to ourselves. We shall see that the work he gives us to do is worth doing with all our might, whether the world knows about it or not.

Are we spending time, strength and thought on work that is really worth while in God's sight, or is our life being wasted in heaping up treasure which must be left behind when we step over the threshold of death into the mysterious life beyond. A man may be very busy, in the world's opinion, and yet be wasting his life, throwing away every opportunity of laying up treasure in heaven, and find at last that his soul is poor indeed. Whose fault will it be if, when called to meet the Bridegroom, we have nothing to offer Him, if in all our lives we have not given even a cup of cold water for love's sake?

"This life is but an empty void,
If but in selfish deeds employed;
And length of days is not a good,
Unless their use be understood.
While if good deeds one year engage,
That may be longer than an age.
But if a year in trifles go,
Perhaps you'd spend a thousand so.
Time will not stay to make us wise—
We must improve it as it flies."

HOPE.

Mother's Boys.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet,
The traces of small muddy boots;
And I see your fair tapestry glowing
All spotless with blossoms and fruits!

And I know that my walls are disfigured
With prints of small fingers and hands,
And that your own household whiteness
All fresh in its purity stands.

And I know that my parlor is littered
With many odd treasures and toys,
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharm'd by the presence of boys!

And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly all hours of the day,
While you sit in your own unmoled,
And dream the soft quiet away.

Yes, I know there are four little bedsides
Where I must stand watchful each night,
While you may go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright!

Now I think I'm a neat little woman,
I like my house orderly, too;
And I am fond of all dainty belongings,
Yet I would not change places with you!

No! keep your fair home with its order,
Its freedom from bother and noise!
And keep your own fanciful leisure,
But give me my four splendid boys!

—Selected.

"Here's a letter from Mirandy at college. She says she's in love with Ping Pong." "She is, hey? Well, she'd better give him up; we ain't goin' to stand fer no Chinaman marryin' inter this family."—Woman's Home Companion.

'Twi'x a Christmas and New Year Over Two Decades Ago.

iii.

To pick up the thread of my story, I must take a few steps backward. I must even go as far back as to one of the many, many evenings spent on the deck of the "Bonnie Bessie," when the terrible heat of the day over, my poor friend and myself would sit on deck, talking sometimes, sometimes in silent, sympathetic companionship, and sometimes exchanging an occasional remark with the Captain or the officer of the watch. There would be the southern cross above us, and an outspread canopy, bediamond with stars, reflected in the waters beneath; the sky above and the reflected sky below being as one unfathomable mystery of beauty.

"How near heaven seems," one of us would be almost sure to say. "It is as though we could put out our mortal hands and choose our particular star, and grasp it now, without any revelation," for so it seemed to us, and we indulged our fancies, asked and answered our, perhaps, childish questions, and did not strive to curb our imaginings. Somehow they comforted us, and I think they were surely forgiven us. But on this especial evening our little Captain tried to cheer us, and we gladly listened as he told us of his early days in his home in the village amongst the Welsh hills, of the little maiden who used to sit by him on the form at school, how he had carried her books and slate, and fought her battles, and never thought of any girl but Lizzie as his wife to be some day. "And she is my wife, and she is to come to London to meet me in the docks when I arrive, as this is the first time I have been the captain of a ship." He then passed on to tell of kindness shown him in Natal, a port he had sailed to and from as seaman and mate for some years, winding up with showing us a curious seal which had been given him, in the form of the hock of a horse, with the initials T. M. engraved upon it. Happily we noted this, for this seal has a place in the story which I seem to linger in the telling. The night arrived at last when, in answer to our signals, the pilot came aboard, after many futile efforts. He brought his budget of newspapers, the first we had seen for many a long week, and his tale of casualty after casualty, which had happened from day to day "during storms such as had seldom or never been heard of before." I can recall how we huddled around the little stove lashed to the floor (which had to be watched most carefully to guard us from accident), as we listened to all the pilot had to relate. No one attempted to go to bed, for our peril was great, although not one of us pretended to be aware of the fact. "Here, Miss H.," said our captain, "please read out to us some of the news. Take the shipping first." I obediently put forth my hand, but column after column seemed full of disaster. "Why, Captain, you'd better leave the shipping news until we get safe into port," but he would not, and so there was nothing to be done but for me to read and for them to listen to such as "The Barque St. Quentin foundered on 30th December," "the 'Saucy Sally' and all hands wrecked off the Scilly Islands," "The Steamer Cassemir broke from her anchorage and went to the bottom," etc., etc. "Don't they give any names of those lost?" queried the Captain. "Yes, there is Thomas Smith, of this, and James Williams, of that, and there's Lawrence Littleton, of the Schooner Sarah Milloy, and many more." "So Lawrence Littleton is gone, is he? He was a mate of mine on the Seagull," said the Captain. "Well, his time had come, I suppose. It's what we sailors have to expect," words which seemed meaningless then, but yet were prophetic, had we but known it.

Without a minute's unavoidable delay we got into the London docks, no one but the Captain at first going ashore, and he had to do so to report to the owners of the "Bonnie Bessie." He returned at the earliest possible moment, but I could see, without any telling, that he had met with some serious disappointment. Seeing my look of sympathy, he placed in my hands one of the most touching letters I had ever read. It was from his wife, telling him in language half Welsh and half English, but almost weird and poetical in its choice of words, "that she had had such a dream, a dream of coming calamity, a dream so direful that until she got word from himself that he was safe in port she could not come—something held her back—but directly she got word of his safety she would take the first train to London." "Well," I said, "you see her dream was all wrong. Your second mate, by right of privilege, is the first to leave the ship, and he goes straight home to your village. He will tell her that all is well, and she will be here at the beginning of the week." On the Sunday he was to have come to our lodgings to dine and go to church with us, for we wanted to mark our sense of gratitude by introducing him to friends who could thank him on our behalf. "You must meet me at the station," he said, "or I'll surely be lost. I could easier find my way back to Natal

in our little ship than to Bayswater by underground railway." On Sunday we waited over several trains, and then resigned ourselves to our disappointment. "Captain E. must have lost his way after all," we said. And so he had, as we afterwards learnt, but not on his road to Bayswater, only in the path of duty, or rather in excess of his duty, impelled by an over-conscientious scruple. On the Saturday the "Bonnie Bessie," having discharged her cargo, was to be taken down to the dry-dock at Rotherhithe for the usual overhauling. The routine rule under such circumstances is always that a Thames River captain should take over the full charge of a vessel, her own captain being free to leave her. But though no longer responsible, Capt. E. could not resist going with his dear little vessel, even if he were not to command her. The chief mate and the cabin boy were aboard of her too. All might have gone well had not a sudden squall caught her, and being emptied of freight, and thus insufficiently ballasted, she was capsized in one moment of time, the mate being the only one able to scramble up into the rigging, from which he was quickly rescued. The bodies of the river captain and the curly-headed little lad who had shared our perils with us were found shortly afterwards, but the search for that of the faithful Captain of the "Bonnie Bessie" brought no results for many a long day.

Shall I ever forget the sad-faced little woman who came to London too late to see him whom she so dearly loved? It was my privilege to be with her each day for the first week or so of that long waiting time. Science found a means of raising and restoring to use and beauty the dear little barque which had been for so long our home, but for the shipwreck in the home in that hill-surrounded village, of which we had heard so much, science was powerless and sympathy could do but little. But the one earnest wish of her heart was at last granted to the widow. "If my



BEHIND THE WIND-BREAK.
A beautiful drive near Virden, Manitoba.

Evan can be found, and if you will find a resting place for him in some God's-acre near by, I think I can be brave to fight the battle of life single-handed for our three bonnie boys. A few weeks later I was away from London, when the owners, who had been generous and kind to poor Mrs. E., sent me the sketch of a seal, a horse's hock and the letters T. M. engraved thereon, saying: "A body had been found in the Thames below Gravesend. The pockets had been emptied, evidently by river thieves, but in the lining of the coat was the seal as described. Could I tell them if I knew if Captain E. ever possessed such a seal, and had he worn socks with such and such stripes above the ankle." To both of these questions I could answer "yes," for had he not shown us that seal on that star-light night in the southern seas, and on another occasion had brought out of his cabin a pair of socks with just those stripes, saying, "My Lizzie knitted them for me. I have plenty like them, for she never lets me want for anything which her fingers can supply." All this happened nearly five and twenty years ago, and from time to time letters come to the writer, telling of the ups and downs of the strenuous life which this brave little woman has lived since then, which is indeed another story, but one well worth the telling, one which some day I may be able to record in simple fashion in the pages of the "Farmer's Advocate."
H. A. B.

H. A. B. has again occasion to thank a friend who sends her the following kind message regarding her short articles from the Cotswold Hills: "Although I have not heard directly from you for a long time, you seem to have been addressing me in your interesting letters from Birdlip. My husband's family lived for years in Painswick, and I have often heard him speak of it. How I should like to have been with you in your rambles."

One Thing and Another.

Many housekeepers use the tea leaves that are left after making tea to scatter over carpets when they are swept, but the leaves will stain very delicate carpets. Wet newspapers, wrung nearly dry, and torn in pieces, collect the dust and lint, and do not soil the carpets. A dark floor covering often looks dusty and dim after an ordinary sweeping. Put a few drops of ammonia in the water which you use to wet your newspapers, and it will brighten and freshen the colors wonderfully.

IN THE LAUNDRY.

One housekeeper, noted for her success in matters domestic, puts the garments to soak the night before the washing, keeping the body linen by itself. She declares that it saves work, clothes, time and trouble, and she has not the least dread of wash-day. She makes a washing fluid of a gallon of water, a bar of soap cut into shavings, and a pint of naphtha. This she keeps in a safe place, using a large stone jug for the purpose, and filling it up as soon as it is emptied.

The contents are shaken before use. With it she rubs all the soiled portions of the clothes, rolls each piece tightly after the rubbing, and packs it into the tub. Towels and other pieces very much soiled are kept by themselves and are saturated with the liquid.

Then the clothes are covered with hot water, and the tubs are covered with thick cloths to stand until morning. This work requires scarcely more than half an hour.

In the morning the pieces are rubbed out, thrown into suds as hot as can be borne by the hands, washed lightly through them, and put into a boiler of scalding water to which a pint of the washing fluid has been added.

Here is really the nice point of the operation. The clothes must not boil—they require scalding only, and must be taken out when the water has reached the boiling point.
READY FOR THE LINE.

Two rinse waters and a quick wringing make them ready for the line, where the air and sunshine are expected to do their work. Colored pieces should not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, but ought to be protected by some white garment hung over them.

Careful housekeepers have a piece of white olecloth to lay in the bottom of the clothes basket. It must be kept scrupulously clean, or the wet clothes will bear unsightly marks.

Washing fluids that contain substances that weaken the fibre of the cloth are to be condemned. Still, I prefer tender clothing, which does not do service half so long as it ought, to stained and unsightly pieces, which wear much longer than is desired by fastidious tastes. Kerosene and gasoline are not injurious, so I do not hesitate to name them as whiteners. A cupful of each is put into the boiler and mixed thoroughly with the water. The half hour of boiling removes all odors, and the rinsing will leave them clean and sweet.

RECIPE FOR A HAIR WASH.

A useful hair wash, especially for those people who easily catch cold, is made by taking five cents' worth of camphor and borax (both should be powdered) and pouring over them a pint of boiling water. Let this stand till cold and then bottle. When washing the hair add a tablespoonful of this to the warm water.

EGGS BOILED TO PERFECTION.

If you wish eggs boiled to the very point of perfection, bring some water to the boil in a small saucepan, drop in the eggs (lift the vessel to a cool part of the stove and let it stand covered ten minutes by the clock). The eggs will have a pearly transparency, yet be perfectly cooked.

A BABY'S TITLES.

Some careful investigator of babydom tells what titles an infant may claim: The prince of wails; an inhabitant of Lapland; the morning caller; the noonday crawler; the midnight bawler; the only precious possession that never excites envy; a key that opens the heart of all classes, rich and poor alike, in all countries; a stranger with a remarkable check; that enters a house without a stitch to his back, and is received with open arms by every one.

Putting Things Away.

The old adage, "A place for everything and everything in its place," is one of the best in the language, and one of the hardest to apply systematically.

But while a good many people have the well-defined "place" for everything, not many realize what a help to orderly living is the habit of restoring a thing to its place as soon as it has been used.

In returning from the street, if the hat is brushed and immediately placed in its box, or hung on its hook, it saves the future moment for another task. The gloves or ribbons likewise placed where they should be, will give another spare moment later on, and no sense of fatigue will be felt if this is always done when removing clothing.

I have seen many a sleeping-room in distressful disorder for half a day after a dance or an evening company, because the occupant, on retiring, had been so tired that she could only throw to all points of the compass the gala attire. It is quite as easy to fold up the laces and ribbons, put the fan and gloves in their dainty homes, put the delicate stockings where they may be straight and be well aired before being put away to await the next good time, and to hang the skirts in the closet, the waists upon a chair to thoroughly dry the shields, and, in short, to leave all the garments where a few moments in the morning will restore beautiful order once more.

So it is through all the house. In cooking, the more quickly the utensils are returned to their hooks or drawers, the sooner general tidiness prevails. Habit in these things is the thing to cultivate. Insist that the little children shall hang up their nightgowns and turn down their bed-clothes before leaving the room in the morning; that the hats and mittens are put where they belong, and that the schoolbooks are always put in the same spot each day, so that the next morning may not bring about tears and dismay at their disappearance at school time.

It is a simple thing to do, this putting things in place, and the one who wishes to remedy her faults and lighten her labor can well make this a starting-point in her career as a model housewife. A minute saved is a minute earned, as well as the proverbial "penny."—[Portland Transcript.

The Homeless Singer.

On a cold, dark night, when the wind was blowing hard, Conrad, a worthy citizen of a little town in Germany, sat playing his flute while Ursula, his wife, was preparing supper. They heard a sweet voice singing:

"Foxes to their holes have gone,
Every bird into his nest;
But I wander here alone,
And for me there is no rest."

Tears filled the good man's eyes, as he said: "What a fine, sweet voice! What a pity it should be spoiled by being tried in such weather!" "I think it is the voice of a child. Let us open the door and see," said his wife, who had lost a little boy not long before, and whose heart was opened to take pity on the little wanderer.

Conrad opened the door and saw a ragged child, who said, "Charity, good sir, for Christ's sake:"

"Come in, my little one," said he; "you shall rest with me for the night."

The boy said, "Thank God!" and entered. The heat of the room made him faint, but Ursula's kind care soon revived him. They gave him some supper, and then he told them that he was the son of a poor miner, and wanted to be a priest. He wandered about and sang, and lived on the money people gave him. His kind friends would not let him talk much, but sent him to bed. When he was asleep, they looked in upon him, and were so pleased with his pleasant countenance that they determined to keep him, if he was willing. In the morning they found that he was only too glad to remain.

They sent him to school, and afterwards he entered a monastery. There he found the Bible, which he read, and from which he learned the way of life. The sweet voice of the little singer learned to preach the good news: "Justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." Conrad and Ursula, when they took that little singer into their home, little thought that they were nourishing the great champion of the Reformation. The poor child was Martin Luther.

An Easy Way of Washing.

Cut up one-half pound bar of soap into three quarts of soft water; put on stove until all is melted; add one tablespoonful of coal oil; stir well with clothes-stick. Have the boiler three parts full of cold soft water, turn in the soap, put it on the stove and put in the soiled clothes without rubbing. Do not let the water get warm before putting in the clothes. Stir and press the clothes with the stick, and when they boil for about ten minutes put into tub with cold soft water. Lift out of boiler with stick, rinse and blue.—Eulalie.

In the Saddle: Some Famous Riders.

II.

History throbs with them; throbs, I say, because of the wild, exultant thrill propelled through our hearts by these heroes and heroines of the saddle. It is not only the heroism of the rider that stirs the blood; it is also the fine intelligence, the endurance, and the unfaltering affection and loyalty to his master of the beautiful animal beneath the saddle. Through the power of a single saddle a nation has been saved; and, again, in spite of the united energies of multiplied ones, nations have been lost.

We read that a Roman, called Pelethronius, was the first to adopt the saddle idea, viz., a square of leather, or cloth, fastened on the horse's back, and that the old German races ridiculed the Roman soldiers for employing such an unmanly contrivance in their cavalry. We cannot begin to enumerate the riders who have been famous in battle—a whole book would scarcely suffice for such a purpose. Kings there are among them—aye, and queens—and many men who, though humble in birth, are kingly in nature. But let us speak of a few:

Was there ever a more famous horsewoman than Jeanne d'Arc? It was she, a simple peasant girl, who donned her suit of white armour, and mounting her black charger, advanced at the head of six thousand men to aid Dunois in the relief of Orleans from the English. Hers was, indeed, a marvellously noble and inspiring nature, and it makes one's blood boil with indignation to think of her being sold to her enemies by those whom she had saved from destruction, and it is a stain on the history of England, that English soldiers burnt her at the stake as a witch.

Queen Elizabeth was an excellent rider, as was Mary, Queen of Scots, who, on one occasion, after her last defeat, rode ninety miles without stopping, except to change horses. And in recent days we read of the unhappy Elizabeth of Austria being very fond of horseback-riding, and during her later years this unfortunate, eccentric woman, Empress though she was, used to go for long, solitary rides in the hours of midnight.

A famous rider with whose name we are all familiar, or should be, is "Little Phil" Sheridan, that gallant Northern General who never lost a battle. At the time he took his famous ride from "Winchester, twenty miles away," his army was encamped along Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley. He himself had gone to Washington, leaving General Wright in command. During his absence the Confederates attacked his army, routing part of it, and forcing back the rest in confusion. Wright succeeded in making a stand, which checked the Confederates for a time, but they were preparing to attack again, when Sheridan, who had heard of it at Winchester, and had ridden from there, arrived on the scene, placed additional troops on the line, cheered on his men, and defeated the Confederates utterly. Brave, plucky "Little Phil," and brave, plucky horse!

"Hurrah! Hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah! Hurrah for horse and man!
Be it said, in letters both bold and bright,
Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester, twenty miles away."

Another famous rider is Paul Revere. He was an American patriot, a goldsmith by trade, and afterwards a copper-plate engraver; he produced prints illustrative of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and the landing of the British troops at Boston. "At the instance of Gen. Warren he rendered an important service to his country, by secretly leaving Boston at 10 o'clock p.m. April 18, 1775, and riding through Charlestown to Concord, to announce the British expedition of the following day, which expedition was resisted at Lexington and Concord." Of this ride Longfellow writes:

"A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet—
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the
light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night."

And this brings to mind another saddle hero—Daniel Periton. His name is not so well known as the foregoing, but it is every bit as deserving of honor, and perhaps more so, as both he and his horse gave their lives to save others. It was on the occasion of the Johnstown flood. Young Daniel Periton, a merchant's son in Johnstown, hearing rumors of the great dam giving way, decided to go and investigate; so mounted his horse, a high-spirited, raw-boned animal, the foal of a racer, and rode up the Conemaugh Valley to the dam. The sight that met his gaze there was appalling.

"Seventy feet the water fell
With a roar like the angry ocean's swell!
Seventy feet from the crumbling crest
To the rock on which the foundations rest!
Seventy feet fell the ceaseless flow
Into the boiling gulf below!"

He knew what it meant. He sat close to the

saddle, turned the bay, touched him with his spurs, then gave him his head. He did not fly to the uplands for his own safety, but followed the long valley straight on to Johnstown, shouting the cry of warning to farmhouse and village as he galloped on in that race with the flood. And the flood won the race.

"His hair felt the touch of the eagle's breath,
The spray on his cheek was the cold kiss of death,
Beneath him the horse 'gan to tremble and droop,
He saw the pale rider who sat on the croup;
But clear over all rang his last warning shout,
'To the hills! To the hills! For the waters are
out!"

Were ever a horse and rider more worthy of standing in white marble than these? Tell me, you who let your horses feed around the straw-stack in winter weather, who give their poor, raw shoulders no rest in plowing weather, and who use harsh language, and that cruel lashing whip in all kinds of weather, do you think that Periton's horse felt no measure of his master's spirit? Perhaps yours wouldn't, but Daniel Periton loved his horse.

Then, again, there is that ride from Ghent to Aix. "O, pshaw!" says a boy, "I know all about that. Why, that's in our Fourth Reader, and teacher made me stand in the corner for an hour the other day because I didn't know it off." What! don't you know this part?

"I saw my stout galloper, Roland, at last
With resolute shoulders each butting away
The haze, as some bluff river headland the spray;
And his low head and crest, just one sharp ear bent
back

For my voice, the other pricked out on his track;
And one eye's black intelligence—ever the glance
O'er its white edge at me, his own master, askance;
And the thick, heavy spume-flakes that aye and anon
His fierce lips shook upward in galloping on."

Methinks I hear that boy say slyly, "I wonder if she knew that verse herself?"

And our own Strathcona Horse! Our gallant cowboys! Were there ever more brave, noble, dauntless horsemen? They should have headed this list, but we speak of them now, softly, reverently, proudly, thinking of those among their number to whom all earthly fame is now as naught.

"Young Never-Grow-Old with your heart of gold,
And the dear boy's face upon you,
It's hard to tell, though we know it well,
That the grass is growing upon you;
But the trials of earth are a tale that's told,
And your pain is over, Never-Grow-Old.
Peace and long rest for you—maybe it's best for you;
Only remember us, Never-Grow-Old,
One whose love aches for you, one whose heart breaks
for you,
Missing you daily, dear Never-Grow-Old."

CHRYSOLITE.

The Magic Letter.

There was a little maiden once,
In fairy days gone by,
Whose every thought and every word
Always began with "I."
"I think," "I know," "I wish," "I say,"
"I like," "I want," "I will";
From morn to night, from day to day,
"I" was her burden still.

Her schoolmates would not play with her,
Her parents tried in vain
To teach her better, and one day
Poor "I" cried out in pain.
"Help me, O fairies!" he besought,
"I'm worn to just a thread.
Do save me from this dreadful child,
Or I shall soon be dead!"

The fairies heard, and heeded, too,
They caught poor "I" away,
And nursed him into health again
Through many an anxious day;
And in his place they deftly slipped
A broader, stronger letter.
"The more she uses that," they said,
"With roguish smiles, 'the better!'"

The little maiden wept and sulked
At first, and would not speak,
But she grew tired of being dumb;
And so, within a week,
She used the substitute; and lo!
Her playmates crowded round,
Her parents smiled, and all were pleased
To hear this novel sound.

She grew to use it steadily,
And liked it more and more;
It came to fill a larger place
Than "I" had done before;
And each year found the little maid
More kind and sweet and true.
What was the magic letter's name?
Why, can't you guess? 'Twas "U."
—Indian Epworth Herald.

The Habits of Children.

Prevention is better than cure, in habits as well as in sickness. With wise treatment, habits begun in peculiarities or accident may be prevented before they become fixed. Singularity of gesture, or freak of facial expression, should be promptly treated, without attracting the attention of the child to its difficulty, in a playful manner, and without speaking of the object in view.

The turning in of toes, shrugging of shoulders, hanging of the head, and sucking of the thumb may be corrected before the muscles are so contracted as to render the change of action difficult. If the child is shy, and these gestures arise from an over-consciousness of hands and feet, draw his attention to external objects by your own interested observation of them; encouraging him to imitate animals and their motions.

The child who plays at being a restive colt, tossing his head and prancing in his harness, gets valuable aid in the carriage of his own body. However, keep in mind the safeguard of a new interest to prevent repetition of the muscular movement.

A little girl who had a well-fixed habit of sucking her thumb, was corrected by being kept employed in bead-stringing, knitting, etc.; and when the trial of bedtime arrived, the thumb was called the sleepy baby, and was playfully rocked in the crib of mamma's palm until the little mother slept.

Telling Fortunes by the Teacups.

"Fine dots in a long line reaching halfway around the cup mean a journey to be taken. A very large group of dots and figures in a compact cluster at the end of a 'journey line' of dots may mean that one is to attend a large gathering or visit a large town or city.

"A succession of large dots in a line indicates many difficulties to overcome. If there are many fine dots interspersed, confusion and unfriendliness may be expected.

"Drops of tea in the bottom of the cup mean tears to be shed. If the rim of the cup is clear the future of the person whose fortune is being read will be prosperous and happy. If by chance a leaf folds over the rim, something unpleasant will probably occur."

"But do you believe all this?" inquires one of the party.

"By no means. I neither believe nor disbelieve. I merely give you the formula that has been handed down in my family for several generations. One thing is sure: you can help along your hostess many a time when a meal hangs heavily upon her hands; for, silly as it may

seem, the subject is one that interests everybody. Learn the art of reading fortunes in teacups for the sake of the help you can give by entertaining others, if for no other reason."

The following "jingle" is a transcription of an old Chinese chia (tea) song, which answers well for present use:

"One 'ground' alone, alone you'll be;
Two together, the priest you'll see;
Three in groups, your wish you'll gain;
Four, a letter from loving swain;
Five, good news the letter'll bring;
Six in a row, a song you'll sing;
Seven together, great fortune waits
For you, so say the teacup fates.
Tea leaves short and tea leaves tall
Bring you company great and small.
Tea leaves many and dotted fine
Are of bad luck the surest sign.
Tea leaves few, and clean the rim,
Your cup with joy o'erflows the brim."

The revival of telling fortunes by the grounds in one's teacup must, however, only be considered in the light of an amusement. Sensible young people need no word of warning against placing dependence upon any form of fortune-telling.

One of the Family.

What a pretty home picture is this! and what a chord it must touch in many a heart upon the farms of our big Northwest, where such a scene is doubtless again and again reproduced. The many-paned window, with its useful ledge for plants, granny's knitting and mother's mending-basket, the door with its movable upper-half, through which Dobbin can look and plead for dainties—all tell us it is a scene in rural England, and the home that of a well-to-do yeoman in the dear Old Land. Father is reaching for the keys of the stable, where Dobbin will be made comfortable before his master takes the vacant chair or helps himself to a big slice from the huge pie placed before it. Granny is the bread-cutter still, an office she is loath to relinquish, whilst she has a wary eye upon Bobbie, who is her more especial charge. Sturdy Jim has no eyes for any member of the family but his hungry young self. Jenny stretches out her well-filled palm, with a shout of welcome, whilst mother, taking her foot off the rocker of baby's cradle, leans back with the slice of bread which is Dobbin's share of the family fare, taking, very properly, no notice for the moment of Rover, the jealous, who will have more bones than he can eat when she has cleared the table at the end of the meal.

H. A. B.

Resolve.

As the dead year is clasped by a dead December,
So let your dead sins with your dead days lie.
A new life is yours, and a new hope. Remember,
We build our own ladders to climb to the sky.
Stand out in the sunlight of Promise, forgetting
Whatever the Past held of sorrow or wrong.
We waste half our strength in useless regretting:
We sit by old tombs in the dark too long.

Have you missed in your aim? Well, the mark is still shining.

Did you faint in the race? Well, take breath for the next.

Did the clouds drive you back? But see yonder their lining.

Were you tempted and fell? Let it serve for a text.
As each year hurries by let it join that procession
Of skeleton shapes that march down the Past,
While you take your place in the line of Progression,
With your eyes on the heavens, your face to the blast.

I tell you the future can hold no terrors
For any sad soul while the stars revolve,
If he will stand firm on the grave of his errors,
And instead of regretting, resolve, resolve.
It is never too late to begin rebuilding.
Though all into ruins your life seems hurled,
For see how the light of the New Year is gilding
The wan, worn face of the bruised old world.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Hymns Up-to-date.

An old gentleman of eighty-two, whose occasionally cynical speeches are always tinged with good humor, was asked his opinion of modern church music.

"It's all very fine," he said dryly, "and I like to hear it; but there's one thing I've noticed. It may be just chance, but I've noticed it a good many times.

"When I was a boy the people went to two services a day, and sometimes three, and they sat on hard seats with straight backs, and sang with all their hearts,

"My God, the spring of all my joys."

"Now the congregation lean comfortably back in softly cushioned pews and listen to the choir singing.

'Art thou weary, art thou languid?'

I may be mistaken, but it comes home to me every now and then, that hymnology is changing to suit the times."



ONE OF THE FAMILY.

The Face in the Glass.

Two large, mournful eyes, straight brown hair combed back from a high forehead, dark skin and a sad little mouth—that was what Em'ly Caroline saw every time she looked in the glass that hung over the teacher's desk at school. Em'ly hated that glass, and she hated the face in it, too.

It was a bare little schoolroom, containing only a big, ugly stove, many battered benches, the teacher's desk, and blackboards all around the room, with examples on them that made Em'ly Caroline sick at heart to look at, because they were so hard to understand.

All the other children went home to their dinner, but Em'ly Caroline lived too far away. So there she stayed a whole hour all alone, with that mournful little face in the glass for company. Sometimes she sat down and cried after taking a look, and once in a great while she boldly made a face at it. It was her very own face, Em'ly Caroline knew that well enough; and she never wondered that the teacher lost patience with her or that the scholars made fun of her.

The night when Em'ly's Cousin Rosabelle was coming to make a visit the aunts were invited over to tea. The stage happened to be late; and, as the aunts were obliged to go home early, they all sat down to supper before Rosabelle and her mother arrived. Em'ly Caroline couldn't have told afterward what was on the table.

"They say Rosabelle's real smart with her books," said Em'ly's mother. "I suppose she's way ahead of Em'ly Caroline."

The hot blood rushed all over Em'ly's face, for everybody at the table knew how dull she was.

"Well," sniffed Aunt Bathia. "I can assure you that Rosabelle's mother never had to drive her to school. She's always ready and glad to go."

Em'ly Caroline kept her eyes on her plate and tried hard to swallow what was in her mouth. She remembered very well once, when Aunt Bathia was there visiting, she had sat down on the roadside and cried instead of hurrying along to school. Aunt Bathia had caught her at it, and Em'ly knew she had never forgotten.

"Rosabelle's a real pretty child," said aunt Sue, "and I don't know's I ever heard her cry."

"Em'ly Caroline wouldn't have looked up then and met those two pairs of scornful eyes for the world."

"Pity Em'ly couldn't take lessons of her cousin Rosabelle," brother James remarked; and then, just as Em'ly was longing to creep away under the table, she heard a knock at the door, and there was Rosabelle and her mother.

Em'ly Caroline had never seen anything so beautiful as her cousin Rosabelle. She had white skin and pretty light curls, her eyes were blue; and she walked right round the table and kissed everybody without being told. Em'ly Caroline couldn't take her eyes off

of her. Rosabelle wasn't one bit afraid of all the strangers; not even when everybody was looking at her, and talking about her; and when Em'ly father and brother James asked Rosabelle questions, she spoke up as quickly and laughed as Em'ly had never dreamed of laughing.

"Seems to me your Em'ly Caroline's a dreadful sober little piece, isn't she?" asked Mrs. Tenny, Rosabelle's mother, "not much like my Rosabelle."

"No, she isn't much like Rosabelle," sighed Em'ly's mother.

"Terrible dark, isn't she?" said Mrs. Tenny.

"Yes, she's dark," admitted Em'ly's mother with another sigh.

"Who does she take after? I can't see as she favors any of our folks."

Everybody began to talk about Rosabelle now, and Em'ly Caroline took a long breath of relief.

The next day after Rosabelle came Mrs. Tenny decided to send her to school with Em'ly Caroline. "I guess I won't have her go but half a day," she said to Em'ly's mother. "I think that's enough for her this spring."

Em'ly was happier to have Rosabelle's company, and she walked in the grass all the way to school, so that Rosabelle might have the path. At the schoolhouse the children crowded around them, and were very kind to Em'ly because she was Rosabelle's cousin. Miss Smith, who was almost always cross, smiled whenever she looked at Rosabelle.

Em'ly's days would have been quite happy now if only Rosabelle could have stayed with her through the noon hour; but every day she tripped away, leaving Em'ly Caroline with the same old things to look at—the big stove, the blackboards, the empty benches. Em'ly felt as if they all knew she was dark and homely and dull.

But changes come into everybody's life, even into a little lonely schoolgirl's. One bright, sunny day, after long days of rain, Em'ly and Rosabelle were on their way to school. Suddenly they looked up and spied a field of buttercups. Rosabelle had never picked buttercups in her life, and after she had picked one bunch she wanted to pick another. Em'ly helped her, and then urged her to hurry because it was almost school time.

"I don't want to go to that old school. I don't like it," said Rosabelle, decidedly.

Em'ly Caroline stared at her.

"No, and I'm not going," continued Rosabelle. "I'm just going to pick these flowers. It isn't my school, anyway."

"But you didn't ask your mother," said Em'ly.

"I don't care," replied Rosabelle. And then Em'ly trued off to school alone. At night when she came into the yard, Rosabelle met her. "Don't tell 'em that I didn't go to school, will you? They didn't ask me a word, and they don't know."

Em'ly stared at Rosabelle, and shook her head. "No, I won't tell," she said, and then fell to thinking.

At the supper table something happened that made Em'ly Caroline think harder than ever.

"Where'd you get all those buttercups, Rosabelle, you brought home this noon?" asked Aunt Sue, who was there spending the day. "I didn't see one on the road when I came along. Must have taken an hour to pick them."

Rosabelle looked at Em'ly Caroline, and then spoke up just as if she were telling the truth. "The children gave them to me," she said.

"Didn't they give you any, Em'ly Caroline?" asked Aunt Sue.

"No, they didn't," said Em'ly.

"Rosabelle was always a favorite," said Mrs. Tenny.

Em'ly didn't look at Rosabelle once during supper. No, nor during breakfast next morning. It seemed to her that Rosabelle's pretty face must be all spoiled, and she couldn't bear to look at her.

At noon, when she was alone again, she climbed up and looked at the face in the glass. It was a straightforward gaze that she met, and Em'ly looked at the face a long time. At length she spoke to it, "You wouldn't lie, would you?" said Em'ly Caroline. And the big dark eyes and the little firm mouth, and even the nose and the high forehead seemed to say, "No! No! No!"

"I'll never make faces at you again," said Em'ly, "never."

"Certainly not," said the face.

"I won't cry about you, either."

"I'd be ashamed to have you," said the face.

It was strange, perhaps, but Em'ly wasn't afraid that noon, and she climbed up and looked out of the window and watched the trees, and the birds, and the spring blossoms. She wasn't afraid when school began, either; and she answered questions very well, indeed.

Even Aunt Sue and Aunt Bathia noticed a change in Em'ly Caroline. "I wouldn't wonder if the child turned out all right, after all," they said one day.

"Oh, Em'ly Caroline isn't the worst child that ever lived," said grandmother.

Em'ly looked up quickly. "How'd you know, grandmother?" The question came out before Em'ly Caroline thought.

"Why, child," said grandmother, "you didn't suppose you were, did you?"

Em'ly shook her head. "I used to," she said, "but I don't now." And that was every word Em'ly Caroline would say on the subject. She kept her word to the face in the glass, and never made faces at it or cried over it any more.—[Frances J. Delano, in the Congregationalist.]

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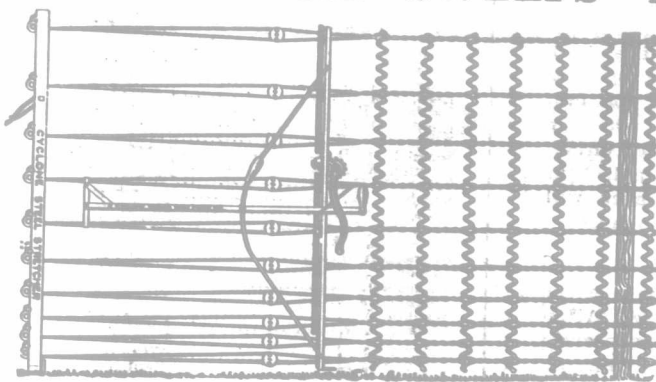
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GOSSIP.

GALBRAITH'S LATEST.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., writes: "We are sending to our Manitoba branch at Brandon, by express, tomorrow, another carload, containing five Clydesdale stallions, four Percheron stallions, three Suffolk stallions—twelve head in all. These horses are all three and four years old, and, individually, one of the choicest shipments we have yet made to the Northwest. Included in this lot is the very handsome three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Gay Knight, that was so much admired at the International Show, and was pronounced by one of America's greatest artists to be the handsomest horse in action he ever saw. He was a prize-winner before importation, and his fashionable breeding is in keeping with his great individuality. We know of only one more valuable draft stallion in America today than Gay Knight, and that is the champion Prince William, still at the head of our stud. Other Clydesdales in this shipment are: Golden Rod, by Black Rod, a Baron's Pride horse, and a most promising son of the well-known Lord Lynedoch.

The Suffolks include Bentley Victor and Bentley Lord, both prominent prizewin-

ners at the Royal and other important shows in England.

The Percherons are an exceedingly choice lot, with beautiful quality and perfect conformation, and every animal is not only sound, but is thoroughly guaranteed in every respect. Buyers ought surely to appreciate the value of a guarantee that is a genuine protection as distinguished from one that is not.

This makes over 50 horses we have sent to Brandon in the last 90 days. We always send our very best, believing as we do that Canadian buyers are more critical than Americans, and we also believe that there is nothing too good for Manitoba and the Northwest.

TRADE NOTES.

With a stock as complete as ever, the Massey-Harris Co. are carrying on business on the same large scale. Prospects never looked brighter, and everything here is in readiness for the rush for up-to-date farm implements which is sure to take place in a few weeks.

At W. Johnston & Co.'s warehouses, Winnipeg, may be seen the Hamburg American Wagon Co.'s sleighs and wagons, besides a full stock of farm implements ready for spring trade. Call when in the city and go over their goods—you are always welcome.

TRADE NOTES.

The separator of the American-Abell Co. has been improved by substituting a heavier frame and twice the rating of their engine is raised. This company have kindly set apart a large portion of their warehouses for the use of the Curling Club. Fourteen sheets of ice have been provided, which is a slightly larger area than the combined Winnipeg rinks could give. Besides this, a trophy cup has been offered to the team of curlers who win out two years in three. Four gold (wrist) watches are also donated by this firm for the individual winners of the fortunate curling team.

Mr. C. W. Rowley, manager of the Calgary branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has offered plate to the value of \$25.00 for the sweepstakes bull (any breed) at the show to be held at Calgary in May by the Territorial Purebred Cattle Breeders' Association. The winner of the prize will have his choice of plate, the engraving to be paid for by Mr. Rowley, in addition to the \$25.00. Stock-raisers should greatly appreciate this generous offer of Mr. Rowley's, as it is done with the idea of increasing the interest in good cattle. He will also offer several cash prizes and medals at the local show to be held at Calgary in July.

THE WATSON MANUFACTURING CO. are getting out a new light diamond harrow which weighs 32 lbs. to the section; the common weight is 51. This harrow is made in various sizes, six sections being the largest, covering 22 feet at each lap. It is strong and durable, the frame being made of light channel steel brought over from the States for that purpose, as no rolls of that size and quality are manufactured in Canada. It is especially adapted for the lighter soils. Watson's soil pulverizer and compressor, good though it was, has been improved, and will be better than ever for the work of the coming season. An evener, intended for two teams working on a six-section harrow, with pulley attachment, which keeps the harrow straight whether the teams walk equal or not, is one of the new things which this firm have for the coming season. The common wood harrows are selling fast, about six times as many having been disposed of as at this time last year.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Jas. Bray, of Longburn, Man., recently purchased from Mr. Jas. McKenzie, M. P., Burnside, the following Short-horns: Bonobel, bred by Angus Stewart, sired by Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); dam Morven A. Jessie of Prairie Home, a two-year-old bred by Purvis Thompson, Pilot Mound, and got by his famous stock bull, Calthness, dam Rose of Greenwood. This two-year-old took third in calendar class at Winnipeg, '91. Ruth, another two-year-old, bred by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., was sired by Topsman's Pride. She is an exceptionally growthy heifer, with abundance of heart-girth and great depth throughout. Rose of Prairie Home, also a two-year-old, was bred by the Hon. Phos. Greenway, and sired by his sweepstake winner of three successive years at the Winnipeg Industrial, Sittyton Hero 7th; dam Zorak Rose, by Missie's Chief. This heifer won first prize at Winnipeg in the calendar class of '91. Emma Jean, bred by W. Lynch and sired by Village Hero; dam Lady Grey, by Duke of Colonus. Mr. McKenzie paid \$400 for this cow at Mr. Lynch's sale. Emma Jean has a growthy August bull calf at foot, sired by Scottish Canadian (imp. in dam), winner of second place in the three-year-old class at the Winnipeg Industrial last July, and beaten only by the male sweepstake winner, Sittyton Hero 7th. Scottish Canadian was formerly Walter Lynch's stock bull, and now heads the rapidly increasing herd of Jas. Bray. In our Dec. 5th issue, a photo of this deep, level animal may be seen. Rose, bred by Jas. McKenzie, and sired by Village Hero, Lynch's great stock bull, dam Eureka, is another of Mr. Bray's recent purchases; also, Sarapta, bred by Mr. Jas. McKenzie, and got by Jetho, dam Nellie. Mr. Bray has now 85 pure-bred females and 10 bulls.

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Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

GOSSIP.

Fairview Stock Farm, the home of J. G. Barron, is located a short distance from Carberry. This Shorthorn herd is well known throughout the West as a winner of many of the coveted "reds" at the various industrial fairs. The blood of Nobleman (imp.) flows through the veins of most of the young stock, many of which are for sale. Topsman's Duke =20045=, a son of the former Canadian champion bull, Topsman, dam Gipsy Queen 2nd, is also for sale. This roan four-year-old was an outstanding winner in his class at the Winnipeg Industrial last year, and also won, at the same place, the sweepstake for the best male Shorthorn the year before. He is a massive, thick-fleshed fellow of the type in favor at the present time. During the last few years he has been freely used in this herd, and owing to that it has now become necessary for Mr. Barron to part with him. Sir Arthur Grant =20503=, sired by Nobleman (imp.), and out of Jenny Lind 4th, is an outstanding two-year-old, also for sale. Imported Nobleman can now be bought for the same reasons as Topsman's Duke. His progeny have size and quality, and are favorably known over a wide area. Intending purchasers will do well to pay a visit to Carberry. Look up Mr. Barron's ad., which appears in this issue.

Japan tea drinkers express a decided and lasting preference for

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CEYLON GREEN TEA because of its purity and delicious flavor, while, from an economical standpoint, it's money in pocket, one pound serving the place of two of Japans. Sold in the same form as famous "SALADA" Blacks, in lead packets only. 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., per lb. By all Grocers.

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BRANDON, MAN.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

TRADE NOTES.

In addition to former lines of implements carried by the Frost & Wood Co.'s agent, Winnipeg, shoe and single disk drills and Milner-Petrolia wagons will be kept in stock this season. Trade is brisk at present, and indications point to a continuance of such.

The product of the eastern factories of the Deering Harvester Co. at Hamilton and Brockville will find a ready sale again this year in Western Canada. Spring-tooth cultivators, disk and smoothing harrows are now coming from these factories. Business with this company is very satisfactory.

With the Balfour Implement Co., the introducing of the Milner-Petrolia wagons has been a great success. This wagon is well adapted for Western use. The J. I. Case plows and Dowagiac grain drills are ready sellers, and are giving good satisfaction. This firm is handling exclusively these lines of goods.

The Maw-Hancock disk plow has again been slightly improved in a manner which makes it more easily handled. The draft has been changed to the center, thus overcoming a weak spot in its former make-up. This business is being formed into a joint stock company; Mr. Alfred Maw, of Calgary, and members of the present staff being the only additions. The Bissell disk cultivator and the Champion fanning mill are being added to the list of implements formerly kept. The Winnipeg carriage trade is calling for a higher quality of goods than has been kept in stock before, so it has been necessary to import to keep pace with the progressiveness of the city.

THE NORTHWEST THRESHER CO. have lately opened in Winnipeg. Mr. Rooney, the genial manager here, reports a great rush of business at their southern offices. During Bonspiel week a separator and engine will be on exhibition.

TREES SUPPLIED TO FARMERS.—In another column will be noticed the advertisement of E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry for Canada, giving notice of how trees for planting in 1904 may be obtained free of cost by Western farmers, by applying before the first of March of this year. Over 400 farmers have now plantations of which either the trees or the seeds were supplied under this system, and the number will be greatly increased after next year.

E. E. DELVIN & Co. have exclusive rights of sale of the Chicago Airmotor Co.'s house, and although only one year established in Winnipeg, a large and rapidly-increasing trade is being carried on. They make a specialty of assuming all responsibility in the erection of windmills. Mr. Delvin employs experts, and guarantees satisfaction. Five different sizes are kept on hand, some for pumping and others more powerful. The Eiffel wood tower or the Airmotor steel tower are both offered for sale.

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Ready reckoner, (ACCOUNT BOOK), File for receipts, Conveyancer, cheques, notes, Calendar for six years, etc., without years, folding.
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The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

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

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Alton, A. L. | McGregor. |
| Baker, G. P. | Russell. |
| Barry, W. H. | Garwright. |
| Braund, F. J. | Wawanesa. |
| Brocken, G. E. | Clan William. |
| Clark, J. B. | Russell. |
| Conse, S. A. | Brandon. |
| Cruikshank, J. G. | Deloraine. |
| Douglas, A. R. | Dauphin. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Elliott, H. James | Brandon. |
| Fisher, J. F. | Brandon. |
| Frame, R. | Truherne. |
| Golley, J. | Truherne. |
| Green, E. | Dauphin. |
| Harrison, J. | Birdie. |
| Haston, W. | Cypress. |
| Henderson, W. S. | Alexander. |
| Hilliard, W. A. | Casbury. |
| Hilton, G. | Minnedosa. |
| Hinman, W. J. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Hodgins, J. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Hurt, W. N. J. | Minnedosa. |
| Irwin, J. J. | Belmont. |
| Lake, W. H. | Stonewall. |
| Lawson, R. | Miami. |
| Little, C. | Rhoad Lake. |
| Little, M. | Wabowagan. |
| Little, W. | Pilot Mound. |
| Livingston, A. M. | Boisveau. |
| McFadden, D. H. | Mehta. |
| McGillivray, J. D. | Emerson. |
| McGillivray, C. D. | Manitou. |
| McKay, D. H. | Binscarth. |
| McLaughry, R. A. | Brandon. |
| McMillan, A. | Moscow. |
| Martin, W. E. | Oak Lake. |
| Monteth, R. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Marshall, E. G. | Killarney. |
| Murray, G. P. | Griswold. |
| Reid, D. D. | Winnipeg. |
| Robinson, P. E. | Hartney. |
| Rombourh, M. E. | Emerson. |
| Rowercroft, G. V. | Morden. |
| Sourfield, R. D. | Strasburg. |
| Shoults, W. A. | Crystal City. |
| Smith, W. H. | Gladstone. |
| Smith, H. D. | Carman. |
| Snider, J. H. | Glenboro. |
| Stevenson, C. A. | Emerson. |
| Stevenson, J. A. | Gilbert Plains. |
| Svenerton, W. | Carman. |
| Taylor, W. R. | Carberry. |
| Thompson, S. J. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Torrance, F. | Winnipeg. |
| Waldon, T. | Winnipeg. |
| Walker, J. St. C. | Killarney. |
| Weich, J. | Minto. |
| Westell, E. P. | Roland. |
| Whaley, H. F. | Winnipeg. |
| Whitmer, M. A. | Glenboro. |
| Williamson, A. E. | Hamiota. |
| Young, J. M. | Winnipeg. |
| Young, M. | Rapid City. |
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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

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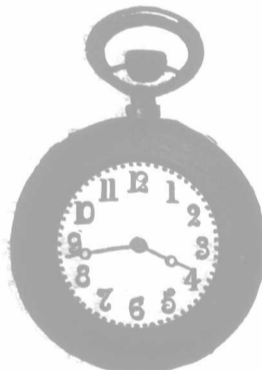
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DISPERSION SALE

Shorthorn Cattle.

J. W. HARTMAN & SONS, ELMHEDGE, ONT., having rented their farm, will sell by auction, at their farm, 8 miles from Meaford (G. T. R., Collingwood Division), north of Toronto, on FEBRUARY 24th, 1903, their entire herd of registered Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, headed by the Scottish-bred bull, Abbottford = 1946 =, proven to be one of the best stock bulls in Canada, both in the show-ring and fat-stock shows. Females of the Minas, Mysies, Urrs, Nonpareils, Isabellas, Miss Ramsdens, Matchlesses, Strawberries, and other favorite families. Three bulls, 13 months old, got by May Duke = 21048 =, good enough to head any herd. Also a lot of registered Berkshire sows.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Catalogue will be mailed on application.

Lunch provided.

W. J. SHEPHERDSON, Walter's Falls, Auctioneer.

J. W. HARTMAN & SONS, Elmhedge.

TRADE NOTES.

WARNER'S BOOKSTORE.—The people of western Manitoba and the Territories are fortunate in having at their command the resources of such a fine bookstore as "Warner's, of Brandon." For fourteen years the reputation of this house for first-class goods and absolute reliability has been constantly growing and spreading. Their mail-order business extends from Winnipeg on the east to Calgary on the west. With the great wall-paper season coming on, they are ready with an immense stock at right prices. Write to them for samples, and also for the famous Book of Brandon Views, which they sell at only 50c.

W. G. DOUGLAS & CO., manufacturers of the well-known stock food, Carnafac, have made a great success of their business through studying the requirements of the stockman, and specially preparing a food well suited to his varied needs. At present the demand exceeds the output. Many of the leading veterinarians and college professors testify to its adaptability as a system tonic, while leading stockmen and agriculturists back them up. The leading merchants in various towns and villages sell Carnafac. Messrs. Douglas are placing their eastern headquarters at Toronto.

THE NORTHWESTERN HIDE AND FUR CO., of Minneapolis, have lately moved into their new building, and are prepared to buy, tan or make up anything that the farmer requires in the hide or fur line. This firm also deal extensively in wool and sheep pelts, ginseng and seneca, and are prepared to pay the highest market price on day of delivery for all goods sent to them. Robe tanning is something which should directly interest farmers, as many a good shaggy hide could be manufactured into a serviceable robe at far less cost by this method than any other way. And besides being cheaper, the quality is often superior.

AT THE NURSERY of Caldwell & Co., of Virden, Man., a fine lot of thrifty trees of many varieties will be ready for the spring trade. Mr. Caldwell's wind-break is a credit to a nurseryman. Numbers of large, healthy Russian poplars are freely mixed with the Manitoba maple. Of the poplars, the Wobstli Riga is slightly the hardiest, and the Petrofsky somewhat the prettiest. These are both rapid growers. As a tree adapted to supply fuel and posts, Mr. Caldwell recommends the Russian Golden Willow. It is a rapid grower, and there is more lasting quality to its timber, both for fuel and the purpose of fence posts. Evergreens are also making good progress, and the hardiest fruits, such as the Hybernal apple, the Transcendent crab, several varieties of plums, and the smaller fruits, are all giving a good account of themselves.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

Through the courtesy of the publishers, I. S. Johnston & Co., Boston, Mass., we have now on our shelves a copy of "Poultry Craft," by Robinson. This neatly-bound volume is completely indexed for the convenience of busy people. It treats the special needs of the poultryman's work in a way that is at once useful and interesting. All true poultry fanciers who have looked into this work are ready to admit of its excellence. It is filling its niche well, and ought to be in the library of everyone who is interested in the keeping of poultry. There are certain rules which all must follow before success can be realized when keeping poultry, and it is poor policy for a beginner to try to find these altogether by experience. "Poultry Craft" gives up-to-date information that can be relied upon along the many different branches of the work, including construction of buildings and everything pertaining to the health and management of all kinds of poultry. Copies may be ordered through this office.

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



150,000 Healthy, well-rooted, Manitoba-grown young trees, plants, seedlings, roots, vines and cuttings, Russian poplars and willows, maples, shrubs, flowering shrubs, Virginia cressets, rhubarb roots, small fruits of all kinds, and a few apples and cranberries. Send for price list.

CALDWELL & CO., Virden Nurseries, VIRDEN, MAN.

GEESE!

We have some fine Toulouse geese on hand. Can supply pairs from two matings. They are of good size and quality. Write early if you wish to buy. Address:

KING BROS., Wawanasa, Manitoba.



"What a Wise Old Chap!"

He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular.

CARRUTHERS & CO., TANNERS,

and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc. 5th Street, Brandon, Man.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

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

GALLOWAYS:

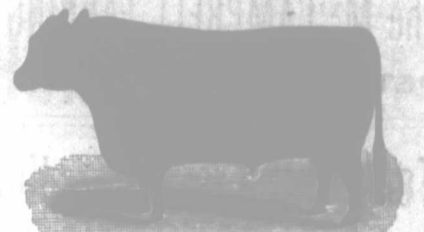
Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES. One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke - 7900 - bred by J. A. McGill and King Edward - 10655 - F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Ass.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Pure-bred Gluedale 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.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

WHAT THE NATIONAL WILL DO.



NATIONAL

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.

"I would not turn my hand to choose between the five leading American Incubators. They are all hot-air machines, identical in construction. There is nothing new in Incubators."—THE VIEWS OF AN EXPERT POULTRYMAN.

The
Chatham Incubator
makes its bow.

Its makers, THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO. OF CHATHAM, LIMITED, believe that a high-grade Canadian Incubator is in urgent demand. We believe that Incubators are beyond the experimental stage, and their construction an exact science.

We have, therefore, {
Adopted the best principles.
Used the best material.
Employed the best workmanship.
Added the best finish.
Equipped with the best instruments.

We make three sizes—all hot-air machines, viz.:
Size A—5-dozen-egg capacity. Size B—10-dozen-egg capacity.
Size C—20-dozen-egg capacity.

All are of similar construction and equipment; built of bone-dry maple and basswood; insulated with mineral wool; regulator and heater guaranteed.
We build the

Famous Chatham Fanning Mill

and have a reputation at stake. Our guarantee is simple, sure, absolute.
Our prices are right. We pay the freight. We save you the 25% duty. Write for catalogues, prices and order blanks. Agents wanted.

The M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO. OF CHATHAM, Ltd.
DETROIT, MICH. CHATHAM, ONT.

To Farmers in the Edmonton District:
We are importing a carload of choice seed oats,

SWEDISH MILLING

Which will be sold at cost in quantities of 25 bushels.
Send in your orders early.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED,
STRATHCONA, ALTA.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Bawden & McDonell and Kidd Bros., of Exeter, Ont., have opened up a branch sale stable at Regina, where they intend to carry on their business of selling pure-bred horses.

Jas. Yule, formerly manager of Hon. Thos. Greenway's Prairie Home Stock Farm, is now in full charge of Sir Wm. Van Horne's estate at Selkirk, Man. Mr. Yule has removed all his personal effects to his new home, and will at once adopt a system of management calculated to place every department of the farm on a paying basis.

J. S. Robson, Manitou, Man., reports a number of sales. Each of the following men have recently purchased bulls from him: Frank McIntosh, Harry Demal, Manitou; Alfred Bedford, Calf Mountain; Adam Currie, Thornhill; John Ingles, Bay Center, N. Dakota; Peter McKinnon, Carman; and Alexander Cochrane, Manitou, one bull and three females.

The Indian Head Experimental Farm has lately been strengthened in Shorthorns by the addition of a young bull, Arbor (Imp. in dam), bred by A. Potter, Lowfields, Curby, Lonsdale, Eng., and recently shipped west from Ottawa. The ancestry of this young bull were noted for their splendid milking qualities. He is straight and well developed, with a strong back and good quarters. His sire was Nizam, and dam Illuminate. He, no doubt, will prove a valuable addition to the present herd, the many females of which are wintering well.

Carrothers & Co., of Brandon, deal extensively in hides, wool, raw furs, sheep skins, tallow, seneca root, etc., paying the highest market price for these different articles. They also do a large custom-tanning business, making robes, coats, gauntlets, etc., and give such satisfaction that their business is progressing in a very pleasing manner. Those who intend having hides made into robes, mats, coats, or any article for which the hair requires to be left on, should be careful during warm weather in their method of handling the skin. The best plan is to spread out the hide, flesh side up, as soon as possible after it has been taken off the carcass, and freely cover with salt, as much as an average paifful being used for a large hide. Leave it for 24 hours, then roll up in such a manner that the brine will be kept in the bundle. This can be done by lapping head-end and edges well in and rolling tight, then tying. For further particulars regarding work, or any information concerning prices, write Carruthers & Co., 9th St., Brandon, Man.

The Hon. W. Beresford, who, some months ago, purchased the McNaughton ranch near Calgary, has a strong herd of 200 pure-bred Shorthorns. Scotch-bred bulls of prime quality have been carefully selected and used on this herd for many years. Numbers of the females are of Scotch breeding, so that the herd is practically Scotch or Scotch-topped. At the Calgary fair of last year, Mr. Beresford's young bull, Sittyton Hero 17th, took first in his class and sweepstakes for best bull any age. He is a dark red, smooth, well-developed animal, with excellent lung capacity, straight top and under lines, a strong loin, and good handling qualities. Sittyton is out of one of the late J. I. Davison's noted Cruickshank cows. Pure-bred Clydesdale horses are also kept on this ranch, and Matchless, by the old champion McQueen, dam Maid of Arthur by Imp. Lord Salisbury, won first in his class and sweepstake silver cup at Calgary exhibition of 1902. Quite a number of choice mares are also kept, some sixteen of them being purchased last fall from the well-known Balfregan Stud Farm. Those wishing to purchase will do well to look up advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue.



My Lady's Toilet
No Lotions and Creams are Needed

FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE-TAR SOAP

This dainty Toilet Soap, which is a combination of pure glycerine, pine tar and soap, has a wonderfully refreshing, soothing effect upon the most sensitive skin and gives a healthy tone to the most delicate complexion. Being a perfect tonic as well as cleanser, it is unequaled for keeping the hair healthy, soft and glossy. Glycerine-Tar Soap is truly a luxury as well as a necessity for the toilet. At good druggists' and grocers'

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
Montreal and Chicago.
Makers of GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

The
Bowness herd
of **Shorthorns**

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

SHORTHORNS
FOR SALE: One red and 2 roan bull calves, from 10 to 12 mos. old; very growthy; sired by Royal Duke =24640—a son of Royal Gloster, out of Golden Drop. S. FLETCHER, Holmfild, Man.

SHORTHORN BULL
FOR SALE: Prince of Fortune, by New Year's Gift; dam Matilda 9th, traces to Matilda (Imp.); a strong, red 4-year-old, bred by Thos. Russell & Sons, Exeter. W. D. HUNT, Fairmede, Assa.

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.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. One bull, "Argyle's Best," rising 2 years, and several females of good families.
W. MABOU, Roseberry P. O., Manitoba. Balden station, C. N. R. Holmfild, C. P. R.

MARCHMONT HERD

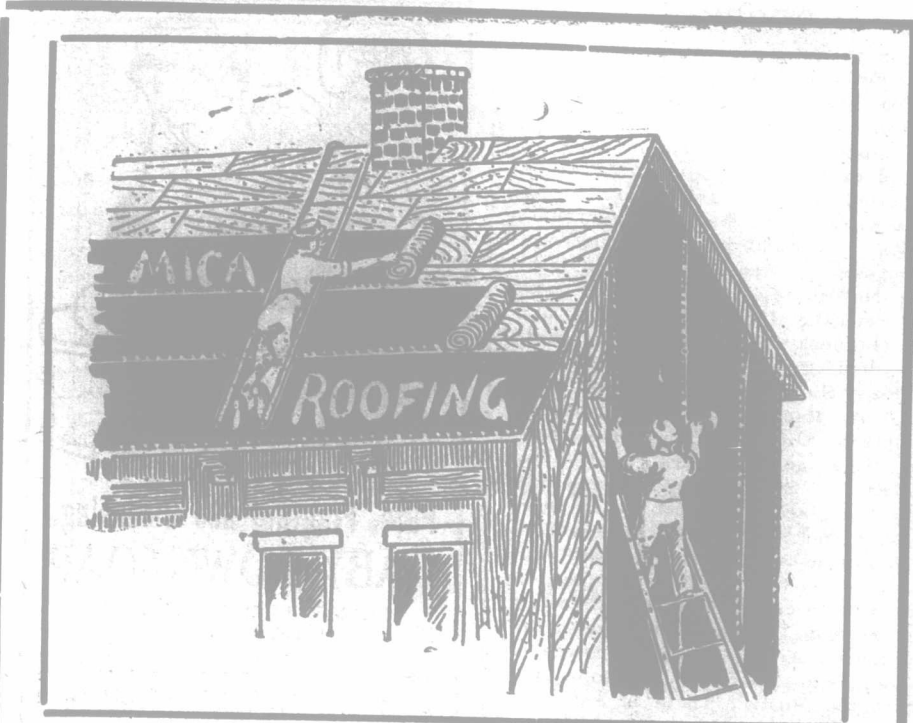
Scotch-bred Shorthorns

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. R. LISTER, (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Middlechurch P. O. Tel. 10046.

Choice young Shorthorn Bulls for sale:
Stock bull, 3 years old, Woodworth Duke, and four thick, growthy bull calves, from 10 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable. H. R. TOLTON, Oak Lake, Man.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE:
Ten choice young bulls, 6 to 12 months old, from good families—strong, growthy individuals.
JOHN JARDINE, Manitou, Man.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE:
Four bulls, one 4 years old—Melgund Hero, got by Don Quixote, bred by Duthie, of Melgund; two 2-year-olds, and one calf all red color.
JAS. CHEYNE, Manor, Assa.



All-wool Mica Roofing

Manufactured in Canada especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. American paper roofing is a failure in this respect. Eleven years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All-wool Mica Roofing. It is perfectly wind, water and fire proof. The C. P. R. uses this roofing in large quantities, which is a guarantee of its worth. It is economy to use the best roofing. Send for samples and booklet. Send stamp for reply.

W. G. FONSECA, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Real Estate Agent.
176 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg.

W. G. Fonseca: Winnipeg, Man., January, 1903.
We desire to add our testimony to the many others you have received regarding the excellent quality of the "ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING" you handle. The Brunswick Hotel, which for some time was in a leaky condition, although covered with some other roofing, was made perfectly tight by the use of the "ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING" which you handle. We have also used it on the roofs of smaller buildings in connection with the hotel. We do not hesitate to recommend it highly to builders.
(Signed) McLAREN BROS., Proprietors.

Best Values

in

SEEDS!

"The Pioneer Seed House of Canada."
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Our beautifully-illustrated, up-to-date catalogue of "Everything valuable in Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds" is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. SEND FOR IT.

In QUALITY our stocks are "Second to None," and PRICES will compare favorably with those of any other reliable house in America.

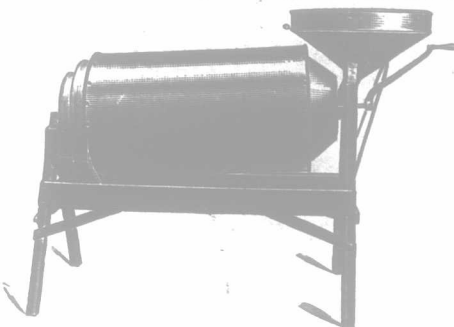
Special offer: "Bruce's Empire Asters."

1 pkt. each, separate, of 6 of the best varieties, all colors. Retail value, 60c.; postpaid for 25c.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,
HAMILTON, CAN.

BEEMAN'S New Process Grain Cleaners

They separate flax from wheat, wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, cockle and all fowl seed; clean flax, timothy, clover, etc., perfectly.



DO YOU

If so, our JUMBO Will do it for you.

Want to raise your wheat from one to three grades by separating all frosted, sprouted or shrunken kernels?

Want to clean and bluestone your wheat at one operation?

Want to sack your clean grain, tailings and screenings all at the same time?

Write for catalogue and prices. Dealers make money selling our machines.

Factories: Winnipeg, Man. Minneapolis, Minn.

BEEMAN & CO'Y,

131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 2902 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

R. NESS & SONS' CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.

A short but pleasant visit was our privilege a few days ago to those beautiful and well-arranged stock farms, Burnside and Woodside, the property of Mr. R. Ness & Sons, of Howick, Quebec, which are easily and handily reached by the G. T. and O. A. Railways, at Howick Jct. Station, the farms being only about one mile distant. For a great many years the Messrs. Ness have been among Quebec's largest and most successful importers of Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle, and their fame as such is pretty well known over the continent. Their latest importation of Clydesdales comprises four Clydesdales, one Percheron and one Hackney. The Clydesdales are: Baron Lang, Vol. 28, bred by Alexander A. Lang, Hensfrewshire; sired by Sir Everard; dam Broomfield Lass, by Gartscherric; grandam Boonie, by Young Robbie Burns. He is a bay, four years old, one of the thick, compact, smooth, stylish quality kind, with grand action. He is four years old, and will weigh about 1,850 pounds. Proud Baron 11477, bred by Wm. Montgomery, Kirkcubright, sired by that great sire of winners, Baron's Pride; dam Jess of Banks, by Young Rose; grandam by Gladstone; is a two-year-old, one of the very stylish, sassy, proud actors, with a faultless form and action, and won first at Sherbrooke and St. John's, Que., last fall. Killaney 11882, bred by D. A. Hood, Kirkcubright; sired by Baron's Pride; dam Nancy Lee, by Flashwood's Best; grandam by Macpherson; is a brown two-year-old, and in every way a very superior colt, combining size with quality, style and action; winner of second place at Ottawa last fall. Then comes the wonderfully perfect colt, Cecil 2852, bred by Lords A. and J. Cecil, Orchard Mains; sired by Macara. Cecil is also two years old, a winner in Scotland and champion at Ottawa. He is wonderfully perfect in his form, with superb action and style. At the Spring Show in Toronto this colt will be in evidence, and watch where the red goes. Then there is a year-old stallion, by Imp. Durward Lily; dam Roseleaf, Imp., by Macbeth; that is the making of something good. Bally Garton 142 is the Hackney, sired by Garton Duke of Connaught; dam Lady Allington, by Denealt; grandam by Lord Derby. He is a dark chestnut, winner of first and sweepstakes at Ottawa, and first at Toronto last fall, which is all that is necessary to say, as that speaks louder than words of his form and quality. The Percheron is a black four-year-old, a big, clean-cut, stylish horse, with almost Hackney action. The Ayrshires number 110 head, of as fine a lot of animals as the country produces, at the head of which is the great show bull and sire, Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie (Imp.), winner of first and sweepstakes two years at Ottawa and one year at Toronto. Last year at Ottawa, in the strongest class ever seen in Canada, he won second place, and first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke and St. John's, Que. One of the choice imported cows is Gaiety of Langside, a typical Ayrshire, and one that was never beaten in the show-ring. She has a bull calf, one year old, by the stock bull. He was one of the young herd that won first at Sherbrooke and St. John's and second at Ottawa last fall. Other winners in the herd are: Gerlie of Maple Cliff, Lady Burns, Miss Spotty of Burnside, and Lady Harcourt. This is the quartet that won the second place in the herd competition at Ottawa last fall. Besides these there are a number of younger prizewinners last fall at Ottawa, Sherbrooke and St. John's. As to the quality of milk produced by this herd last year, taking the year through, the butter-fat test at Montreal was never below 3.8, and the highest was 4.2. Late sales were: seven head to Prince Edward Island Government; four head to C. C. Doe, of New Southbury, Vermont; three head to James Greig, of Hampton, Connecticut; seven head to W. D. Cockburn, of Hamilton, and a number of others to local parties; still there are for sale a number of females

(Continued on page 130.)

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE.

Two 10-months-old Ontario-bred bulls, 2 yearling bulls, and heifers and cows of all ages. Prices according to quality. Pleased to meet visitors at Rosser Station. **WALTER JAMES,** Rosser P. O., Man.

RESTROUQUET STOCK FARM

FOR SALE: About 80 head of young pure-bred Shorthorns, from 12 to 18 months old, 40 of them bulls. This herd is the Banner Herd of Manitoba, having 47 open-herd prizes to its credit, and not an animal ever beaten. All cattle sold will be delivered free of freight charges as far west as Calgary; also to Lake Dauphin, about May 1st, at our risk. **JOSEPH LAWRENCE & SONS,** Clearwater, 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 10 young bulls; also, females of all ages. **JOHN S. ROBSON,** MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDES FOR SALE

Three choice young bulls sired by Novar (Imp.) Also a few cows and heifers. One yearling stallion got by (Imp.) McKinnon, and a few mares. **A. S. J. CHADBOURN,** Halphaton, Man.

3 Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, from 9 months to 2 1/2 years old - the low-cut, thick-fleshed kind. One won sweepstakes at Portage la Prairie when a calf, and 1st as a yearling. **T. E. WALLACE,** Portage la Prairie.

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-cut, growthy kind - sired by Sir Colin. **R. McLennan,** Holmfeld.

FORESTHOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks. FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of heifers fit for service, cows 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. K. R. ANDREW GRAHAM,** Pomeroy P. O.

GREENDALE STOCK FARM.

Have several young Shorthorn bulls for sale - thick, sassy fellows, of good families. Also a few upstanding, well-bred teams, weighing from 25 to 30 cwt. Prices right. **F. W. GREENE,** Moose Jaw, Assn.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKS FOR SALE

Stock bull, Sir Calhoun; also young bulls and heifers of his get, possessing extra quality and good bone. Large Berks for sale, of both sexes. Purchaser's livery paid. **B. H. WILSON,** Elliot Mount Station, Harrington P. O.

Lakeview Stock Farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Have several heifers, 1 and 2 years old, by Baron's Pride (Imp.), in calf to Glen Mackay (Imp.); also some good cows in calf to Glen Mackay. One good yearling bull, by Lord Strathbrooke (Imp.), out of Empress of India (Imp.). Several bull calves, sired by Glen Mackay. Cheap, if sold soon. **THOMAS SPEERS,** OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four choice Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 6 to 15 months old, sired by General Sampson 25176, by Royal Sampson 25176; also a good yearling bull. Pedigree and prices right. Address: **R. J. STEWART,** Holland, Manitoba.

Nonsuch Stock Farm - Shorthorns for Sale.

Four choice young bulls, sired by Calhoun. Yet; yearling heifers by Sir Colin Campbell. Cows in calf; also good driving teams, 4 and 6 years old. All at right prices and terms. Write quick. **W. E. PAULL,** KILLARNEY, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

Gold Medal herd of 1899-1900. Bulls in service are: Nobleman (Imp.) and Topman's Duke. Some good young bulls for sale. **J. G. BARRON,** Carberry, Manitoba.



Next Door to the Sun

The timekeeping qualities of the Elgin Watch are perfect—next door to the sun.

Elgin
is the
Watch Word

the world around, for accuracy and durability.

Every Elgin Watch has the word ELGIN engraved on the works. Sold by every jeweler in the land. Guaranteed by the world's greatest watch works. Send for illustrated art booklet—free.

Elgin National Watch Company, Elgin, Illinois.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 129.)

of various ages, and a few young bulls. In pure-bred poultry there are: S. G. Dorkings, W. and B. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. Minorcas, Pekin ducks, Chinese geese and Bronze turkeys. Poultry winnings at the fall shows at Ottawa, St. John's and Sherbrooke were: Nine firsts, eleven seconds and twelve thirds, and at the late Poultry Show at St. John's, out of ten entries, they won five firsts, four seconds and one third.

Messrs. I. Devitt & Son, Freeman, Ont., advertise in this paper, six Clydesdale stallions, from one to eight years old, some of which have proven excellent sires; also, a few young mares and two young Shorthorn bulls. Freeman is near Burlington Junction, G. T. R., a few miles from the city of Hamilton.

Canadian and American breeders will be specially interested in the announcement by John Thornton & Co., London, England, on page 183 of this issue, of four important sales: One at the Royal Farms (Shorthorns), another by Mr. Wm. Bell (Shorthorns), a third (Red Polls) the late Mr. P. K. Blofeld's herd, and last, the York Shorthorn bull sale. The outlook for choice breeding stock was never better than to-day on this side the Atlantic, and the above offerings should attract purchasers.

Two miles from St. Louis station, on the C. A. R., and four miles from Howick station, on the G. T. R., in the Province of Quebec, lies Stackwood dairy stock farm, the property of Messrs. Watt Bros., breeders of high-class Ayrshire cattle. Their herd now numbers forty head of pure-bred animals and twenty head of highly-bred grades. In this splendid herd are a number with milk records from 40 to 55 lbs. a day. One of the foundation cows was Buttercup of Woodside 4604, with a milk record of 45 lbs. a day. Another was Janet of Georgetown 3848, milk record 55 lbs. a day. Princess of Woodstock 12968 is still another that has to her credit 50 lbs. a day. Her half-sister is Janet 10884, with 40 lbs. a day to her credit. Susanna 5636 is another foundation cow, milk record 50 lbs. a day. Lady Buttercup 10758 has 45 lbs. to her credit, with a number of others equally as good. The stock bull is Lord Rifton 7985, by Saladin, by Imp. Silver King; dam Persara 5984, by Duke of Park Hill. This bull has a typical dairy conformation, and has proven his ability to transmit to his offspring his superior form. All the young animals in the herd up to two years of age are by him. There are nine heifers from ten to nineteen months old and three bulls, one of which is three months old, the other two being one-year-olds. These, together with several older ones, are for sale; also, a number of grades—grand milkers. Write the Watt Bros., to Allan's Corners P. O., Que.

Oak Grove Farm.



SHORTHORNS
AND
YORKSHIRES


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

JAS. BRAY,
LONGBURN, MAN.

Shorthorns, Tamworths & Yorkshires

FOR SALE: Young bulls, cows and heifers (in calf), sired by Pomerooy Favorite and Knight Templar. Young swine of both breeds and both sexes ready for shipment now. Correspondence answered promptly. W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man. 7 miles north of Rosser, main line C. P. R.

ELKHORN STOCK FARM.




O. I. C. swine, Hereford cattle, B. P. Rocks and L. Brahmas. No cattle for sale. A. E. THOMPSON, WAKOPA, MAN. Ninga, C. P. R., shipping station.

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.) = 28371 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:—
1. Topsmans Duke = 29045 =—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
2. Sir Arthur Grant = 30503 =—Two years old, and out of Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.
3. Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.
Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them.
You will always be made welcome at

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR.
CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.

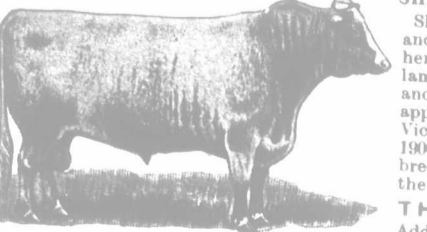


O. I. C.

ELKHORN HERD
OF
O. I. C. SWINE.

[FORMERLY HILL GROVE HERD, OF HANNAH, N. D.]
Stock of all ages generally on hand. Fall pigs for sale. Also Barred P. Rock cockerels.
A. E. THOMPSON, WAKOPA, MAN.
SHIPPING STATION: NINGA, C. P. R.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



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

GOSSIP.

Fifteen miles north-east of the Town of Cobourg lies the farm and home of Mr. Geo. Isaac, one of Canada's largest importers of Scotch Shorthorns. His latest importation consisted of some 95 head, 55 of which are on hand, bred by such noted breeders as Robert Bruce, Heatherwick; Alex. Watson, Auchronie; G. Still, Kinaldie; T. A. Anderson, Ballachraggan; Geo. Green, Collyhill; James McWilliam, Stonytown; W. and J. W. Peterkin, John Cran, Keith; John Lipp, Haddock; Alex. Gilbert, Knockhoura; Wm. Cannon, Nether Cullie; G. A. Wilson, Haughs; D. G. Morris, Ainstler; Alex. MacDonald, Dunballock; A. MacPherson, Gibston; A. Birnie, Wellhouse; J. J. and R. Stark, Cantlohill, and Jas. G. Stephens, Conglass, and among them are a number fit to enter any show-ring. All the heifers old enough are in calf, several of them having calves at foot, and a number of others were in calf to Scotch bulls before being shipped. All bred here are in calf to Nonpareil Archer, sired by Prince of Archers; dam Nonpareil Blossom 2nd, by Sittyton Sort. There is only one bull left for sale. He is Royal Archer (imp.), by Prince of Archers; dam Rosalie 5th, by Radical; he is a roan, coming two years old, and a good one. In order to give the readers an idea of the breeding of the fifty-odd imported females, which are one, two and three years old, only some three or four being older, we enumerate a number bred in different lines. Stella, by Blyth Prince, dam Spira, by Sittyton Yet, belongs to the Mayflowers. Forest Pride, by Goldie's Pride, dam Forest Gem, by Watchword, also a Mayflower. Roscleaf, by Clifton, dam Roberts, by Emancipator. Silver Rose, by Clifton, dam Snowdrop, by Prince Horace. Lady Scott, by Clan Alpine, dam Lady Annie 16th, by Nero. Flora McDonald, by Clan Alpine, dam Flora 5th, by Nero. Fairy Maid, by Clifton, dam Fairy Queen, by Lord Douglas. Rose Lily, by Clifton, dam Rose, by Nero. Roan Beauty, by Clifton, dam Craibstone Beauty, by Craibstone. Rose Flower, by Clifton; dam Rosebud, by Nero. Lady Annie, by Clifton, dam Lady Annie 11th, by Walter Scott. Maude 14th, by King of Hearts, dam Maude 9th, by Walter Scott. Martha 13th, by King of Hearts, dam Martha 2nd, by Red Prince. May 3rd, by Ruler, dam May, by Red Prince. Primrose 8th, by King of Hearts, dam Primrose 3rd, by Red Prince. Coral Gem, by Silver Star, dam Champion Gem, by Champion; she has a daughter, Charming


(Continued on page 131.)



Pure, Fragrant and Cleansing.
BABY'S OWN SOAP
IS UNRIVALLED FOR NURSERY AND TOILET USE.
Don't risk imitations on Baby's delicate skin.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.
MONTREAL, CANADA.

ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES



BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

SHORTHORNS
FOR SALE: Four bull calves and several heifer calves, by Earl of Plainview; large and thrifty.
Moropano, Man. **WM. MAXWELL.**

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 booking orders. Call or write for prices.

Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man.

Chester White Boars for Sale.

I have three PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITE BOARS for sale. Guaranteed to be in good condition every way. Apply or write to

AUSTIN OLSON, LACOMBE.



After a Brush you will find
ABSORBINE

quick to remove the inflammation from any bruise or strain. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the Horse. ABSORBINE removes any soft bunch in a pleasing manner. \$2.00 per bottle, of regular dealers or delivered.

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

Registered Clydesdale Fillies
FOR SALE.
The well-matched fillies, Maud Lawrence 3531, by Imp. Lawrence Again, 3 years old, dam Hattie McInnis; and Lady McInnis, by Imp. McInnis, dam Imp. Maid of Bardraing. She is 2 years old. They are one of the best pairs in Canada.
R. D. DUNDAS, om
Fraserville Station, SPRINGVILLE P. O.
See Gossip, in this issue.



You know how much
this kind of thing a wooden gate—even the best—will stand before its a case of carry one end around when you want to open it.

Page Metal Gates

are built to stand any kind of usage for a life time, and priced so low any farmer can afford to have them.
Solid round iron frames and cross-bars, all welded together—painted like wire—single or double, open in or out, self-acting latches, solid bolt hinges.

"Page Gates wear best"

5% PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. John, N.B.

<p>SHIP US FURS, HIDES ETC. WE SEL* BEST TRAPPERS GUIDE EVER PUBLISHED. PURE STRICHNINE, SURE- DEATH CAPSULES, McCALLS DECOY, TRAPS-ALL KINDS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE ETC.</p>		<p>WE GIVE MORE VALUABLE INFORMATION ON HIDES, FURS AND WOOL, THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE WORLD. NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO. MINNEAPOLIS MINN.</p>
---	--	--

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived January 21st, 1903.

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

Clydesdales
Suffolks
Percherons
Shires
Hackneys



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

OVER TWENTY YEARS AT THE FRONT.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WIS., AND BRANDON, MAN.

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

10 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

FOR SALE:

OF ALL AGES, IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

Sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Mains of Airies, Sir Christopher, Prince Thomas, and others. Among them is Prince Fragrant, the first-prize three-year-old at Toronto Industrial, 1902. Stables half mile from town. Parties desiring to purchase, please write or call upon



R. R. Station: Mitchell, G. T. R. **Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.**

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 130.)

Gen, by Challenger. Twin Countess 5th, by Challenger, dam Countess 4th, by Sennacherib. Bella, by Knight Errant, dam Vanity, by Stanley. Maggie, by Knight Errant, dam Isabella, by Mosstrooper. Julia, by Knight Errant, dam Helen 25th, by Superb. Missie, by Knight Errant, dam Flora, by Mosstrooper. Golden Duchess, by Rover of Sanquhar, dam Golden Queen, by Clarendon. Lady Lorne, by Pride of Lancaster, dam Lady North, by Pride of North. Golden Daisy, by Pride of Lancaster, dam Golden Lady, by Abbot. Lady Ann 14th, by Royal Victor, dam Lady Ann 18th, by Commodore. Merry Maid 10th, by Eclipse, dam Merry Maid 9th, by Red Rover. Lady Bess, by Abbotsford 2nd, dam Bess 4th, by Red Prince. Lady Rose, by Silver Boy, dam Maria 2nd, by Just in Time. Belle 2nd, by Marillo, dam Belle, by Jealous Lad. Golden Lustre, by Morella, dam Chief Lustre 19th, by Musgrove. Tidy Lass, by Morella, dam Thorn 2nd, by Prince of Fashion. Ceila, by Sir James D. Nelly Bly, by Ivanhoe. Cloris 4th, by Sir James, dam Cloris 2nd, by Numa. Emmaline 9th, by Marksman, dam Emmaline 6th, by Collingwood. Viola 3rd, by Marksman, dam Viola, by Martin. Lady Hope, by Abbotsford 2nd, dam Rosa Hope 6th, by Strongbow. Alice, by Archer, dam Freida 10th, by Sigmund 2nd. Ross, by Kinsman, dam Cherry Rose, by Landseer. Minnie, by Fortune, dam Minerva 4th, by Jasper. Lady Fanny, by Baron Buttercup, dam Fanny, by Bachelor of Arts. Dainty Countess, by Master Hampton, dam Dainty Marchioness, by John Bull. Auricula, by Duke Lennox, dam Wallflower, by Chamberlain's Orchid. Polly, by Ivanhoe, dam Auricula, by Duke Lennox: this cow is now in calf to the great bull Golden Fame. Daisy 3rd, by Royal Star, dam Daisy 2nd, by Merry Thought. Snowdrop 2nd, by Proud Victor, dam Snowdrop, by Hydropathic. For further information write Mr. Isaac, to Bomanton P. O.

Mr. James Gibb, Brookside, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, writes: "We have a grand crop of calves from Imp. Spicy Marquis, the bull that won the first and championship at Toronto, 1902. There are eight bulls and ten heifers, and a number to calve yet. Some of them are very choice calves. One heifer, nine months old, out of Imp. Rustic Beauty, is a straight, even calf, with plenty of style; one pair heifers, ten months old, are particularly straight, fine animals; one heifer, four months old, is a fine calf—the best we ever had at that age—being low-set, thick and even. Our stock bull, Imp. Prince William, is a great feeder, is doing well, and looks as if he might reach the 3,000-pound mark yet."

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. R. D. Dundas, offering for sale a matched pair of registered Clydesdale mares, that for size, form, style, action and harmony of color are hard to duplicate. Maud Lawrence 3531 is a bay mare, three years old, 16 hands high, sired by Imp. Lawrence Again, by Prince Lawrence, a son of Prince of Wales. Hattie McInnes, winner of first prize at Ottawa and Montreal, by Imp. McInnes; granddam Imp. Hatton Fancy by Sir Hilderbrand, g-granddam Hatton Beauty, by Darnley. The other, Lady McInnes, is a bay two-year-old, a full sister to McKinley, the champion heavy draft stallion at Toronto last fall; sired by Imp. McInnes, shown seven times in Scotland, winning five firsts, one third and once commended; in Canada, was shown twenty-one times, winning sixteen firsts and five seconds; he by McGregor; dam Imp. Maid of Bardraing, winner of first and silver medal at Toronto in 1889, by Sir Hilderbrand; granddam Maggie of Bardraing by Top Gallant. These mares have few equals, being extra well matched, standing on perfect legs and feet, and will make a 3,600-pound pair. Mr. Dundas has sold his farm, and must part with them. Write Mr. Dundas, to Springville P. O. Farm four miles from Fraserville station and seven miles from Peterboro.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

The genuine without the signature of J. Lawrence Williams Co. Sole Agents & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.
The Safest, Best BLEISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPPRESSES ALL CAUTERY or FRIING. Impossible to produce scur or bleed. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for two descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

J. M. GARDBOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.
SHIRE AND CLYDE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

One Imp. 4-year-old Clyde stallion, half-brother to the champion Hiawatha, for sale. Also Clyde and Shire stud colts. Newham's Duke, the gold and silver medal Shire stallion, in service. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Upperville, heads the herd. Imported and home-bred cattle for sale. Farm, 15 miles from Toronto, Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., telephone and telegraph offices.

USY REEDERS ELIEVING LOOD
YUINSS YUINSS ELGIANS
BARON DE CHAMPLUIS Proprietor.
DANVILLE, QUE. on

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.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.
R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

JOHN GARDBOUSE,
HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.,

Breeder of SHIRES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rollas, Claretts, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Circos, Roses, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis = 32082 = (77486), heads the herd. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and 14 miles north-west of Toronto.

The Flow of Milk will be increased.



Why go to all the trouble of keeping cows and get only about half the milk they should produce.

Dick's Blood Purifier

strengthens the digestion and invigorates the whole system so that the nutriment is all drawn from the food. It takes just the same trouble to care for a cow when she gives three quarts as when she gives a pail. Dick's Blood Purifier will pay back its cost with good interest in a few weeks.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

\$5,000 Reward.



Anybody can secure that amount who will prove that any letter or endorsement which we publish in any way, relative to the merits of Tuttle's Elixir

is spurious or untruthful. It needs nothing but the truth to support it. It is undoubtedly the best veterinary remedy known to man.

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 REMEDY cures rheumatism, neuralgia, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all others; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Hock from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSTOWN ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:—

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

FOR SALE:

SEVERAL YOUNG

Clydesdale Stallions

Also two aged Clydesdale stallions. Also one very fine young Hackney stallion, winner of first and sweepstakes prizes. At very low prices. Write for particulars and prices to

ROBERT DAVIES,

TODMORDEN, ONTARIO.

OR CITY ADDRESS, ON

34 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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. DEVITT & SON, Burlington Junction Sta., on G. T. G. 1/4 mile from farm

Freeman P. O. on

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec,

IMPORTER 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 o' Day, combining size, style, quality and action. Also 1 five-year-old mare, with tilly foal. The best lot I ever imported. Write quick.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec.

TRADE NOTES.

LITTLE'S SHEEP DIP still retains its popularity as an effective preparation for the destruction of ticks on sheep, lice on cattle or pigs, and as a handy disinfectant. Being a fluid, it is easily and quickly prepared, mixes readily with cold water, and is ready for use in a minute. It leaves the skin in a healthy condition, and promotes the growth of wool. It has also been strongly commended as a medicine in the case of scours in calves and lambs. This dip is advertised elsewhere in this paper.

BUILD YOUR OWN FENCE.—The eleventh annual catalogue of the Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box B., Mt. Sterling, O., contains some very interesting facts about building wire fence. This company are pioneer wire fence machine makers, whose years of experience has made possible the building of a wire fence that will turn any kind of stock, adapt itself to any kind of weather, occupies very small space, and lasts a lifetime. Write for their free catalogue, it is well worth reading.

BEAVER MANUFACTURING CO.—Beginning with this issue of the "Advocate" a series of short articles on the feeding of stock will appear regularly in the column preceding the editorial page. They are by the Beaver Mfg. Co., and are not only interesting, but they certainly contain much valuable information. These articles are advertisements, but they are well written and clean. They are good reading and well worthy of careful consideration.

THE CREAM SEPARATOR has come to stay, and is rapidly finding a place in the outfit of farms where dairying is carried on, if only on a small scale. It is a great convenience and a genuine labor saver, doing away with the necessity of caring for milk, and having the milk warm and fresh for the calves. The National Separator, manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph, Ont., holds a strong place and ranks high for efficiency, ease of operation, style, finish, and lasting service. See their advertisement in this issue, and send for their circular, price list, etc.

GOSSIP.

OFFICIAL RECORDS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

From December 25th, 1902, to January 15th, 1903, records of 62 cows have been approved. Of this number, one has a record for six months, five have records for thirty days, two for forty days, one a record for fourteen days, and sixty have records for seven days. The averages of the seven-day records are as follows:

Nineteen full-age cows, average age 6 years 11 months 19 days; days after calving, 21; milk, 450.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.208 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 19 lbs. 0.1 oz., or 17 lbs. 11 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Nine four-year-olds, average age 2 years 4 months 28 days, days after calving, 16; milk, 402.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.027 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 17 lbs. 8.6 ozs., or 16 lbs. 5.8 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Thirteen three-year-olds, average age 3 years 6 months 18 days; days after calving, 33; milk, 349.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.999 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 15 lbs., or 14 lbs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Twenty two-year-olds, average age 4 years 6 months 15 days; days after calving, 29; milk, 317.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.211 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 12 lbs. 12.2 ozs., or 11 lbs. 14.6 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat.

Korndyke Queen De Kol completed a six months' record, as follows: Milk, 9,859.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 349.636 lbs.; equivalent to 437 lbs. 0.7 oz. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 407 lbs. 14.5 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. The average quality of her milk during this whole period was 3.55. Owner, Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y. In studying this record and all other official records of the Holstein-Friesian Association it must be borne in mind that every milking is watched by the official inspector, and each milking tested separately, so no possible errors either in quantity or quality can occur. S. Hoxie, Supt.

Bargains in IMPORTED STALLIONS at Brandon, Man.

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 these very desirable young horses at living prices, on easy terms of credit to responsible buyers; or will allow a 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 N.-W. Territories. Address:

GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MAN.

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.

OR **DAVID F. McNAIR, MOOSE JAW, N.-W. T.**

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



CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

A. & C. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS.

A few young Stallions, Mares and Teams for Sale.

Mr. Alex. Mutch, now visiting in Ontario, is prepared to fill orders for stallions or mares. Selecting from the best studs.

Correspondence solicited. Address, till March 1st, ALEX. MUTCH, 170 King St. E., Toronto. A. & C. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.



BAWDEN & McDONELL, EXETER, ONT.,

THE WELL-KNOWN IMPORTERS OF

CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY HORSES.

have now standing for sale in the town of Qu'Appelle, N.-W. T., two Shire stallions (imp; one of them the noted horse, Belshazzar), three Clydesdales (two of them imp.) and one Standard-bred—Congo Boy (record 2:29). These horses are nearly all prizewinners, and rare good ones. Address:

WILSON & THOMPSON, QU'APPELLE, N.-W. T.



Clydesdales & Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Seven choice young stallions, and several young mares and fillies. Five young bulls and bull calves, and thirty-five excellent young cows and heifers. Mostly registered in the American Herdbook.

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

CAIRNBROGIE'S GREAT STUD.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale and Hackney Horses



HANDLING only the best of their representative breeds. We have now on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before—home-bred and imported—of choicest breeding and ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

New importations just arrived.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Sixth importation for this season received November 10th.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address

J. G. TRUMAN, MANAGER,
BUSHNELL, ILL., or
J. H. TRUMAN, Branch Stables, BRANDON, MAN.

Dalgety Bros.

LONDON, ONT.,

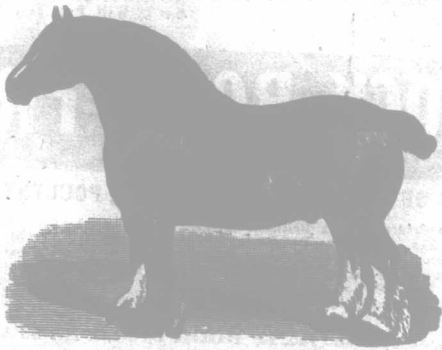
Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

OUR fourth consignment for this season, per SS. "Parthenia," from Glasgow, of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, is now on the ocean, and will be for sale at the

Black Horse Hotel, Toronto,

on and after Thursday, January 8th, 1903. This lot will include some extra good heavy horses. A few very high-stepping, well-bred Hackneys, full of substance and quality. Our motto: Small profits and quick returns.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, 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 15 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.



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.

GOSSIP.

Hume's Haw Stock Farm is situated in the county of Northumberland, about 3 1/2 miles from Hoard's station, and is the property of Mr. A. Hume & Co., breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire hogs and Clydesdale horses. The Ayrshires number 45 head, and it is a sight well worth a visit to see the long row of beautiful, sleek animals, with their deep, heavy quarters, large, even udders, showing the perfect type of milking machine which they are, for this last season the whole herd, including the heifers, made the enormous average of 6,000 lbs. of milk each during the cheese factory season, and of the developed cows there is not one with a milk record under 50 lbs. a day. Among them we were particularly struck with the splendid appearance of the cow, Imp. Eva of Barcheskie, who has twice won second place at Toronto; also, a four-year-old daughter, Lady Mitchell, by Dominion Lad. Another three-year-old daughter is Pearl, by White Chief of St. Annes. She won, at Toronto, second as a two-year-old and first as a yearling. Another daughter is the two-year-old Highland Lass, by White Chief. She was fourth at Toronto last fall. Again, the yearling daughter is Eva of Menie, by Imp. Caspian of St. Annes. Her last production is the five-months-old bull calf by Imp. Caspian of St. Annes. There are several other bull calves, some of them by the above bull, others by the present stock bull, Imp. Barcheskie (bred by Andrew Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright), winner of first at Toronto as a yearling last fall, and third at Toronto and first at London last year; also, at Toronto last fall, first, second, third and fourth prize calves were gets of his. We were also shown the first and third prize winners in heifers under a year at Toronto.

Mr. Hume's Yorkshires are second to nothing in the county in point of type, quality and smoothness, and there are some rare good young sows on hand, ready to breed.

In Clydesdales, there is for sale one brown filly, two years old, will weigh about 1,400 lbs—a grand, good mare, out of the 1,800-pound mare, Nellie H. by MacNellage, the filly being by Sir Wilfred. Write Mr. Hume, to Menie P. O., Ont., for particulars.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLIONS.

A few days ago, being at Danville, Que., a member of the "Advocate" staff had the pleasure of a visit to the beautiful home of Baron de Champlois and a look over his new importation of Belgian stallions, consisting of eight stallions and three mares. In color, the stallions are bays, browns, and roans; the mares are two chestnuts and one roan. In age, the stallions are from two to seven years, the mares are two two-year-olds, the other one is three years old and in foal; all of them registered in the Belgian Government Studbook. In weight, the stallions are from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs.; one of them with a little more flesh will weigh 2,200 lbs. In Belgium, no stallion is allowed to be used for stud purposes without first being inspected, when, if found up to the standard, permits are given, which are graded one, two and three, the former charging a stud fee of fifty dollars, the latter fifteen dollars. These horses are all sired by grade one horses, and consequently are high-priced animals. To see these horses is to immediately fall in love with them. They are built on the English cart-horse form, being an extremely thick, heavy-muscled horse, short-legged, clean, flat bone; smooth, finely-arched necks; very wide, intelligent heads; well-sprung ribs; strong, full-muscled back and loin; the right kind of legs correctly placed, and their action is superb, every foot coming up square and clean; and abundance of style, going with a proud, natty way that is at once pleasing to the eye. In fact, we feel that this is just the kind of horse that is required for general work, and are satisfied that when they once get introduced the demand for them will rapidly increase, for besides their grand individuality, they are as gentle as kittens. For fuller particulars, see the ad. write the Baron, to Danville P. O., Que., and you will find him a perfect gentleman.

Free to Everyone.

A Priceless Book Sent Free For the Asking.

Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger or Detention from Work, by a Simple Home Remedy.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c. a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.



THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW HARR, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 12-2-7-02

Day's Stock Food

PREPARED FROM AROMATIC HERBS

No duty—purely Canadian. Increases the production of milk, flesh and eggs. As an aromatic for horses, it is perfection.

Sample 5-lb. package, 30 cents. 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Ask your dealer, or write The Day's Stock Food Co., Toronto, Can.

IMPORTANT SALES

Pure-bred Stock in England.

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will sell by AUCTION the following first-class herds:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.—At the Royal Farms, Windsor, 60 SHORTHORNS, bred by H. M. THE KING, from the celebrated Windsor and Sandringham herds.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.—Mr. W. BULL'S SHORTHORNS, about 60 head, including several first-class prize bulls, at Ratchough, Alwrick, Northumberland.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.—The late Mr. P. K. BLOFIELD'S herd of RED POLLS, at Quidsham, Attleborough, Norfolk.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.—Sale of SHORTHORN bulls at York.

Catalogues may be had of JOHN THORNTON & Co., 7 Princes street, Hanover Square, London, England, who will execute commissions, effect insurance and attend to shipment.

J. Richards, Bidford, P. E. Island,

Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS.

For Sale: Laird of Woodhill 29486. A prizewinner, 4 years old; 1-year-old bull and two bull calves, sired by him and out of winners.

W. HALL, Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle, A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited. **SHAW & MARSTON (Late A.H. & R. Shaw).** P. O. Box 294, BRANTFORD, 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 send for bred Hereford cows and heifers. **H. D. SMITH,** Compton, Que.

HEREFORDS, HEREFORDS

An offering for sale Herefords of up-to-date breeding, either sex, and all ages; also a good 24-month-old bull; grand stock getter. Write or call on **WALTER BENNETT,** CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

CHOICE HEREFORDS

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT. has for sale the following high-bred Herefords: 55 Young Registered Bulls, 30 Young Registered Heifers, 10 Young Registered Cows. The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering.

HOLWELL MANOR FARM SPECIAL BARGAIN

Fifty head steers, 2 and 3 years old; average weight about 1,100 lbs.; short feeders. For sale immediately, to make room. **D. G. GANTON,** ELMVALE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

An offering a few young bulls, heifers and young cows in calf; also two registered fillies. **W. Ormiston, Jr., Columbus P. O., Ont.** Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. in dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages.

A. E. NOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBBOURG STA. & P. O.

SPRINGBANK FARM. Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Brown Turkeys. Young bulls for sale. **JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.**

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four bulls, from 3 to 15 months old, by Golden Bobs (got in quarantine); also a few heifers, a choice lot, and prices right. Address: **W. G. HOWDEN,** Columbus P. O., Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 13 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17995 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64726). Bull calf, 7 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. **JOHN McFARLANE, DUTTON, ONT.**

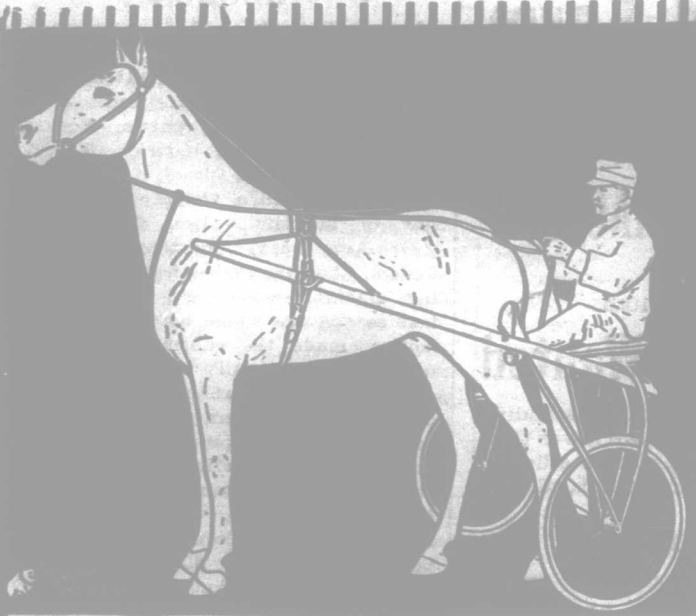
W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.

Importers and breeders of **Scotch Shorthorns** and **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,** make special offering for January and February

2 Imported bulls coming 2 years old, 4 bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, from imported sire and dam, 6 bulls, 10 mos. to 2 yrs., by Imp. sire, Imp. and home bred cows and heifers of all ages. Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 75 head.

Mercer's Scotch Shorthorns

I am now offering four nice red bulls, from 13 to 10 months old; a number of young cows and heifers, in calf and calves at foot. For breeding, refer to Christ mas number. Prices right. Visitors met on shortest notice. Drop a card or wire before coming. Farm one and a half miles from C. P. R. station, Markdale, Ont. **THOS MERCER, Proprietor.**



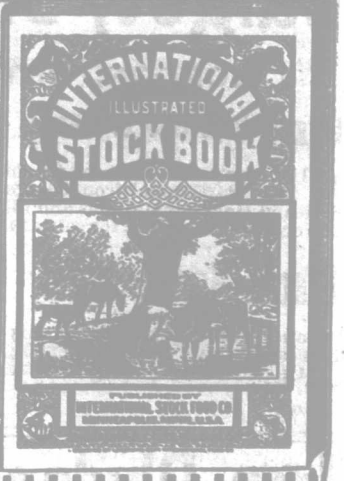
DAN PATCH Officially Timed at Readville, Mass., Sept. 22, in 1:59 1/2. Champion Harness Horse of the world. This engraving was made from a Photograph taken when ready to race.

THE \$60,000 PACING STALLION

Just purchased by M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn., as one of the leading stallions for his "International Stock Food Farm." The purchase of Dan Patch was a tremendous sensation in horse circles, and was taken up and given columns of notices in all of the leading dailies throughout the entire country. The price was over Three times as much as was ever paid for a pacer, and by far the largest price paid for a harness horse for a long term of years. This farm is now one of the most famous horse-breeding farms in the world, as Mr. Savage owns the Three Fastest Stallions ever owned by one man or by one farm, Dan Patch 1:59 1/2—Directum 2:05 1/4—Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/2. The establishing of this farm in Minnesota, 12 miles from Minneapolis, means a great deal for the live stock interest of the Northwest as well as for the entire world. It will add thousands of dollars every year to the live stock interests of Minnesota alone, and Mr. Savage expects to prove to the world that high-class harness horses can be raised in the Northwest as well as in other parts of the United States. You are cordially invited to visit "International Stock Food Farm" whenever you are in this vicinity. You will find the celebrated "International Stock Food" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT fed every day to our Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses and other stock. "International Stock Food" has the largest sale in the world for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs. Over 50,000 dealers sell it on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to Refund Your Money if the results of feeding it are not perfectly satisfactory to you. It will cause your colts and other young stock to grow rapidly even during the winter. Keeps them free from worms and tones up and strengthens the entire system. **It Will Pay You To Test It At Our Risk On Your Stock.**

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC. The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture—Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2. See engraving for greatly reduced design of cover. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these life engravings. This Book contains a Fully Illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Medicinals, and Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have This Book in Your Library For Reference. **\$10.00 CASH,** we will send you, **IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.** This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions: 1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You? Write us today for book. **International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.** We employ over 500 people and have Hundreds of Thousands of Testimonials from Farmers and Stockmen.



TEST 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT ENTIRELY AT OUR RISK

GOSSIP.

T. M. Campbell, manager Hope Farm Galloways, in writing to the "Farmer's Advocate," says: "We have two fine heifer calves and one bull from this year's importation; Ella of Hensol's bull calf by Excelsior. Excelsior has proven his merits, winning second prize at Castle Douglas; first prize, Highland Society, Inverness; first prize, Mumfries; first and championship, Newton Stewart; and his dam is of a family showing great beef-producing quality. Annie of Hensol's heifer calf to Eustace, one of our herd bulls imported last fall. Eustace gained second prize at the International, Chicago, last December in a strong class. Lady Stanley 12th's heifer calf to Footman, one of Messrs. Biggar's herd bulls, and also Highland Society prizewinner. The herd generally is coming through the winter in excellent shape.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., report the following recent sales: To Mr. John Donnelly, of Grafton, North Dakota—Imp. Juliet, 3 years old, with bull calf at foot. This young cow is bred in the purple, being by the noted stock bull, Reveller (71350), of the Uppermill Roan Lady tribe, and her dam by the Cruickshank bull, Royal James. He also took Circella, of the Syme tribe, half-sister to Coral, winner of sweepstakes in Toronto and Ottawa in 1896 and first in her class at Omaha in 1897. It was only a very tempting offer that induced us to part with these two grand young cows. He also secured a good two-year-old in Red Strawberry 4th. To Mr. John Barr, Blyth, Ont.—Yearling bull, Silver Plate, got by Imp. Pure Gold, out of Imp. Fortuna 3rd, by Royal Mail. To Mr. Alex. Giffen, Snelgrove, Ont.—One yearling bull, by Imp. Clan Fleming, dam Imp. Fortuna 5th, by Royal Mail. To Mr. W. E. Alton, Nelson, Ont.—The grand-bred young bull, Gold Coin, of the Campbell Claret family, got by Imp. Pure Gold, with the noted Cruickshank bulls, Clan Alpine, Gravesend and Vermont, following in his pedigree. To James H. Johnston, Hillsdale, Ont., the fourteen-months-old calf, First Choice, of the Syme family, got by Imp. Prince Louis, and out of Circella, by Imp. Prime Minister. A great many of our best show cattle belong to this old Syme family.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF **Scotch Shorthorn Cattle** Have imported, this year, 63 head of Shorthorns—6 bulls and 57 females. Twenty-seven head left quarantine 11th Sept., 1902. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond. **BOMANTON P. O., COBOURG STATION, G. T. R.**



R. & S. NICHOLSON

Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont. Importers and breeders of **SHORTHORNS** Have for sale: 13 IMPOTED HEIFERS, 2 IMPOTED BULLS, 7 YEARLING BULLS, 20 HEIFERS (choice). H me-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Cleventinas, Cruickshank Lovells, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

Bulls! Shorthorns Bulls!

IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED ORDERS TAKEN FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER SHEEP, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF MANITOBA OR THE NORTHWEST. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.**

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO, CANADA,

Offers at private sale young **SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS** of the choicest Scotch breeding. Quality unsurpassed.

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF **Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires** We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, 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. **Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.**

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. HERD prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Mary Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply **T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.**

SHORTHORNS, A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

A number of choice young bulls, heifers and cows, for sale. **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.** Present offering:—Five young bulls and 4 yearling heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages. **BELL BROS., Bradford P. O. and Station.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Three bulls, 7 to 13 months old, and several choice heifers of popular strains; also B. O. Dorkings. **HARRY SHORE, The Firs, White Oak, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS, Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale

7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. **James Caskey, Tiverton P. O., Kincardine Sta.**

GOSSIP.

At the combination sale of Hereford cattle at Chicago, January 7th and 8th, where the imported bull, Britisher, the champion at the late International Show, was sold for \$3,800, a number of animals were purchased by Messrs. Benallich & Lafrance, who are founding a herd of Whitefaces near Winnipeg, Manitoba. The average for 80 head sold at this sale was \$265. The yearling bull, Perfection Lad, sold to Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., for \$1,525. The highest price for a female was \$550 for Imp. Peggy Primrose, a three-year-old cow.

The average price for 88 head of Shorthorns sold at Chicago, January 6th and 7th, by Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., was \$288. The highest price for a female was \$1,150 for Imp. Missie 163rd, a roan four-year-old cow, bought by Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont. The good prices for bulls was a notable feature of the sale, fourteen bulls averaging \$489. The highest price of the sale was \$1,605 for Imp. Best of Archers, six years old, bought by C. Journell & Son, Urbana, Ohio. The show bull, Golden Victor, sold for \$525 to A. G. Leonard, Thornton, Ill. Vanguard, a roan two-year-old, bred by Harry Smith, Exeter, Ont., purchased by Messrs. Harding from Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and sired by Imp. Knuckle Duster, sold for \$425.

The London Fence Machine Co., of London, Ont., advertise their fence machine and supplies in this number of the "Advocate." Fencing may appear, at first thought, to be an unseasonable topic just now, but it is well to look ahead and make inquiries and calculations for fencing, which will interest most farmers a few months hence. The London Fence Machine has had a great run of success, and has, we believe, proved in actual use all that is claimed for it, combining the cardinal qualities of strength, endurance, simplicity of construction and cheapness of cost. A postal card addressed to the company will bring you their circular, giving full particulars and description, with price list, etc. See their ad. in this issue.

Attention is directed to the announcement in our advertising columns of two very important English sales of Shorthorn cattle, to be conducted by the widely-known auctioneers, John Thornton & Co., of London. The sale of a selection from the Royal Farms herd at Sandringham, on February 26th, includes the champion bull, Royal Duke, and a very attractive offering of Scotch and English animals. The sale on March 18th, is from the noted prize-winning herd of Mr. Wm. Bell, Alnwick, Northumberland, who has been a very successful exhibitor in recent years at the Royal and other leading British shows. A photo of three grand show bulls in this herd appeared in this paper a few months ago. See the advertisement, and send for catalogue.

MR. BEITH'S CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

As announced in his advertisement in this issue, Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville, Ont., is in the field with a choice selection of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Hackney mares. Mr. Beith's well-deserved reputation as a discriminating judge of both heavy and light horses and his integrity and fairness as a business man are a guarantee as to the quality and type of the horses he handles, and will inspire confidence that those he is offering are of no ordinary class, but up to the standard of the best and up-to-date in type and breeding, and when he states, as he does in a letter to this office, that the Clydesdale stallions in this consignment are a specially fine lot, breeders may rest assured that they are all of that. Parties looking for first-class horses should write Mr. Beith for particulars, or meet him at the stallion show in Toronto, February 4, 5 and 6, where these horses will be on exhibition.



How to Grow Fat Cattle from Stringy Calves

Where Dr. Hess' Stock Food is fed to delicate, stringy calves, they will be found in the heavy-weight class at shipping time. For indigestion, flatulence, diarrhoea—or any other incident disorder, Dr. Hess' Stock Food is the best remedy. It not only corrects all disorders, but establishes a high standard of health, giving flesh and rapid, sturdy growth. Dr. Hess' Stock Food is both a frame and flesh builder. It compels the conversion of food into fat and solid flesh, by affording appetite and means of perfect digestion and thorough assimilation. Dr. Hess' Stock Food rapidly forces a yearling; gives greater milking capacity to a cow; gives great vigor to bulls; keeps market cattle up to their feed to the last day.

DR. HESS' Stock Food

is a scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; endorsed by medical and veterinary colleges and prescribed by leading veterinarians everywhere. If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better, it must be good. Dr. Hess is a graduate of both; non-professional manufacturers must equal his products. In every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a little yellow card entitling the purchaser to free prescriptions for animals and poultry. Dr. Hess' Great Stock Book on diseases of animals and poultry, the only complete treatise for popular use, consulted and recommended by prominent veterinarians, will be sent free, postpaid, if you write what stock you have; what stock food you have used; and mention this paper. For this information you will also be entitled to the following: During February Dr. Hess will send prescriptions and letters of advice FREE to any reader of this paper who has an ailing animal and who will send him description of symptoms and conditions. You must write before March 1st. If you have a sick or injured animal, write now. It may save you hundreds of dollars.

We also make Dr. Hess' Poultry Food—Dr. Hess' Healing Powder and Instant Lice Killer. Address: **DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.**

Dr. Hess' Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, in 100 pound sacks, \$5.00; smaller packages at a slight advance. Fed in a small dose.

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

An excellent lot of young bulls of the Cruickshank Village Blossom, Lovely and Mysis families; also Marr Missies and Kinellar Clarats. A few choice young females for sale as well.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.
Farm adjoins Exeter Station, on the G. T. R., 30 miles north of London.

Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

Imp. Golden Drop Victor our present stock bull. Eleven young bulls and some young cows for sale at reasonable prices.

H. CARGILL & SON,
Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE ON Cargill, Ontario.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

40 HEAD IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS.

22 head just home from quarantine, including a choice lot of heifers and young bulls of the best breeding. Herd headed by the Willie Cruickshank-bred bull, Bapton Chancellor (Imp.), and the Lovat bull, Viceroy. Woodstock: Main line G. T. R. and C. P. R.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,
Alisa Craig Station, G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles. MAPLE LODGE P. O., 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

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

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Choice young bulls and heifers for sale from imported and home-bred cows.
AND BERKSHIRE SWINE. Also some young Berkshires.
S. J. PARSON & SON,
C. P. R. Station and Telegraph Office. MEADOWVALE P. O.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 24 months, from Imp. sire and dams; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old.

JOHN MILLER & SONS,
BROUGHAM, ONT.
CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

Cows and heifers, Imp. and home-bred. Bulls, Imp. and home-bred, all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

EDWARD ROBINSON,
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

I am now offering 8 choice young bulls, from 8 to 18 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 2055. They are rare good ones. Price right.

E. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.

SHORTHORNS. Imported and Canadian-bred from 8 to 18 months old; also a few choice heifers, all got by Captain Mayty (Imp.), first-prize aged bull at Toronto and London in 1902.

JAS. A. ORRMAN, Shakespeare, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (5729) - 20033-; and cows of the same family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. **FITZGERALD BROS.,** Elmvale Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P.O.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Dury (Imp.) - 20097-; Lord Montain, by Collyrie Archer (Imp.) - 20000-. Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,
QUEENSTON, ONT.
FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

FOR SALE

6 SHORTHORN BULLS

14 months old; also heifers and cows. Would sell a carload. Imp. Prince William at head of herd. **Jas. Gibb, Brookside, Ont.**

SCOTCH COWS and HEIFERS

of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few young bulls, for sale at prices you can stand. Shropshire rams and ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding, for sale as usual. Ask for catalogue.

Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., College Hill, Shrewsbury, Eng.
ROBERT MILLER, - STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS: We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavendar and Miss Ramsden dams. **THOS. ALLAN & BROS.,** Oshawa, Ont.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters. FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Bows and cows fit for breeding, and young pigs. **ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.**

HAWTHORN HERD of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from AI dairy cows. **WM. GRAINGER & SON,** London, Ont.

Lakeview Shorthorns. Herd represented by such noted families as Stanfords, Minns, Marr Farms, Grimston Flowers, Village Girls, Broom Lassie, and Lavinia. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. **James Bowes, Strathclair F. O., Markdale Sta.**

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS: I am now offering a few heifers, Glaris, Floris, and one Missis; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham. **W. S. MILNER, OSWING F. O. and MARKDALE STATION.**

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsden, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for stock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902. **J. T. GIBSON, on DENFIELD, ONT.**

SHORTHORNS (imported) One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. **THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.**

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 prices. **A. Johnston, Vandoeur F. O., Markdale Sta.**

SHORTHORNS. **SWANWELL BRED, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.** Imp. Royal Member and Sellar Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls. **REDMOND BROS., Hillbrook Sta. and F. O.**

LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT., BREEDER OF **Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.**

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM. 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorn; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sires. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. **D. W. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Urya, Stanfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. **ROBT. BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford F. O. & Sta.**

For Sale Some choice young **YORKSHIRES** (Holywell strain) of both sexes and different ages; also young Shorthorn bulls, sired by British Hope (30946). Price moderate. Write: **O. & J. CARETHEES,** on **Cobourg Station and F. O., Ont.**

English Shorthorns. Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herd-book. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on \$400 won in prize last year and this. **WM. BELL, Batches Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.**

Best Jersey Bulls AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf. **Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Box 324.**

DO YOU WANT A SNAP? Jersey cows and heifers, also two young bulls, at low prices, from prizewinning stock. Write for prices. **W. W. EVERITT, Dun edin Park Farm, CHATHAM, ONT.**

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. **L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having since in their pedigrees from such strains as Laka, Netherland, Royal Asgria, and Triton's Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen. **THOS. E. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth, Ont.**

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Holsteins AND IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS AT ANNANDALE STOCK FARM We are now offering for sale several young bulls from 3 to 15 months; also heifers. The dams of these animals were bred by the late E. D. Tillson, and the Annandale herd has more than a provincial notoriety as milk producers. Therefore, if you wish to improve your stock, this is an opportunity. Write us for catalogue, or we will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock. Our farm is in the corporation, within ten minutes' walk of M. O. R., Wabash, G. T. R., and T. L. R. & P. R. stations. Correspondence solicited. **E. D. TILLSON ESTATE, Limited, TILSONBURG, ONT.**

"I'M STRONG ONCE MORE."



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, With Its Free Electric Suspensory, for Weak Men, Has Restored His Lost Strength.

This is the way they feel, the men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "care to the winds." Pains are gone, weakness is gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel like a two-year-old. It puts steam in your run-down body, drive away pain and renews youth.

Here Are Happy Men:

I have used your Belt for thirty days. The drain upon my system is entirely stopped. I have found that everything you told me in your letter came true, which pleases me very much. Before this I doctored and derived no benefit whatever. They all promised to cure me, but failed. Yours, **WM. WEIS, St. Catharines, Ont.**

I have been wearing your Belt for one month, and I must say that it has done me good. I have gained in weight; am stronger; in fact, stronger and better in every way. The drain has stopped as well as the burning sensation which I complained of. I do not have that tired feeling any more.—**PHILIP W. HITNEY, Hintonburg, Ont.**

I got one of your Belts, and I have never been sorry for doing so. As to the merits of your Belts I cannot speak too highly for the cure of all forms of weakness.—**E. M. CLARK, Attercliffe, Ont.**

If you have pains in your back, if you feel tired and listless, if you are nervous and weak, if you are growing old too soon, if you have lost the vigor and courage of youth, if you have Rheumatism, a Weak Stomach, or any evidence of breaking down, you are wasting time. Get Dr. McLaughlin's Belt with Free Electric Attachment.

GET SOME LIFE INTO YOU!

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were seventy years old and had one foot in the grave. Ginger up! Feel young and full of glee. That's the way a man ought to feel. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up and saying to yourself "I'M A MAN!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt as slow and poky as you do now. Come and see me and I'll explain, and you can see how my system works. If you can't call, cut this ad. out and send it to me and I'll send you a book, beautifully illustrated, that makes a man feel like being young again. Act to-day. Life is sweet, so enjoy every minute.

There are many people to-day who will be only too willing to share their knowledge with you. They will tell you what my Belt has done for them; perhaps some of them your neighbors. Then the terms which I offer you leave nothing to lose. I take all the chances. All I ask—give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION—Beware of the many cheap imitations which are advertised. They either burn or blister so that they cannot be used. Even if they had virtue those selling them could not give any advice as to the way they should be used.

READ WITH CARE Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods

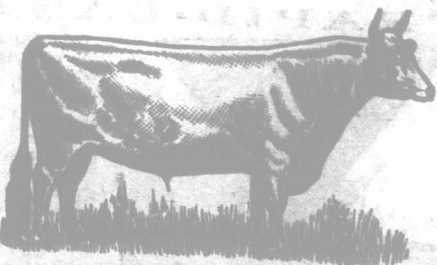
FREE BOOK—If you can't call write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day. Address

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICE HOURS 9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE,
PROPRIETOR.



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

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

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

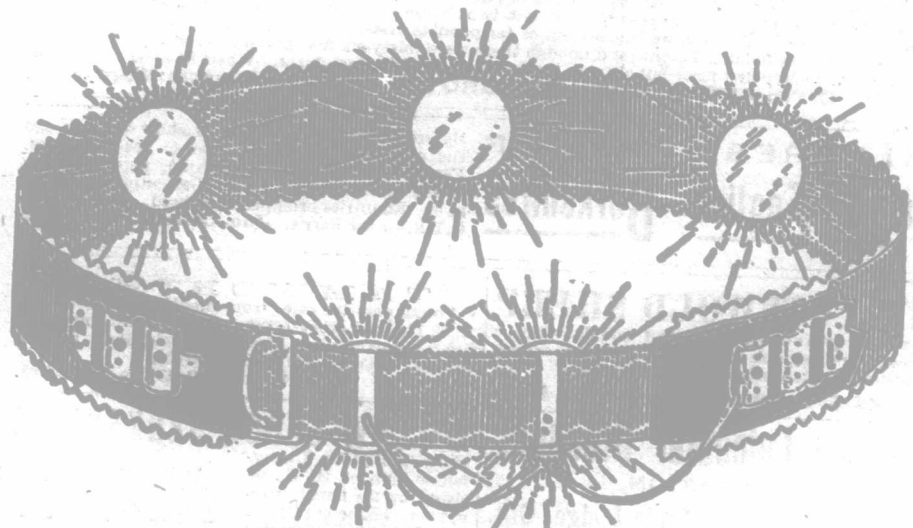
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ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

Your Chance to obtain a Genuine \$20 Prof. Morse Electric Belt at our Special Advertising Price of.....

\$5.00

Read Our Special Offer



Genuine MORSE ELECTRIC BELTS

At the heretofore unheard of price of \$5.00 is the greatest Electric Belt value ever offered. The Belt has been for years, and is still sold the world over by Medical Concerns for \$40.00.....

We have purchased the entire output of the Morse Laboratory, and hereafter will be the sole distributors.

The Morse Belt is made exclusively in one grade—the very highest possible to manufacture, and this fact has been taken advantage of by medical men to rob the public by exorbitant prices. The Genuine Morse Alternating Current Electric Belt demonstrates the grand power of Electricity to weak, worn-out, debilitated men and women. An Unfailing Cure for all disorders of the Nervous, Muscular, Seminal and digestive systems. Instantly relieves Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lumbago, Fever and Ague, Asthma, Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Throat Troubles, Catarrh, Constipation, Sciatica, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility or Exhaustion. For Paralysis and Constitutional Weakness it has no equal. For the quick and positive cure of all diseases that arise from a diminution or lessening of the vital power, which Electricity alone can restore and increase, the Morse Electric Belt is absolutely guaranteed. For a Weak and Deranged Nervous System the Electric Belt gives splendid results. It stops losses, repairs waste, strengthens every tissue and muscle, and the whole body feels the good effect. **Weak Men, Sufferers from Lost Manhood, Lost Vigor, Lack of Development, Varicocele, etc.,** are delighted with the prompt cure and restoration derived by the use of the Morse Belt, which we sell under our **positive Guarantee** to impart more Vigor, Strength, Energy and Soothing Effect in all physical ailments than any Electric Belt on the market. Every Belt is furnished with Electric Suspensory (not shown in cut).

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER

We are enabled to offer these Belts for a limited time at the actual cost to manufacture by reason of the fact that once introduced in any locality they will continue to sell themselves. We will forward but one Belt to each person at this figure.

AN HONEST OFFER.—We don't ask you to send us any money in advance. If you want one of these belts sent to your nearest express office so that you can see and examine it, free of cost, just the same as if you came into our office, or into any store, write us and we will send it, and if after examination you are satisfied that it is our regular \$20.00 Electric Belt, and exactly as represented, pay the express agent the special price and express charges and take it, otherwise it will be returned to us. Can any fairer offer be made than this? We are the only manufacturers of electric belts who send belts C.O.D. without asking one cent in advance. If you prefer, you can send cash with order, in which case we prepay postage or express charges, and guarantee the belt to be exactly as represented, or cheerfully return your money. **Send your Order to-day.**

THE F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Can.

GOSSIP.

Being in the vicinity of Cobourg, Ont., recently, we had the pleasure of a look through the splendidly-arranged stables of Lake View stock farm, the property of C. & J. Carruthers, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. The Shorthorns are all of the heavy-milking Lady Eden family, on which have been used such well-bred Scotch bulls as the Nonpareil bull, Bomanton Boy 28514, by Imp. Baron Lenton; General Booth (imp.), Village Boy 5th 16352, Lawrence 26271, Indian Wave 23000, a son of Indian Chief (imp.). The yearlings and calves in the herd, including three ten-months-old bull calves, sired by British Hope 30946 by Salisbury 27135, dam Maid of Promise 8th (imp.) by Lord Stanley, show him to be the right bull in the right place, as his get are a grand type, low, thick and even, especially the three young bulls—they are good ones indeed. At present, the cows are all in calf to this bull and Count Amaranth (imp. in dam). All the young animals, both males and females, are for sale. The Berkshires are of Snell foundation, of which there are a number ready to breed, and several younger ones—a grand even lot, and wonderfully true to type. The Yorkshires belong to the Hollywell family. The stock boar is Latest Model 7081, sired by Summerhill Wonder 2nd 4672, dam Lakeview Lady 6188, by Legacy 2nd. He is a grand type of hog. One of the sows is Hollywell Queen 8418, by Duke of York 3027, dam Isabella 2716 by Prince Albert 766. A full sister of hers is Hollywell Princess 8419. There are a number of Yorkshires that are fit to breed—a rare good lot, with length, depth, evenness and smoothness; also, a few males fit or service. In poultry, the B. P. R. are the only kind on the farm. They are of Thompson and Cosh strains. The cockerel for spring is one of Hawkins' breeding. Settings may be ordered now.

STEWART'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

A few days ago, being in the neighborhood of Howick, Que., we called on Mr. Geo. Stewart, of Howick, importer of Clydesdale horses, and had a look over his new importation, and are bound to say we were delighted with the really superior quality of the animals shown us, being, in our opinion, the class of horses badly wanted in this country. They were: Homer 11374, bred by G. & J. Wilson, Liberton, sired by Good Gift, dam Liberta by Ethiopian, grandam Heir Jean Darnley by Darnley. He is a brown, two years old, a massive, big model colt, and will make a horse over a ton, full of quality. Cambuslang, Vol. 25, bred by J. Wilson, Westburn; sired by the champion Hiawatha, dam Young Jess by Flashwood, grandam by Time o' Day. He is also two years old, bay, a compact, smooth, stylish, quality horse; one of the cart-horse kind; will make a ton horse, and, all round, is a cracker. Fair City, Vol. 25, bred by Scott Wylie; sired by Sir Archie, dam Montrave Rona by Brooklin, grandam by Prince Lawrence, g-grandam by Lord Erskine, g-g-grandam by Prince of Wales. He is a 2,200-pound horse, one of the hard-to-get kind that combines size, style, smoothness, action and quality to a marked degree. Fidelity, Vol. 25, is a one-year-old, bay, bred by Wm. Muirhead, Little Demy; sired by Rosedale, dam by Boy in Blue, grandam by King William. He is the making of a big, smooth, good-acting, dray-horse kind. Twilight, Vol. 23, is a five-year-old mare, bred by George Liddle, Kirkbrampton; sired by Gallant Sunrise, dam Sally by Charmer. She is a black mare, a big, fine animal, and has a black filly colt by Lord Gartley. Parties requiring such horses will do well to see or write about them soon, as they will soon go at the prices asked.

St. Lambert Bull,

15 months old; solid color.

Strong and vigorous. His dam, sire's dam and her dam and grandam are all tested cows. This bull is a snap for a St. Lambert fancier. Also young bulls sired by Brampton Monarch (imp.) and out of tested show cows, and cows and heifers in calf to him. For prices, etc., address

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily. **WM WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.**

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Netherland Hamming De Kol (imp.), stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pietartje Clothilde and Barrington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgeley Mol, milk record 104 lbs in 24 hours; Emery Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. **SIDNEY MACKLIN, Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.**

Ridgeway Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

3 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER, Union P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE. **J. YUILL & SONS, on Carleton Place, Ont.**

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

A first-class light-colored, Aug., 1901, bull. Two April, 1902, bull calves. One 4th prize winner at Toronto, 1902, light colored. Others spotted, dark red and white. Two Aug, 1902, bull calves. All from imported stock. Write us before buying. **ALEX. RUMF & CO., Menlo P. O., Ont. BOARD'S STA., G. T. R.**

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

At "Live and Let Live" Prices. Two bulls fit for service; one February and three March, 1902, bulls, and a number of young bull calves; also heifers bred lately, and younger. **W. W. BALANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. Noidpath Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. R.**

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 3 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and A individuals. **N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta.**

NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prize-winners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchincrais (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. **T. D. McCALLUM, Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.**

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glanaira 3rd, Napoleon of Auchincrais, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. G.T.R. & C.P.R., 25 miles west of Montreal.**

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.**

PENNA BANK STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearlings with Imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls. **Hugh Fugh, Whitevale, Ont.**

Dorsets & Chesters

Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable. **R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT. "Mapleview Farm."**

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families. **CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.** Write us before buying elsewhere. Address: **F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT. Box 25. Telegraph and Railway Station.**

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS

Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks. **J. H. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN.**

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prize-winners at all the leading fairs. **ELLEN F. PARK, on Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.**

VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

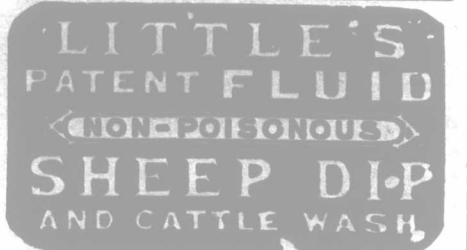
This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs, or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard-boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak, and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines. When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor, in fact, will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide, and they are sold at the moderate price of fifty cents for full-sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.



THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

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

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

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

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective

Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SENT BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound
Sole agent for the Dominion.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The excellent engraving, appearing on another page, of the champion pen of wethers at the late Smithfield Fat Stock Show, in London, England, serves to illustrate the superior excellence of the breed of long-wooled Lincoln sheep, and the character of the Ribby flock of Mr. Henry Dudding, whose reputation as a breeder of the best is world-wide. It was a splendid compliment to the breed and breeder, and a well-deserved acknowledgment of his skill and judgment when the Smithfield champion trophy was awarded to his pen of Lincolns in competition with all breeds, by Mr. Bowen Jones, the judge, a breeder of Shropshires. Besides the largest flock of Lincolns in Great Britain, Mr. Dudding maintains a very large herd of Shorthorn cattle of up-to-date breeding and type, as set forth in his advertisement running in this paper.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stonnville, Ont., writes: I am sending you change of advertisement to draw the attention of your readers more particularly to some young Shorthorn cows in calf or with calves by their side. I have had great success in using the Willis Spicy bull, Bapton Fancy (80388), and he promises to be one of the greatest sires of the age. His sire is Silver Plate (75633) used by Mr. Duthie and Mr. Willis and now in use in His Majesty's herd. The dam of Bapton Fancy was sired by Count Lavender (60545), winner of over 50 first prizes and championships in Great Britain. Perhaps no bull has had two such sires and prizewinners at the top of his pedigree. His grandam was also the grandam of Spicy Robin (69638) that was such a wonderful sire in the herd of W. S. Marr. I have never had a bull with such a good back, smooth and level, with such a covering of lean meat. His calves are the most promising and uniform lot I have had. Have a few good young bulls left, and will sell anything I have to spare at a moderate price.

Very prominent among the noted Ayrshire stock farms of Quebec is Elm Shade, the property of Mr. Wm. Wyllie, of Montreal. This beautiful farm lies about one mile from Howick station, on the G. T., and is the home of one of the choicest herds of imported Ayrshire cattle in the country, at the head of which is that noted prizewinning bull, Uncle Sam of Trout Creek, a son of the Chicago sweepstakes cow, Nellie Osborne (imp.). In the herd at present is to be seen such grand cows as Nellie Osborne 1st, a daughter of the above named great Nellie Osborne; White Glen (imp.), and a daughter of hers, one year old, by the stock bull, also a bull calf by the same sire. Polly (imp.), who also has a three-months-old heifer calf by the S. B. Queen (imp.) has a bull calf, three months old, by S. B. Stately (imp.), Nellie Osborne 2nd. There are also three yearling heifers, imported in dam. In this herd are a number of winners at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Sherbrooke. In younger animals, there are several heifers, and anything in the herd is for sale. The animals are in the pink of condition, as there are few men that understand the care of Ayrshires better than the manager, Mr. A. M. Watt.

NOTICE.

From the Pacific Coast.

Grayson, Cal., Jan. 12, 1897.
W. F. Young, Esq.:
Dear Sir,—Having had occasion to use Absorbine on several of my horses this year, I have no hesitancy in stating that its effects were magical, and would not be without it hereafter. I have just ordered half a dozen bottles from J. A. McKerron, San Francisco, as several of my neighbors have expressed a wish to use some on their horses.
Yours,
L. A. RICHARDS,
Owner of Richards Elector.

"RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS



For everyone—Farmer, Thresher, Millman. LARGE or SMALL; for ANY POWER. Do MORE work with SAME POWER than any other.

"Last winter I bought a No. 1 (8-inch) Rapid-Easy Grinder from Mr. Henry Lawrence. This Grinder, in my opinion, cannot be surpassed for capacity and easy running. I run it with 2-horse tread power, and grind from 8 to 10 bushels mixed grain per hour, and get No. 1 results. I consider it the best investment I ever made." MARSHALL DUBARIN, Brentwood, Ont.

"The No. 2 Grinder (10-inch plates) I got from you a month ago is most satisfactory. We use a 15-horse-power engine, and run the machine nearly 3,000 revolutions per minute. We can grind 50 bushels of grain per hour, and grind it into flour. The plates wear well, as we are using the same ones as were on the machine when we got it, and we do a lot of custom grinding." H. G. COOMBS, Cumberland, Ont.

"Please send me price of Bagger for Rapid-Easy Grinder. We have bought one of the Grinders in Woodstock and like it fine—the best we have seen." A. L. DUNN, Norwich, Ont.

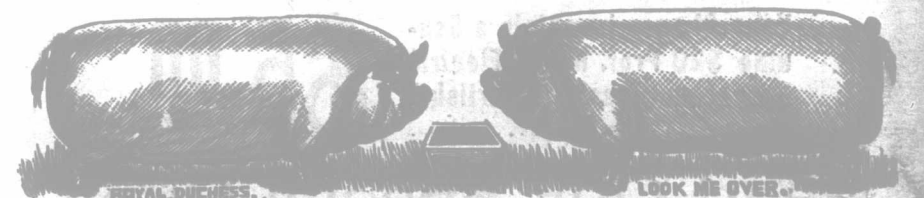
Sold in ALL PROVINCES.

Lithograph hanger and information on application to: The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man.; The T. J. Trapp Co., New Westminster, B. C.; W. R. Megaw, Vernon, B. C.; A. A. Johnston, 212 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.; P. T. Legare, Quebec, Que.; J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.; The Lonsbury Co., Newcastle, N. B.; W. F. Dibblee & Son, Woodstock, N. B.; Bligh & Prince, Truro, N. S.; Hilsley & Harvey, Pt. Williams, N. S.; A. Horne & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. M. Clark, Summerside, P. E. I., or

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ont., Can.
Medals—World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given; 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., on 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 and skin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs. om
BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTYCE P. O.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.
Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4.
For information, blanks, etc., address:
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL.
om U. S. A.

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 of choosers from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them. om
Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

SHROPSHIRE 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, om Tiverton, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Am offering at present 30 superior shearing ewes, bred to a good ram, and a number of ewe and ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. Always pleased to hear from or see sheepmen, whether they buy or not. om
W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT.
Broad Lea Farm.
MILDMAY, G. T. R. 7 miles from farm. TEESWATER, C. P. R. 3 1/2 miles from farm.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes. om
PETER ARKELL & SONS,
Teeswater P. O. and Station.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine

Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled all past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: Several young sows, bred and just ready to breed; also a lot of beautiful young pigs of both sexes, 2 to 4 months old, all descendants of our sweepstakes stock. Pairs supplied not skin. Also sow 15 months old, in pig. Enquiries promptly answered. om
COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTH'S.

Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Blue light, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. JOHN HOED & SON, om Parkhill P. O. and Station.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prizewinner, Elphinstone Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not skin. om
W. WILSON, SHELBOURNE, ONT.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Prices reasonable. om
WM. HOWE,
BRUCE CO., NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs, all ages. om
H. J. DAVIS,
Box 518 WOODSTOCK, ONT.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. om
R. HONEY,
Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Langelier's Yorkshires

I am expecting, by the first steamer next spring, a few choice sows with litters. Will book orders now for young stock, 8 to 10 weeks old, to be delivered at beginning of May. This is a rare chance to buy imported stock at reasonable prices. Write me now, and ask also for the finest poultry circular published in Canada. om
GUS. LANGELIER, Quebec City.

SPRUCE GROVE HERD OF YORKSHIRES.

A number of choice young boars fit for service, sired by Summer Hill Member. Also pairs 10 weeks old, not skin. Prices right. Also young sows in pig. om
FRED. C. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.

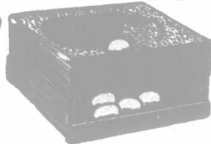
Yorkshires—For one month only I will sell boars and sows weighing nearly 100 pounds for \$9 each (registered), and Ontario express paid. om
WM. TEASDALE,
Thornhill Sta., and electric car. Bellar P. O.

THE SAFETY Incubators

are the most perfect hatcheries on the market. Fully guaranteed. Built to last a lifetime. Write for circular to
J. E. Meyer. - Gourock, NPAR, GUELPH.
(Instrad of Kossuth.)

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING-ADJUSTABLE
(Patented Can. & U.S.)
The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.
Simple-Effective-Durable
No springs - Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to **L. P. MORIN & SON, Mfra.,** K. Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Price 45c. each. Shipped only in crates of 5.



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and family almanac for 1903. Over 300 large pages of best book paper, with fine colored plates true to life. Tells how to raise chickens profitably, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses. All about INCUBATORS, BROODERS, Thoroughbred FOWLS, with lowest prices. You cannot afford to be without it. Only 15 cts.
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Your name and address on a postal card mailed to **Reliable Poultry Journal, Box V, Quincy, Illinois,** will bring you a free sample copy of the biggest and best Poultry Journal published. Over one hundred pages. **\$500 CASH PRIZES**-Everybody gets paid-Write for full particulars.
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by handling the **LOUDEN HAY TOOLS, BARN-DOOR HANGERS** and **BARN HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.** All the latest improvements. Just what the farmers want-simple, compact, durable. Never fail to work. Splendid sellers and sure to please. We want dealer agents. Write for free catalogue and prices to

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(FORMERLY OF WINDSOR.) "NO BARN COMPLETE WITHOUT IT."



EVERGREENS
Hardy sorts, Nursery grown, for wind breaks, ornament and hedges. Prepaid \$1 to \$10 per 100-50 Great Bargains to select from. Write at once for free Catalogue and Bargain Sheet. Local Agents wanted.
D. Hill, Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

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THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA.
For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech.
Write for particulars.

Maple Syrup Evaporator.

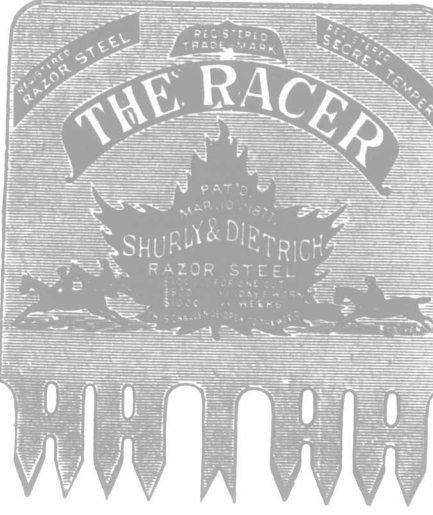
Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.



THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,
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A MACHINE
to weave your own fences of
Called Hard Steel
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32 inches high, at
25 Cts. Per ROD.
825 buys wire for 100.
Red Fence. Agents
Wanted. Catalogue FREE.
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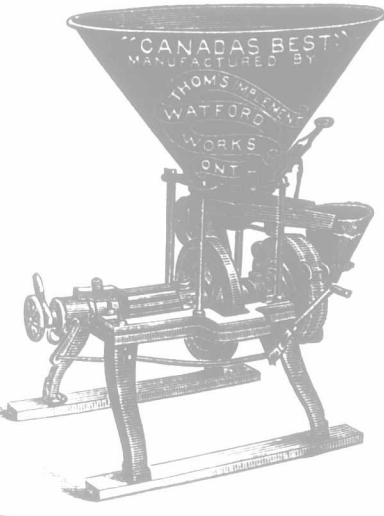
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McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
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THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.



WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge."
This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.
These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than Saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back.
Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver brand. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.
It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.
Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.
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SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONTARIO.

Grinders---Canada's Best



EVERYTHING up-to-date, and improvements not yet adopted by other makers. Our aim is to LEAD, and you have the results of over a quarter of a century's experience. Our reputation for all that is latest and best is known to Canada's most progressive farmers.
Grain Grinders, Feed Cutters and Tread Powers.
We have CANADA'S BEST, as we have opened up business in the United States against a duty of forty-five per cent., the AMERICAN FARMER paying THE DUTY. It's THE UP-TO-DATE principle that leads. Send for CIRCULARS and write for particulars.
THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS,
ESTABLISHED 1875. WATFORD, ONT.

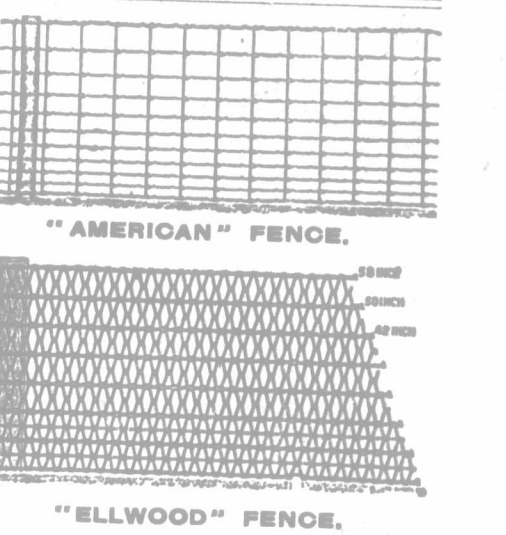
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PROVAN'S PATENT REVERSIBLE Carriers, Fork and Slings

FOR ROUND IRON, WOOD OR ANGLE STEEL TRACKS.
Have now become a standard of excellence with the farmers of Canada and the United States. At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the only medal and diploma given on hay carriers, forks and slings was awarded to us on these implements. Following is a copy of the judges' award: "AWARD." "For open trip hook to receive the sling; automatic clutch, adjustable for size of load desired; ingenious design of stop-block, which enables perfect control of carriage; no springs required for locking car, which has motion in all directions; compact form of fork, which can be tripped in any position; the car is reversible and of double action; for novelty, ingenuity and usefulness, excellence of material and construction." Correspondence solicited.
Manufactured by
JAMES W. PROVAN,
Special discount for cash. om **OSHAWA, ONT., CAN.**

WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA
The best selling because the most satisfactory.
"American" Field Fences
For horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights-20 inches to 58 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.
"Eltwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.
Six styles. Heights, 18 inches to 58 inches.
If you can't get the celebrated AMERICAN and ELLWOOD fences from your dealer write to us and we will help you.
The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO.,
(LIMITED),
HAMILTON, CANADA.



Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

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



REGISTERED TRADE MARK
GRANTED 1682

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.

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Family Knitter

Cheapest, Simplest, Best.
Price **\$8.00.**
Write for circular.

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Now is the time to order your
VEGETABLE FLOWER FIELD SEEDS
CHOICEST VARIETIES.

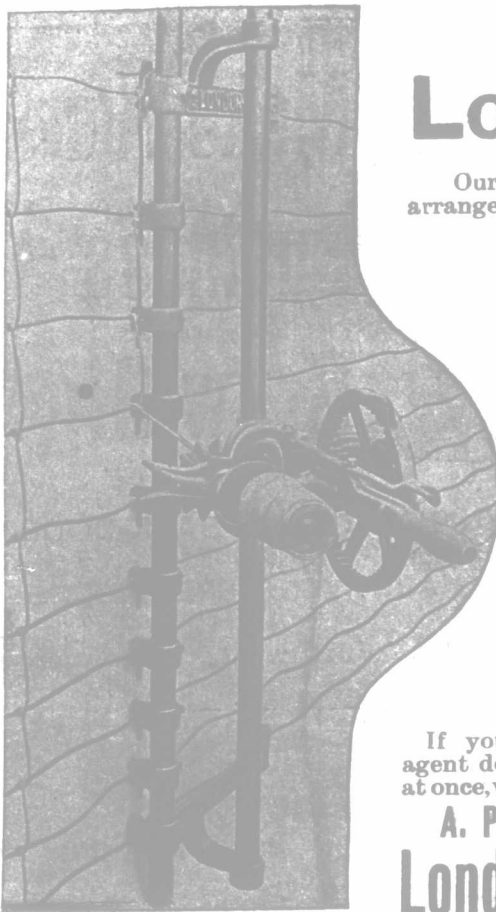
If you have not received our 1908 handsome Illustrated Seed Catalogue, drop a card to-day. Mailed free.

BRANDON SEED HOUSE.
A. E. MCKENZIE & CO.,
BRANDON, - - - MANITOBA.

O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont.
Importers, breeders and dealers in registered
HEREFORD CATTLE.

Special prices on cows and heifers by car lots. We will contract to supply registered Hereford bulls by car lots, or mixed carloads of Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn bulls, to ranchmen for fall or spring delivery. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

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ANNOUNCEMENT. London Fence Machines

Our friends and patrons in the West will be pleased to learn that we have arranged for our London Fence Spring Fence Wire to be kept in stock at Winnipeg, and agencies will be placed throughout the West. In future orders will reach customers in from three to five days, and freight expense will be but a small item.

Our 1903 machines cannot be equalled. They will easily weave 200 rods of 5-strand fence, with stays 2 ft. apart, in a day. Send for samples of our special No. 12 London High-Carbon Coiled Spring Wire, which is stronger than ordinary No. 9 wire and runs 2 rods per lb.

If your dealer or implement agent does not secure an agency at once, write for catalogue, etc., to

A. P. McDONALD, Sole General Agent for the West, Winnipeg, Man.
London Fence Machine Co., Ltd. Works at London, Can. Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:

A man in every district of Ontario, Manitoba and Northwest to buy **MANE and TAIL HORSE HAIR**, and send it to
T. L. CUMMINS,
Horse Hair Merchant,
NORWAY P. O., - - - ONTARIO.
Write for particulars.

THE Excelsior Life INSURANCE CO.

Head Office: - - - Toronto, Ont.
Absolute Protection. Profitable Investment. Agents wanted. om

A Chicken Factory

The idea that the climate of this country is a bar to the successful raising of poultry has been proven to be a mistake.

House them as warmly and give them half the attention you give your horse or your hog, and our winters have no terrors for them.

Every farm in the land should be a chicken factory, and every farmer should own a

Cyphers Incubator

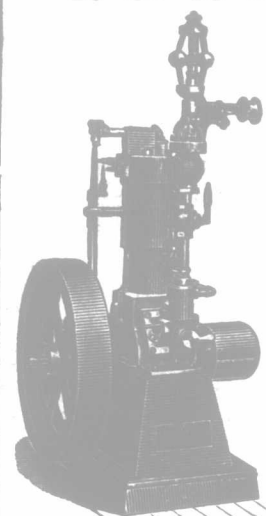
Eggs and poultry are the cheapest food the farmer can eat. Without the least trouble he can make enough out of a good stock of poultry to clothe and feed his family.

Write us to-day, and we will be glad to send you full information.

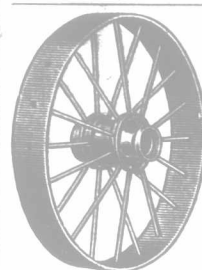
ASHDOWN'S, Winnipeg.

McLachlan Gasoline Engine

IS MOUNTED IN 5, 10, 15, 20 OR 25 HORSE POWER.



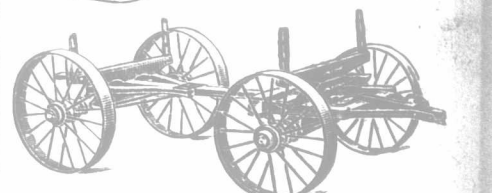
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THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED,
201 Queen St. E.,
TORONTO,
for catalogue and prices. om



Wide-Tire Metal Wheels FOR WAGONS

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

QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON.



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

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

WALKERVILLE WAGONS ARE THE BEST
Walkerville Wagon Co.
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WRITE FOR CATALOGS.