

J. G. Rutherford, V. S. Dec 21, 02  
Dept. of Agr., Ottawa

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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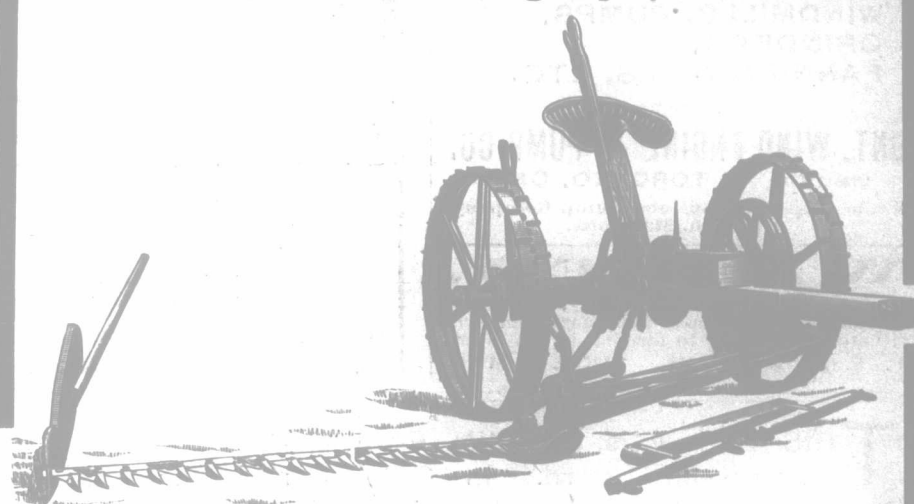
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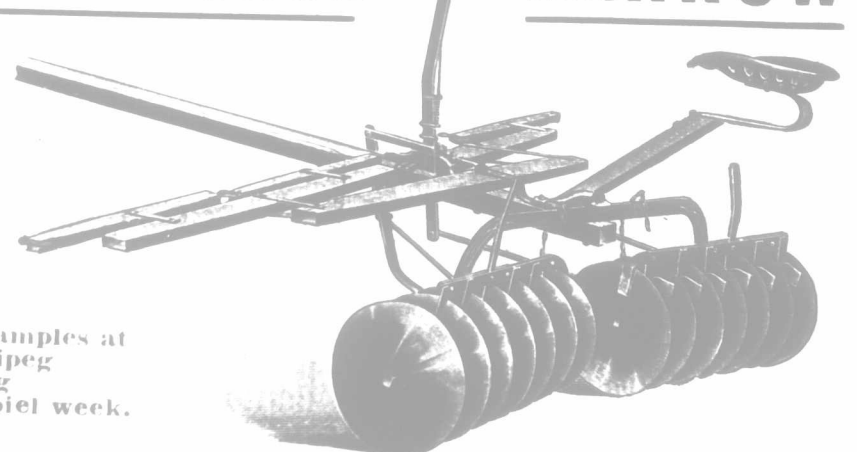
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JANUARY 20, 1903. No. 566

## EDITORIAL.

### The Question of the Hour.

Until the railway facilities of this country have been improved, it is needless to say that the question of the hour among farmers will continue to be transportation. Of the difficulties, annoyance and loss which hundreds of grain-growers have experienced during the past season, everyone in Manitoba and the West has some idea. To say that the situation is in certain respects distressing, is placing it mildly indeed. Although Manitoba has less reason to complain than the Territories, the difficulty has been almost universal. In this respect it has, therefore, become a question of national importance, and hence demands adjustment at the hands of the Government, and whether it is to be by means of the Hudson's Bay route or a higher development of the present system of railways, it is certain that something must be done.

It is claimed by some, presumably knowing ones, that the present congested condition of the traffic, with its shortage of cars, dead engines and incomplete and unsystematic passenger service, is not altogether the fault of the companies operating, but excuses of bad water and unfilled orders for new engines, however true, are little satisfaction to those who are compelled to suffer. Railway officials have been most energetic in their efforts to induce settlers to locate in this country, and in so doing their action was to be commended, but when they show inability to move the products of the soil brought forth by those whom they encouraged to take up homes, it is no wonder that widespread condemnation should result. Villages in the Territories are known from which, to this day, but little wheat has been moved, and many farmers have been unable to dispose of sufficient to pay for the necessities of life.

Inasmuch, therefore, as Boards of Trade may debate upon the extent to which the Government should subsidize the Grand Trunk Pacific, or grant public money in the interest of any other railway, it is also the duty of the farmers to let themselves be heard. Discouragement, we know, has been already written upon the face of many a grain-grower, but let it be remembered that a "faint heart never won fair lady." As was pointed out in a previous issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," the agitation should be continued earnestly and wisely. Farmers no more than any other class desire the reckless expenditure of public funds but more railways are necessary if our great West is to become in earnest the "Granary of the Empire."

If the Hudson's Bay route be feasible, it should be opened up without delay; the Grand Trunk should be welcomed; the Canadian Northern, with a network of branches, urged forward, and through competition the C.P.R. induced to provide the accommodation which the country demands. There undoubtedly will be work for all to do.

### Give Them a Trial.

During the winter you may be called upon by salesmen for nursery stock. If you have a sheltered nook near a bluff or stream, give some of the most hardy fruits, as raspberries, plums, crab apples, etc., a trial. In different parts of Manitoba and Assiniboia these fruits are grown with considerable success. Why not have some in your own garden?

### Institute Meetings.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the increased interest which farmers are taking in the discussion, both in the press and on the platform, of subjects dealing with the every-day work of the farm. "Experience is a dear teacher," as many who in the early days broke the virgin prairie and endeavored to rear homes for themselves can testify. A wise man can always benefit by hearing the experience of others, and so the farmers' institute becomes a source through which those who will may learn.

The meetings which are being held by the various agricultural societies and farmers' institutes throughout this country are doing an incalculable amount of good, but the attendance is generally far short of what it should be. Farming, we know, is a busy occupation, and farmers are busy men, but the one who in the winter months cannot find time to attend a meeting within a reasonable distance of his home, where agricultural topics are being discussed, is making a great mistake. Nothing can be more helpful than for persons having interests in common to discuss subjects for the mutual benefit of one another. An exchange of ideas may not bring out anything really new, but it may so enliven an interest in any particular subject that better and more intelligent work is the outcome.

Farmers' Institutes, calculated as they are to increase the prosperity of those engaged in agriculture, can do a great work if properly managed, in fostering a friendly relationship among the farmers themselves. It has been well said that those who enjoy life most are those who bear the least selfishness toward their fellow-men. By associating together and learning more of the disposition and peculiarities of a neighbor, good farmers, like all other successful men, learn to increase their respect for those around them, and no place affords a better opportunity for this than the institute meeting.

To be of the greatest value in any district, an agricultural society or institute holding meetings for the discussion of agricultural topics should have an efficient staff of officers; men who are not afraid to make sacrifices, if necessary, for the success of their organization. They should exercise every opportunity to interest farmers whom they meet with the importance of attending the meetings. The subjects for addresses or discussions should be carefully selected, and should deal with some phase of farming or live-stock raising calculated to interest the greatest number. Where speakers are brought from a distance, or, in fact, in any case, they should be men known to be practical. It is easy enough for some to publicly tell what ought to be done, but when their own premises are examined a different story can be told.

Another very important point is the advertising of the meetings. This should be done without stint. Whether they are to be held quarterly, monthly, or oftener, public notice should be given in some printed form. For this the local papers can be conveniently utilized, but it will generally pay also to get out an attractive poster. The season for good live meetings is now well on, and we trust that every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" will take advantage of this opportunity to obtain new ideas from the experience of others, so that they may be enabled to run the race more successfully and assist in proving that agriculture may be carried on profitably and yet be one of the noblest and most elevating of callings.

### Siftings.

It is only through labor, painful effort, by grim energy and resolute courage, that we move to better things.—Theodore Roosevelt.

\* \* \*

To give assistance at times costs but little more than advice; try it with your neighbor.

\* \* \*

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.

\* \* \*

The man with a strong will, steadfast purpose and temperate habits is the one who forces the world to listen to him. Cultivate these; fall in love with your work and all will go well.

\* \* \*

Find your niche, then fairly fling your whole life into it. Be somebody with all the might you now possess, and ere long you will be somebody with ten times more power than is now your portion.

\* \* \*

In many districts literary societies could be organized, which would be found exceedingly helpful to the young people during the winter months. Taking part in debates and other platform duties is a splendid training, and should be cultivated as widely as circumstances will permit by the young people on the farm. Learn to hold your own in the public meetings with your brother of the so-called higher professions.

\* \* \*

"Better Work" was the watchword given by Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) to his congregation in Winnipeg for the year 1903. How nicely that might apply to the progressive farmer. It is not merely, or in fact always judicious, that we should aim to do more work, but it should at least be better than that performed in the past.

\* \* \*

"In time of peace prepare for war," is a good motto to be considered at this season by farmers who intend to get there next year. It is not when the sunny days have come and the fields ready for the harrow that that implement should be on its way to the shop for repairs. Look over all the machines now and have everything in perfect order when the important day arrives. Time is valuable now; it will be worth more then.

\* \* \*

As a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," let us hear from you occasionally on any topic of interest to yourself or your neighbors. Our columns are always open for the discussion of subjects pertaining to agriculture. Beautifully written articles are not necessary; send along the ideas and we will do the rest.

### A Good Motto.

One of the late Governors of Nebraska had for a motto "Plant Trees." He talked this doctrine everywhere he went; he had it inscribed on all his stationery, and invariably enjoined it upon his friends when bidding them farewell. As a result of his persistent efforts, it is said much of the bare, bleak prairie of his State was converted into splendid groves, and the streets of the towns became lined with beautiful trees.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### A Warning Note.

On every side we see manifestations of prosperity; people are flocking to this Western clime eager to launch forth under full sail as tillers of our prairie soil, intent on bending each purpose to its fullest capacity, hoping that good progress may be theirs. Advancement is sure for the man with energy, yet it is not wise for a beginner to start on a very extensive scale, unless he hails from the bordering States of like climatic conditions, or has spent a season or more in this country and understands the broad farming methods of our West.

Land is changing hands, and at every turn going up in price; speculators are daily pocketing that which never cost them the "sweat of their brow." Buildings of all kinds are being rushed forward as rapidly as conditions will permit, and many special plans and individual schemes are under consideration, ready to be put into operation for the spring trade. Good times like the present are appreciated by all, and although some may label us pessimistic, yet we state that this is the time when a level head and a strong hand are most needed. In times of prosperity men are liable to become intoxicated with the fulness of their purse and rashly go beyond their means. Land with us is a safe investment, yet one can be overloaded when the payday comes, so that although we advise those who have money to buy, yet we say be careful; don't be too grasping. Many farmers at present are planning for improvements which will fairly "bound into shape" during the coming summer.

The go-ahead spirit is in our veins; our pulses throb as we move onward and forward in the upbuilding of this Western land. This is as we would have it, provided a steady hand is at each helm to prevent the ecstasy of good fortune from plunging into the shipwreck of debt and thus scattering all we have already garnered. Be careful in the time of prosperity and reach not out to excess.

### By the Way.

Mr. J. J. Gunn, Gonor: "In sixteen seasons' experience in beekeeping I have only found two of them unprofitable." \* \* \*

Mr. S. A. Bedford, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm: "If the Americans who are coming over here next spring are like those whom I have met at the Experimental Farm, the more the merrier. Instead of them Americanizing us, we shall Canadianize them with a vengeance!" \* \* \*

Mr. Jas. Yule, Selkirk: "It is a great mistake for farmers to think that expensive pens are necessary to make a success of hog-raising in this country. What is wanted is a dry place, and although it may be cold, if exercise be allowed and good feed supplied, there will be no trouble in growing good ones." \* \* \*

Jas. Black, Winnipeg Poultry Association: "Even in the city, where expenses necessarily are higher than in the country, eggs can be produced during the winter months for two cents each, and not long ago a prominent firm of this city, who deal in poultry products, offered me 40 cents per dozen for all winter eggs and 35 cents per pound for broilers." \* \* \*

Mr. J. Maw, Winnipeg: "There is good money in poultry; use the incubator and stick to the old stand-bys, the P. Rocks and Leghorns." \* \* \*



REV. PROF. BAIRD.  
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, President Western Horticultural Society.

Prof. C. B. Waldron, North Dakota, at Manitoba Horticultural Society meeting: "Nearly all the winter-killing of trees in this latitude is caused through a process of dessication or drying out, which takes place when the ground is frozen to a great depth. Mulching with strawy manure is very helpful in this respect." \* \* \*

Mr. R. J. Phinn, Moosomin: "A man orders a car for wheat and calls upon the station agent day after day for perhaps a month, then when he gets the car he is charged demurrage if it is not loaded within twenty-four hours. Why should not this rule work both ways? Again, a cattle-shipper of this town asked the station agent when it would be possible for him to get cars for stock which he wished to ship, and was told that they would be on hand on a certain day; he brought his cattle in, but they had to wait three days in the cold before the cars arrived. What about redress for this kind of treatment? Wherein lies the justice of our present demurrage system?" \* \* \*

Geo. W. Atkinson, Ornithologist, Winnipeg: "The principal enemies to our beneficial birds are the farmer, the sportsman, the ladies, and the small boys." \* \* \*

### Live Stock Judging Courses.

To those who have watched the introduction and progress of short courses in live-stock judging at the Ontario, Iowa or Wisconsin Agricultural College during recent years, it has been evident that a move in the right direction was undertaken at these stations. So numerous were the applications for admission at Guelph one year ago that the management found it necessary to double the period of instruction and divide the class into two sections so that when one was leaving the institution the other was being admitted. The class-room, too, where the animals were brought in for inspection, was found to be far too small, and in consequence a large new judging pavilion has been constructed on modern principles, capable of accommodating several hundred. At the other colleges mentioned, similar success has been achieved, and the short course is very popular among stockmen.

The advantages to be gained by spending a short period where the individual characteristics of the various pure breeds of live stock, as well as methods of feeding, breeding and management, are being demonstrated, should be apparent to every wide-awake breeder. Not that everything may be learned during a course of say two weeks, but during that time it is possible under first-class instructors to have one's knowledge so improved that more careful selection and breeding may be done. To those, also, who are making a start in pure-bred stock, it affords an invaluable opportunity to become possessed in a short time of the foundation principles upon which success in breeding can alone be achieved. For a beginner, it is true that a systematic drill in placing should extend over several months before the ability to grant awards in a show-ring can be acquired, but everyone in this country has not a year or two to spend in the search for such knowledge, so the short course fills a great want and hence the patronage which it has met wherever introduced.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is gratified to learn that a short course in judging for the stockmen of Manitoba and the West is being prepared by the Live Stock Associations, and will be opened in Winnipeg toward the end of February. It is understood that first-class instructors in live-stock judging have been secured, and a real intellectual treat is in store for those who can avail themselves of a short period for improvement along that line.

The movement is a step in the right direction, and is such as the rapidly-increasing interest in pure-bred live-stock in this country demands. The day is not far distant, if it has not already arrived, when we can successfully compete with the breeders of other countries. It is, therefore, in order that any step calculated to increase the interest in and improve our knowledge of pure-bred animals should receive the most hearty co-operation of every stock-raiser within the boundary of Western Canada.

### HORSES.

#### Horse-meat Banquet.

A cable despatch from Berlin, dated Jan. 8th, shows how old horses are disposed of to advantage in Germany:

"Six hundred people sat down to-night to the most remarkable banquet that ever has been given in Berlin. The dishes consisted entirely of horse meat, and were served in various forms. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued the invitations to the dinner, which was given for the purpose of demonstrating the nourishing and palatable qualities of horse meat, thereby causing increased consumption of meat and a ready market for old horses. This would prevent owners from working the poor animals to death, as well-fed specimens would bring good prices. The bill of fare to-night consisted of horse soup, pickled horse tongue, filet of horse, and roast horse. All of the dishes were nicely prepared, and were evidently greatly relished. The presiding officer of the society, Privy Councillor Von Seicfeld, said 30,000 horses had been eaten in Berlin last year, and that he hoped for a large increase in the future. Many prominent members of the Reichstag and of the City Council were present at the banquet."

**Winter Care of Stallions and Brood Mares.**

Stallions that are used extensively in the stud are, of necessity, highly fed during the stud season, and in many cases are allowed to put in the remaining eight or nine months of the year in idleness. During the summer months they receive grass and other green food, and are usually allowed to run in a paddock or lot, and thereby get sufficient exercise. This is good practice, as a horse that does a heavy stud season requires, as stated, heavy rations, and in the majority of cases does considerable road work in travelling from stand to stand. After two or three months of this work, his digestive organs, as well as his physical constitution, require a rest, and this rest and recuperation cannot be obtained in any way better than by the treatment mentioned. But when winter sets in, on account of the slippery state of the ground, the inclemency of the weather, or other causes, he is not allowed in the paddock, and it often occurs that he is shut in a box-stall, frequently of small dimensions, and not given exercise in any way. In order that a stallion may be successful in the stud, his physical condition must be strong during the season, and it is not possible for this to be unless he get regular exercise. When horses are allowed complete rest or inaction for a few months, the muscles become soft and flabby, even though he be well fed, and the respiratory organs also lose tone. It is impossible to get these organs in a strong, robust state in two or three weeks, which is the time usually taken for the purpose. Preparation for the stud season should take the greater part of the winter, and at all events should commence now, the middle of January. We often hear it stated that it is not well to groom a stallion during the winter; that he will shed earlier and better in the spring if he be left to nature in this respect during the cold months. This is a mistake. A horse will feel better, thrive better, look better and shed his hair better if he be regularly and thoroughly groomed at all times, even when he is standing idle. Regular exercise should be given in order to develop both the muscular and respiratory systems. The manner in which this is given will necessarily depend upon conditions and the individual tastes of the attendant. In the lighter classes of stallions, as Roadsters, Carriage Horses and Thoroughbreds, either harness or saddle can be used, while the heavier classes can be led, with the attendant on foot or on a pony, or there is no reason why even these big fellows may not be either driven or ridden. If the horse has had a long period of idleness, the amount of exercise given at first should be slight, say two or three miles daily for a few days, and the distance gradually increased as he becomes more fit. After a time eight or ten miles for the lighter classes and six or seven for the heavier should be given daily. In the meantime, the quantity of food should be in proportion to the work done. Violent changes of food should in all cases be avoided. The use of drugs should also be avoided, except in cases of disease, and then should be given only under instructions from a veterinarian. There are many men who probably understand fitting a stallion for the season better than the average veterinarian, but it is a mistake for any person who has not received a special training to think that he has sufficient knowledge of the actions of drugs to enable him to administer them with impunity. The food should consist in the ordinary food for horses, viz., hay and oats of good quality. Better results are obtained from crushed oats than from whole. A carrot or two or a turnip daily, with twice weekly a feed of bran, with the addition of a little linseed meal, is advisable to keep digestion regular. The quantity of grain to be given will depend greatly upon the size of the horse and upon the amount of exercise given, and must be regulated by the groom.

**BROOD MARES.**

Brood mares that are given regular work of a light nature, work that does not require severe muscular or respiratory exertion, during pregnancy, usually produce stronger foals and give less trouble than those that are pampered and allowed to live in idleness. As with the stallion, in order that the reproductive powers of a mare may be successfully exercised, it is necessary that her physical condition be robust, and this condition can be obtained only by intelligent feeding and exercise. It goes without saying that the sanitary conditions must be good, and that all food and water consumed be of the best quality. She should have a nice, roomy, well-bedded and clean

box-stall. This is advisable in all stages of pregnancy, but may be said to be imperative towards the latter stages. Great care should be taken to avoid fright, excitement, foul or disagreeable odors, as fresh blood, etc. The administration of drastic purgatives, sudden chills, pricking with spurs, or anything that will have a tendency to cause violent muscular contraction, should also be avoided. The food should be of



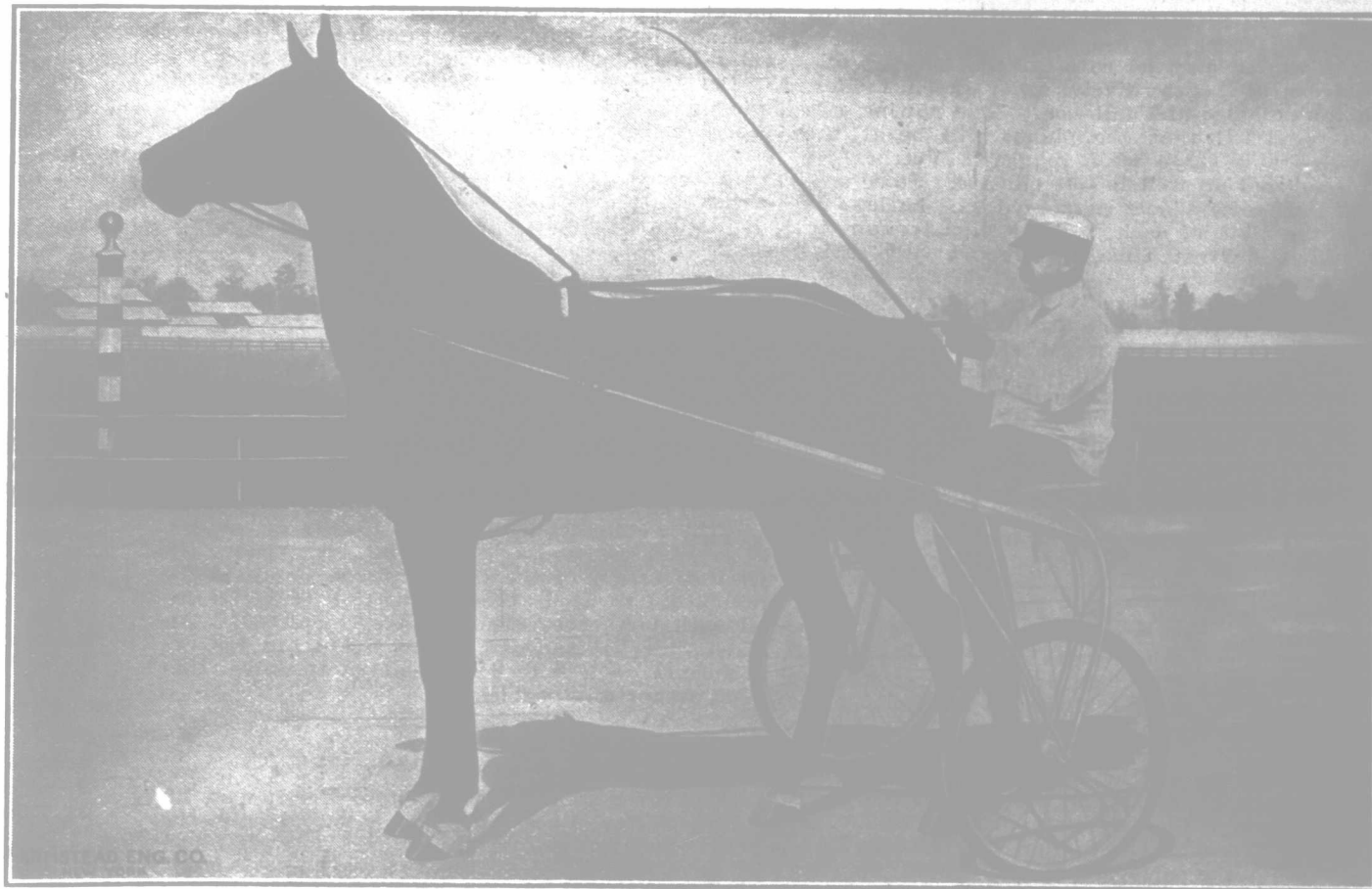
**HEAVY DRAFT TEAM.**  
First prize at Brandon Exhibition, 1902.  
OWNED BY J. A. S. MACMILLAN, BRANDON, MAN.

an easily-digested nature; liberal quantities of bran should be given, as well as a reasonable quantity of crushed oats. It must be remembered that the mare has to provide for the nourishment of the fetus as well as herself, hence she will require more liberal feeding than the gelding or unpregnant mare of the same size performing the same work. If the mammary gland assume activity too soon before parturition and milk begins to escape, the quantity of bran and other soft food that tends to increase the secretion of milk should be lessened or ceased entirely. If she be given exercise in the yard or lot instead of in harness, care should be taken that she be not allowed out with horses that are quarrelsome. My allotted space is more than taken up, but I will probably have more to say later on re precautions to be taken in regard to both mare and foal during and after parturition. "WHHP."

**Most Creditable.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Regina, January 7th, 1903.  
Your Christmas number of the "Advocate" is a most creditable production, and replete with useful and interesting information. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
CHAS. W. PETERSON,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Uniformity of finish can only be secured by uniformity of stock at the start, and that can best be secured by a man being fitted to do his own breeding as well as feeding.



**DAN PATCH, 1,594.**  
Recently purchased by M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn., for \$60,000. (See Gossip, page 83.)

**Winter Care of Work Horses.**

At this season in our climate the average farm horse is not as well cared for as his usefulness demands. Lack of exercise is very injurious, and yet how common it is, through being more convenient, to allow the horses who during the busy season have to work hard every day, to now stand idle from one week's end to the other. This plan is directly opposed to all known methods of maintaining strength or even ordinary health. Muscles unused gradually weaken, and following the same line of thought, healthy bodies through lack of exercise lose some of their power and become less capable of performing the same heavy labor, through lack of constitutional vim, which has been indiscreetly robbed from the willing worker by his easy-going master.

Another point that needs watching is the ration. During the slack periods a rather larger proportion of laxative food is required. This can be composed of linseed meal, flaxseed, bran or roots; bran, perhaps, being the most suitable for our conditions. Give the horse some variety of foods if you possibly can, but in doing this be very careful that you do not change in any marked degree the percentage of succulent food in the ration.

**STOCK.**

**Veterinary Progress in Canada.**

Happily for Canadian live-stock interests, both at home and abroad, the lethargy which seemed to beset the profession, and its particular branch in the department of agriculture, bids fair soon to be entirely dissipated. The new incumbent of the Chief Veterinary Inspectorship for Canada has, in the short period of his office-holding, been instrumental in helping the live-stock interests very materially. Two illustrations of such progress are afforded by the constructing and equipping of a pathological laboratory at the Central Experimental Farm, for the purpose of investigating animal diseases and the formulating of methods for their suppression, and for the making of the various serums and vaccines for blackleg, glanders and tuberculosis. The direction of an investigation into the cause of swamp-fever, a disease more costly to Canadian horse owners than any other, is another proof of the indefatigability of the present chief of the veterinary branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Through Dr. Rutherford's efforts that great international professional body, the American Veterinary Medical Association, made up of the brightest minds and most expert surgeons in the animal world on this continent, will convene this year of 1903 at Ottawa, September 1st to 4th. The advertising benefits to Canada of such a visitation from so many veterinarians from south of the boundary cannot be estimated, neither can the resultant benefit to the profession north of the boundary. In the past, the veterinary profession in Canada, although possessing some men of undoubted ability and education, has been pointed at with semi-derision, for which many reasons have been ascribed. The lack of primary education of many veterinarians, the non-demand

of an adequate general education before proceeding to professional studies; the short time in which a man might become possessed of a diploma, and the little scientific knowledge necessary to get such, all tended to lower the profession in the eyes of a non-discriminating public, who today too often place the holder of a parchment to practice the art and science of veterinary medicine and surgery on a plane with the farrier and cow-leech of a quarter century ago. The low standards permitted in Canada undoubtedly weakened our case when Canadian cattle were scheduled in Great Britain. The up-to-date agriculturist is vitally concerned in the progress of the veterinary profession, and has much to gain from the results of painstaking scientific investigation. The great increase in the money value of live stock necessitates the protection of that stock from the various and numerous contagious diseases with which it may be afflicted. Such being the case, all far-seeing men will rejoice to see that Canadian live-stock interests are being well safeguarded and remunerative trade preserved. Every encouragement, therefore, should be given to the chief officer of the veterinary branch in his efforts to protect Canadian flocks and herds and to raise the standard of the profession. NOMAD.

### Profits in Hog Raising.

There are many opportunities in this country for the man with energy, and not least among them is hog-raising. The present home demand for pork far exceeds the supply, and this condition is daily becoming more intensified. When we consider that pork can be profitably shipped in, and that this cost for freight might all be turned into the pockets of the Manitoba producer, and, further, that hogs can be raised here as cheaply per pound as any place on earth, the question becomes interesting, though self-evident. Where can land be purchased cheaper alongside markets such as we have? Where, we ask, can feed of the very best pork-producing quality (barley) be bought or raised for less money than in Manitoba and the Territories? When judged from the consumers' or pork-packers' standpoint, and that is the tribunal from which we must accept dictation, we find that barley is conceded to be the most perfect of any single grain for hog feed. A fine flavored quality of meat is produced, the consumer tells us, and the packer claims that less "softs" are in evidence wherever this staple cereal has been freely used.

Along with this bacon-producing grain, we have abundance of wheat, and all of its products when ground. We have, also, oats and spelt, so that a mixture of chop fit to suit the special requirements of each class of pigs, under any condition, can be prepared. As regards the pasture question, Brome grass, which is palatable and nutritious, is well suited to withstand dry seasons, and is admirably fitted to meet the requirements which are especially desirable in a pasture grass. Clovers, we know, are still better for swine, and in some sections certain varieties may be grown fairly well. If care be taken to have a wind-break so planted that it will hold the snow on the pig pasture, reasonable hope of carrying it over winter may be entertained. Rape, too, should be used extensively as a green fodder, both for summer and fall use. The sowing can be so regulated that the plants will be at the most desirable stage when required. Vetches are also good and do well in our climate. Some successful hog-raisers sow a quantity of barley or peas, or a plot of each, for the pigs to run in just about harvest time, and report very satisfactory results.

However, it has already been clearly demonstrated that pork of prime quality can be cheaply produced, but the great name which our land so justly deserves as a wheat-producing center has so fixed the ideas of newcomers and others, that a sort of rut has been formed, and in it many continue to travel without any conclusive reason for so doing. The time has truly arrived when greater numbers should break away from a system of farming having only one branch; and few lines at present offer greater encouragement than hog-raising.

### Feeding Steers at Brandon.

An experiment, the results of which should be valuable to every stockman, is being conducted by S. A. Bedford, at the Brandon Experimental Farm, the object being to determine the comparative feeding value of Austrian Brome grass as a rough fodder for cattle and fodder corn when cured outside in stooks and drawn into the barn and run through the cutting-box as required. Ten steers have been purchased and divided into two lots of about the same weight and general appearance; one to receive the grass and the other corn. At present they are both doing well, and the final returns, which will be announced some time next spring, will be awaited with interest.

### Range Stock Wintering Well.

The winter so far has been a fine one for range stock in the Calgary district. The weather has been comparatively mild, with but little snow, so that opportunities for grazing have been good. This is pleasing to the man who makes money out of the increase in weight of his herds; the shorter the period of hard weather the better able will the animals be to fully utilize all possible nutrition from next season's grazing. Every ranchman knows that an animal well-wintered begins early to shape into export condition; the constitution is stronger and the power to assimilate food greater. Consequently, the ability to increase in weight becomes stimulated and developed, so that well-filled pocketbooks go hand in hand with favorable winter conditions on the range.

The heavy rainfall during the growing period of last summer produced an abundant grass crop; then the favorable fall allowed this to be cured nicely, thus insuring ample winter fodder. With a continuance of the favorable conditions with which the year has begun, ranchmen with their thrifty stock will have reason to be satisfied.

### The Protection of Cattle Against Tuberculosis by Vaccination.

Some experiments on the vaccination of cattle against tuberculosis have recently been published by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, and Dr. S. H. Gilliland. These experiments were conducted at the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania, with the support of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The work has been in progress more than two years, thus antedating all other work along this line, for the German investigations of Von Behring did not begin until July, 1901. No other investigations of this sort have been reported in any other country than in the United States and Germany. The process used was to inject into the vein of the animal to be protected a small quantity of a suspension of tubercle bacilli non virulent for cattle. This procedure, called vaccination, may be repeated several times with gradually ascending quantities. The immediate effect is to produce a passing fever following each injection, which does not annoy the animal enough to cause it to lose a single meal. The general health is not disturbed by the process of vaccination. When the series of vaccinations is completed, the animal had an astonishingly high degree of immunity to tuberculosis. In the last experiments completed, four young cattle were used. Two of these were vaccinated last March. All four were inoculated in July by injecting into the windpipe a quantity of culture of virulent tubercle bacilli. A large quantity was introduced and each of the four animals received exactly the same treatment. These animals were killed in October. It was found that the cattle that had not been vaccinated were extensively tubercular, showing alterations of this disease in the windpipe, lungs, throat and intestinal glands; while the two vaccinated animals, inoculated the same time, from the same material and in the same way, were free from tubercular infection, and were sound.

Dr. Pearson considers that this principle of immunization as applied to vaccination against tuberculosis of cattle is proven, and it now remains only to work out the details of the method. This important work is being continued on a larger scale for the purpose of ascertaining the simplest and shortest practicable method of vaccination.

It is not yet known how long the immunity will last, nor what the ultimate effect upon the animal will be. So far, however, as the few experiments here and in Germany show, no fear need be anticipated of unfavorable results in these particulars. What is needed now is the painstaking use of the method on a few tubercular herds kept under careful and continuous observation. A scrupulously careful trial on a limited scale under proper conditions will do more to furnish the information needed to answer the few remaining questions upon this discovery than any amount of general use under less careful supervision. In the estimation of the investigators, it would be premature to apply this vaccination to herds until such further experiments are completed. An effort will be made to secure State aid for experiments on a scale large enough to solve this most important problem.

### What a Stockman Says.

You are getting out a splendid farm paper, by a long odds the best farm and stock paper in the Province. It deserves the support of every farmer and stockman in the Province. I intend to do all I can for your valuable paper, and trust it will go on as it has been doing, speaking for the rights of the farmer. Yours respectfully,  
Sifton Municipality, THOMAS SPEERS.

### Lessons on Early Maturity.

In these times when early maturity, rapid gains in weight, and profitable production in the feeding of animals is receiving so much attention, the following figures, compiled by the Farmer's Gazette, from the results of the competitions at the late Smithfield Show, will be of interest.

For the purpose of showing at a glance how the representatives of the various breeds stood as regards their rate of increase, we append a table showing the average daily gains of (1) the best of the prizewinning steers under two years old, and (2) the corresponding figures for steers over two years of age:

|                      | Steers under<br>2 years. | Steers over<br>2 years. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Devons .....         | 1.92                     | 1.67                    |
| Herefords .....      | 2.12                     | 1.85                    |
| Shorthorns .....     | 2.39                     | 1.88                    |
| Sussex .....         | 2.53                     | 1.96                    |
| Aberdeen-Angus ..... | 2.35                     | 1.97                    |
| Galloways .....      | 2.14                     | 1.86                    |
| Cross-breeds .....   | 2.43                     | 2.10                    |

The table just given affords an excellent illustration of the advantage of early maturity. It will be seen that while the young steers of all the principal breeds showed increases of well over two pounds per head per day, only one of the animals over two years of age showed a daily gain of two pounds or over—and that was a cross-bred.

The carcass competition also furnished some very interesting results. We append a table which shows at a glance how the various prize-takers in this competition weighed before slaughter, and afterwards dressed on the block:

#### STEERS NOT OVER TWO YEARS OLD.

| Breed.                      | Live weight.<br>lbs. | Carcass weight.<br>lbs. | Proportion of         |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
|                             |                      |                         | carcass.<br>per cent. |
| 1. Shorthorn-Galloway ..... | 1,079                | 693                     | 64                    |
| 2. Aberdeen-Angus .....     | 1,022                | 641                     | 63                    |
| 3. A.-A.-Shorthorn .....    | 1,235                | 769                     | 62                    |

#### STEERS TWO TO THREE YEARS OLD.

|                          |       |       |    |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|----|
| 1. Welsh .....           | 1,698 | 1,091 | 64 |
| 2. Aberdeen-Angus .....  | 1,230 | 838   | 68 |
| 3. A.-A.-Shorthorn ..... | 1,528 | 994   | 65 |

#### HEIFERS NOT OVER THREE YEARS OLD.

|                          |       |     |    |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|----|
| 1. Aberdeen-Angus .....  | 1,332 | 908 | 68 |
| 2. Aberdeen-Angus .....  | 1,106 | 710 | 64 |
| 3. A.-A.-Shorthorn ..... | 1,339 | 873 | 65 |

Among the sheep, as among the cattle, it will be seen that the younger animals had the most satisfactory gains to their credit, one pen of lambs showing a daily increase of three-quarter pounds, while the average daily increase in the case of the older sheep fell under half pound per day. The Suffolks showed up to special advantage in the carcass competition, where they won not only both the first prizes in the classes for short-wooled breeds, but the much coveted honor of the championship as the best pen of sheep in the block test. These sheep, which averaged 163 pounds in weight, gave a carcass averaging 109 pounds, so that their proportion of carcass to live weight was 67 per cent.—certainly a very high figure for sheep. In the table which we subjoin, the carcass percentages of the several prize-winners in the block test can be seen at a glance:

#### LONGWOOL LAMBS, NOT OVER 12 MONTHS OF AGE.

| Breed.                   | Live weight.<br>lbs. | Carcass weight.<br>lbs. | Proportion of         |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
|                          |                      |                         | carcass.<br>per cent. |
| 1. Suffolk-Cheviot ..... | 117                  | 73                      | 62                    |
| 2. Cheviot .....         | 143                  | 92                      | 64                    |
| 3. Cheviot .....         | 129                  | 85                      | 66                    |

#### LONGWOOL WETHERS, 12 TO 24 MONTHS OF AGE.

|                          |     |     |    |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Cheviot .....         | 143 | 93  | 65 |
| 2. Suffolk-Cheviot ..... | 168 | 104 | 62 |
| 3. Welsh Mountain .....  | 95  | 62  | 65 |

#### SHORTWOOL LAMBS, NOT OVER 12 MONTHS OF AGE.

|                  |     |     |    |
|------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Suffolk ..... | 163 | 109 | 67 |
| 2. Suffolk ..... | 145 | 88  | 61 |
| 3. Suffolk ..... | 163 | 100 | 61 |

#### SHORTWOOL WETHERS, 12 TO 24 MONTHS OF AGE.

|                            |     |     |    |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Suffolk .....           | 202 | 125 | 62 |
| 2. Suffolk .....           | 187 | 125 | 67 |
| 3. Southdown-Cheviot ..... | 119 | 74  | 62 |



The English Pedigree Sales of 1902.

Were it possible to give full details of the whole of these important events, there is every reason to know that information of great value to your readers could be rendered available. However, seeing that this is impossible, a summary of the more important results will be of interest, and, although the information will not be of so voluminous a character, it will still be of value, mainly because it will indicate which of the breeders of the different varieties of live stock were able, by the merit of the stock offered for sale, to secure the highest prices when tested by that best of all tests, the unreserved sale ring.

In England, the most important and popular breed of draft horses is undoubtedly the Shire. Throughout the whole of the year, the demand has been first-class, and many notable prices have been made. Comparing the ten principal stud sales of the year with a similar number in 1901, we find that in 1902 there was one sale, Lord Rothschild's, with an average of \$1,088, as against none in 1901; one with an average between \$850 and \$1,000, as against three in 1901; four with an average of more than \$500, as against three in 1901, and four with an average of \$250, as against the same number in 1901. The best price at auction sales during this year, \$3,142.50, realized at the draft sale of His Majesty the King, at which the best prices of the year for four-year-old mares, \$1,007.50, and for yearling fillies, \$1,837.10, were also made. Mr. R. Allen made the top price during the year for three-year-old stallions, \$1,732.10, Sir James Blyth making \$1,632.10, for another of the same age, whilst a third of this age, at the Shire horse sale, London, made \$1,575.00. The best price for two-year-old stallions was made by Lord Rothschild, \$1,660.00, and the corresponding price for yearling colts was \$656, at the Welsh pool sale, and that for colt foals was \$708, made at Mr. G. Nurbey's sale. Lord Rothschild's \$3,937.50 was the highest price for brood mares, and also the highest price realized for a Shire horse during the year 1902, His Majesty the King, at his bi-annual sale, making the next best price for this age, namely, \$3,018. A notable series of prices have been made during the past year for three-year-old fillies, the three best prices being \$2,312.50, at Mr. R. W. Hudson's sale; \$2,257.50, at Sir Oswald Moseley's sale; and \$2,152.50, at Lord Rothschild's sale; the two former being in excess of the top prices recorded in 1901, and the latter equal to the then highest price. The results of the sales of the two-year-old fillies have been more notable still, Sir Oswald Moseley making as much as \$2,940 for one of this age, the highest price recorded since previous to 1898. His Majesty the King purchased this record price filly, who goes to the Sandringham stud, from which last spring the second highest priced two-year-old filly of the present year was sold at \$2,362.50, a price which was closely followed by one at Lord Rothschild's sale, who made \$2,152.50. The best price for filly foals, \$1,260, was realized at the Welsh pool joint sale.

The reported sales of Clydesdales, unfortunately, do not afford so much scope for comparison as those for the Shires, nor have the sales been so numerous, but those results which are obtainable are indicative of a capital demand. The Seaham Harbor Co. realized the highest auction sale prices of the year for stallions, \$1,312.50; two-year-old stallions, \$787.50; colt foals, \$350, and for filly foals, \$200. Mr. Mitchell, of Millfield, made the top price for yearling stallions, \$850; brood mares, \$1,050; two-year-old and yearling fillies, at \$1,076 and \$461.50. The top price for three-year-old fillies was Mr. J. Craig's \$682.50. Amongst other notable prices realized during the past year was \$790 by Lord Durham for a stallion; \$600 and \$550 for brood mares by Mr. A. B. Mathews and the late Mr. Patrick.

The Hackney sales have been very numerous, and taken as a whole, some highly satisfactory prices have been secured. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., secured top price for stallions, \$1,050; Mr. J. Beldam making \$735, Mr. E. Ostlere \$680, and two others made \$890, one being sold at the London Hackney sale and the other at Peterboro sale. The best price for a three-year-old stallion was \$315 at the Hedon sale, whilst the three top prices for two-year-old stallions were \$970, \$587 and \$557.50, realized respectively by Messrs. E. W. Palmer, the executors of F. Pembroke, and R. V. Thornton. A grand yearling stallion realized for Mr. J. Baker \$735, the top price of the season, and Sir Gilbert Greenall made the best price for colt foals, \$190. Some excellent prices were made of brood mares; four of the highest recorded during the past season were \$1,102.50, \$840, and two at \$735, the vendors being Sir Gilbert Greenall, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Howell. Four-year-old mares ranged from \$1,102.50, Mr. J. Beldam's; the three-year-old fillies sold well, one from Mr. E. Smith's stud making \$1,680; another of Sir G. Greenall's \$890, and one of Mr. Thornton's \$813. The best

price for two-year-old fillies was made at the Hedon joint sale, \$1,102.50; Mr. Burdett-Coutts' \$630 being the next best price. Neither the yearling fillies or filly foals made any notable prices, the best for the former age being \$390, and for the latter \$320. Space will not permit of detailed reference to the numerous sales of hunters, but we may quote three prices as being indicative of the high values which are readily given for the



IMP. DIAMOND PRINCE.

Young Shorthorn bull, contributed by Mr. W. D. Flatt to the combination sale to be held at Hamilton, Jan. 28th. Sired by Bapton Diamond, dam Missie 15th.

best specimens of these horses: Mr. Wroughton made the top price of the year, \$2,875, Mr. H. Barkley making \$725, and Lord Southampton \$2,100 for two others.

The demand for harness horses has also been good. Mr. E. Smith sold one at \$2,250, Mr. H. Gould another for \$2,150, two of Mr. Burdett-Coutts' making \$1,510 and \$971, respectively. Pairs, when well matched, commanded very high prices; the top price for these being \$4,460, at Mr. E. Smith's sale, Mr. R. G. Heaton made \$2,615, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts \$2,365; the demand for ponies of different breeds being very keen; for polo ponies the top price of the year was \$1,835.

THE CATTLE SALES,

particularly for those of the leading breeds, have been most successful; in fact, in more than one instance more so than was generally anticipated, it being feared that the absence of the Argentine demand would have had a more prejudicial effect than has been the case.

It is possible to make a comparison of the Shorthorn sales with those of the preceding year, for these are, as a rule, fully reported. Taking thirty-five sales which took place this year, and comparing with the same number of similar sales last year, we find that of those held this year, one had an average of over \$400, Mr. Duthie's;

took top place in the bull prices, at \$1,810, and amongst other notable prices realized were \$1,280, at Birmingham March sale, \$655 at Mr. Shepherd's sale, \$760 at Perth sale, and \$605 at Mr. J. Wilson's sale. The top-priced female was made by Capt. W. H. O. Duncombe's noted Warrior Queen, whose price was \$900; two from the herds of Mr. V. Cavendish and Mr. W. J. Hoskin made \$840; one from Mr. C. J. Bates reached \$708, and two others sold by Col. Makins and Mr. James Dunro made respectively \$830 and \$608. A couple of two-year-old heifers from Mr. James Dunro made \$995 and \$760, the former being the top price for her age this season. The same breeder also made top prices in the yearling heifer class, with \$1,050 and \$498, and Messrs. G. Shepherd and F. Summers took the highest places in the heifer calves, with \$341 and \$315 respectively.

The Aberdeen-Angus sales of the past season have placed upon record a range of prices which require very successful sales to displace. The best prices for bulls, two-year-old and yearling were both secured at Perth, namely, \$1,890 and \$1,152.50; another of Mr. A. Geddes' making \$1,050. The Rev. C. Bolden made top price for bull calves, \$185. Col. G. Smith Grant led the price list for cows, with \$1,407.50, Sir G. Macpherson Grant being close up, at \$1,310. The top priced two-year-old heifer was found in an English herd, Mr. C. W. Sofer Whiburn's, where \$1,050 was realized for one of this age. Col. G. Smith Grant's \$775 topped the price record for yearling heifer, and Sir G. Macpherson Grant's \$775 was the highest price heifers under a year.

The Hereford sales at home do not reach the size or importance of those held in America, but it is satisfactory to note that, as a rule, the range of values realized have been most satisfactory. Mr. H. Hayward secured the top price for bulls, \$1,665, followed by Mr. E. Wright, with one at \$575; the best prices for yearling bulls being \$393 and \$315, at the Hereford sale. Mr. A. Rogers made top price for cows, \$575, and Mr. H. Hayward for three, two and one year old heifers, which were \$367, \$420, \$380, respectively.

The few Galloway sales reported were very successful. Good average runs of prices were secured, but nothing worthy of special note.

Of Jersey cattle during the past year, \$840, made by Capt. A. B. Fraser, was the top price for bulls, Mrs. McIntosh making \$365 of another, and the late Lord Braybrooke \$325 of a third. Lady de Rothschild topped the cow prices with \$1,110, the two-year-old heifer with \$575, and the yearling heifer with \$355; the other most notable prices for females being \$451 for a cow, at Mrs. McIntosh's sale; \$390 for a similar animal at Lord Braybrooke's sale, and \$325 at Capt. A. B. Fraser's sale. With the exception of two prices made at Mrs. Fowne's sale, those realized by Guernseys have been about an average with those of former years; these particular prices were \$1,050 for a cow and \$420 for a bull.

The best price noted for Ayrshires was \$125 for a yearling bull at Lanark, and \$215 for a cow at the same sale. The top prices for Dexter and Kerries were those made at Messrs. Robertson Bros.' annual sale, namely, \$420 for cows and \$105 for heifers.

THE SHEEP SALES have this year been considerably below the average of some of the previous years. The loss of the Argentine demand has been mainly responsible for this result. The highest price for a ram this year was Mr. R. P. Cooper's yearling Shropshire ram, which made \$785; for ram lambs, Mr. T. F. Duxton's Hampshire Down, who was let for the season to Mr. J. Flower for \$525; Professor Wrightson making the highest sale price, \$335, closely followed by Lord Ellesmere's Suffolk ram lamb, who made \$315. The highest price of the year for ewes was \$198 for a Border Leicester ewe, sold by Mr. T. McIntosh; Shropshire



WHITEFACES LOOKING THIS WAY.

Herefords on the farm of J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

one over \$350, Mr. James Dunro; two over \$250, Mr. V. Cavendish and Col. Makins; four over \$200, five over \$150, and twenty-two over \$100. In 1901 the top average was one over \$250, four over \$200, eight over \$150, eighteen over \$100, and four under \$100. Mr. W. S. Marr made the highest price for the breed this year, \$1,680, for his bull calf, the fifteen averaging \$590; Mr. Duthie being in close attendance with a top price of \$1,510, and an average of \$577. Col. Makins

ewes making up to \$80, and yearling ewes \$75, whilst Suffolks made up to \$50, and Hampshire Downs to \$51. Shropshire ewe lambs and Border Leicesters of the same age, both made up to \$52.50.

Briefly summarizing the results of some 1,500 sales, we find that the best averages for rams were those secured by Mr. R. P. Cooper with Shropshires, whose average was \$195, the Oldhamstock flock of Border Leicesters, \$133; the

Borland flock of Black-faced Mountain sheep, \$101, and Messrs. R. and W. Wright for Lincolns, \$100. For ram lambs the best averages were, Mr. James Flower \$75, for 101 Hampshires, including nine let at an average of \$192; Mr. T. F. Buxton for six let at \$210, same breed; Mr. A. T. Smith \$82 for Suffolks, and Mr. J. Tompkins \$55 for Southdowns. The best averages for yearling ewes were: Mr. T. McIntosh, Border Leicesters, \$82; Mr. Harry Williams, Shropshires, \$29; Lord Ellesmere, Suffolks, \$20, and Mr. W. Roper \$16.50, for Dorset Horns. The best averages for ewe lambs were \$16, Mr. Harry Williams' Shropshires; Lord Ellesmere's Suffolks \$11.75, and Mr. T. McIntosh, Border Leicesters, \$13.25.

#### SWINE.

The top sale prices this season for Berkshires are: For boars, Mr. A. Hiscock, \$188; sows, ditto, \$260, and gilts, Mr. E. Burbridge, \$120; Mr. A. Hiscock's average of \$61, for seventy head, being the best average. For Large Whites, the top prices for boars was: \$525, Mr. P. Ascroft, who also made top prices for sows, \$183, Sir Gilbert Greenall taking the corresponding place for gilts, at \$75; Mr. A. Hiscock making the best average: i.e., \$40 for fifty-two head. In the Middle Whites, Sir G. Greenall led all through, making top prices for boars, \$110; for sows, \$85; for gilts, \$60, and the best average, \$36, for thirty-eight head. The Large Black breed met with a growing demand, \$45 being best price for boars; \$43.50 for sows, and \$38 for gilts.

#### The Schmidt Treatment for Milk Fever.

Having at a very early date after its introduction, called the attention of stockmen, especially dairymen, to the Schmidt treatment for milk fever, which is based upon the theory that the seat of the disorder is in the udder, the "Farmer's Advocate" has followed with interest the results of its use in actual practice. Messrs. Tennent & Barnes, well-known veterinary practitioners in Western Ontario, report that in four years, out of 119 cases, 11 only proved fatal, and in three out of four fatal cases in 1902 the cows prior to treatment had been dosed with salts. Under old methods of treatment, it would not be out of the way to say that the fatal cases probably reached seventy-five per cent. While precautionary measures are always to be recommended, once the cow is down what the owner wants is an effective treatment, administered by a competent veterinarian. The Schmidt treatment for milk fever, by the injection into the udder of iodide of potassium, is being generally adopted by veterinarians. The method recommended is to place the cow in as comfortable a position as possible. Then sponge the udder and teats with carbolic acid solution one to twenty, using warm water. Then rub perfectly dry with a rough, soft cloth. Two drams of iodide of potassium are dissolved in one quart of clear water that has been raised to boiling point and allowed to stand until it cools down to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the iodide of potassium being added after the water has so cooled down. Then one-fourth of the solution is injected into each teat with an ordinary India-rubber enema syringe, with a teat syphon or teat tube, made on purpose, and fitted into the end of the rubber tube. The enema syringe and teat tube must be scrupulously clean and free from all septic matter, otherwise inflammation of the udder may set in. In the course of two or three hours after the injection the udder is generally found hard and full, when a little milk may be drawn, but not all. It is seldom necessary to inject a second time, but if necessary it is repeated in about six hours.

#### The Last Question.

"When it comes to the butcher's block, the question of whether an animal is a worthy representative of his breed, whether his coat is black and smooth or black and shaggy; whether red, white or roan cuts no figure. What proportion of choice meat is there to waste and cheaper parts? This is then the last question. At the 1902 International, the car-load of Casey Short-horns was pitted for first place against the Escher Angus. Popular opinion favored the reds, and Judge Leavitt admitted that he never had a more difficult decision to make. One lot may have been stronger in breed characteristics than the other, but the trained buyer who for many years has been able to confirm or correct his judgment of cattle on the hoof by the cold records of the same cattle in the cooler could not consider any differences of breed points even if there were any. The difference in the two lots seemed as hard to find as the proverbial needle in a hay stack, but the killing test showing 66.4 per cent. of beef for the first prize and 65.06 for the second confirmed the judgment of the expert and again laid emphasis upon the fact that the end of all live stock is meat.—[A. C. Halliwell, editor Live Stock World before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

#### Canada's Beef in Great Britain.

(Special correspondence.)

Lunch time in London, and the luscious rump-steak is the "piece de resistance," only mataphorically speaking, though, because that rumpsteak is tender and yields readily to the onslaught of English cutlery, not the silver-plated article which passes for a knife in our country. "How do you like that steak?" "It's O.K.; couldn't wish for



THE FORE END OF MR. DUTHIE'S BAPTON CONQUEROR.

better!" "That's American, one and two-pence a pound at the stores, just as good as prime Scotch or English, which would have cost one and four!" This dialogue depicts the position at which the American beef-producer has arrived; prejudice against the foreign meat has disappeared because it has the required quality besides being cheaper than the home-produced article. Mere cheapness would never have brought American beef, New Zealand mutton or Danish butter to their present strongly entrenched position had those articles failed in the possession of indispensable quality, without which we may vainly try to capture favor in the eyes and mouth of the British beef-eater.

We may as well come to the following conclusion at the beginning, that "we cannot land grass-fed cattle in a condition fit to compete with the British or American cattle. We may be able to with grain-fed stock, but grass-finished beef can only reach the market and retain what excellencies it may have had, as chilled beef!" Once this conclusion is arrived at, only two ways are open to the cattle-raiser, either finish on grain, and that would mean for the Northwest cattle, finish-



THE FEMINE BEEF TYPE.

Fed for Smithfield by Jno. Turner, Cairnton, England.

ing in Ontario or Manitoba through a feed-in-transit arrangement with the railroads, such as obtained in the United States; or else the establishment of large abattoirs and packing-houses at central points in the Canadian West. Capital, however, will not come to establish such an industry unless the country produces an article which the world wants and is willing to pay for. A late British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Chaplin, expressed his determination to the American

inspector, Dr. Wray, "to make the foreign beef business a dead meat trade," and his successor, Mr. Hanbury, seems to be bent in the same direction. The Americans study the British market and from the large number of cattle available at such markets as Chicago, make a selection suited to certain times of the year. The British consumer is not as familiar with the use of ice in household economy as the Canadian or American, consequently smaller joints, and, therefore, lighter weight carcasses are required during the summer. The superintendent of the Deptford lairages says "the chief fault of Canadian cattle is lack of finish and breeding, too old and in some cases too much bone. The flesh is light in color, and there is not enough of it." Early maturing (by some termed baby beef) stuff is now called for, and commands the highest prices. The Canadian cattle, taken as a whole as seen at the three lairages, are deficient in covering and are bare over the crops, back and loin; lacking in rump and are light in the thighs. Such faults are serious, as the regions mentioned include what are known as "the high-priced cuts." While practically all (sometimes twenty or thirty in a shipment of three hundred or more will have the well-meated, table-like back) show lack of finish, numbers of them show a conformation on which it is impossible to pack meat. Sharp over the crops and along the back, good rain shredders they are, but mighty poor beef carriers, and their ancestry is easily traced. The rancher owning dairy-bred dogies is to be pitied; he may leave them on the range until four or five and they are then a disappointment to both buyer and seller. The constant praise of Canadian store cattle by the Old Country feeders who once fed our steers gives rise to the following thoughts, either our cattle were better bred, and, therefore, of better conformation than now, or else Canadians are lacking in knowledge of how to feed beef cattle (they may know, but do not put such knowledge to any good use). Beef-bred bulls are needed with the tendency to put on thick flesh, easily and early. Bulls that will ensure progeny with wider-sprung ribs, thicker-meated, even-covered crops, backs, loins and rumps; cattle with more quality and capable of taking on finish cheaply and quickly. To the above must be added more and better feed, that feeding to be continued until the animal is finished, not only at such points as the flank, cod, rumps, hooks, but at the finishing points, the shoulders and neck. NOMAD.

#### Cooking Feeds.

Many people are still laboring under the impression that cooking increases the digestibility of stock foods. The idea probably gains acceptance from the fact that boiled oats or barley make an excellent tonic for horses, but even this practice is gradually being abolished in Scotland, where it was formerly most popular. Some feeders, however, cling to the idea that pigs do better on cooked feed than on raw grain. The question of feeding hogs cooked grain has been carefully investigated by nearly all the Canadian and American experiment stations, with a uniformity of results that at once solves the problem. Summarizing the results, Prof. Henry says: "Including all trials then, so far as known, that have been favorable to cooking feed, and omitting many that are not favorable to that operation, the average shows that 476 pounds of uncooked meal or grain were required to produce 100 pounds of gain with pigs, while after it was cooked, 505 pounds were required. This shows a loss of six per cent. of the feeding value of food through cooking."

From the results of many experiments, the only food that should be cooked before feeding is potatoes, and these only when fed to hogs.

Jas. J. Hill, of St. Paul, tells a Toronto, Ont., newspaper that what Western Canada wants is not another transcontinental railway, but an extension and improvement of its present facilities. What say our farmers?

### Interesting Facts re Smithfield Show.

Probably one of the most important matters that have been brought out for the use and benefit of breeders and feeders of live stock all the world over, is the early maturity and rapid development of present-day cattle and sheep, as compared with those of former days.

Mainly owing to the industry of Mr. W. W. Chapman, F.S.S. and M.I.J., our London representative, these facts are now rendered more easily available and in far greater detail than was the case some four or five years ago. Space is too limited to give the full details of the table proposed by Mr. Chapman, but it may be remarked that the figures given below are the results derived from the actual working out of the daily average gain of each animal exhibited at Smithfield show.

The Earl of Strathmore's champion Aberdeen-Angus heifer, who won amongst other honors the King's challenge cup, the champion plate for best beast in the show, and the cup for the best heifer, at 1023 days old gave an average daily gain of 1 lb. 11.93 ozs. The best steer in the show at 1037 days of age gave an average daily gain of 1 lb. 15.42 ozs., and His Majesty the King's Hereford, who won the cup for best animal under two years of age, shows the average daily gain of 2 lbs. 0.02 ozs. The highest daily gain made by any animal in the cattle section was 2 lbs. 8.34 ozs., made by Mr. Gerald Warde's first-prize yearling Sussex steer.

Briefly summarizing the results, we find that the following shows the averages, daily gain and number of entries in each of the classes for steers not exceeding two years: Devons, 10 entries, average 1 lb. 12.65 ozs.; Hereford, 8 entries, average 2 lbs. 0.51 ozs.; Shorthorns, 8 entries, 2 lbs. 2.09 ozs.; Sussex, 13 entries, average 2 lbs. 1.72 ozs.; Red Polls, 2 entries, 1 lb. 14.99 ozs.; Aberdeen-Angus, 11 entries, average 2 lbs. 1.77 ozs.; Galloway, 7 entries, 1 lb. 13.90 ozs.; Welsh, 7 entries, average 2 lbs. 1.78 ozs.; Cross-bred, 12 entries, average 2 lbs. 0.68 ozs.; Cross-bred heifers, 5 entries, average 2 lbs. 0.12 ozs.; small cattle, 6 entries, average 1 lb. 4.96 ozs.

Number of entries and average daily gains of the steer classes above two and not exceeding three years: Devons, 6 entries, 1 lb. 8.12 ozs.; Herefords, 4 entries, 1 lb. 12.70 ozs.; Shorthorns, 6 entries, 1 lb. 14.08 ozs.; Sussex, 6 entries, 1 lb. 11.98 ozs.; Red Polls, 2 entries, 1 lb. 11.03 ozs.; Aberdeen-Angus, 5 entries, 1 lb. 14.24 ozs.; Galloways, 5 entries, 1 lb. 11.30 ozs.; Welsh, 10 entries, 1 lb. 10.42 ozs.; Highland, 6 entries, 1 lb. 8.00 ozs.; Cross-bred steers, 9 entries, 1 lb. 13.18 ozs.

The heifer classes above two and not exceeding three years gave the following average gains: Devons, 4 entries, 1 lb. 8.42 ozs.; Hereford, 1 entry, 1 lb. 7.03 ozs.; Shorthorns, 7 entries, 1 lb. 8.77 ozs.; Sussex, 10 entries, 1 lb. 9.46 ozs.; Red Poll, 1 entry, 1 lb. 7.27 ozs.; Aberdeen-Angus, 7 entries, 1 lb. 10.85 ozs.; Galloways, 2 entries, 1 lb. 5.95 ozs.; Welsh, 5 entries, 1 lb. 10.42 ozs.; Cross-bred heifers, 7 entries, 1 lb. 9.88 ozs.

### RE SHEEP AND LAMB CLASSES.

Throughout this section each breed included has two classes, (1) lambs not exceeding 12 months, and (2) wethers above 12 and not exceeding 24 months. The following are the number of entries and average daily gains of each class: Leicesters or Border Leicesters, lambs, 6 entries, 10.05 ozs.; wethers, 5 entries, 7.02 ozs. Cotswolds, lambs, 2 entries, 10.74 ozs.; no wethers entered. Lincolns, lambs, 4 entries, 11.74 ozs.; wethers, 4 entries, 8.40 ozs. Romney Marsh lambs, 8 entries, 9.80 ozs.; wethers, 11 entries, 7.08 ozs.; Devon Longwool, etc., lambs, 3 entries, 11.23 ozs.; wethers, 4 entries, 6.70 ozs.; Cheviots, lambs, 3 entries, 9.79 ozs.; wethers, 3 entries, 6.58 ozs. Southdowns, lambs, 14 entries, 8.43 ozs.; wethers, 11 entries, 5.47 ozs. Hampshires, lambs, 10 entries, 10.39 ozs.; wethers, 13 entries, 6.58 ozs.; Suffolks, lambs, 4 entries, 10.81 ozs.; wethers, 4 entries, 7.19 ozs.; Shropshires, lambs, 5 entries, 9.21 ozs.; wethers, 3 entries, 6.78 ozs.; Oxford Downs, lambs, 6 entries, 9.63 ozs.; wethers, 5 entries, 6.95 ozs. Dorset Horns, etc., lambs, 2 entries, 9.81 ozs.; wethers, 3 entries, 5.92 ozs. Cross-breds, lambs, 8 entries, 10.77 ozs.; wethers, 4 entries, 7.06 ozs.; Scotch Cross-breds, lambs, 3 entries, 10.00 ozs.; wethers, 1 entry, 7.66 ozs.

The Lincoln breed secured a notable and well-deserved triumph by the success of Mr. Henry Dudding's notably fine pen of Lincoln wether sheep, whose average daily gain was 8.83 ozs. This pen won first in their class, and Longwool champion prize, and then at the hands of Mr. J. Bowen Jones, the well-known Shropshire breeder, they received the coveted blue ribbon of the show, and were declared the champion pen of the sheep classes in the present year.

### PIGS.

The champion pen of pigs, Mr. A. Brown's, gave a daily gain of 1 lb. 8.96 ozs., and the best single pig in the show, belonging to His Royal

Highness Prince Christian, a Berkshire under 12 months, gave the average daily gain of 1 lb. 6.72 ozs. The first section of the pig classes is two classes for each breed, one not exceeding nine months, and the other above nine and not exceeding twelve months. The number of entries present and the average daily gain per pig was as follows: Small White, young class, 3 entries, 11.31 ozs.; old class, 2 entries, 13.96 ozs. Middle Whites, young class, five entries, 1 lb. 3.05 ozs.; old class,



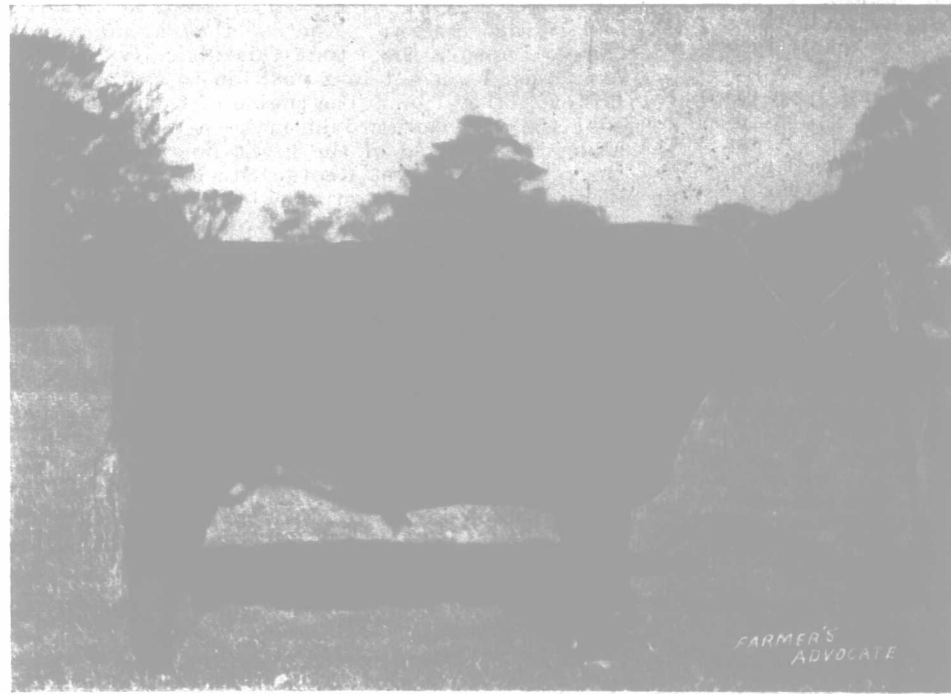
PRINCE OF THE VALE.

Owned by Mr. Wm. Anderson, Saphock, Old Meldrum, Scotland.

six entries, 1 lb. 1.92 ozs. Large White, young class, 3 entries, 1 lb. 4.73 ozs.; old class, three entries, 1 lb. 5.57 ozs. Black Breed, young class, six entries, 1 lb. 3.06 ozs.; old class, three entries, 1 lb. 3.23 ozs. Berkshires, young class, 11 entries, 1 lb. 3.79 ozs.; old class, nine entries, 1 lb. 3.80 ozs. Tamworth, young class, three entries, 1 lb. 3.78 ozs.; old class, three entries, 1 lb. 2.25 ozs. Any distinct or cross breed, young class, four entries, 1 lb. 6.79 ozs.; old class, six entries, 1 lb. 5.98 ozs. The single pig classes not exceeding twelve months of age: White Breed, four entries, average 1 lb. 2.98 ozs.; Black Breed, 4 entries, 1 lb. 2.88 ozs.; Berkshires, 16 entries, average 1 lb. 2.96 ozs.; Tamworths, three entries, average 1 lb. 5.08 ozs.

### Fighting Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Dr. Salmon, the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is in Boston directing the campaign against the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease, says that the disease will be stamped out this winter unless it has been carried to some other part of the country where it is yet undiscovered. Large numbers of cattle have been slaughtered.



UP-TO-DATE.

A Shorthorn-Angus cross-bred steer, 1,857 pounds. Fed at Lord Roseberry's farm for Smithfield, England.

### Always Helpful.

I think the Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate" is first-class. I am well pleased with each number. We can always find in it useful instruction concerning the farm which even the best farmers should read.

East Assa.

JAS. KEITH.

## FARM.

### Suggestions from an Old-timer.

Writing from Vernon, B.C., Mr. E. C. Thompson, formerly of the Antler district, Assa., says: "As an ex-Manitoba farmer of several years' standing, I venture to make two suggestions, which it seems to me, if acted upon, would materially help things along, and which I would certainly try were I to return to the broad prairie. One is regarding fruit and the other storing grain.

Now, as to the former, I had on my farm on the S. Antler a very nice little plum patch. There it was, and there it probably is to this day; but beyond picking the fruit every fall, that is all the attention it ever got. My idea now would be to clear the trees out to a distance of say twenty feet apart, plow in between and keep them cultivated, and graft some hardy plums on to them. If that experiment were tried, why should Manitoba not have as fine plums as any other country?

The other suggestion is regarding the difficulties connected with storing grain. Why should threshers not bag the grain up as is done in British Columbia, where each outfit takes a sack sewer with them. The grain is then piled up in blocks in the field, with a straw roof over it, and left there until hauled to the elevator. The farmer saves a lot of handling; takes his cleanings back from the mill if desired; and pays about two cents each for the use of the bags; thus granaries are dispensed with.

### That Labor Question.

Another year has passed away, and although we have already entered upon a new year, it is not too late for the farmer to sum up carefully his observations and lessons from the past year. The Province is progressing rapidly, and rising from the pioneer stages of its development to a more established state. This progress alters conditions, and the intelligent farmer must observe and adjust his management to suit the circumstances of the times. Each season brings with it new problems and new lessons for him, and it is only by carefully noting the lessons of the past that he will be able to meet and solve the problems of the future.

Although the past season has been so highly satisfactory to the farmer, yet it has not been without its problems, which challenge his very best judgment for solution. This year, as never before, the farmer has been brought face to face with the labor question and transportation problem. The latter, however, is beyond his power to remedy, but remains for the Government to settle. The former is perhaps the most pressing, and lies largely within his power to improve.

The scarcity of labor during the last two or three years has been general over the Dominion. The prevailing prosperity of the country, which increases the demand for laborers, is largely accountable for this. But we in Manitoba have labor conditions peculiar to ourselves. The immigration of the past two or three years has consisted chiefly of home-seekers, rather than of laborers. These bring more land under cultivation, and thus add more to the demand for rather than the supply of labor. The present system of farming, too, is a factor to be considered as affecting the labor supply. Wheat farming will always require twice the amount of help in harvest and threshing that is needed at any other time of the year. So long as this system of purely wheat-farming prevails, the extra supply of farm hands for the fall months must come from other parts, for there is no other industry in the Province to which the laborer may turn his hand for the other eight or nine months.

In the past, this difficulty has been overcome by laborers brought in by excursions from the Eastern Provinces. But we cannot expect this system to last much longer; and, at best, it has many faults, both for the farmer and laborer. While many of the excursionists make good able farm hands, yet too many of them are slight town clerks, induced by the cheap fare to come West

for a change or for their health, and so the farmer is disappointed in his help. The hired man has his troubles too. Some employers seem to forget that there is a limit to human endurance, and try to get all they can out of the man for the short while they are here.

As a remedy for this evil, the farmer has been advised to introduce a system of mixed farming with a rotation of crops. This seems to be the only solution to the problem at present. By bringing roots, corn and pasture crops into his rotation, he would produce a great deal of food material which he could dispose of very profitably to stock at home, and at the same time give him a more uniform demand for labor throughout the year.

C. L. S.

### Hudson's Bay Railway the Remedy.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of December 5th, Mr. Jacobs has a very good letter dealing with the car shortage situation so far. I have read lots of discussions on the subject, but none appear to solve the difficulty. Fifteen or sixteen years ago, when Mr. Greenway was stumping the country to get into power, I went twice to Virden, a distance of 24 miles, to hear him. In referring to the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway, he even used such strong language as to say, "It would be the salvation of Manitoba." I believe he was right, but strange to say when he became Premier no successful effort was made to open that line, and at the same time the Red River Valley Railway passed from Government control.

Now Hudson's Bay is nearer Winnipeg than Fort William, and closer to Liverpool than Montreal. Some say it freezes, is not practical, etc., but in Mr. Fisher's report we find that when he was sent by the Government to examine into the feasibility of this route, he found some very strong points in its favor. First, that the bay and the straits never froze, because the tides rose from four to six feet every day, and on the 18th of October, when the prospecting party left, there was no ice to be seen. In the spring, when the icebergs break up and become troublesome, they hinder the St. Lawrence route as much as would probably be experienced by the Hudson's Bay outlet.

By proper management, this route should save us eight to ten cents per bushel. Through it we could directly reach the Old Country market, and avoid all danger of having our grain mixed. It would also stir up greater competition with Ontario and the States, each of whom desire our hard wheat. Have the millers of Minneapolis not already paid \$50,000 to get our choice grain?

The country has lost far more from lack of transportation in two years than would put through the Hudson's Bay Railway. We appear to be a very helpless lot of people, lying, as it were, in a dormant state, when such great opportunities are before us, only awaiting our awakening to become our salvation.

J. M.

Reston, Man.

### How to Cure Skins.

If the skin has been already dried, soak it in clean water for twenty-four hours, working it with the hands repeatedly during that time, until it becomes soft. Remove any small pieces of flesh or fat which may have adhered to it.

If the skin is fresh and has not been dried, it need only be washed to remove any dust or dirt. Now prepare the following mixture: Alum, very finely powdered, five pounds; salt, well powdered, two pounds; coarse wheat meal, two pounds. Mix the above in a large stoneware basin or wooden bucket, and add gradually sufficient sour milk or sour buttermilk to bring it to the consistency of cream.

Having previously allowed the soaked skin to drain until most of the moisture has evaporated, lay it on a table with the hair underneath, and taking some of the above mixture, rub it thoroughly into every part of the flesh-side of the skin, using as much force with the hands as possible, so as to drive the mixture into the pores of the skin. Much of the success of the operation depends upon giving the skin as much rubbing and handling as possible. When it will absorb no more, cover it with a layer of the composition about eighth of an inch thick, fold it over with the flesh surfaces together and the hair outside, and lay it aside in a cool place. Next day open out the skin, add more of the mixture, rub thoroughly, fold up as before. Repeat daily for two days more. Now wash the skin thoroughly in clean water, removing all the composition, hang up to drain, and when half dry rub in a fresh supply of the mixture, and repeat the rubbing daily for four or five days, adding more of the mixture when necessary. Now wash thoroughly in clean water, repeatedly changed. Make a strong solution of alum, without salt, and after the skin has drained, lay it out on a flat surface, exposed to the sun if possible. Apply the alum solution to the flesh side and let it dry, working it thoroughly all over. The more the skin is worked the softer it will be.

### Gasoline Engines: Their Proper Place.

The value of gasoline engines for threshing and other purposes on the farm, is a question that is engaging the attention of a large number of farmers throughout the country at the present time. Gasoline engines for threshing have a number of good points to recommend them, but like many other things they also have their defects. A gasoline engine requires fewer hands to operate than a steam engine; neither engineer, fireman, nor man and team for hauling water and fuel are needed; yet a man of some experience with gasoline engines must be on hand to run it, but as the engine requires very little attention, he can look after the separator as well. This will be a saving of three men and a team, which is a matter of importance in this country where it is so difficult to obtain sufficient help to handle the crop. The second point in favor of the gasoline engine that I will notice, is its advantage in not being the means of starting so many disastrous fires. In the past twenty years every season a number of machines, as well as a considerable quantity of grain, buildings and other property, have been burned, which would not have been had gasoline engines been used. They can also be used close to the buildings or stacks with little or no danger, and do not require men to rise at four a.m. to get up steam.

These are a few of the advantages, but on the other side their power is usually over-rated. This is not merely my opinion, but also the conclusion of a number of men of experience. A miller, who has a 40-H.-P. gasoline engine in use in his mill, says that he has never been able to take more than 30 or 33 H. P. out of it. A dealer in gasoline engines goes so far as to say if a buyer asks for a 12 or 14 H. P., "I would ship him a 16, and if he wants a 16 then I would forward a 20-H.-P." This overcomes part of the difficulty, but the use of a larger size than has been figured on will call for more fuel than perhaps was estimated, and in this way may partially antagonize the buyer against the use of gasoline engines. When I thought of purchasing a gasoline engine, I was told that I could buy gasoline for from 18 cents to 20 cents per gallon, but when I came to buy found that 25, 28 and even 30 cents (latterly) was nearer the truth. As would naturally be expected, the larger power adds materially to the fuel cost, and for this reason a size sometimes too small is bought. Another drawback is the high price charged for these outfits, double what it ought to be. This is largely caused by middlemen's profits, which I believe are larger than the manufacturers', and I feel it to be an injustice to the farmer to be forced to support such an army.

For a farmer's use the gasoline engine is all right, as he can with the help on the farm thresh his crop as quickly if not faster than he could stack it, but I would not advise any person to purchase a gasoline engine with the intention of starting a regular threshing business, as he will find it rather slow. Whether the manufacturers can so improve them that this difficulty will be overcome, I am not in a position to say; I hope, however, they can. The engine of George Stevenson, the inventor, would make a poor showing alongside of some of the great mogul engines of the present-day, yet George Stevenson gave the idea; brains and enterprise have done the rest. The gasoline engine has proved a success in elevators and for other purposes, and there can be no doubt but that ere long it will prove a valuable power on the farm.

JOHN RENTON.

Southwestern Manitoba.

### Trapping Gophers.

A writer in the Drovers' Journal says gophers may be trapped with good success and without the element of danger which is always present where poison is used. Procure a sufficient number of steel traps, and after digging into the mounds which the animal makes, until the subterranean road which the gopher travels when going out and in is found, set the trap in such a manner that the top will be level with the passageway. Then cover with a board the hole which has been dug and place dirt over it until the light is entirely excluded, and the gopher will have no intimation that his affairs have been meddled with. The gopher is compelled to pass through the tunnel he has prepared when pursuing his avocation, and he will get caught the first trip he makes. Care must be taken to have sufficient space above the trap to allow it to close when sprung. A few traps kept set in the gopher hills will soon rid the farm of these undesirable neighbors.

### The Ice Supply.

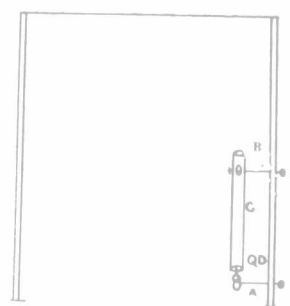
Ice has come to be one of the summer requisites on all well regulated farms. Its value in connection with an efficient refrigerator for keeping fruits, meats and milk is being appreciated more every year. In some parts of Denmark the patrons of dairies are bound by contract to supply themselves with three pounds of ice for every one hundred pounds of milk produced. The time to get in the supply of ice is when ice, weather and roads are in favorable conditions, and as these conditions are not prevalent for any great length of time, it is well to take advantage of the first opportunity offered.

In harvesting ice, it is important to secure it from a pure source. Ice from streams, ponds and lakes that are contaminated by refuse from factories, stables and sewers is not free from injurious bacteria. Freezing does not kill such germs as cause typhoid fever, tuberculosis, cholera, etc.; therefore, if the ice is to be used in drinking water, care should be taken to secure it from a pure water source.

The keeping of ice depends largely upon the care exercised in storing it. See that there is sufficient slope to carry away any water from the bottom of the pile. Put down about eight or ten inches of sawdust for a floor; pack the blocks as closely as possible, filling in the cracks with thin ice chips. Leave about ten inches of space between the ice and the wall for packing material. In summer take the trouble to see that this packing is close and solid. Cover the top of the pile with about ten inches of sawdust or straw, and provide a good circulation of air over the whole. It is always best to handle ice on a cool dry day, so that it will be firmly frozen in the pile.

### Dehorning Stanchion.

The accompanying device has proved very satisfactory for holding cattle while dehorning. It is



easily prepared, and can be used upon any number of farms. A and B are irons three-quarter inch thick. They are inserted into a post, A near the ground, and B about two feet above. C is a stout piece of timber. A and C are linked together, B penetrates C, and has a key in the outer end to hold C in place; D is a ring in the floor. The device is used as a stanchion. When the horns have been removed, the key is pulled out of B, C falls outward, and the animal is free. By having a long thread on A and B, the device can be regulated to suit all sizes of animals.

### Good Words for Farmers.

Dr. J. G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, in a recent interview said that his own experience led him to sympathize deeply with a farmer's life and work. His father and his ancestors for many generations were farmers. His own family are farmers. He himself was brought up on a farm and he knows the meaning and realities of farm life. He believes the farmers are the backbone of the country, the most conservative class we have, the people of the most solid character. In the cities families go to seed in two or three generations, and the cities would go to destruction but for their continuous recuperation by the coming of young men and women from the farms. The hope of the country and of the cities, therefore, is in the farming population. In the education of the farmers, Dr. Schurman said he was vitally interested. He knows that the organization of agricultural education is more difficult than the organization of engineering education and the mechanic arts. The farmer stands nearer than any other man to nature's source of supply. His business cannot be syndicated. The individual must always play the most important part in it, and Dr. Schurman thought that was one reason why the proper provision for the education of young men and women for farm life is really so difficult.—[Iowa Homestead.

### Big Yield of Brome Grass.

The enormous profits to be obtained from growing Brome grass for seed on soil to which it is adapted, may be seen from the returns received by Jas. Coates, Melita, who is credited with threshing 100 bagfuls from 17 acres.

**Spelt.**

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate," by S. A. Bedford, Supt. Exp. Farm, Brandon, Man.]

This grain is attracting considerable attention at present, and larger areas are being sown each year. Many farmers who grew it for the first time last year speak well of it, and it is evidently here to stay.

Although a true wheat, it differs very materially from the wheat in general cultivation, such as our Red Fife. The chaff, instead of separating readily from the kernel when run through a threshber, is firmly adherent and usually a small per cent. of the chaff is removed. For that reason it is used exclusively as a stock food, either whole or ground into meal.

It is found that the straw of this grain is remarkably free of rust even during unfavorable seasons. This no doubt accounts largely for its palatableness, stock generally preferring it to other wheat straw. On rich land the straw has a tendency to lean somewhat, but it seldom lodges, and the binder has no difficulty in cutting it. If allowed to become too ripe before cutting, it does not shell like other grain, but the heads break off and fall to the ground. Some years the loss from this cause is quite heavy, and for that reason it is a good plan to cut the crop on the green side and thus avoid risk of loss; this plan will also give a brighter sample of straw. Apparently the grain matures well in the stook if cut a little on the green side.

During the past two years some interesting experiments have been undertaken with this grain on the Experimental Farm, a summary of which will be found herewith.

Tests of thick and thin sowing were made during both 1901 and 1902, and with practically the same result. The fairly heavy seeding gave the largest return.

| Year  | Variety | Drill set for per acre | Date sown | Date Ripe | Yield per acre |
|-------|---------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1901— | Spelt   | 1 bush.                | May 15    | Sept. 6   | 33.20          |
|       | "       | 1 1/2 "                | " "       | " "       | 37.20          |
|       | "       | 1 3/4 "                | " "       | " "       | 46.00          |
| 1902— | Spelt   | 1 bush.                | May 6     | Aug. 20   | 42.20          |
|       | "       | 1 1/4 "                | " "       | " "       | 46.40          |
|       | "       | 1 1/2 "                | " "       | " "       | 52.20          |
|       | "       | 1 3/4 "                | " "       | " "       | 54.40          |
|       | "       | 2 "                    | " "       | " "       | 50.20          |

During the year 1901, a comparison was also made between the yield of spelt and other kinds of grain, sown at the same time, and under the same conditions, with the following results:

|                      | Days in maturing. | Yield of grain per acre. |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Spelt wheat          | 106               | 3,080 lbs.               |
| Red Fife             | 105               | 1,720 "                  |
| American Beauty oats | 105               | 2,320 "                  |
| Mensury barley       | 95                | 2,320 "                  |

In the same year summer-fallow yielded 51.20 bushels per acre, and unplowed stubble 48.40 bushels. Last year a test was made of early and late sowing, with somewhat negative results, and this series of experiments will have to be repeated before any conclusions can be reached.

Good results have been obtained from feeding the threshed grain to fattening steers and other horned stock, but so far no experiments have been undertaken in feeding it to swine. Owing to the large proportion of husk, I should consider it dangerous food for newly-weaned pigs, as they are easily injured from this cause. The following is a summary of results obtained from feeding fattening steers with chopped spelt, compared with the same number of steers fed with a mixture composed of one-third each of wheat screenings, oats and barley, valued at the same price per pound as the spelt:

|                       | First cost of steers. | Value of feed. | Price sold for. | Profit. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| 2 steers fed on spelt | \$81.31               | \$23.41        | \$129.26        | \$24.54 |
| 2 " " mixed grain     | 81.12                 | 23.41          | 125.35          | 20.82   |

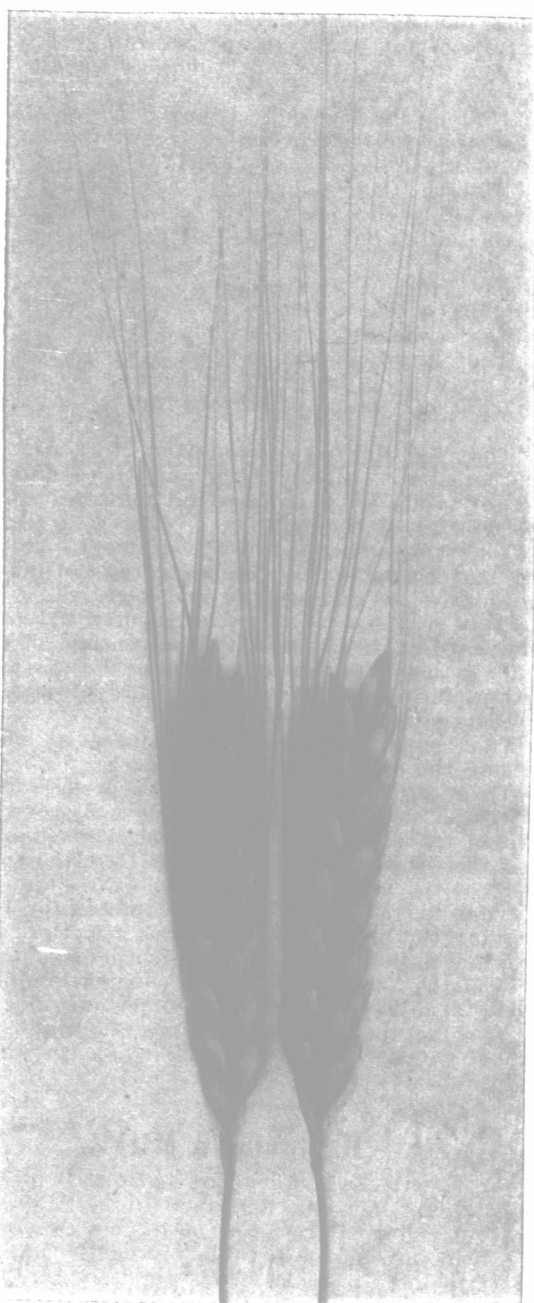
During the winter of 1901-02, comparative tests were made between Brome grass hay, Western rye grass hay and spelt straw [the two kinds of hay were valued at \$5.00 per ton, and the spelt straw at \$2.50 per ton], with the following results:

|                        | First cost per steer. | Value of feed summed. | Price sold for per steer. | Profit. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Steers fed brome hay   | \$43.26               | \$13.77               | \$76.87                   | \$19.84 |
| Steers fed rye hay     | 43.22                 | 13.58                 | 76.81                     | 19.81   |
| Steers fed spelt straw | 42.90                 | 11.01                 | 73.69                     | 19.78   |

Or in other words, the spelt straw was worth as fodder one-half as much as either of the two varieties of hay.

**Progress of British Columbia.**

British Columbia, from its contiguity to the Pacific Ocean, enjoys, for the most part, a temperate climate, altogether distinct from that of any other portion of the Dominion of Canada. It has an area four times as large as that of the British Isles and twice the size of either Germany or France. The mean temperature of what is called the lower mainland is about the same as that of the Midland Counties of England, but with greater rainfall during the winter months. The grass remains green all the year round, and clovers, both red and white, although not indigenous to the country, seem to have found a habitat most congenial to their production in the greatest superlative abundance and quality. The simple fact that the goat and the sheep are natives of the Province and wander in large flocks along the mountain slopes would warrant the assumption that Providence intended British Columbia for a stock country, otherwise these denizens would not be there. The quality of the products of the dairy are superior to that of any other part of Canada, and the industry can be continued all the year round without let or hindrance from frost or snow. The humidity of the climate is most favorable to the growth of roots



TYPICAL HEADS OF SPELT.

of all kinds, which are so essential to dairying. The production of hay on the alluvial lands in the Fraser valley is abnormally heavy, as three tons to the acre is not an unusual crop. All fruits of the temperate zone grow freely in British Columbia, but attain the greatest perfection in the interior, and more especially in the Okanagon Valley in the vicinities of Kelowna and Vernon. It is stated on good authority that the Earl of Aberdeen has shipped \$25,000 worth of apples this year from his ranch in the above named valley, and it must be remembered that the trees are very young and only just coming into productive bearing.

Farming in B. C. is only in its infancy, which renders it necessary to import 95 per cent. of all the agricultural products required for the sustenance of the present population, which is mostly congregated in the coast cities and principally engaged in mining, lumbering and fishing. New-laid eggs are usually 50 and 60 cents per dozen in the winter, and fresh butter 35 cents per pound. Useful dairy cows generally run from \$50 to \$75 each. It is estimated that in 1900, \$1,000,000 worth of pork was imported. Recent statistics are not available, but it is only reasonable to suppose that the imports have increased in proportion to the population.

On the lower mainland there are numbers of more

or less improved farms of 160 acres each which were mortgaged and abandoned for the more siluring gold-mining craze which proved so disastrous, not only to individuals, but to the Province at large. Many of these farms can now be purchased for \$1,000 each, with paying from a tenth to a fifth cash down, while the balance may usually remain on interest at six and seven per cent., according to circumstances.

In the Okanagon Valley the climate is altogether dissimilar to the coast, being much drier both in summer and in winter. Winter wheat is grown in this section, and the yield is about a ton, or 33 1-3 bushels, to the acre. A considerable quantity of tobacco is now being grown in this valley. Hops do very well indeed in B. C., especially in the Squamish Valley, about 35 miles north-west of Vancouver. In many parts of the interior, cattle ranching on an extensive scale is being carried on, and found to be very profitable to those engaged in it. The price of farm produce is far higher in British Columbia than any other part of Canada, and will continue to be so for many years to come, especially in the mining districts.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, when at the Coast last summer, declared that British Columbia would never have solid prosperity until she developed her agricultural resources, which have been almost entirely neglected by the Government.

It is estimated that purely agricultural products to the extent of \$6,000,000 annually have to be imported.

The total population of British Columbia is about 175,000, including 55,000 Chinese, Japs and Indians—a balance of 120,000 whites. Thus, it will be seen there is an enormous field for the development of agriculture on a profitable scale to fill the home demand, which latter is largely on the increase, as the coast towns contain about two-thirds of the total white population, who are non-productive in an agricultural sense, and, as things exist to-day, are almost entirely dependent for food on the importation from foreign countries, principally the United States and Australia.

These simple, plain and, I trust, practical facts are worthy of consideration by men whose business in life is agriculture, an occupation which has always been admitted in all nations from the earliest recorded times to be the most honorable of all and the most important. Without agriculture commerce must die of inanition and our boasted civilization descend to the primeval state of man, a truism which no sane person will attempt to deny.

The remarks of the President of the C. P. R. on British Columbia are so pertinent to the situation that I cannot refrain from quoting them still further: "The fertile valleys of the Province have been neglected. British Columbia should to-day be a great agricultural Province. The people are, of course, to blame for this neglect. They have shown a tendency to insist upon the Government doing things they should do themselves. They have wanted bonuses for railways, and would not build without them, and the Government has been directing its efforts in that direction instead of the development of agriculture. Mining, manufacturing, and lumbering and fishing are great sources of wealth in that Province, but such industries require agricultural backing to give them stability. The wealth of the towns needs to have the wealth of the country to draw upon. The present industrial depression is due, in a measure, to some of the labor legislation that the Province has passed and to the lack of agricultural development."

I have made the practice and science of agriculture the study of my life, both in England and Canada, not as a theorist, but as a practical farmer, being thoroughly conversant with every detail of the farm, in all branches of the business, and the impression that I have formed is that some day British Columbia will be the most attractive Province in Canada to those who understand mixed farming in the truest sense of the word and are prepared to educate their minds by studying the higher branches of the business, combining practice with science as hand-maidens.

The benign climate of British Columbia will doubtless commend itself to the consideration of those who are not enamored with the frost and snow which prevail east of the Rocky Mountains with undeviating certainty for almost six months of the year, coupled with the intense, debilitating heat of the short summers. It has been my object to lay the plain, unvarnished facts before your readers, without embellishments of any kind, knowing as I do full well, from long experience, that to mislead a man by glowing false statements to break up his home and travel to a far country is a serious matter, especially to the man who has been misled.

In conclusion, I would simply say to those who are desirous of leaving their present surroundings, that British Columbia offers advantages that cannot be obtained in any other part of Canada; also, that the home demand for all kinds of farm produce is greatly in excess of the supply, and likely to be so for many years to come, hence the high prices they command. The imperative demand for the home market is more permanent than that of export, and being assured renders the farmer more independent and certain of fair returns for his skill and labor. In addition to which he sells his produce almost direct to the consumer, thus saving extortionate intermediate profits and charges which apply so frequently to the export trade in every country.

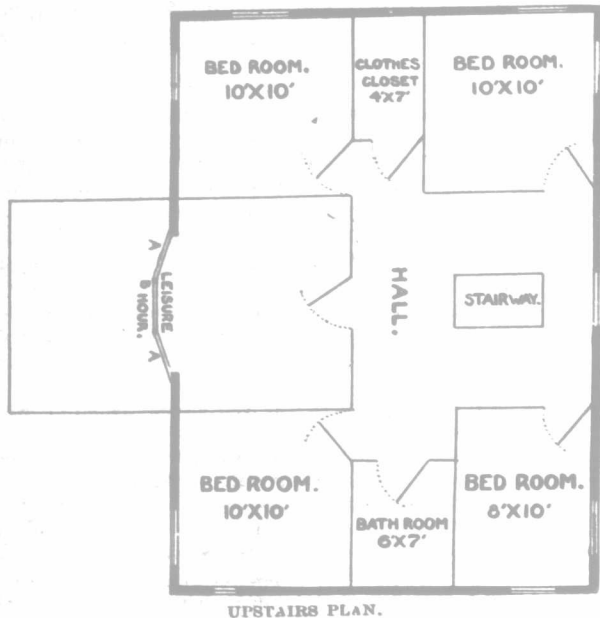
I. G. V. FIELD JOHNSON.

**Prize House and Barn Plans.**

The accompanying plans of farmhouse and barn were exhibited by J. C. Ready, Lanark Co., at the Ottawa Fair last summer, each set winning one of the Massey-Harris prizes.

The barn is 42x90 feet, with a 10-foot basement, an end drive floor, and a hip roof. The upper floor of the barn is divided into eleven mows, and a granary. The stable is intended to accommodate the stock on a 100-acre farm. A plan of ventilation accompanies that of the barn.

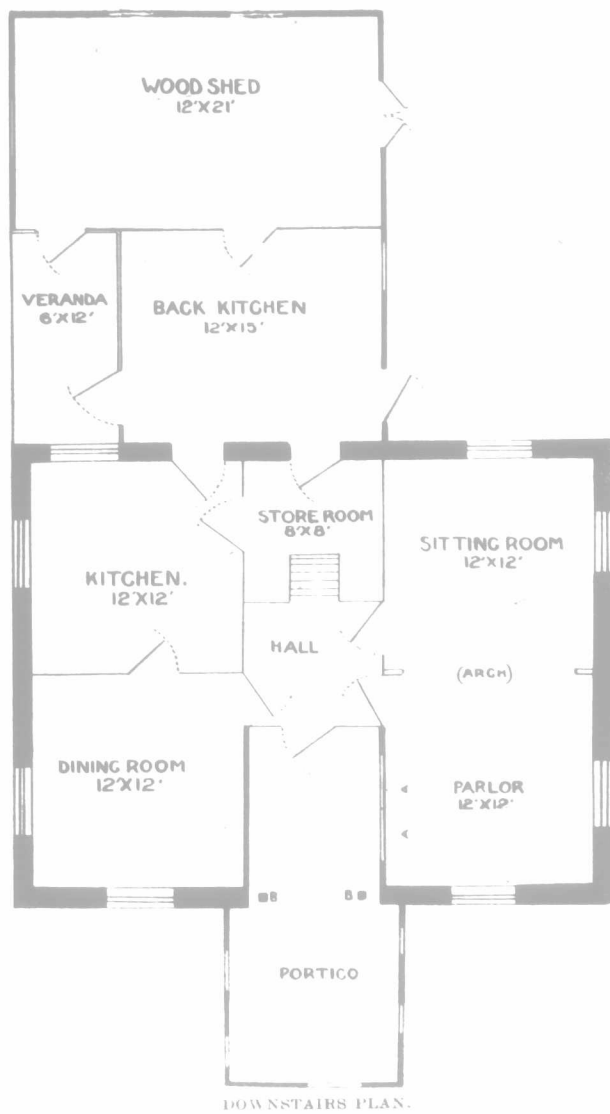
The house plan is also suitable for a 100-acre farm. It is 26x34 feet, with a kitchen and woodshed 21x24. Besides being convenient, the portico and large hall are the principal features.



**Gasoline Engine Satisfactory.**

During the past season a 20-horse-power gasoline engine has been operating in this vicinity with entire satisfaction to its owner. The cost per day for gasoline and oil has been about \$7, but one man has operated the engine and separator, thereby saving the cost of an engineer, fireman and a straw team, as compared with a steam engine. The separator was fitted with a self-feeder, and next season they intend attaching a blower. The results have been so good that this thrasher would buy no other machine.

While as portable engines, gasoline has been satisfactory and has done all that its manufacturers claim for it, yet many have the idea that as a traction it would not be a success. Upon this point I am not prepared to speak. One peculiar feature of the gasoline engine is that its horse-power cannot be increased above its normal



estimated capacity, while with the steam engine the raising of the steam may increase the power. Thus the amount of fixtures which are being added to a separator must be considered carefully lest the power required be greater than can be had. I think, however, that gasoline is the coming power for this country. It is safe from fire, easy to operate, and any farmer can easily learn to operate an engine.

J. D. MILLER.

**DAIRY.**

**Effects of Food on Milk.**

After having looked carefully into the effects which food has on milk, the British Dairy Farmers' Association have come to the following conclusions:

That when a cow is in full milk and full flesh she will give her normal quality of milk for at least a limited time, even though the quality and quantity of food be very deficient.

That when in good condition a cow will take off her body whatever is deficient in food, in order to give her normal quality of milk.

That an extra supply of nutritious food at all times increases the quality of milk, but the percentage of fat is not in any way improved by it; if anything, the tendency being rather the other way.

That an extra supply of nutritious food almost invariably very slightly increases the solids not fat of the milk.

That a ration poor in food ingredients has a very slight tendency to reduce the solids not fat in the milk, but has little appreciable effect on the fat.

That with a poor ration a cow in full weight will lose carcass weight, while on a rich diet she will gain weight.

That although the percentage of fat in a cow's milk may vary daily, we at present seem unable to control these variations or to account for them.

That for limited periods up to one month or thereabout, all ordinary quantities and qualities of foods seem to have no material effect on the quality of the milk.

That the only food which seems to have had any material effect on the percentage of butter in the milk is an excess of brewer's grains.

That very succulent grass has had only a very trifling effect in altering the percentage of fat.

That most foods convey some flavor to the butter, but scarcely any of them will alter its percentage in the milk.

That some foods exercise a material effect in raising the melting point of butter.

That the aim of all producers of milk, butter or cheese should be to feed what will give quantity in moderate amount and of a mixed nature, and the produce will be the best that the cow can give.

That extra quality must be looked for by improving the breeds, and judicious selection, rather than by any special foods or methods of feeding.

That the variations in the percentage of fat in a cow's milk are caused by something, but what that something is we at present do not know, though if we did we might be able to influence the quality.

**Bacteria in Milk.**

At the Ottawa dairy convention, Dr. Cornell, Bacteriologist of the Kingston Dairy School, gave an interesting address on the importance of cleanliness in milking. A table giving the number of bacteria in 1 c. c. (16 drops) of milk under different conditions of milking and at different temperatures twenty-four hours after milking was submitted:

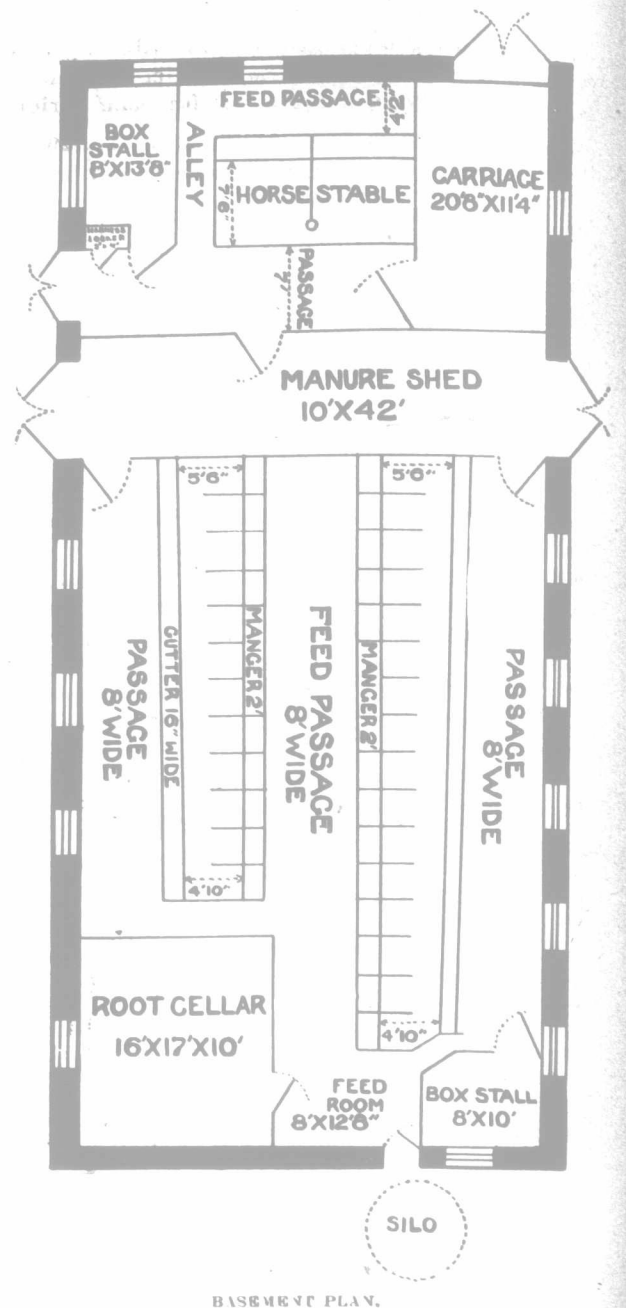
|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| Careful milking   | 4,300 bacteria.          |
| Cleanly milking   | 15,500 bacteria.         |
| Ordinary milking  | 30,000 bacteria.         |
| After twenty-four hours, milk carefully handled and kept at different temperatures contained: |                          |
| At 50° F.   | 4,500 bacteria per c. c. |
| " 55° F.  | 18,800 " "               |
| " 60° F.  | 180,000 " "              |
| " 68° F.  | 450,000 " "              |
| " 86° F.  | 1,400,000,000 " "        |
| " 98° F.  | 2,500,000,000 " "        |

In different temperatures, the ordinarily taken milk contained:

|           |                           |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| At 50° F. | 48,000 bacteria per c. c. |
| " 55° F.  | 187,000 " "               |
| " 60° F.  | 900,000 " "               |
| " 68° F.  | 4,000,000 " "             |

These figures demonstrate clearly the very great importance of keeping milk clean and cool. It is evident that many of these germs find their way into the milk through dirt and dust. Most of those present under careful milking were the useful souring forms, while the additional number under ordinary handling were of the injurious kinds.

The gas-producing forms seem to grow faster



in higher temperatures than do the souring species. Well-cooled milk seldom produces gassy germs. Returning whey in the milk cans is the most general method of disseminating these injurious bacteria.

**STARTERS.**

In the discussion, the following points were brought out:

To begin a starter, get a pure culture from the Kingston, Guelph or other dairy school.

Do not be surprised if the starter does not give a good result the first time used.

Use a small closet in which to keep the starter. A starter should not get over 5% acid, as determined by the alkali test.

Carefully observe the action of the amount of starter used from day to day.

Try and keep the starter at nearly 60° F. If water is added to the starter it should be pasteurized first.

Use a starter when milk works slowly, when gassy germs are present and when the lactic acid germs are not active.

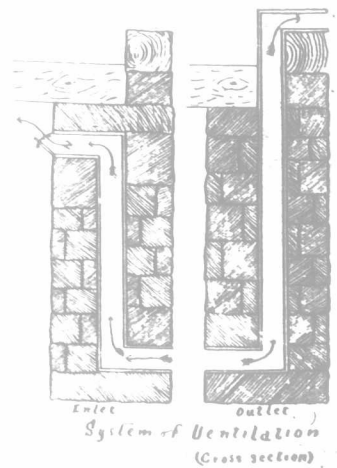
In using a starter first, be sure you know what you want to start.

There seems to be a desire on the part of makers to hurry through their work, consequently too much starter is often used.

A bad starter will spoil the best milk.

To test the purity of water from gassy or bad flavored germs, take two samples of milk, to one add a little water, put in some rennet, and compare the curd from each sample.

Milk having even one disease-producing germ should be pasteurized before being used for food.



**Jersey Butter Tests.**

The following table shows the number of American butter tests reported to the Jersey Bulletin during 1902, giving the number for each period:

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| For 7 days  | 297 |
| For 14 days | 9   |
| For 16 days | 1   |
| For 21 days | 3   |
| For 24 days | 1   |
| For 30 days | 1   |
| For 31 days | 1   |

Total butter tests for all periods.....313

As last year, the largest seven-day butter test reported was twenty-five pounds. In amount of butter produced, the seven-day tests range as follows:

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| Between 14 and 15 lbs. | 70 |
| Between 15 and 16 lbs. | 69 |
| Between 16 and 17 lbs. | 42 |
| Between 17 and 18 lbs. | 31 |
| Between 18 and 19 lbs. | 28 |
| Between 19 and 20 lbs. | 20 |
| Between 20 and 21 lbs. | 11 |
| Between 21 and 22 lbs. | 6  |
| Between 22 and 23 lbs. | 9  |
| Between 23 and 24 lbs. | 10 |
| Between 24 and 25 lbs. | 1  |

Total tests for 7 days.....297

The cows producing the largest amount of butter for each period are shown in the following table (for 21 and 30 days, the same cow led as in 16-day period):

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Highest 7-day test—  | Miss Thankful 2nd 131969.....24 lbs. 4 1/2 oz. |
| Highest 14-day test— | Pogis Pun 2nd's Lady 131607...39 lbs. 10 oz.   |
| Highest 16-day test— | Hebe Millicent 146784.....44 lbs. 3 1/2 oz.    |
| Highest 21-day test— | Hebe Millicent 146784.....57 lbs. 12 oz.       |
| Highest 24-day test— | Magyarland's Temisia 134765.56 lbs. 14 oz.     |
| Highest 30-day test— | Hebe Millicent 146784 .....81 lbs. 11 oz.      |
| Highest 31-day test— | Figgis 71606 .....82 lbs. 9 1/2 oz.            |

**HORTICULTURE & FORESTRY.**

**Western Horticultural Society Annual Meeting.**

An event of more than usual importance to all who would see Manitoba and the West "blossom as the rose," was the sixth annual meeting of the Western Horticultural Society, held in Winnipeg December 30th. Heretofore, only afternoon and evening sessions were held, but this time the executive, of which Melvin Bartlett is the untiring secretary, decided to enlarge the programme and begin in the morning, which they did. Although it may be said that the attendance at each session was fairly representative, since a few came a considerable distance, yet the number who availed themselves of this opportunity to learn of the wonderful possibilities in apiculture, horticulture and forestry in Western Canada was by no means what the importance of the occasion demanded. It is to be regretted that when such an intellectual treat has been so carefully prepared, hundreds of those who would be benefited by being present are not there.

From the opening address until the close of the meeting every selection was loaded with good things, and the society are indeed to be congratulated upon the excellence of the programme. The only objectionable feature was that the time for discussion on some valuable papers was too limited, and hence many bright ideas had to pass without the emphasis which their significance merited. However, this was no person's fault, and when all was over those who went for knowledge withdrew feeling rewarded.

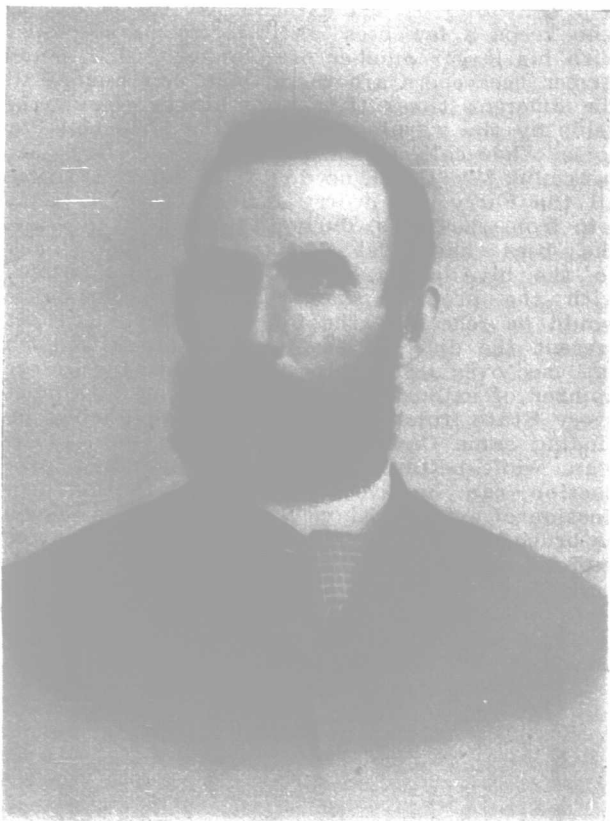
**THE SOCIETY'S PROGRESS.**

Early in the meeting the secretary read his annual report, showing that the society had made excellent progress during the past year. The membership was already far beyond its former numbers; the Provincial Horticultural Exhibition had been held with gratifying results, and an act of incorporation had been carried in the Legislature, all showing that their efforts were being appreciated and the maintenance and development of the society assured.

Treasurer W. G. Scott reported the finances in good shape, the receipts during the past year having reached a total of \$1,292, the most of which had been expended in prizes and in purchasing plants for distribution among the members. The time for holding the next annual exhibition was the subject of some discussion, but September 2nd, 3rd and 4th was finally decided upon by almost unanimous consent.

**BEEKEEPING.**

Two valuable papers on subjects of interest to beekeepers claimed the attention for a period of the first session. Jas. Duncan, Rosseau, Man., told of his year's experience with the honey-bee. On May 1st, 130 colonies were taken from the cellar, only two of which were found to be dead. The remaining 128 at once became quite active, but were soon disquieted by the cold wet weather which followed. Later, when warm weather set



**THE LATE JOHN MILLER, MARQUETTE.**  
Died December 23rd, 1902.

in, that particular hum of the nectar-laden bee began to give the apiarist encouragement, and when the season closed an average of sixty pounds honey per colony had been extracted, with abundance for winter stores remaining. The increase in swarms amounted to 55 per cent. of the total, so that a substantial increase had been made in the capital stock, besides the amount received for honey.

"Bee-pasture in the Red River Valley" was the subject discussed by J. J. Gunn, Gonor. "The question," he said, "was often asked, what do bees find to live on in this country?" It was shown that from the appearance of the willow blossoms in early spring until the disappearance of the golden-rod and wild buckwheat in the fall,

mental Farm, who in the absence of the President, Prof. Baird, occupied the chair at each meeting, discussed the varieties of fruits suitable for Western Manitoba, showing that anything which could be grown at the Brandon Farm, where the altitude is 1,176 feet above sea level, could be grown almost anywhere in Western Canada. In apples many new varieties had been planted, but few now remain. Of these Pyrus Racatta, a hardy specimen, having small fruit, was the most promising. It was believed that by cross-fertilization with other species, perhaps less hardy but producing large fruit, that something very valuable would be originated. Everyone should pay particular attention to any isolated variety of crab found anywhere in the Province. Through careful and continued selection, Mr. Bedford declared was the only hope of securing a really choice plum suitable for locations subject to severe climatic conditions. He also read a most useful paper on the "Ideal Farm Garden."

The fruit list of Eastern Manitoba was dealt with by Alex. McPherson, St. Vital, Man. The varieties of both small and standard fruits found by actual experience to be most suitable to his locality were briefly commented upon, and the benefits of irrigation in growing small fruits emphasized.

An experience of thirty years in apple-growing in the Red River Valley was summed up by A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, in one of the most interesting papers read. The best location for an orchard he considered to be on uplying, high land, with a north or north-west exposure; a south-west being about the worst. No fruit trees should be planted until a good shelter belt is under way, and sufficient room for the formation of snowdrifts should be allowed between the protective belt and the first row of fruit, so that the former might not be allowed to consume the moisture which was so necessary to rapid growth in a young orchard. Small trees he preferred to large ones, because of the comparatively larger root which they carried. Spring was considered the only season when successful planting could be done, and the depth of setting the trees should be three inches deeper than in the nursery row. They should be slanted toward the south-east, and the trunk shaded in some way to prevent sun-scald. A number of useful pointers on pruning, spraying and winter protection were given; also the varieties of the different classes of fruit which he had found to be the most valuable named, and the importance of saving and planting the seeds of all hardy specimens strongly urged.

Mr. W. C. Hall, Headingly, whose orchard faces the river, gave a short, pithy paper on growing fruit for market. Forty years ago his father had planted trees purchased in Minnesota, and to this day some of the crab apple trees remain. He had found it as easy to grow fruit as potatoes. His orchard was protected on three sides by a good wind-break.

**JUDGING VEGETABLES.**

A very interesting and instructive address on "Judging Vegetables" was given by Mr. Harry Brown, Horticulturist, Brandon Experimental Farm. A few samples of all the leading vegetables were secured, and after being nicely arranged on a large table, were judged according to a score card, and the reasons for each decision carefully given. As an example, a possible score of fifteen points was allowed for a perfect beet, to be awarded as follows: Color, five; texture, five; smoothness, three; and uniformity of product, two. By this it will be seen that in a beet color and texture are regarded as the most important. For all



**IN THE ORCHARD.**

Young apple trees bearing fruit in A. P. Stevenson's orchard, Nelson, Man.

the other classes, special scores were prepared to suit the particular characters necessary to be emphasized in judging.

Mr. Brown pointed out a few facts, which managers of vegetable exhibits at shows would do well to bear in mind. Among these we must mention the importance of having the different lots belonging to a class systematically arranged in one place, and the necessity of refusing any one entrance to the department while the judges

**HARDY FRUITS.**

Mr. S. A. Bedford, Supt. Brandon Experi-

are at work. He also read a splendid paper on "Half-hardy Flowering Shrubs and Climbers," showing very clearly what may be accomplished in the growing of these plants as home-beautifiers.

#### SMALL-FRUIT CULTURE.

Prof. B. E. Waldron, Horticulturist, North Dakota Agricultural College, who is now an honorary member of the Western Horticultural Society, addressed the meeting for some time on the "Cultivation of Small Fruits." He carefully took into consideration the peculiar conditions of climate and soil in this country, and showed in a clear and concise manner the methods which by nature plants are endowed for adapting themselves to circumstances. Systems of fruit culture found to be best suited for territories far south and east of Manitoba could not be expected to suit up here. It was unwise to attempt to grow small fruits in this climate without first having a good wind-break, and the thicker it was the better. "Another secret of success," the speaker said, "was cultivation. Moisture is most essential to the growth of fruits, and without cultivation the supply taken up by the soil during the rainy periods of early summer could not be conserved from the parching winds of July and August."

Beginning with strawberries, each of the smaller fruits were dealt with, and methods of planting, care and cultivation outlined, which if followed could not fail to bring success. With strawberries, "there were two critical periods," he said. "One was when the plants were in blossom, at which time a wind laden with dust so destroys the pollen that fertilization cannot take place. Another was when the fruit was ripening. Dry winds just then sometimes so hindered the progress of maturing that a second or third instead of a first class sample was the result. Each of these dangers could be averted by having a proper wind-break."

To get the best returns, the plants should be put down with a spade early in the spring, in rows four feet apart and two feet in the row. For the other varieties of small fruits he also recommended setting the plants at a greater distance than is usually practiced.

#### BIRDS AND HORTICULTURE.

It may be difficult for some fruit-growers to agree that the bird who stole the cherry is worthy the title "beneficial" in his relationship to horticulture, and yet Geo. E. Atkinson, Ornithologist, Winnipeg, in a unique paper pictured to the meeting the benefits which many so-called robbers confer upon the horticulturist. In terms most emphatic he denounced those who would encourage the shooting of such harmless songsters as the meadow lark. Mr. Atkinson certainly proved to those present that there was more to be gained by the proper protection of our birds than most people believe.

#### IMPORTANT ITEMS.

The San Jose scale and the present regulations governing the inspection of imported nursery stock came in for severe denunciation by a number present. Several, however, expressed a doubt as to whether it could live in this climate. A very important move, and one which shows that the society is alive to the best interests of the country, was their decision to establish trial stations at various points where experiments to determine the varieties best adapted to the different localities could be carried on.

The following officers were elected for 1903: President, Rev. Prof. Baird; First Vice-Pres., S. A. Bedford; Second Vice-Pres., D. W. Buchanan; Secretary, Melvin Bartlett; Treasurer, W. G. Scott; Auditor, David Horn.

#### Growing Strawberries.

What success have you had in growing strawberries on the Experimental Farm? Is it necessary to cover them very heavily during the winter months? J. H. Neepawa.

Ans.—As a rule we have not been successful with strawberries here. Our very dry spring weather makes it difficult to succeed with them; a few good crops have, however, been gathered. The varieties were Wilson's Albany, Crescent, Seedling and Captain Jack. The plants were just covered out of sight with straw, which was not removed until all danger of severe frost was over. S. A. BEDFORD.

#### Beautifying Towns.

The town of Grenfell, in Assiniboia, is becoming famous for its well-kept streets and lawns. The ambition to be the most beautiful town of the West is certainly commendable, and we hope Grenfell will have keen competition for first honors. Trees and shrubs formerly considered tender are now becoming acclimated to the West. Judicious planting of trees is one of the most effectual means of beautifying a town. Let this means be adopted, and the rivalry between towns will be all the more interesting and profitable.

## APIARY.

### Forced, Brushed or "Shook" Swarms.

While the swarming question is hardly a seasonable theme for this time of the year, yet these long winter evenings afford an excellent privilege for the busy man to study out many problems which will enable him to lessen his labor and at the same time increase his income during the work of the coming season. The ability to control swarming is just as necessary to the farmer who keeps a few bees as it is to the specialist with his larger number of colonies. How many farmer beekeepers are there who can not recall the different times they were hurried from the fields by the warning notes of the farm bell or some other call which signified "the bees are swarming?" Often, no doubt, to find that, after all the hurry and worry incidental to a hasty trip from the fields, during the heat of the day, the bees had just "faked." Gone back to the hive again, for some cause or other, with the promise that the same performance would be rehearsed the following day. Just at present the different bee journals are all much enthused over a plan which is endorsed by a large number of extensive beekeepers living in almost every State from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including some Canadian apiarists as well. The plan, while better adapted to comb honey production, can, however, be practiced in the production of extracted honey as well. It is known as brushed, forced or "shook" swarms, the latter expression, by the way, while not grammatical,



A TYPICAL PLYMOUTH ROCK.

being, nevertheless, the predominating name at present. Briefly outlined, the modus operandi is somewhat as follows: Colonies at the beginning of the honey flow are examined once a week. Any that have no queen cells started are safe to be left for another week. Any that have cells started are "shook" something in this manner: An empty hive, with starters of foundation in frames, is placed on the stand occupied by the swarm to be treated. All supers are taken from the old colony and put on the new hive, a queen excluder having been placed between the brood and surplus apartments. The combs, with adhering bees, are then taken from the old stock, and "shook" or brushed in front of the new hive, allowing the queen and bees to run in the same. The combs of brood, with the few adhering bees, can be put back in the hive and placed on another stand, if increase is desired. If no increase is wanted, the combs can be tiered up in extracting supers, or otherwise disposed of. The better way, however, is to so manage that the bees, as fast as hatched, can be added to the "shook" swarm, so that the same can be kept very strong all through the honey flow. The plan outlined some time ago in these columns, for the prevention of after-swarms, can be used with good results in this system. Some of the drawbacks of this forced swarming plan are, sometimes the bees will swarm out, and again, in the case of the colony treated having an old or failing queen, a large amount of drone comb will be built in the brood chamber. Of course, in the event of this, the apiarist can go through the different colonies and cull out all undesirable combs before preparing the bees for winter. If practicing this plan in the production of extracted honey, we would certainly advise that full sheets of foundation be used in the brood chamber, to insure best re-

sults. The system, aside from giving the apiarist control of the bees, is useful as well in eradicating foul brood, as the method practiced is really a modified plan of the McEvoy system of treating this dread disease. Editor Hutchinson, of the Beekeeper's Review, in the course of a lengthy editorial endorsing the system, says: "Just think of it once more! Swarming controlled, foul brood eradicated and held at bay, bills for foundation cut down one-half, and wax enough to pay the other half of the bill." Personally, I have been following the methods outlined, in a limited way, for some time. Doubtless, if I were a comb-honey producer, and had out-apiaries with no attendants in charge during the swarming season, I would be practicing the plan more extensively, as I certainly believe that it is the best thing before the beekeeper of to-day by way of solution of this vexed problem—control of swarming.

J. L. BYER.

## POULTRY.

### Winnipeg Poultry Association Meet.

The fourth annual meeting of the Winnipeg Poultry Association was held in Winnipeg on the evening of January 5th. A large number were present, and the reports read showed the society to be in a healthy condition. The membership has increased from 24 to 54 in the past year. The Manitoba Poultry Show, which will be held at Virden the first week of February, was discussed, and many signified their intention of being there, either as exhibitors or visitors. As to the advisability of holding a purely Winnipeg show at a later date was discussed, and finally left to the wisdom of the executive to decide.

It was decided that at the next regular meeting practical instruction in the scoring of birds would again be taken up, and perhaps be continued for some time. After the good things of an up-to-date banquet had been disposed of, and many neat speeches listened to, the meeting adjourned.

The following officers were appointed for the present year: Patron, Mayor Arbutnot; Honorary President, Lieut.-Governor Sir Daniel McMillan; President, Thos. Reid; Vice-President, Capt. Starmer; Sec.-Treasurer, G. Harcourt; Directors, A. Willian, Geo. Woods, J. E. Costello, A. B. Stovel, W. Rutherford, E. M. Rose, S. G. Newall, J. A. King and F. Busby; Auditors, M. D. Geddes and G. McKenzie.

### An Ode to the Hen.

Poets in all lands and ages  
That the thought of man engages,  
Since the early days of Homer and a thousand  
years before,  
Have delighted oft in springing,  
Odes on birds that do the singing,  
Birds that sail the briny ocean or that roost  
along the shore.

I have read since early childhood  
Of the birds that haunt the wildwood,  
And I've heard their mellow voices when the  
earth by spring is warmed;  
But no music I can tackle  
Is so pleasing as the cackle  
Of the barnyard hen whose duty has been patiently  
performed.

To become a great musician  
Is no barnyard beauty's mission,  
As with fortitude becoming to her daily task she  
pegs;  
Hers to cackle when she's able  
And supply the Christian's table  
With the tempting fries in autumn and the early  
scrambled eggs.

There is dignity of bearing  
When she goes out for an airing,  
Where the early melons nestle among vines that  
seem to squirm;  
When she hies with self-reliance,  
Bidding all the world defiance,  
To the garden in the morning to procure the  
early worm.

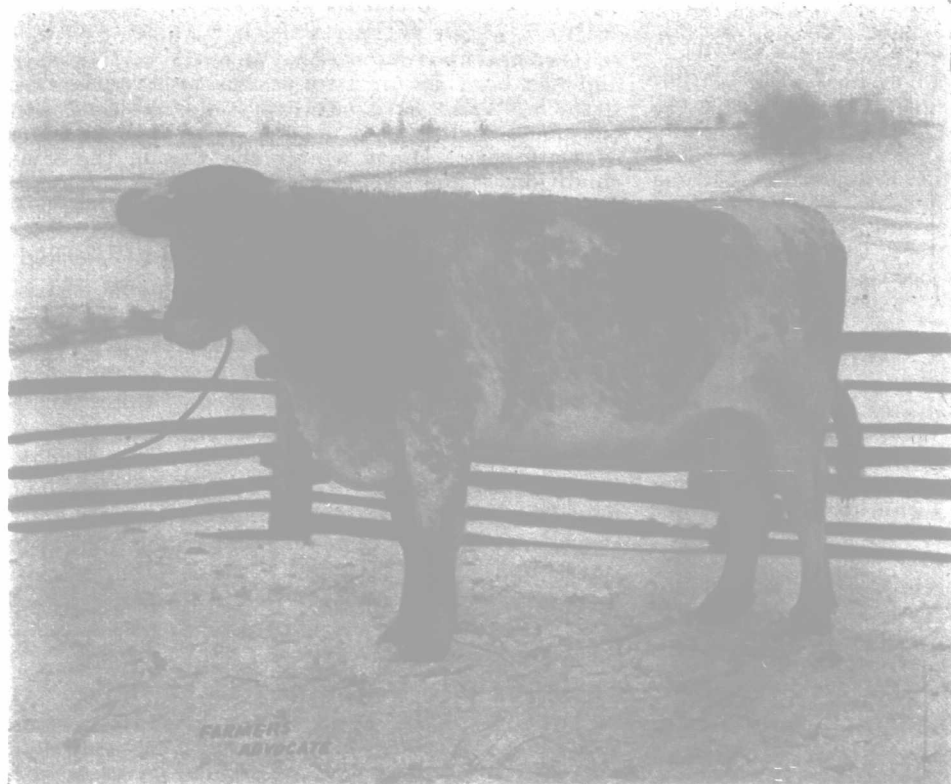
Much I love the wild bird's matin  
And its plumage soft as satin,  
And the meadow larks and robins are to me a  
keen delight;  
And I used to lie enraptured,  
With my senses fairly captured,  
When the whip-poor-wills were singing in the  
middle of the night.

How the song birds in the wildwood  
Now remind me of my childhood,  
And, as idle years affect me do I love them more  
and more!

I delight to see and hear them,  
And am happiest when near them,  
But the home-grown hen of commerce is the bird  
that I adore.

—A. L. Bixby, in N. Y. Farmer.





**VERBENA'S DANDY.**  
Four-year-old Shorthorn cow, sired by Imp. Prime Minister, dam by Imp. Eclipse.  
CONSIGNED TO THE HAMILTON SALE, JAN. 23TH, BY J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON, ONT.

**No Room for Idlers.**

In every flock at this time of the year there will be some layers and more idlers. The winter laying propensity seems to be developed in some strains, while in others warm weather and low prices seem to be the only inducement to work. While winter laying is largely effected by proper conditions of rearing and feeding, it is by no means entirely the result of these conditions. In many strains it is a long-descended family trait when their services are most valuable. These idlers should be separated now when their identity is certain. It will be found good policy, even though the numbers are very considerably reduced. The non-layers are simply good for meat, and nothing is gained by keeping them past their prime. Carefully mark the idlers, as they are the most certain to develop into egg eaters. Their influence in the flock is bad, and can easily be dispensed with.

Those having hens with this trait know their value and endeavor to retain such strains. By carefully selecting a cock from a laying family and hatching from eggs laid by such strains, the winter laying proclivities can be fixed in the whole flock. Such a procedure involves the culling out of all hens that do not show an inclination to get down to business.

**The Possibilities for Poultry in British Columbia.**

A great deal is written about British Columbia as a mining country, but little of its possibilities in other directions; consequently, the outside public have little or no idea of the great future in store for us in every branch of agriculture.

A few practical letters from actual residents in the different sections of the Province, in the pages of some agricultural paper which reaches those directly interested in such matters, would go further to remedy this and to increase our population than almost any amount of promiscuous advertising, provided, of course, that each writer treats only of what comes under his own observation.

Following these lines, I propose to write a little about the possibilities of this corner of British Columbia in which I live as a poultry-raising district.

This locality, upon which I pitched after mature consideration, is an island (Salt Spring, formerly called Admiral's Island) situated pretty centrally between the towns of Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver. Besides these, new towns are springing up at Ladysmith and Crofton, two mining centers quite near us, and all of these offer ever-increasing markets for eggs and poultry, at remunerative prices.

Early broilers bring \$6.50 to \$7 per dozen, say till the first week in June, after which they fall off gradually till they reach a minimum of about \$3.50 late in the season; whilst eggs vary from 17½ to 20 cents in the summer, up to 60 cents, or even more, before Christmas. At present they are worth about forty cents.

There appears to be no danger of these prices decreasing in the future, as the mines, both in the upper country and on Vancouver Island itself, afford a permanent and rapidly-growing market hard to overstock. It is, however, a market which wants educating, for at present a dozen

eggs are a dozen eggs, irrespective of size, and the same may be said of the broilers. But this promises to change, as dealers are beginning to discriminate, although so far they have not commenced to buy broilers by weight. Rocks and Wyandottes appear to be the favorites, but Minorcas run them close, though of course their color handicaps them a little.

Our climate is ahead of any other part of Canada for poultry raising, as we have no extremes of heat and cold. In fact, its only fault is that it is rather wet in the late fall for a month or so, but this does but little harm if the runs are on a sandy soil. On the Island, also, we are free from bear and panther; our only pests being

minks and hawks, with an occasional 'coon, but these can be kept in bounds without serious difficulty. I say nothing about the game, although the bones and trimmings of deer carcasses contribute largely to the egg basket at no cost. I might add that wheat here yields nearly sixty bushels per acre, worth at present \$35 per ton.

W. J. S. HAMILTON.

**Seasonable Incubator Advice.**

[By the expert at Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.]

It is now an established fact that an incubator and brooder is a necessity, without which you cannot expect to get the largest returns from your flock of poultry, both in winter eggs and large, well-developed carcasses for market.

Early in the season it is very hard to get sitting hens, and when obtained they are very disappointing, often getting the eggs chilled; the chicks when hatched have to be cuddled, and seldom escape getting stunted.

An incubator when purchased should be one adapted to the climate where used, well built of the best material, and perfectly air-tight; avoid all those makes that take in a current of cold outside air direct to the egg chamber. By doing this you can operate your machine in a cold or hot room, without affecting the temperature. In purchasing a machine do not compare all the catalogues you get, seeing who has the cheapest. Remember you lose in one season many times the difference in price of a machine made on honor by people who know what is required and another machine got up of cheap, undried material, with a great deal of outside finish, made to sell, but lacking in hatching qualities. There are many good machines made by reliable firms, but they are not

able to put in the good material and workmanship and compete in price with the cheap machines. Most of us have had some experience with cheap clothing, horses, implements, etc., and have come to the conclusion that the best are always the cheapest.

If possible I would advise all who think of purchasing an incubator to find out who has machines in operation in their neighborhood; go and see them; ask what success they are having and what drawbacks they have had. When you decide to buy try and get your machine from some one whom you know has had experience in operating, and who will be in a position to give you advice on any point you may be in doubt upon. All machines have printed instructions, and some are very simple and easy to operate, but there is always a little "something" that occurs during operating that causes you to wish you had an instructor near by that could tell you just what to do. When you have decided to purchase ask the seller if he will undertake to answer any questions you may wish to get information on by return mail, and in writing be sure and give your questions in a plain manner, writing your name and address clearly. I give all this advice because I have seen many instances when a little forethought would have saved a lot of chickens. I once, many years ago, bought a machine from a firm in the States, who handled a large variety of goods. They were very kind and wrote me all they knew about incubators, but to my sorrow that was not much, and I had to find out all doubts by bitter experience.

The advantages of our incubator can be summed up as follows: By hatching early, a fine flock of pullets will commence laying early in the fall, and, properly fed and housed, will continue laying all winter, when eggs command three times the price of those laid late in the spring and summer.

The cockerels, if sold for broilers when six weeks old, find a ready market at fancy prices. If raised to maturity they are in advance of the fall rush and command top prices.

The later hatched incubator chicks thrive better, and a larger percentage grow to maturity, being free from lice and protected from the scorching sun. By actual statistics carried for many years, the incubator has proved conclusively that a much larger per cent. can be raised by its use than can be raised by hens, and at the closing of accounts at the end of the season a large cash balance on the right side will show that poultry-raising by the aid of incubators and brooders is one of if not the best paying undertaking on the farm.

**Quick Profits in Poultry.**

With the exception of strawberries, says Prof. A. G. Gilbert, it takes three years to realize on small fruits; a milch cow does not approach her full production short of three and a half years; apple trees do not begin to bear freely short of seven or eight years. How about the hen? Three weeks from the setting of the hen you have a batch of chickens; from four to four and a half months from hatching the cockerels are ready for the market, and in five to five and a half months the pullets will begin to lay. Add to this the fact that in Canadian cities at the present time fresh laid eggs are selling at 30 to 35 cents a dozen, and it is clearly demonstrated that poultry-raising well managed is one of the most profitable branches of farming.



**DALMEY FANNY 6TH, PANDORA, AND LOVELY TULIP.**  
Imported heifers.  
CONSIGNED BY MR. W. D. FLATT TO THE COMBINATION SHORTHORN SALE AT HAMILTON, JAN. 23TH.

## 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.]

#### CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—SWELLING ON CHICKEN

On December 1st I purchased five heifers in calf from a herd affected with contagious abortion. After running them considerably, in an effort to get them home, I had to abandon the idea until ten days later; being reinforced with help, I succeeded in landing them quietly. About a week ago I noticed one was making bag quite fast, and a few days later some discharge passed from her, as is usual before calving. December 27th she slipped her calf. It was about the size of a good jack rabbit, with no hair whatever. I did not know when she was due to calve, but thought about April. It was quite badly decayed, so much so that the intestines protruded from one side. I took the afterbirth from her, and washed her out with a solution of six quarts water and a tablespoonful of carbolic acid. She is giving a good lot of milk. Will you please give me the cause of the abortion? Did I do right, and what shall I do next?

2. What is the cause of a swelling, which finally hardens, just below the lower front portion of the eye of a chicken or turkey?

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Contagious abortion, such as is now in your herd, is a germ disease, and is transmissible by contact. It is always dangerous to purchase animals from a herd where it is known to exist. It is a most serious disease, and all pregnant animals should be at once removed from those affected. In Veterinary Elements, Dr. Hopkins gives the following instructions regarding disinfection: "All cows should have the external genitals thoroughly washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate one part to 2,000 of water; or a half to two per cent. solution of carbolic acid or creolin. Those animals that have aborted should have a couple of quarts of one of the solutions injected into the vagina and uterus. The washing of the external genitals should take place daily; once or twice a week will be often enough for the injections, depending on the amount of the discharge. All fetuses, soiled bedding and discharges should be removed and destroyed. The stables should receive thorough and frequent sprinkling with quicklime or chloride of lime; spraying of the walls and stalls with hot lime wash will also be beneficial.

Affected animals should not be used again for breeding until the vaginal discharge has completely ceased. The following tonic powder is useful where the discharge is continued. Blue-stone and copperas, of each three ounces; powdered gentian, six ounces; mixed and made into 24 powders, one of which is to be given twice daily in the feed.

2. From the meagre description, it is difficult to say accurately, but the swelling is probably due to colds. Feed onions and powdered red peppers liberally in the mash, and anoint the swollen parts with vaseline or fresh lard.

#### WORMS IN PIGS—LUMP BETWEEN JAWS OF HORSE.

1. I have noticed large worms about eight inches in length, and as thick as an ordinary lead pencil, in the manure of my pigs. They have not thrived during the past summer. Please prescribe.

2. Had a horse with a hard lump between his jaw bones. I noticed it one afternoon, and the next morning it had burst. By all appearance it had been there for some time. Kindly give cause and cure. SUBSCRIBER.

Lumsden, Assa.  
Ans.—1. The worm noticed in your hogpen is the ordinary tapeworm peculiar to swine. Although not quick in its action, there is nothing better for ridding hogs of worms than wood ashes and salt. Place firmly in a clean corner of the pen a box large enough to hold one-half bushel, and into it put a mixture of ashes ten parts to salt one. To those who have never tried this, the amount which his porcine majesty will consume in a day will be surprising, and very soon all worms will have disappeared. As a preventive against this trouble, the mixture should always be found within reach of hogs, especially those deprived of out-door exercise. Some successful hog-raisers recommend also adding a small amount of sulphur and a quantity of char-

coal. There is no doubt but its presence in a pen means thrifty animals, and the cost is but a trifle.

2. Unless your horse had distemper it is difficult to say, from the description, what caused the lump. In such cases a good poultice of bran and turnips or something having a drawing effect should be applied until the wound has become well drained. To encourage rapid healing nothing is better than regular washing with castile soap and clean water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid has been added. If desired a dressing of vaseline and carbolic acid may be applied when clean.

#### HEIFER IN CALF.

I have a valuable pure-bred heifer, scarcely two years old, that accidentally came in contact with a scrub bull, and is now, I believe, in calf. As I do not want her in calf so early, and especially to a scrub bull, please let me know whether there is anything I can do to prevent her giving birth to a calf. DOUBLEX.

Brandon.

Ans.—To create an abortion, which is the only means through which you can get rid of the undeveloped fetus, would be more or less dangerous, since the usefulness of your heifer as a breeder in future might be somewhat injured. Now that the accident has happened, it would be advisable to allow nature to take its course. She is probably not much too young for breeding, and the only material loss will be sustained through having a cross instead of a pure-bred calf a few months hence.

#### RINGWORM ON CALVES.

Can you give me any advice and cure for ringworm on calves? Please answer in your valuable paper. HENRY STAPLES.

Macdonald, Man.

Ans.—Ringworm on calves is a contagious disease due to a parasite. It generally appears as ring-shaped patches about the eyes, where it affects the skin, spreading, if not checked, to other parts of the body. Give affected animals nourishing food and wash the parts affected with soap-suds, using a brush freely to remove the dead skin scales. Then apply twice daily for one week, rubbing well into the skin, the following ointment: Salicylic acid, one part; clean lard, six parts; or a mixture of goose oil and sulphur, or lard and sulphur.

#### COLT A RIDGELING.

I have a spring colt which I castrated, and as I could find only one testicle I took it away, but the wound did not heal properly. Please let me know what is wrong. LOUIS STOLL.

Bott. Co., N.D.

Ans.—The failure of the wound to heal quickly was in all probability due to the presence of some foreign matter which gained entrance. Had a disinfectant, such as carbolic acid, one part, in fifty of pure water been used as a wash the cut would have healed quite readily. It quite often happens that horse colts show only one stone the first and sometimes even the second year, the other being retained within the pelvic cavity. In such cases it is better to defer the work of castration until both are to be seen, which in almost every case is sure to happen before the third year.

#### WANTS CURE FOR FOUNDER.

What will cure founder? I have a driver that I think was watered while warm; chest has gone in and he is quite stiff. R. W. T.

Ans.—Founder is inflammation of the sensitive parts of the foot. If properly treated in the early stages, a perfect cure can be effected. Treatment consists in giving 10 to 20 drops Fleming's tincture of aconite every two hours until the pulse becomes normal, purging, removing shoes, peering soles well down and applying hot poultices until inflammation is allayed, then shoeing with bars and exercising carefully until fully recovered. Of course complications must be treated according to symptoms. Where prompt and energetic treatment is not adopted, there occurs an alteration of structure, there is a greater or less disunion of the sensitive and insensitive structures, and a perfect recovery cannot take place. This is doubtless the case in your driver. The atrophy of the muscles of the breast is not due to disease of the parts, but to a want of function, due to soreness of the feet. If you are correct in your diagnosis, your horse will never give satisfaction as a driver. Benefit will result from repeatedly blistering the coronets, keeping the feet soft by poulticing, and shoeing with bars.

#### DOG WITH CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

My collie has been troubled for some time with chronic cholera. C. S. C.

Ans.—Give him 1½ ounces castor oil. Follow this up with the following: Take one dram powdered catechu, two drams nux vomica, with a little vaseline, and make into twelve pills. Give a pill three times daily until diarrhœa ceases. Give nothing that is sweet or greasy; give principally bread and milk and porridge. Any meat that he gets should be lean and well cooked.

#### UNTHRIFTY MARE.

My five-year-old mare is in poor condition; coat rough and dry. She is quite low in flesh and has been so for two years. She eats very little hay, and eats oats very slowly, but will consume a gallon at a meal if given an hour. Her eyes are sore. Last winter she was in the same condition. She sweats easily. I keep a blanket on her and keep her in a comfortable stable; feed her good timothy hay and three gallons of oats daily. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your mare is evidently a poor feeder; will not consume sufficient bulky food, and does not properly assimilate what she eats. The fault may be partly due to imperfect mastication. You had better have her teeth dressed. Get the following prescription: Sulphate of iron, gentian, nux vomica, and nitrate of potash; mix and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in boiled oats or dampened crushed oats. If she will not eat them, mix with half pint cold water and drench. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and continue to feed soft food at least once daily; also give a feed of bran with a little linseed meal twice weekly.

#### ABORTION IN SOW, AND FISTULA IN COW'S TEAT.

Sow due to farrow in six or seven weeks took sick; she lay on her belly most of the time and ate very little. Her body became covered with large purple blotches; in seven or eight days she aborted. She has improved since, but is not really vigorous yet. The skin where the blotches were is dropping off. She had been grazing and had access to apples and roots. Will this interfere with her for breeding purposes?

2. My cow got a transverse wound in her teat and the milk escaped. I bound it up with liquid glue, but a little hole remains through which milk escapes. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Your sow had an eruptive skin disease caused by something she had eaten, possibly too many apples. Dress the sloughing patches of skin with one part carbolic acid and twenty parts lard, until the parts are healed. Purge her with eight ounces raw linseed oil and feed two drams hyposulphite of soda night and morning for two weeks. She will in all probability breed all right next time.

2. When the cow goes dry, get your veterinarian to cast her and scarify the edges of the sinus and stitch carefully with carbolized silk or catgut. Dress the wound with the same dressing that you use for the sow until the wound heals.

#### SOW EATING PIGS.

Have a young Berkshire sow that has eaten her first litter of pigs. Can anything be done to prevent her doing the same again? Are Berkshires any worse than other breeds for eating their young? Is the feeding of raw meat a bad thing for sows with young? SUBSCRIBER.

Alberta, N.-W.T.

Ans.—The eating of young pigs by sows is usually due to the feeding of an improperly balanced ration previous to the time of farrowing. Supply only clean pure food for two weeks at least, and also have a mixture of ashes and salt where they may be taken at will. It will also be necessary for the sow to be carefully watched the next time when farrowing, so that the young pigs may be protected for a few hours until she becomes familiar with them. The feeding of animal food at this time is advisable, because it will supply the constituents which are lacking to a large extent, and by nature the animal has no desire to eat her young. Some claim that Berkshire sows are worse in this respect than others, but such has not been our experience.

#### CONGENITAL WEAKNESS IN STEER.

I have a yearling steer that was delicate as a calf. He never had a good appetite. He has grown fairly well, but will not gain flesh, although his appetite is better than usual. Nose and tongue are of a reddish color. He tires with little exertion, and his heart beats loudly. Once I noticed him suddenly stop eating and stagger; he nearly fell, but regained his balance and commenced to eat. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—There is a congenital weakness of the digestive and circulatory systems, and it is not probable he will ever do well. I would advise you to put him in a box-stall and try to fit him for the butcher, by keeping him as quiet as possible and feeding in small quantities and often. The amount to be fed will depend upon his ability to eat and digest, and must be regulated accordingly. A dram each of sulphate of iron and gentian, given night and morning, will tend to improve appetite and digestion.

**Miscellaneous.**

**ESTIMATING THE HORSE POWER OF AN ENGINE**

How may the horse-power of an engine be estimated without a tester?

Hartney. YOUNG ENGINEER.

Ans.—Horse-power is a theoretical standard used as the unit of expressing the strength of engines, etc., and one horse-power is equal to the strength required to lift 33,000 pounds one foot high in one minute. When this standard was formed, strong dray horses were used as a means of forming an accurate basis. In applying this to a steam engine, we first find the area of the face of piston head, multiply the answer by piston speed in feet per minute, and divide by 33,000; the answer will be nominal horse-power. For the actual or effectual horse-power, take two-thirds of the quotient. Example: Engine cylinder 12 by 24, speed 100 revolutions per minute, steam 80 pounds, area of piston 113 sq. inches. Multiply 113 by 80, equals 9,040 pounds pressure on piston face, by 400 feet piston travel per minute, equals 3,616,000, divided by 33,000, equals 109, normal horse power. Deduct one-third for cut-off for full opening of valve, which equals 72 2-3 actual horse-power. For short cut-off, deduct one-half. This reduction is made for average pressure, condensation, friction, etc., and will be found quite correct in practice.

A quick rule is to square the diameter of the cylinder and divide by five for small cylinders and by four for large ones. This is considered by practical engineers to be sufficiently accurate for all ordinary purposes.

**STRAW THATCHING.**

Will you, through the "Farmer's Advocate," give a description of the way to straw-thatch the roof of a stable as practiced in England.

Dauphin Dist. JOHN BATTY.

Ans.—The latest system of thatching a roof as practiced in England is to lay 18 inches of lumber without any spaces along each eave; then space the balance from eight to ten inches apart with sheeting one and a half inches by four. Next take some thatch and sew it on with well-tarred binder twine.

To keep the wind from ruffling the straw, stretch a wire along it and then put clay all around the outside to keep the wind from getting in under it.

This makes a very good light roof for a hay-barn or granary, but is rather cold for stock in this climate. If this roof is properly put on, it will turn the rain and last a long time. We would strongly advise the use of sleugh hay instead of straw.

The old plan is to put the lumber sheeting eight inches apart, and then put on divots, i. e., oblong pieces of turf or sod, and thatch, using considerable clay. This makes a heavy roof, but is much warmer, and is hence well adapted for stock.

**RAISING GEESE.**

1. Will you please give me information as to the full management and care of geese?

2. What age are geese when in their prime?

3. In what way may I know a goose from a gander?

4. What kind of geese are the largest and most profitable?  
East Assa. CHAS. HUTCHINGS.

Ans.—1. To give details as to the full management and care of geese would require several columns, and hence we cannot deal with it in this department. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for free copy of bulletin No. 64, entitled "Ducks and Geese." This will give most of the information you require.

2. Geese are at their best when from one to three years old.

3. The sex of geese can usually be distinguished by observing the call; that of the gander is longer and louder than with the goose, which is merely an answer to it. Separate those in doubt, so that they may hear but not see each other, and observe. In conformation the goose should be deeper in the body and finer in the neck than the gander.

4. The Toulouse geese, one of the largest breeds, are generally considered the most profitable.

**RENEWING BROME GRASS PASTURE.**

I have a pasture field of Brome grass five years old, which has become quite matted, and the yield of pasture is getting small. What would you advise me to do? I might add that I wish to continue its use as a pasture field.

Pipstone. R. S.

Ans.—Your grass field has grown too thick. If the field be plowed with a regular breaking plow, but quite thin and flat, and at once rolled, it will kill just enough of the grass plants to thin them out, and the remaining plants will take on fresh vigor and the pasture will become as good as ever.  
S. A. BEDFORD.

**FIELD NOTES.**

*Every reader is invited to write something for this department that other farmers ought to know. Do it while you think of it. Put it on a post card if you haven't time to put it in a letter.*

**Breeders' Associations will Meet.**

On February 17th, the annual meeting of the various Live-stock Breeders' Associations will begin in Winnipeg. The first day will be devoted to the interests of sheep and swine; on the 18th, the cattle breeders will convene, and the following day, the



**BRAEKMAN-KEE MILLS, STRATHCONA, ALTA.**  
(See Gossip, page 79.)

members of the Horse Breeders' Association will transact their annual business. On the first two nights joint meetings will be held, when prominent speakers are expected to be present to deliver addresses. During the evening of the 19th, a public meeting in the interests of dairying will be held, and the following day the annual meeting of that Association will take place.

The live-stock judging school has been arranged to open on February 20th, when for two days instruction in horse judging will be given. During the two days following, sheep and swine will be taken up; dairy cattle on the day after, and the last two days, Feb. 26th and 27th, will be devoted entirely to lessons in judging and placing beef animals. It has been arranged to have pure-bred stock for the school, and commodious quarters have been secured in the J. I. Case warerooms. Already, Prof. Grisdale, Ottawa, and Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., have consented to deliver lectures, and others will be secured. Several breeders and others who intend going into breeding pure-bred stock have signified their intention of being present, and a large attendance is expected.

**Manual Training School Exhibit.**

An exhibition of considerable interest to those who had the pleasure of its inspection was that of the Macdonald Manual Training School, held in Winnipeg from January 7th to 9th. From the various schools in the city, specimens of work done by the boys was collected, and made a very creditable showing indeed. To anyone who had not looked carefully into the system of manual training, which is being directed by Prof. Robertson, it was evident that the practical benefits to the boys who are fortunate enough to have such instruction within their reach cannot fail to be invaluable.

Many articles of carpenter work showed that the young constructor was of an inventive turn of mind, others were characterized by their artistic beauty. There were also splendid collections of the native woods of Manitoba, and collections of rocks that spoke of a young geologist. The budding contractor was seen in small houses, boats, etc., so well built that an expert would scarcely venture a fault. These are merely samples of the entries coming from a school of over 400 boys.

The exhibition was well managed; the exhibits, including several hundred articles, were systematically arranged, and the instructors were on hand and ever ready to give information to visitors.

Although this institution is as yet, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, there is no doubt a great and useful future is in store for this method of instruction. Mere technical instruction must in time give way in some degree to the more practical. One-half hour per week may not seem long for each boy to work at the bench with hammer, saw and plane, but it will assist in bringing out and developing original ideas which otherwise might forever lie dormant, and thus great men come to view who otherwise might never be heard from.

**Edmonton Route.**

J. G. Connell, of Leduc, has a herd of sixty dairy cattle, forty-eight of which are now giving milk. In his herd are ten Shorthorns and Holsteins, which Mr. Connell believes to be the two best breeds of cattle for mixed farming in the West, as they are fairly good milkers and have the qualities for producing good beefers.

Many farmers in the Leduc district have pure-bred bulls, the favorite breeds being Hereford, Shorthorn, Polled Angus, Galloway, and Holstein.

**Gregson an Official Entomologist.**

We note with pleasure the election of Percy B. Gregson, Blackfalds, Alta., President Entomological Society, N.-W. T., to membership in the Association of Official Economic Entomologists, at Washington, D. C.



**CHAMPION LINCOLNS.**  
Bred by and the property of Mr. John T. Gibson, Manor Farm, Dufferin, Ont. (See Gossip, page 92.)

### Carman District.

The Carman district is, at one and the same time, one of the largest, one of the most varied in fertility, and one of the richest agriculturally, in the Province of Manitoba. The population of the thriving town does not far exceed a thousand, being 1,439 at last census, but it has a well-kept appearance, and a restless feeling of growth and enterprise prevades the place, as one sees new erections and palatial buildings in course of erection or nearing completion here and there all over the town. Its inhabitants and store-keepers may be said to be purely caterers to the agricultural wants of the surrounding district, and as that industry will for a considerable time continue to develop, so the little town may be predicted to yet attain dimensions far exceeding its present aspirations.

In transit facilities, the district might be said to be well provided, having two railways and six wheat elevators. Let the reader, however, get into conversation with one of the farmers doing business about the stores or unloading his No. 1 hard at one of the elevators, and he will soon be told that one of the chief grievances of the farmers is the lack of sufficient transport facilities for their wheat crop. True, they have the railways and elevators, but he will tell you that railways without cars are like windmills without gearing—they continue running, but draw no water.

Eastward of Carman is the notorious Boyne marsh on which so much work has been done, and, according to some, so little has been accomplished in the way of drainage. Notwithstanding the adverse criticism to which that enterprise has been subjected, to the man who can keep cool enough to look a reasonable distance into the future it is a matter of certainty that a large portion of land now in the miry grip of the swamp will yet yield itself to the operations of the plow and to the raising of the staff of life.

On either side of the swamp the soil is a heavy clay loam, of exceptional fertility, and occupying a high standard in the wheat-growing land of the Province. Its selling value, which may be taken as the truest gauge of its worth, is at present upwards of thirty dollars an acre. Towards the west, north and south-west the soil is varied. Taking Carman as a base, the land is clay loam around the town, farther away it is composed of sand loam with subsoil of clay, with belts of clay loam soil intersecting at short and outward at longer intervals till it becomes sand loam soil with substratum of clay, and finally, on the north and north-west, culminating in pure sand with drifted sand hills and scraggy bush stretching far over the waste prairie.

One marvels, on reflection, at the rapid growth and wide and thorough development to be seen in this district. Many instances of individual pluck, energy and endurance, with, happily, ultimate success in every case, could be recorded, but as this is in no sense a personal article we will refrain from doing so. About twenty-five years ago is, broadly speaking, the time of the arrival of the first settlers, but only fifteen years ago half the land was not taken up, and now one would look in vain for a homestead within a radius of twenty miles of Carman. Not from all nations of the earth have the settlers come, but they are there from almost all European nations, and all living in peace, social friendliness and good-will.

Farmers are known to be grumblers all the world over, and we around Carman cannot claim for ourselves or our neighbors to be an exception. The crops are never all that they might be, and we are being constantly cheated in our commercial dealings. Such, with many other annoyances, are the causes of our discontent, but beneath it all, when closely examined, we find that such grumbings are only the evaporations by the safety valve which controls our ambitions, for we cannot all become millionaires or Governors-General of Canada.

The social conditions of life prevailing in the days of the earlier settlers must have been barren indeed, but long ago this district has come into the reactionary stage, and now churches and schools are to be found wherever necessary. In most houses there are musical instruments, and the musical tastes of the youth are being zealously cultivated. Visits are made and returned, and the "top buggy" is omnipresent. Kindness and self-sacrifice in cases of sickness and distress is a characteristic of the people, along with broad-mindedness and toleration in matters of religion and nationality.

Many if not all districts of Manitoba justly claim the merit of public and private enterprise, and Carman, with its sound standing of good and true settlers, will always occupy a high place amongst them.

JNO. McBEAN.

### Ontario Veterinary College

Christmas examinations were held in the Veterinary College, December 23rd. The usual Board of Examiners, composed of prominent veterinary surgeons, engaged in the active practice of their profession, granted diplomas to the following gentlemen, who have completed their courses of study at the College: William G. Chrisman, Harrisburg, Va.; Peter Crerar, Russell, Man.; Fred J. Delaine, Emerson, Man.; Edward L. Fryer, Jr., Blakely, Georgia; Richard L. Kramlich, Fogelsville, Pa.; E. J. Murphy, Metcalfe, Ont.; H. Wynn Nobles, Hastings, Mich.; Matthew S. Suttle, Peterson, New Jersey; William Thompson, Minnedosa, Man.; John E. Wurm, Ubley, Mich.

### Along the Edmonton Branch.

Ponoka is a new town, situated in a good mixed-farming district, and, like nearly all the towns on this line, gives promise of a good future. Leaving Ponoka, one passes through a slightly rolling country until Wetaskiwin is reached. Here a good business town, surrounded by an undulating country well suited to mixed farming, which is the chief industry, is seen. Fifteen miles east of the town A. S. Rosenroll's ranch is located. This ranch contains 3,488 acres, all fenced, and upon which is kept a fine bunch of cattle. The herd bulls at present on this farm are Short-horns, but Mr. Rosenroll intends importing a herd of Brown Swiss, which he believes to be the best general purpose cattle for the West. He also owns the Clydesdale stallion Baldenstein (3253). Wetaskiwin is provided with a good Government creamery, which is well patronized by the farmers of the surrounding country. This district was rather unfortunate last summer, in that a large acreage of grain was hailed out, but the farmers are mostly well-to-do and had their cattle to fall back on.

Leduc is a snug town, and is the seat of operations for two pork-packing concerns, in addition to the usual business establishments of a Western town. Residents of Leduc are looking forward to the construction of a new line of railway through the town from the east. This is where the old Mackenzie survey ends, and as this survey is still registered at Ottawa it is thought that a party of surveyors now working west of town towards the Yellow Head Pass will connect with it at Leduc.

Strathcona, a lively town of 1,550 inhabitants, is the terminus of the C. & E. railway and boasts of a fire brigade, electric light plant and telephone system. It has a sawmill with a capacity of 40,000 ft. per day, one tannery, a brick-yard, a brewery, an oatmeal and cereal mill, one pork-packing establishment, five elevators, four hotels, a sash and door factory, four implement agencies, two pump factories, a machine-shop and foundry, two bakeries, three hardware stores, eight general stores, one gents' furnishing house, two groceries, two drug stores, four liveryies, one wholesale liquor store, three restaurants, one stationery store, four butcher shops, two millinery stores, one merchant tailor, two harness shops, five blacksmith shops, one shoemaker, one newspaper, numerous professional men and land agents, and two first-class public schools with a teaching staff of nine. Here, also, the residents are looking forward to a largely increased railway service in the near future.

### Implement Dealers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Wholesale Implement and Carriage Dealers' Association was held in the Board of Trade Building, Saturday, January 10th, when the following officers for 1903 were elected: J. E. Ruby, manager of Frost & Wood Co., President.

H. W. Hutchinson, of the Fairchild Co., First Vice-President.

J. J. Bugee, manager Canadian Moline Plow Co., Second Vice-President.

A. G. Watson, manager Watson Manufacturing Co., Secretary-Treasurer.

Members of the Executive Board—L. H. Hartshorn, of American-Abell Co.; Geo. W. Erb, of Waterloo Engine Co.; A. E. Mott, of Cockshutt Plow Co.; Geo. Forsyth, of Massey-Harris Co.; A. C. McRae and J. D. Balfour.

After the election of officers, Mr. Ruby, the new President, took office, and appointed the following standing committees:

Freights.—Messrs. Mott, Erb, and Hutchinson, convener.

Constitution.—Messrs. Balfour, Heath, and McRae, convener.

Entertainment.—Messrs. Donaldson, Johnson, and Harstone, convener.

Legislation.—Messrs. Norris, Potter, and Stevens, convener.

Exhibition.—Messrs. Hartshorn, Stewart, and Stevens, convener.

On the following Tuesday evening, the second annual banquet of the Association was held, and proved to be a very pleasant and interesting affair. Toasts to "The King," "Our Country," "The Association," "Implement interest," and "Transportation," were proposed, and to each of which neat speeches were attached. The growth and development of implement manufacturing was reviewed since the first sods of cultivation in Western Canada were turned. The changed conditions of the country and the improvement of the people in every respect was discussed.

It is evident that no body of men are more interested in the development of our country than the implement dealers. They are ever striving to improve their machines, and without good machines farming cannot be carried on most profitably.

### Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the parlors of the Walker House, Toronto, December 30th, 1902. The gathering was a representative one, including leading breeders from the far West to Nova Scotia in the east.

R. J. Fleming, Esq., President, in his inaugural address, congratulated the Jersey breeders on the success of the "Dairy Queen" during the past year and the very bright outlook for 1903. The high average obtained at public sales was far in excess of the previous year, and the demand for bulls to use on grade cows was on the increase, due, no doubt, to the requirements of the Health Boards of many towns and cities for a milk testing at least 3.7 per cent. butter-fat; and it has also been demonstrated that there is no breed of cattle so free from tuberculosis as the Channel Island representatives.

The Club passed a resolution commending the Directors of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, for their public spirit in erecting a new butter, cheese and dairy building, and cordially approving of the proposed Dominion Exhibition, to be held in Toronto in 1903, and pledged their support and assistance in helping to make the exhibition a success.

Secretary Reid brought up the matter of the so-called dairy test at the Ontario Winter Fair, maintaining that the test is of very little practical value to the dairymen, and that the only true test was the yearly performance of a cow—taking into consideration the value of the food consumed. Mr. D. O. Bull, J. B. Ketchen, and others, agreed with the Secretary. The President, therefore, appointed Messrs. Reid and Ketchen a committee to draw up a resolution embodying the views of the Club, and forward the same to the secretary of the Winter Fair.

Mr. D. O. Bull introduced a resolution to ask the Toronto Fair Board to have herds judged last instead of first, as at present. This provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Bull maintained that judging the herds last certainly made it easier for the judge, but it also prevented him from trying to make the decisions in the individual classes conform to his previous decisions in the herds. On the other hand, it was asserted by other exhibitors that judging the herds first brought out all herds entered and, therefore, made a better display of the breed; it also permitted relieving the cows earlier of their milk. When the herds were judged last it resolved itself into granting the prize to the exhibitor who had the largest number of prize animals in his herd. The resolution, however, was carried.

It was moved by R. Reid, and seconded by Geo. Davies, and unanimously carried, that the Club heartily commends the action of the A. J. C. C. in appointing a committee to take charge of the Jersey interests at the coming dairy test at St. Louis in 1904, pledging them support and assistance, and that a committee, consisting of the president and two vice-presidents, be appointed to confer with the A. J. C. C. and assist in making selections for the test, and, if thought advisable, arrange to send the best specimens of the breed in Canada to St. Louis to compete for prizes in the show-ring.

Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph, gave an interesting address on the "Dairy Cow." He stated that too much attention had been paid to breeding for "form" and not enough to "perform." The speaker laid great stress on keeping an accurate account of the weight and quality of a cow's milk for not only one year, but for a series of years, in order to find out the true value of a cow as a dairy performer. There is no reliable outward indication of a cow's ability to perform at the pail. No bull should be used in a dairy herd whose dam and grandam were not great yearly performers. An interesting discussion followed, in which almost everyone present took part. Some of the members did not agree with all that the Professor said, but, nevertheless, many valuable points were brought out.

Mr. J. B. Ketchen, manager Dentonia Park Farm, introduced the subject of the "New Score Card." He claimed that as there is such a thing as Jersey form or type there should be a score card indicating the value of each point. The chief points brought out were that "no udder, no cow," and, therefore, the udder should receive the largest number of points. Next in consideration, the body; then the constitution. These should receive at least 80 per cent. of all points, leaving the balance for the minor parts, such as the head, neck, tail, etc. The subject was thoroughly discussed. The new score card of the A. J. C. C. is anxiously looked for.

Officers elected for 1903: President, R. J. Fleming, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, D. O. Bull, Brampton; 2nd Vice-President, J. B. Ketchen, Coleman; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Reid, Berlin. Board of Directors—Geo. Davies, H. C. Clarridge, F. L. Green, H. G. Clark, David Duncan. Representatives on Fair Boards: Toronto—D. Duncan and B. H. Bull, London—J. O'Brien, Frank Turville. Ottawa—P. Clark, A. A. Wright. Winnipeg—John Webster, L. J. C. Bull. Quebec—F. S. Wetherell, R. H. Pope. Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association—Geo. Davies, J. L. Clark.

The following are recommended as judges: Toronto—Valancey E. Fuller, with Col. Geo. V. Green as reserve. London—Geo. Latsch, with H. C. Clarridge reserve. Ottawa—H. G. Clark. Winnipeg—L. J. C. Bull. Halifax—F. S. Peer.

**The Welwyn District.**

That portion of Assiniboia known as the Welwyn district is admirably adapted for stock raising, owing chiefly to the many natural bluffs, which afford protection from the storms of late fall and early winter and the hot rays of the summer's sun. Another strong feature is its plentiful water supply—a very necessary adjunct to the stock farm. Where the plow has not made the necessary preparation for wheat, the staple crop of this country, good pasture and hay lands also abound. Grain of all kinds are prolific in their returns to the tiller of the soil, so that beef production and wheat growing go hand in hand in building up a strong community in this favored spot. Fuel, also, can be had from the numerous bluffs, which also adds to the advantages of the locality.

Although not far from Fleming and Moosomin, on the main line of the C. P. R., better railway facilities are in store, and ere long last summer's branch line will be completed, which will greatly increase the value of the property and add materially to the convenience of all residents, whether they be grain or stock men. In this district are located two herds of pure-bred cattle, both being Angus, that breed so famous for their winnings in the fat classes at Chicago Internationals for more years than one. These Aberdeen-Angus fanciers are F. J. Collyer and Traquair Bros., and in each herd substance, quality and breeding are prominently represented. The early-maturing qualities of this breed, when coupled with their free response to liberal feeding and their special adaptability to lay on flesh smoothly with scarce a trace of patchiness, places them high indeed in the estimation of a large number of breeders of beef cattle. That this district will yet become quite famous for its herds is to be expected, and as years go on and the efforts of the industrious in building up more beautiful and comfortable homes are rewarded, Welwyn will shine as one of the brightest stars in all the Territory of Assiniboia.

**Edmonton.**

The prosperous town of Edmonton is well situated in a good district, and is now connected with Strathcona, the terminus of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, by the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific branch of the C. N. R. The prospects of a brilliant future for Edmonton are very bright, as it will probably be to the Territories what Winnipeg is to Manitoba.

Following is a list of some of its business places and industries: Four chartered banks, two wholesale grocery houses, four large outfitting houses, four hardware stores (wholesale and retail), ten general stores and dry goods stores, three gents' furnishings stores, two retail groceries, five drug stores, two furniture stores, two undertakers, three millineries, three jewelry stores, two stationery stores, four harness shops, six bakeries, five confectioneries, six butcher shops, eight hotels, four wholesale liquor stores, three restaurants, eight liverys, five implement agencies, nine grain warehouses, six fur buyers, one auction room, one woollen mill, roller-process flour mill, sawmill, electric light plant, two brick yards, two pork packing establishments, foundry and machine shop, two sash factories and planing mills, cartage company, aerated-water works, cigar factory, marble works, dye works and laundry, steam laundry, five Chinese laundries, tannery and carding mill, creamery, seven blacksmiths, one gunsmith, two wagon shops, three shoe shops, five tailor shops, seven dressmaking shops, two photograph galleries, two semi-weekly newspapers. There are also two public schools with ten departments (including high school), seven churches, Salvation Army barracks, Separate school with three departments, public reading-room, one club, seven clergymen, seven law firms, eleven physicians, four dentists, three veterinaries, one land surveyor, four architects, two skating rinks and curling rinks. The new curling and skating rink just completed cost \$12,000, and \$30,000 was recently spent in a new school.

In the surrounding country, mixed farming and ranching are carried on and both are giving good returns. The farm lands are very fertile. Wood and coal can be had for a mere nothing. Very little pure-bred stock is to be found in this district as yet.

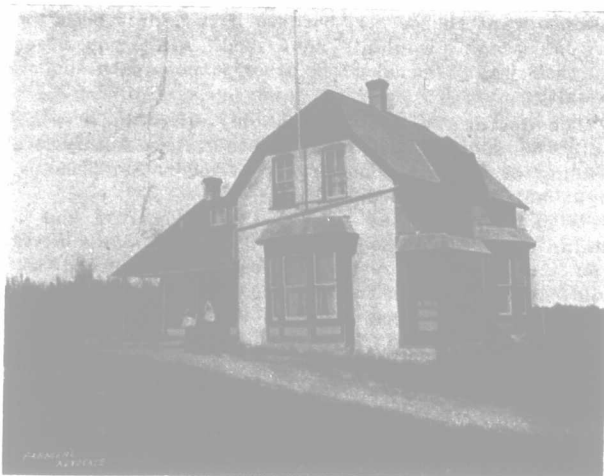
VERMILYEA.

**Illegally Using the Farmers' Cars.**

At Moosomin, on December 17th, 1902, a case was tried before a Justice of the Peace that is of interest both to farmers and elevator men. A certain elevator agent of that town, without permission, took possession of a car and began loading it with wheat after it had been assigned to a Moosomin farmer. Before much grain was loaded, the elevator official was told that the car had been set apart for a farmer, yet he continued at his work and filled the car. Proof was soon gathered which clearly showed that the farmer was justly entitled to the use of the car, and then the executive of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association stepped in and had the case brought before a magistrate, with the outcome that the elevator man is bound over on bail to the amount of \$400.00 personal and two securities of \$200.00 each, to appear at the Regina court sittings next summer.

The executive of the T. G. C. A. plainly show that they possess strong backbone, and as a body are fully alive to the farmers' interests, and quite decided to cope with difficult problems when such need their co-operation. The lesson is needed, for many a farmer is unjustly taken advantage of through the misconstruction of the Grain Act and other causes that seem

to work together to prevent the individual shipper getting British fair play in the marketing of his grain whenever he comes in direct contact with companies formed for the special purpose of buying and selling. Moosomin. OBSERVER.



HOME OF F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, ASSA.

**Adherence to Type in Horse Judging.**

In order to do good work in the show-ring, the judge must be a good judge of type. He must be conversant with the desirable characteristics of the different breeds of horses, and in order to appear consistent he must, as far as possible, adhere to type in awarding prizes. At the same time, we not infrequently hear a judge severely criticised for his apparent indifference to type when his awards are properly made. In judging cattle, sheep, swine or poultry, in which classes the entries are in nearly all cases pure-breds, and where not so, are, at all events, judged from a special standpoint where a certain type is demanded, it is comparatively easy to adhere to type. The same remarks apply, though to a limited degree, to the pure-bred classes of horses. The limitation referred to applies to soundness and action. In many cases a horse that is typical of his class is disqualified from winning, or set second or third, on account of some unsoundness that is not apparent to those outside the ring. Most agricultural societies have a paragraph in the prize list which states that, with certain exceptions, an unsound horse cannot win a prize. If this rule were strictly adhered to, a great many good horses would be disqualified, as there are few absolutely sound. Therefore, it is apparent that the judge must exercise his discretion or judgment as to what should disqualify. We occasionally hear it stated that if a horse has an unsoundness that prevents him from winning 1st place, he should be disqualified altogether. This does not necessarily follow; it depends greatly upon the company he is in. An unsoundness that does not interfere with the animal's usefulness, but at the same time should place him behind an animal that otherwise is not quite so good, might not be sufficient to place him behind another that is quite inferior. The slightly unsound animal being the more typical, and the unsoundness being invisible to the spectators, makes it appear that the judge does not value type as he should, and if the unsound animal be disqualified from winning anything, the idea is intensified. If the judge had the privilege of explaining, or giving reasons for his awards, it would, in most cases, satisfy the public that he was right, but

the judge has, in most cases, a reasonable opportunity to show his knowledge of and preference for type, and he should adhere to it as far as possible. But in the classes of composite breed, as roadsters, carriage horses, saddlers, general purpose horses, combination horses, etc., where the blood of so many breeds or classes is represented, and where action and manners may be said to count for more than type (this is especially the case in carriage horses), it is often impossible for the judge to be particular about type in awarding the prizes. Cases are not rare in which two animals of the same breeding, size and general appearance when standing are essentially different in action and style. One has the high, flashy, attractive action required in the carriage horse, while the other has typical road action, and can, perhaps, go fast, or he may even pace. It is quite possible for each of these to win in good company; one in the carriage and the other in the roadster class, and each may be said to be fairly typical. In cases of this kind, it is style and action rather than conformation that classifies the horses.

It is extremely hard to set up a definite type for classes of mixed breeding. In the case cited, while the animals are bred in the same way, possibly out of the same dam and by the same sire, and as regards size and conformation are alike, one inherited the carriage action of a more or less remote ancestor, and the other the road action of a member of another branch of the family. Instances of this nature are frequent, and apply, to a greater or less extent, to all classes where impurely-bred animals are eligible. We frequently notice in a class of horses, where size is not designated, that a large animal will be given 1st, a small one 2nd, and a large one 3rd, or vice versa. Now, to the casual observer this looks inconsistent, and we often hear such awards severely criticised, but if a careful observer, who understands the conditions, be present he will have observed that the animals that won possessed the desirable action demanded, in the degree in which they were placed.

While I do not wish to justify the awards that are made in all cases, as I am fully alive to the fact that frequently they are essentially wrong, I, at the same time, am also aware that the judge is often severely criticised by either interested or ignorant parties, when, as a matter of fact, his awards have been properly made. As already stated, in judging horses it is well to adhere as far as practicable to type, but it would be unwise to sacrifice other desirable qualities for type.

**Live Stock Shows and Sales.**

Following are the dates of annual meetings of Live Stock Associations, and shows and sales announced to be held in Ontario in January and February:

January 27th—Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, seventeenth annual meeting, at Richmond Hall, Toronto.

January 28th—Hamilton Combination Shorthorn sale, Hamilton, Ont.

February 3rd—Annual meeting Canadian Hackney Horse Society at Grand's Repository, Toronto, at 8 p. m.

February 4th—Canadian Spring Stallion Show (opening day), also annual meeting Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, at Grand's at 8 p. m.

February 5th—Canadian Spring Stallion Show and annual meeting Canadian Shire Horse Association, at Grand's, at 10 a. m. The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association at 8 p. m. H. Wade is Secretary.

February 6th—Canadian Spring Stallion Show (final day).

February 11th—Eastern Ontario Provincial Live Stock Sale, Ottawa. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary.

February 12th—Annual meeting of Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Montreal, Que.

The annual meetings of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society of Canada and the Canadian Pony Society will be held the week of the Stallion Show at Toronto.

**MARKETS.**

**Chicago Markets**

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; steady and active; good to prime steers, \$4.75 to \$6; poor to medium, \$3 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.40 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.40 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50. Hogs—5c. to 10c. higher; closed easy; mixed and butchers', \$6.25 to \$6.60; good to choice, heavy, \$6.65 to \$6.87½; rough; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.60; light, \$5.85 to \$6.30; bulk of sales at \$6.35 to \$6.60. Sheep—Steady to weak; lambs 10c. to 15c. lower; good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.25 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.15.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London, Jan. 19.—Canadian cattle are steady at 12c. to 13c. per lb., dressed weight; American cattle, 12½c. to 13½c.; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c. to 11c. per pound.



HOME OF JOHN TRAQUAIR, WELWYN, ASSA.



"Keep out of the Past. It is lonely  
And barren and bleak to the view;  
Its fires have grown cold, and its stories are old,  
Turn, turn to the Present—the New.  
To-day leads you up to the hilltops  
That are kissed by the radiant sun;  
To-day shows no tomb, life's hopes are in bloom,  
And to-day holds a prize to be won."

### Sunflowers.

[BY ELIZABETH M'CRACKEN.]

The doctor lingered. He glanced at the man, who sat staring through the blurred, unwashed window-glass into the noisy street—staring at nothing. The man's face was full of the dumb grief of the uncultured, the grief that is dumb not because it would not, but because it cannot, speak, the grief that needs the tenderest sympathy in the world. It was hurting the man, and the doctor understood and lingered in silence.

The man turned his head restlessly; and the doctor, sitting on the side of the tumbled bed with its shabby coverings, lifted in his arms a small bundle of gray flannel that lay among the unattractive pillows. He loosened the folds of the flannel and touched gently the little pink face thus revealed. The baby stirred and smiled in its sleep. The doctor noted the dimple in its cheek and its fringe of yellow hair. He again glanced at the man's averted face, sullen and hard in its grief.

"What have you named your little girl?" was his unexpected question. The doctor was a young man, but it happened that he understood the man's sorrow for his wife, so lately dead, who had left the baby, with its dimple and its fringe of yellow hair and its baby girlhood, for a keepsake, for a farewell gift. He offered his sympathy very gradually and tenderly.

"Name her? I dunno; don't care. If it hadn't been for her, me woman wouldn't have died!" He met the doctor's serious brown eyes with a defiant stare, which the doctor quite understood. "I don't want to see her! I don't want to talk 'bout her!"

The doctor looked at the baby. "It is a pity not to name her soon. She is such a nice little girl, and she has a dimple in one cheek. My little girl has a dimple in one cheek. It is the prettiest way for a girl to have dimples, I think—just one in one cheek." He looked at the child's cheek, but he was thinking more of the man than of the little girl's dimple.

"An' 'ave you a little gurrl?" asked the man, his face turned still to the window.

"Yes. Didn't I really tell you?" said the doctor. "She is the dearest little girl in the world! There couldn't possibly be another one half so nice."

"An' what is it that makes her so out o' the common? Sure, an' likely there's others as foine," remarked the man, with more interest than the doctor had expected.

"There couldn't be another so nice to me," said the doctor, turning his eyes to the man. "You see, her mother died when she was even a tinier baby than your little girl, and she is the only child her mother and I had, and she looks like her mother." The doctor's voice was very low. His little girl was not yet three years old, and he had not learned to speak very often, even to her, of her mother.

The man's face relaxed. "Well, now, an' what's come to me come first to you, an' you know how 'tis," he said in wonder.

"Yes," said the doctor, "I know how it is. Yes, the same thing came to me." He brought his lips very closely together, and then he looked at the other man's baby girl, and smiled and said, "And your little girl has yellow hair and a dimple in one cheek,—why don't you look at it?—just as mine has."

The man looked for a moment at the baby; then his face darkened and he said, "If it hadn't been for your little gurrl, I suppose your —"

"Yes," the doctor hurriedly interrupted, "I know what you are going to say."

He bowed his head and was silent for a few moments. Then he lifted his eyes and said, "Come here and hold your little girl, and I will tell you about my sunflowers."

"Sunflowers?"

"Yes; now you hold her while I tell you. Yes, that's the way to hold her. Now if you touch her cheek (she will smile in her sleep and you will see her dimple. See?"

The man held the baby in an awkward bundle, and fearfully touched her face. He smiled when the tiny dent came into the pink cheek.

"Is a dimple sich a nice thing for a gurrl to 'ave?" he asked the doctor.

"Very nice," said the doctor, gravely.

"I ain't never held the baby afore," said the man. "You are the first person to notice the dimple," he continued, doubtfully.

"Perhaps no one else has seen her smile," said the doctor.

"I adn't held her," the man repeated, unheeding the doctor's explanation of the general ignorance regarding the baby's dimple, "because—"

"I suppose you were afraid of dropping her," the doctor interposed. "I used to be."

"No," the man said, honestly, "it wasn't that. I didn't want to see her, because if it hadn't been for her, me woman wouldn't have died. Ain't you never felt that way?" he asked the other father, with sudden curiosity.

The doctor's voice had a slight quiver in it when finally he spoke. Had he understood less keenly the meaning of the other man's bereavement, he, perhaps, might not have replied.

With the sympathy of a similar sorrow and a similar consolation, he had heard of this man's utter grief and of his unreasoning resentment toward the child, to whose life the mother has given her own. The doctor had learned much in the three years of his little girl's life, and he had come to tell it to the other man. He found it harder to tell than he had expected, but he did not shrink.

"At first, I think, I did," he said, gently, "and then I saw how much my little girl's mother had left to comfort me. She had left me her own little girl. She—couldn't make up for—"

"Ah, no!" the man murmured. "She couldn't do that, but she could do a great deal," went on the doctor. "You see, she needed my care. It's the best comfort in the world really to be needed. She helped me to see how much I might do—for her and for other people. She helped me to see that I might perhaps make myself worth the gift of love I had been given; and then, she is my wife's own little child—and mine," the doctor concluded more simply.

He waited for some comment, but the other man was looking into the face of the little girl. "Do you see what I mean?" the doctor asked.

"Well, I dunno, I dunno," the man said; but he wrapped the flannel more carefully around the baby, and touched the pink cheek in which the one dimple hid. The doctor smiled. The other man was beginning to understand.

"An' what'd be her name?" he asked.

"That's just what I was going to tell you," the doctor replied. "Her name is Clytie—for the maiden of olden times, who looked at the sun so often that she was changed into a sunflower. You see, I always called my wife Clytie because—because she was the bright glory of my life; she was truly a flower of sunlight. My mother and my sisters think Clytie a queer name for my daughter, but you see she is my other sunflower. She has made the sun shine still in my life."

The doctor again paused, but the other man did not speak; his eyes were bent with new interest upon the pink face of his daughter. The doctor did not hesitate now to offer the full measure of his sympathy. "I have told you these things," he said, "because I was sorry when I heard of your loss, because I understand how you feel, and because I know how bright a sunflower the little child left by the mother may be to its father; how much it can help the loneliness."

The doctor concluded the telling of his lesson with unflinching faith in the other man's power to learn it. It was this simple greatness in dealing with the other person; this unflinching belief in the strong bond of a common humanity uniting the rich and the poor, the high and the less high, that had made the first appeal for the doctor to his first sunflower, and caused her to turn to him her bright face. It was sufficiently strong to hold the other man's attention, to make him look with different eyes at his baby.

"Faith, now, an' it was thim things I was sayin' to me woman; but she was me own."

"Well," said the doctor, "when I called my wife my sunflower, it was merely a way of saying that she was my own. And your little girl—"

"An' is yours so much nicer than mine?" the man anxiously asked. "I don't believe she is!"

The doctor laughed softly. He knew now that he had helped the man. "She is the nicest little girl in the world, I think," he said. "Perhaps I can't judge impartially, but she seems nicer to me than any other little girl could be."

"An' that's because she's yours," said the man, indulgently. "Now, I'm thinkin' if we put thim together, mine'd be pretty near yours, let alone bein' a little ahead." He had forgotten that he had not wanted to see his baby, that he had refused to look at her.

The doctor remembered, and he said, soberly, "We shall see. When your little girl is a little older you must bring her to see us, and then we will compare the two sunflowers."

"An' it's Clytie yours is named? Well, now, mine'll be Nora. It was me woman's name, and it's what I called her." He looked at the doctor for approval.

"Yes," the doctor assented. "It means for you what Clytie means for me."

"An' would you see that dimple?" said the man as the baby stirred. "I'm thinking your little gurrl's ain't much more than that."

"You shall see for yourself," said the doctor, with a smile. "I must go now and finish my calls, or I won't get home before my sunflower is in bed," he added, seeing that the other father no longer needed him.

The man laid the baby among the pillows, and

went with the doctor to the door and down the first flight of narrow stairs.

"Good day to you," he said. "Sure, an' you was kind to come—an' you knowin' how 'tis."

"I came because I do know," the young doctor said. "Good afternoon, and a good night to your sunflower." He shook the man's hand, and ran down the remaining flights of stairs.

The other man went back to the sleeping baby. He stood gazing at its tiny form. He touched its cheek, and the baby smiled and moved one hand from beneath the flannel coverings. The man touched the little hand, and it softly closed round his finger.

"Well, now, if you'd see thot!" he said. "Ah, the docther was right; she is me woman's own gurrl, an' a foine wan, too, wid one dimple! Sure, an' sunflower is a good name for her. Faith, but the docther was consated over his gurrl! An' it's me own as is as foine—loike enough foiner! It was the truth he said, he knowin' how 'tis; but faith, he was thot consated over his own gurrl! An' me own loike enough a foiner, bein' my own Nora's—an' her only wan!"

### 'Twixt a Christmas and New Year Over Two Decades Ago.

II.

It is not often that my pen lends itself to a story sad in the telling; at least, it loves not to go out of its way to invent a tale with a tragic ending, but when what is unutterably sad comes to one in one's life experience, and one decides to tell it, the happening must be told truthfully or not at all. And then again, so nearly allied are pathos and humor, that there hardly can come to us any event which to the seeing eye and the understanding heart has not its mixture of both. Nor were my experiences upon the "Bonnie Bessie" an exception to the rule. For instance, there was a touch of unconscious humor in the very expression of face of good fat, soncy-looking Mrs. Dollet, who took her turn at nursing the invalid of whom I wrote in No. 1 of this my little series. She had once upon a time been an actress in a very small way, on a very limited and probably itinerant stage, in her younger days, and she enjoyed telling of how gayly she had been attired in spangles and tights, and how she had pranced about the sawdust and leapt through the hoops when her turn came in the programme of the travelling circus. As we looked at her and listened the thing seemed incredible, and it was difficult not to laugh outright at what now appeared so impossible a feat. "I daresay it do sound funny," she would say good-humoredly, "for it would take a pretty strong hoss to carry me and a pretty big hoop to let me through nowadays, but I was a slip of a girl then, and one that no one could wag a tongue against, though I had to earn my bread in the only way I knew, until I met Dollet, and glad enough I was to see the last of the footlights." Poor Mrs. Dollet was at first very seasick, and looked the picture of woe before we came into the quiet of the tropical seas. "Well, Mrs. D.," said the captain, "I've good news for you. We've doubled the Cape at last." "Oh! have we?" she replied, "I thought 'twas t'other way about—I know the Cape has doubled me." And so it literally had, for she had curled herself round the leg of the cabin table, hanging on to it for dear life, "slewing" round with every roll and pitch of the "Bonnie Bessie," marking each "slew" with an agonized shriek, or some desperate appeal to the "little vixen" as she called her, "to hold on a bit." "Why, Mrs. Dollet," I said to her on one of our worst days, "you do not know what glorious sights you are missing by stopping below in this stuffy little cabin; come on deck, you can be tied to a stanchion as I have been, and if you are to be drowned, as you seem to expect, you may as well be drowned out in the fresh air, instead of like a rat caught in a trap!" "Go your ways, Miss," was all the satisfaction I could get. "You be tied to your stanchion, and look at your beautiful waves, but I'll take my chances at this ere table. Yah! there she goes again, and over you goes too!" she added, as I was unceremoniously pitched over against my cabin door. Once out of the storm and into the calm of the tropical seas, good Mrs. Dollet became her true self once more. Unselfish, kindly, and very helpful in the emergency which befell us so soon after, and of which I have already made mention. There was, however, in connection with it a little incident which we were able, fortunately, to keep from the eyes and ears of one to whom it might, had she attached any significance to it, have caused some distress. In relating this last incident, I do not seek to explain it. "What is the excitement at the stern?" asked I. "Hush, don't let the missus hear," said the man at the wheel. "They've caught the shark at last, which has been a-follerin' of the 'Bonnie Bessie' ever since the poor gentleman was took for death." I had seen that huge creature, with its ghastly whiteness, and accompanied by its familiars, the half-dozen or so of pilot fish, steadily, steadily, following, now at our side, now in our wake, but never having given a thought to that which is generally spoken of as a sailor's superstition, I had in no way connected

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Glory of Common Things.

"The time is great.  
(What times are little? To the sentinel  
That hour is regal when he mounts on guard.)"

Three weeks ago a train was flying through the darkness, carrying many weary holiday-makers back to their everyday life. How little they thought that some would be called that hour to lay aside their work in this world, and that for all a testing time had come. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, without the slightest warning, the great change came, and many souls took the dreaded plunge into eternity. Others were tried more or less severely, and called to prove their heroism by patient endurance of pain. Others showed that they were equal to the great occasion by self-forgetful helpfulness in caring for the wounded and dying; while a few, perhaps, were too occupied in caring for themselves, and in thinking about the shock to their nerves, to be able to spare a thought for others.

But such occasions, happily, do not come often in life; and they never make heroes or cowards, but only bring to sight the heroic or cowardly character which has been slowly growing through years of ordinary life. When such a testing time comes, men and women reveal to themselves and others the material of which they are made. The surface polish no longer hides the real quality of the material. But surely God knows all about us without the test of what we are pleased to call a "great occasion," and even men give more weight to everyday evidences of character than to these flashlight exhibitions, where excitement often supplies a kind of temporary courage.

St. Peter was taught by a vision that it was not right to call anything "common." How can we tell what God hath cleansed, and

"Who shall dare make common or unclean  
What once has on the Holy Altar been?"

Nothing that God gives us to do or bear can ever be commonplace. If "those mighty Hands that rule the sky" found work in a village carpenter-shop great and glorious enough to be well worth doing, we may hardly venture to scorn the homely duties which lie ready to our hand in home or farm life. The task God Himself has set us must be far more important than any we could choose for ourselves. The truest heroes are those who, without display, quietly do their work day after day, year after year—no man can do more than that.

Some navvies were once working in an English tunnel. Suddenly the mouth of the tunnel fell in and they were entombed, with very little chance of escape. It was about twenty-three hours before they were found, almost dying for want of air, and how had those terrible hours been spent? Not in useless, exhausting efforts to escape, not in fear and horror. One of those rough men was like an angel in disguise, helping his comrades to endure long hours of torturing suspense bravely and quietly. He said: "Well, chaps, we shall never get out of this alive, so we may as well go on with our bit while we can." So they went on with their "bit" till they fell exhausted, pro-

ceeding steadily with their commonplace work of mining, in the very face of death. Was there not something magnificent in the way these rough, ignorant "chaps" continued the wearisome work they had undertaken to do, instead of frantically lamenting their expected doom. Certainly they were not working for money, for they never thought they would be rescued in time. They lived at "Bugsworth" too, and who could expect anything grand to be done in a place with such a name? It was certainly much better for themselves to turn their thoughts from their position to their work, as far as it was possible to do at such a time. People who have to work are always much less to be pitied than those who can and do nurse their sorrows and hug their griefs in miserable idleness.

No honest work should be scorned as "common," but there is only one way, so far as I know, of making all work glorious. That is, of course, to do it "not with eye service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart, with good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men." This is the magic "tincture," as George Herbert quaintly calls it, which "makes drudgery divine," if we could only always remember it. Those simple lines of his, about sweeping a room for Christ's sake, have cheered millions of hearts, and will continue to cheer weary Christians for many years to come. Is it not because we all find some "drudgery" in our path, and welcome any help towards making it "divine?" Does your work often seem wearisome and monotonous? It is not the kind of work that matters so much as the way it is done, and the motive force behind it. If we could only remember always that a beautiful life may be lived anywhere.

"He bowed himself  
With all obedience to the King, and wrought  
All kind of service with a noble ease,  
That graced the lowliest act in doing of it."

Since writing the above I have received a farewell letter from my friend Miss Rye, saying that she is slowly dying of an incurable disease. I know that many women, living in happy Canadian homes, have good reason to love and reverence her who has been such a true and faithful friend to them. I therefore call on all such to join with me in the earnest prayer that God will strengthen and uphold her to the end, cheering her with His own Presence as she passes through the dark river, and filling her soul with joy and gladness as she steps out into the light beyond. God has promised to grant the prayers of those who agree in their petition; let us claim His promise. HOPE.

Caramel Blancmange.

Take one large teacupful of brown sugar, put into a saucepan and set on the stove until sugar is very brown; "avoid burning"; keep stirring all the time; add one pint of sweet milk. When very hot, and all the sugar is dissolved, stir in two tablespoons of cornstarch, mixed with a little cold milk. Keep stirring all the time, and when cooked or boils, turn into a mould which has been wet with cold water. When wanted for use, turn out on a flat dish and serve with whipped cream.—Eulalie.

it with what all but she to whom it meant so much had already recognized as signs of the coming home-call which was to bring freedom and release to the sufferer below.

By what instinct that mighty fish is guided in cruel search of a possible prey, is one of the secrets hidden from human knowledge. That it is so guided, in the face of such frequent testimony, cannot be denied, and I for one, after the experience of those days at sea, should never venture to doubt its truth. So seldom, however, is the opportunity for retaliation afforded to the sailor, that when it is, it brings into action a ferocity of which one could hardly believe him capable. This especial shark, having been caught on one of the huge hooks concealed by the monstrous portion of salt junk with which it was baited, struggled furiously to regain its freedom. The waves were lashed into fury as it fought for release, but ropes and chains quickly lassoed it, and it was drawn midway to the lee of the ship and fastened half way between the water and the upper bulwarks. Then the side of the "Bonnie Bessie" literally swarmed with sailors, each determined to revenge a comrade maimed or killed in shark haunted waters, by stab after stab of his dirk. I had to fly below stairs to get away from the hideous spectacle, but not so Mrs. Dollet. "Sarves him right; it just sarves him right. It's our turn now—yah! yah! If you knew half I know about them sharkses, Miss, you'd not be so tender 'arted. I'm going down to the master myself, so that Dollet may come and have a hand in it too. There's no call to let the missus know why Dollet is wanted on deck." Well, that is one of the pictures which I cannot easily banish from my memory, though I turn over the page upon which it is printed as seldom as I can. Perhaps now I have written of the little episode, it may possibly fade away altogether. And now, the real tragedy of the "Bonnie Bessie" centers around her captain, her kind, tender-hearted captain, and curly-headed "Jim," the cabin boy.

There had been, after we had got out of the unbroken calm of the tropical seas, and some little while after the home-call had come to our suffering fellow-passenger, some very tempestuous weather. Our barque was tossed from one mountain wave to another as if she were but a cockleshell. We were kept back by head winds, and we were getting nearer and nearer to a coastline which spelt "danger" and redoubled the vigilance of our careful captain. We knew that the "Bonnie Bessie" was long overdue, and that anxious hearts beat for us in the home land. We had so hoped that, though it had been denied us to spend Christmas in England, we should arrive in time for the New Year's greetings and gatherings, but nearer and nearer came the New Year, and fainter and fainter grew our hopes. We despaired of a pilot being able to board us, and, although with one consent we all agreed not to be one bit down-hearted, and to show in every way in our power that we had implicit reliance upon the good seamanship of our captain, our patience and our faith were both sorely tested.

"I suppose they were shipwrecked after all," you will probably say, "and that is where the tragedy comes in." "No," I reply, "we all got safe to land," and yet our voyage had its sad, sad ending; all the sadder perhaps that the safe arrival of the "Bonnie Bessie" was telegraphed in the usual way, and therefore the news of what befell her captain and our merry-hearted little Jim, the cabin boy, came to the little home in Wales as more difficult of belief, and, oh! so much harder to bear than if no word had reached it at all. But my story must await its telling in the next number of our "Home Magazine."

H. A. B.

The Jews' Wailing-place.

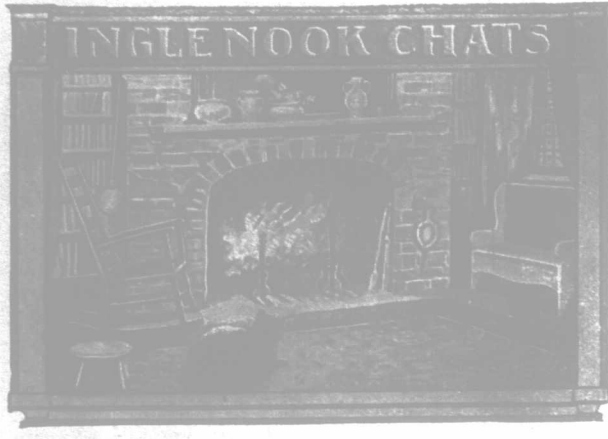
The artist depicts a portion of the rough-hewn wall of wailing, from which to the present day re-echoes the cries of the dwellers of Jerusalem. It seems to give us a direct illustration of the expression, "her very stones cry out," for weird indeed must be the sounds which issue therefrom. Old customs are guarded amongst the Jews with the most jealous care, and even the very tone and volume of the wail of long ago becomes the pattern for the formal utterance of the bitterness of that old-time grief to-day. Let us hope and pray that the hour may soon dawn when "their sorrow shall be turned into joy."

H. A. B.

Jimkins had a habit of keeping late hours, and although his better-half made it uncomfortable for him at times, she failed to cure him of his nocturnal home-coming. At last she hit upon a plan to frighten him, and so when he staggered in one night at his usual hour he saw a white-shrouded figure gliding towards him along the passage in the moonlight. "Wh—wh—w—w—what's that?" chattered Jimkins. "I am the family ghost," a sepulchral voice replied. Jimkins heaved a sigh of relief. "Good gracious," he said, "how you frightened me. I was 'fraid 'twas my wife."



THE JEWS' WAILING-PLACE.



My dear Guests,—

The following are the results of the recent Memory Gem contest: In Class I, the winner is Miss Olive Kidd, Cookstown, Ont.; closely following are A. L. McDiarmid, Cora G. Pound, V. M. Thomas, Ross W. Doan and Lizzie Noonan. In Class II, Miss Mabel A. Scott, Fairview Farm, Dominion City, Man., is the fortunate competitor; with Alice Bligh and Mary Ker (whose papers received equal marks) a close second; Constance Wilson, Annie Lamont and K. C. McDiarmid are third in merit, while Winnie Spaulding, Maggie Telfer and Rachel Patterson all sent very good papers. Our old friend, Janet Waterman, Fraser-ville, Ont., wins in Class III, with a very good margin; hers will, if possible, be published in next issue; Mabel L. Pound, Verne Rowell, Jessie Fawcett and Alice E. Bull being the other contributors.

Some of the contributors lost marks by using one or more quotations which appeared in last contest, and which were debarred this time. This was the case with your paper, "Annie Laurie," as also with your sister's (?).

To forgive being divine, "Jewess," I hope you will relent and be merciful to me, as it was not my fault that I did not see you. I was not nearer than Peterboro; should I ever go that way again, perhaps, we could arrange a meeting; I always enjoy meeting my "Advocate" friends, whether new or old. I have not your flower essay now, for which I am sorry, as it might have been useful to you.

Maggie T. is thoroughly welcome to make herself as comfortable as possible in the Nook, and I hope she will keep her resolve to try again, undaunted by want of success this time. No, I did not hang up my stockings, but Santa Claus, or his representatives, were very good to me, notwithstanding. On behalf of the "Advocate," my Guests and myself, I thank you for your good wishes, which I am sure all reciprocate.

Thank you, "Margareta," for your pretty little souvenir w' the bonny Scotch Thistle on it. You are very patriotic, girlie. Kind regards to all.

My thanks are also due to Alice Bligh and V. M. Thomas for kind wishes; I hope both will enter the lists again, and that they may have better success next time.

Jean M—, I shall send your story to "Cousin Dorothy," to whose corner it belongs, but I shall be pleased to have you enter some of the Ingle Nook contests.

#### OUR COMPETITIONS.

We again offer three prizes for the three best sets of Memory Gems, selected from Canadian authors only. Each set to contain ten, and only ten, quotations, which may be either prose or poetry, preferably not very long. The author's name must accompany each quotation. The prizes will be awarded in one general class. Contributors should sign their names on their papers, as well as on any letter which may accompany them. All contributions must be sent to address given below, and must reach Pakenham by Feb. 20th. This contest should have a special interest for all.

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

#### PRIZE MEMORY GEMS—CLASS I.

By Olive Kidd, Cookstown, Ont.

"Now in the sunset glow I stand so near  
The hills of light that all the past grows clear;  
Even griefs transfigured in this softer ray,  
Take on new forms and shine above my way.  
With dawning triumph in the words I read,  
'He taketh from us nothing that we need.'"

—Frances L. Mace.

'Be still, sad heart, and cease repining,  
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;  
Thy fate is the common fate of all;  
Into each life some rain must fall,  
Some days must be dark and dreary."

—Longfellow.

"The little worries that we meet each day  
May be as stumbling-blocks across our way,  
Or we may make them stepping-stones to be  
Of grace, O Lord, to Thee."

—A. E. Hamilton.

"Heaven is not reached by a single bound,  
But we build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
And we mount to its summit round by round.

"We rise by the things that are under our feet—  
By what we have mastered of good or gain,  
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,  
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet."

—Dr. J. G. Holland.

"St. Augustine! well hast thou said  
That of our vices we can frame  
A ladder, if we will but tread  
Beneath our feet each deed of shame.  
Nor deem the irrevocable past  
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,  
If, rising on its wrecks, at last  
To something nobler we attain."

—Longfellow.

"'Would'st thou,' so the helmsman answered,  
'Learn the secret of the sea?  
Only those who brave its dangers  
Comprehend its mystery.'"

—Longfellow.

"Say not, 'twas all in vain—  
The anguish and the darkness and the strife.  
Love thrown upon the waters comes again."

—Anna Shipton.

"Not what we give, but what we share,  
For the gift without the giver is bare;  
Who gives himself with his alms, feeds three—  
Himself, his hungering neighbor and Me."

—Lowell.

"Without a recognition  
You passed Him yesterday—  
Jostled aside, unhelped his mute petition,  
And calmly went your way.

"Oh dreamers, dreaming that your faith is keeping  
All service free from blot,  
Christ daily walks your streets, sick, suffering, weeping,  
And ye perceive Him not."

—Margaret J. Preston.

"To comfort and to bless,  
To find a balm for woe,  
To tend the lone and fatherless  
Is angel's work below."

—W. W. Howe.

#### PRIZE MEMORY GEMS—CLASS II.

By Mabel A. Scott, Dominion City, Man.

If God hath made this earth so fair,  
Where sin and death abound;  
How beautiful, beyond compare,  
Will Paradise be found.

—Montgomery.

Happy the man, and happy he alone,  
He who can call to-day his own,  
He who, secure within himself, can say—  
"To-morrow do thy worst, for I have lived to-day."

—Dryden.

Whoever you are as you read this,  
Whatever your trouble or grief,  
I want you to know and to heed this:  
The day draweth near with relief.  
No sorrow, no woe is unending;  
Though heaven seems voiceless and dumb,  
As sure as your cry is ascending  
So surely an answer will come.

—Ella W. Wilcox.

It needs not great wealth a kind heart to display,  
If the hand be but willing it soon finds a way;  
And the poorest one yet in the humblest abode  
May help a poor brother a step on the road.

—Swain.

Give love and love to your life will flow,  
A strength in your utmost need.  
Have faith and a score of hearts will show  
Their faith in your word and deed.  
Give truth and your gifts will be paid in kind,  
And honor will honor meet,  
A smile that is sweet is sure to find  
A smile that is just as sweet;  
For life is a mirror of king and slave;  
'Tis just what we are and do.  
Then give to the world the best you have  
And the best will come back to you.

—M. S. Bridges.

There is pleasure in the sunshine that sleeps on the  
hill;  
In the fall of the water; in the leap of the rill;  
In the leaves that are stirred by the breath of the  
wind;  
But nowhere such pleasure as in words that are kind.

—D. C. Colesworthy.

Human bodies are sic fools  
For all their colleges and schools,  
That when na real ills perplex them,  
They make enow themselves ta vex them.

—Robert Burns.

"The Holy Supper is kept indeed,  
In whatso we share with another's need,  
Not what we give, but what we share,  
For the gift without the giver is bare;  
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,  
Himself, his hungering neighbor and Me."

—Lowell.

Speak gently; it is better far  
To rule by love than fear.  
Speak gently; let no harsh words mar  
The good we might do here.  
Speak gently; 'tis a little thing  
Dropped in the heart's deep well;  
The good, the joy which it may bring  
Eternity shall tell.

—David Bates.

Earth gets its price for what earth gives us,  
At the devil's booth are all things sold,  
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold.  
For a cap and bells our lives we pay;  
Rubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking;  
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,  
'Tis only God that is had for the asking.

—Lowell.

#### Famous Prescription for all House-keepers.

DR. O. B. JOYFUL,  
21 Sunshine Avenue,  
Office hours: 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

A little dash of water cold,  
A little leaven of prayer,  
A little bit of sunshine gold,  
Dissolved in morning air,  
Add to your meal some merriment,  
Add thought for kith and kin,  
And then as a prime ingredient  
A plenty of work thrown in;  
Flavor it all with essence of love  
And a little dash of play;  
Then a nice, old book and a glance above  
Complete the happy day.  
Take daily, and repeat.

#### Recipes.

##### DOMINOES TO PLEASE THE CHILDREN.

Dominoes are not difficult to make. Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, adding gradually two cupfuls of sugar; add the yolks of four eggs. Beat thoroughly; then fold in the well-beaten whites, and three cupfuls of pastry flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Pour into greased shallow pans to the depth of half an inch. Bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes. When done turn out on a cloth to cool, and when cold cut with a sharp knife into oblong pieces the shape and size of a domino. Cover the top and sides with white icing; when this has hardened, dip a wooden skewer into melted chocolate and draw the lines and make the dots of the dominoes. Children are always delighted with these little cakes.

##### SAND TARTS AND GINGER SNAPS.

Sand tarts are excellent. Beat half a pound of butter to a cream and add half a pound of granulated sugar; then add the yolks of three eggs and the whites of two, beaten together; add a teaspoonful of vanilla and just a little grated nutmeg. Mix in sufficient flour to make a dough. Dust your baking-board thickly with granulated sugar. Take out a piece of dough; roll into a moderately thin sheet; cut with round corners, and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown. Dust the top of the sheet with sugar instead of flour, to prevent the roller from sticking. By adding half a pound of cleaned currants to the above recipe you will have Shrewsbury currant cakes.

The tiny little ginger snaps and Jackson snaps may be made several weeks before using, and will be the better for keeping. For ginger snaps rub half a pound of butter into two pounds of flour; add a tablespoonful of ground ginger and half a pound of brown sugar; mix thoroughly; then add gradually a pint of molasses; as the dough must be exceedingly stiff, possibly you may not require the entire pint. This condition will depend entirely upon the grade of the flour used. Knead thoroughly, and roll out in a thin sheet; cut with a small round cutter, and bake in a moderate oven until they are quite brown and crisp.

To make Jackson snaps, beat half a pound of butter to a cream, add gradually a pound of sugar, then one egg well beaten, one cupful of water, and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Knead in about a quart of sifted flour—possibly a little more. The dough must be hard and elastic. Roll in a thin sheet and bake the same as ginger snaps.

##### AN INEXPENSIVE COFFEE FRUIT CAKE.

To make coffee fruit cake, beat half a pound of butter to a cream; add one cupful of brown sugar. Dissolve a teaspoonful of baking powder in two tablespoonfuls of water; add it to half a pint of New Orleans molasses; add this to the butter and sugar; add a teaspoonful of allspice, one egg well beaten, a tablespoonful of cinnamon and one grated nutmeg. Mix a quarter of a pound of shredded citron, two pounds of seedless raisins and three-quarters of a pound of cleaned currants. Measure three cupfuls of pastry flour; take sufficient from it to flour the fruit thoroughly. Add half a pint of warm, strong coffee to the sugar mixture; then add the flour; beat until smooth; add the fruit, pour into well-greased cake pans, and bake slowly in a moderate oven.





HAPPINESS IN SWAN-LAND.

**Travelling Notes.**

I am afraid that my few rambling notes will not arrive in time to convey at the proper season my good wishes for a happy Christmas, but I have some hope that they may not be too late for me to say "A happy New Year" to all the readers of our "Home Magazine." Disappointment awaited me when the day arrived for the agricultural show, to which I had so much desired to go, and about which I should then have had something worth writing to you.

Now, how can I write Travelling Notes when I have not been travelling? Well, even that is possible if one makes free use of other people's observant eyes, tongues and pens, and by using one's own eyes in travelling up and down the columns of the daily press. Yes, indeed, one can learn a very great deal thus vicariously, and amongst the lessons, first and foremost perhaps, to be thankful for the many mercies of one's own lot. Ah! my friends, could you read the record in but one day's paper of the appalling amount of destitution—actual starvation, not mere privation only—in the metropolis of England, you would exclaim as I do, "God be thanked that we live in a land where such things are impossible, where there is space for all, and where only the despicably idle, the wilfully lazy, need ever know the pinch of poverty." In congested London there simply is not work to be had, however industrious, sober and capable are those who seek it. Although the very poor suffer more or less every winter, for many reasons this is an exceptionally bad season, requiring exceptional treatment. The effect of the war has been greatly to disturb the whole labor market, and there are many suffering now who have always hitherto kept their "heads above water," who try to hide their condition, and will not go to the soup kitchens. Subscription lists are opened, and bands of helpers organized to look into the merits of every application, as well as to seek out sufferers who make no moan. Let me quote some facts, told by those who have gladly given their services in this work of humanity:

In the first case the husband was a dock laborer, who has only had two or three days work for weeks past. This man was only one of the 13,000 dock laborers out of work. Everything pawnable in the house had been pawned, but the children went to school on Friday morning without breakfast. They came back for dinner, "but," said the mother, "there was nothing for them, and I could not bear to see them crying, so I sent them back to school."

Here is how the wife of a dock-laborer, out of work and with three children to keep, obtained a week's income. She had pawned almost everything in the house. As a last resort she pawned two little bed-ticks, for which she got one shilling. Then she sold the ticket of another bed-tick, and so raised another shilling, while another pawn ticket fetched sixpence. This gave her an income for the week of half-a-crown, which had to keep five people, her only additional resource being an occasional cup of tea from her father.

In another household there were, besides the father and mother, three children under five years of age. The man had been out of work for five weeks, and there was no money in the house. The week before last the husband earned 9d. and the wife one penny. On Friday last they had no food at all, and on Saturday only a pennyworth of bread.

Columns would be required to describe even briefly all the exceptional cases of hunger and misery encountered by the mission workers. Wherever they go the tale is the same. No work for weeks, no money, and scarcely any food in the house, parents and children in a state of semi-starvation. It should not be forgotten, too, that food to these people means simply bread and dripping and weak tea, and not much of either."

Monday morning they found the baby was dead. The coroner asked if the bed-clothes were over the child, but the witness said they had none. Dr. J. Gahagen proved that death had resulted from suffocation. The room and also the children were scrupulously clean, and all the latter were well nourished, but the mother looked as if she had had no food for some time. It was a case of extreme poverty. There was paper at the window for curtains. The coroner's officer said he had made inquiries, and found the parents were sober and honest people. The mother now stated that her husband had got work that day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed their sympathy with the parents."

In reply to her enquiry, came this letter, written in a good, clear hand, and without one single fault in spelling: "Dear Madam,—I received your kind letter and postal order with many thanks; it will enable me, with the help of one or two ladies unknown to me before the accident that happened to my little baby, to buy some bed-clothes, as I believe it was only my pressing my little one to me so tight for warmth that caused his death, for when I laid him down he was laughing at me, and in his little way trying to talk. If he had been ill I would have done my best to make him well, but when I awoke I found him dead. I am told to think that he was taken for a good purpose. I do try to think so, but it seems very hard, as with all my poverty I have been able to see how nicely he was getting on. I think I shall be able to get a little work, and then I hope things will soon be brighter." Not one murmur, not a whine, not a hint of begging!

In addition to the lack of work, there is, as a factor in the distress it causes, a great increase in the cost of living. It takes one pound to purchase what would have cost seventeen shillings (sterling) a year ago. Milk is fifteen per cent. higher in price; meat has gone up 2½d. a pound, and rent twenty-five per cent. "As for clothing," said a city missionary, "thirty per cent. of my people never buy clothing at all." Perhaps none suffer more acutely, or feel more deeply "the iron pressing into their soul," than the women, the wives and the mothers. And, oh! how they work, when work of any kind is possible for them. In basements, in attics, women stitch, stitch, stitch, from six a.m. to nine and ten p.m., week in, week out, making shirts at 1s. 9d. a dozen, if fortunate in their employers, or oftener for 7d. and 8d. a dozen. Then last of all, but not least, amongst the sufferers are the little ones, the "little children of the poor." A city missionary asks:

"Do any warmly-clad, well-nurtured people doubt that little children are sent breakfastless to school, some of them without even the halfpenny which will get them a dinner at the soup kitchen? Let such sceptics listen to the head-mistress of Burnham-street school. 'Just now,' she says, 'about eighty children come to school every morning without breakfast. There are about 1,000 children in the school, and in the case of between 300 and 400 of them the father is out of work.

The following is a case which a friend of mine personally investigated, after reading the sad little history in the columns of her daily paper. It ran thus:

**"A SAD STORY FROM HOLBORN.**

"Mr. Schroder held an inquest at Holborn on the body of Henry Martin, the infant son of a brass-finisher, of 4 Reed's buildings, Leatherlane. The mother deposed that her husband had been out of work for thirteen weeks. During that time she had pawned or sold all their furniture—in fact, they had only a mattress left to sleep on. On

That is the cause of all the misery. The children are suffering, but the mothers are suffering most. They are denying themselves to give to the little ones, but they cannot all give enough. Aunts and grown-up brothers and sisters who are working help, and children who bring bread with them share with those who have none.' The kindness of the poor to their own kind hardly ever fails."

Is there not a lesson in all this for us, as we sit down before our bountifully plenished tables, and gather our children about us for merriment and jollity at Christmastide and New Year? Surely it is good for us, now and then, to lift the dark curtain which hides from us the poverty-haunted homes in the crowded cities of the mother country, if only to learn by doing so how blessed is our lot, cast in a land where peace and plenty are the certain reward of honest toil, and to prepare us to put out a hand of welcome to such of them as decide to accept the invitation extended to them to come out to our big Northwest, where for years to come there will be room and to spare.

MOLLIE.

**Happiness in Swan-land.**

A happy family in Swan-land! Woe betide you if you rouse the ire of the proud father of that graceful little group, should you be tempted to play any unseemly pranks as your slender canoe glides hither and thither amongst them upon the lakelet or stream where their snowy majesties and their offspring are disporting themselves. Like the peacock on the land, the swan on the water appears as if created for ornamental purposes only, and well does it fulfil that mission. "To see the swans," is the goal of many a walk in Regent's Park or elsewhere, where the public are freely admitted, and baby voices shout with joy as the lovely birds glide gracefully forward to pick up the crumbs the baby fingers have been allowed by mother or nurse to throw to them upon the face of the waters, to which they apparently lay sole claim.

H. A. B.

**Happiness in Donkey-land.**

It is not often given to us in Canada to see in actual life such a pretty illustration of mother-love and filial content as our picture shows, but in nearly every watering place or seaside resort in the Old Land, the tired mother, with the side-saddle on her back or the pair of panniers at her sides, may be seen, all forgetful of her woes, when her often bare-footed young caretaker, rattling the pence in his pocket, which she has earned for him, lets her stand at ease once more, with her four-footed baby by her side. Donkeys stupid? No, indeed. And if their tongues cannot express their emotions, certainly their ears can. Those of Mrs. Neddie are as eloquent as the purr of any mother-pussy in Canada, and is not Baby Neddie beaming his content through every strand of his soft little grey coat and by every twitch of his tail? His mother has come back to him, and his cup of happiness is, at all events for the moment, full to the brim.

H. A. B.

Bjones—That young fellow seems rather pessimistic. Merritt—Yes; he's an amateur photographer, and always takes a poor view of life.

Maine Lawyer—What is your opinion of the character of Deacon Blank?

Witness (cautiously)—I never heard nothin' agin him.

"Don't you know him to be an honest man?" "Well, he's been fair an' square in all his dealin' with me, and with others as far as I know."

"Isn't that sufficient to prove him a man of sterling integrity?"

"Wall, I dunno. I never traded hosses with him."



HAPPINESS IN DONKEY-LAND.

**Do You Believe These?**

See a pin and pick it up,  
All the day you'll have good luck;  
See a pin and let it lie,  
All the day you'll have to cry.

To drop a pin accidentally into a well is a desperately bad omen, a book on familiar superstitions assures us. No amount of bucketsful drawn from the well will bring up the pin to the light again, so no remedy, short of draining the well, can prevent the evil prophesied.

To get out of bed left foot first is certain, it is thought, to sour the temper for the rest of the day; to forget one of the blankets or sheets when making the bed predicts a serious illness for the occupier of some other bed under the same roof—that left-out sheet or blanket having evidently known that it would be more wanted elsewhere; to leave a candle burning accidentally in a bedroom is a sign that the owner's gold is coveted, and may be stolen from him.

To sneeze before breakfast prophesies the coming of a present before the week is over; to sneeze on a Saturday night after the candle is put out shows that you will next day greet a stranger.

To slam a door invites a misfortune upon the house; maybe this fancy has some connection with the German saying that it is wrong to slam a door, lest one should pinch a soul in it.

To overturn a bucket of water predicts plentiful tears; a spider's web spun during night across the door or porch signifies a departure for good of some member of the family; while, when a bat comes down the chimney it should be made to return by the same way, or "black evil" will fall upon the occupier of that room.

**In Case of Fire.**

Quick, intelligent work is imperative when a person's clothing becomes ignited. Your first move should be to get the person at length upon the floor. The easiest and safest way to accomplish this is by tripping. Then roll him over and over. This alone will go a long way toward smothering the flames, but at the same time lay hold of a rug, coat or anything thick, with which the operation can be more speedily and effectually completed. A pailful of water will answer the purpose, perhaps, but do not take even ten seconds to obtain it. It is of vital importance that you make use of the nearest means. Strive to keep the flames away from the upper half of the body, for that is the most vulnerable portion of the human anatomy.

Should your own clothing catch fire, it will require all of your courage and training to enable you to act rationally. The natural and almost overpowering impulse is to run. Don't; it only makes a bad matter rapidly worse. Lie down at once and roll yourself up in anything which will assist in smothering the flames. Fire has a strong upward tendency, and it will soon envelop your whole body if you remain on your feet. The danger of your inhaling the flames is also greatly increased, and internal burns are pretty uniformly fatal.

So far I have used the masculine pronoun, but all of my directions apply with even more force to the women. It is a sad fact that three-fourths of those who suffer from burns belong to the fair sex. This is attributable, in a large measure, to the inflammable nature of their dress.—[Good Housekeeping.

**Worth Trying.**

A clever physician once prescribed a new and becoming dress as the best remedy he knew of for a nervous, careworn woman. History says that a cure was effected. At any rate, we know that there is much truth in the saying of the French, "A woman is just as old as she appears to be," and the woman who would keep young and strong must look young and strong. There is another way in which the farmer's wife injures herself physically, and that is by drinking so much cold water when doing her work. She becomes overheated in the hot kitchen, baking, ironing or washing, and goes from that warm room into her cold dairy, where the temperature is several degrees lower, to cool off for a few minutes, as she says. While resting there she drinks a glass of cold water, and then goes back again to her work. She goes from the stove to the cellar without a thought of the risk she is running. This criminal carelessness on her part causes many of the rheumatic fevers so prevalent upon our farms, and if it does nothing else it ruins the finest skin. No surface can be exposed to such extremes without injury, and a face that is first almost blistered with heat and then chilled with a current of cold air is apt to grow wrinkled and coarse, if it is not disfigured by eruptions. Instead of doing so much work in the hot kitchen, the wide, cool piazzas which, as a general thing, run around one side of the farmhouse should be utilized for domestic purposes. The ironing and part of the baking can be done here very easily by using a small oil stove; and the vegetables will be quite as thoroughly prepared for cooking if the housewife sits comfortably in the coolest corner, instead of wearily bending over a table in a close room.

**A Woman's Complaint.**

I know that deep within your heart of heart  
You hold me shined apart from common things,  
And that my step, my voice, can bring to you  
A gladness that no other presence brings.

And yet, dear love, through all the weary days  
You never speak one word of tenderness;  
Nor stroke my hair, nor softly clasp my hand  
Within your own, in loving, mute, caress.

You think, perhaps, I should be all content  
To know so well the loving place I hold  
Within your life, and so you do not dream  
How much I long to hear the story told.

You cannot know, when we two sit alone  
And tranquil thoughts within your mind are stirred,  
My heart is crying, like a tired child,  
For one fond look, one gentle, loving word.

It may be when your eyes look into mine  
You only say, "how dear she is to me!"  
Oh! could I read it in your softened glance,  
How radiant this plain old world would be.

Perhaps, sometimes, you breathe a secret prayer  
That choicest blessings unto me be given,  
But if you said aloud, "God bless thee, dear,"  
I should not ask a greater boon from heaven.

I weary sometimes of the rugged way,  
But should you say, "through thee my life is sweet,"  
The dreariest desert that our path could cross  
Would suddenly grow green beneath my feet.

'Tis not the soundless waters ocean holds  
That give refreshment to the thirsty flowers,  
But just the drops that, rising to the skies,  
From thence descend in softly falling showers.

What matter that our granaries are filled  
With all the richest harvest's golden stores,  
If we, who own them, cannot enter in,  
But, famished, stand before the close-barred doors.

And so 'tis sad that those who should be rich  
In that true love that crowns our earthly lot,  
Go praying with white lips from day to day  
For love's sweet tokens, and receive them not.  
—[The Advance.

**Wishing.**

Don't you wish the world were better?  
Let me tell you what to do;  
Set a watch upon your actions,  
Keep them always straight and true.  
Rid your mind of selfish motives,  
Let your thoughts be clean and high;  
You can make a little Eden  
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?  
Well, suppose you make a start  
By accumulating wisdom  
In the scrap-book of your heart.  
Do not waste one page on folly;  
Live to learn and learn to live;  
If you want to give men knowledge,  
You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?  
Then remember day by day  
Just to scatter seeds of kindness  
As you pass along the way;  
For the pleasure of the many  
May be oftentimes traced to one,  
As the hand that plants the acorn  
Shelters armies from the sun.  
—[Youth's Companion.

**Man and His Shoes.**

How much a man is like his shoes!  
For instance: both a sole may lose;  
Both have been tanned; both are made tight  
By cobblers; both get left and right;  
Both need a mate to be complete,  
And both are made to go with feet  
With shoes, the last is first; with man,  
The first shall be the last; and when  
The shoes wear out they're mended new;  
When men wear out they're men dead, too.  
They both need healing, oft are sold,  
And both in time turn all to mould.  
They both are trod upon, and both  
Will tread on others, nothing loth.  
Both have their ties, and both incline,  
When polished, in the world to shine.  
They both peg out. Now, would you choose  
To be a man or be his shoes?

A minister whose education in business matters had been sadly neglected, had a small charge, and eked out a living by writing for the papers. One day he received a check for \$15, made payable to his order. He took it to the local bank, and, handing it in, was told to endorse it. He hesitated a moment, and then, taking up the precious document, wrote on the back: "I heartily endorse this check."

**The Corner of the Porch.**

"I see," said Jane, laying down the paper with a sigh, that Mr. Danielson has given half a million dollars to the new hospital. If one only had his millions! There is so much to be done in the world, and if you have neither money nor talent you can do nothing!"

Her father looked at her a moment. She was one of the eager, nervous, modern girls who are burning with anxiety to set right a world gone wrong.

"Let me tell you a story about myself, Jenny," he said. "When I went to college I was a farm boy, used to a home life with my mother and sisters. The college was in the midst of a busy town. I had a small room in a cheap boarding-house which swarmed with noisy students. They sang, shouted, played games, fenced and sometimes drank. It was impossible for me to study. After a couple of months I ceased to try, and sang and told stories and soon began to drink with the rest.

"One day the sister of one of my classmates asked me to supper. Each of the class had been asked by her in turn. She was a plain, middle-aged woman, not learned or bright in any way, busy in taking care of her family and house. But she had a thought to spare to a stranger—a boy whom she saw probably on the brink of ruin.

"When I was going away she said, laughing, 'Of course, you will be working hard now to be leader of your class, to satisfy your mother. It is simply impossible for you to study in that babel of a house. Why not take the corner of my back porch for a study?'

"She led the way to a little nook overlooking an old-fashioned garden. 'It is never used,' she said. 'Nobody will disturb you. You can enter from outside. We shall not interfere with you, nor will you with us.'

"The quiet little corner, shaded by grapevines, was an enchanted place to me after the noisy, ill-smelling boarding-house. I came to it the next day and found a chair and table with a lock-drawer for my paper and books. I remember that the tears stood in my eyes for sheer happiness. It was the first time that I had been alone since I left home. I went to work, I would be leader of my class! I would satisfy mother!

"Well, that little nook was my salvation. The woman who gave it to me and her husband and children grew to be dear to me. They brought me into a world of innocent, pure aims, quite apart from my college life. If I was kept near to the right during the years when a man is most sorely tempted, it was by the kind thought which gave me that quiet corner. There was not one of my class whom that woman did not know and help by her sympathy in some simple little way. Yet she had neither money nor great intellectual gifts."

**Game of "Nations."**

This is very similar to the "Cat" game which we gave in our Christmas number. Each guest is given a card or paper trimmed with tiny flags of different nations, or, if these can not be procured, little Union Jacks may be drawn on the back of each. In this game each answer must end in "nation," as:

The choir-boy's nation? Intonation.  
The flower lover's nation? Carnation.  
The student's nation? Examination.

Many others might be given, but the game is more enjoyable and much more valued by the guests if the hostess makes it out herself.

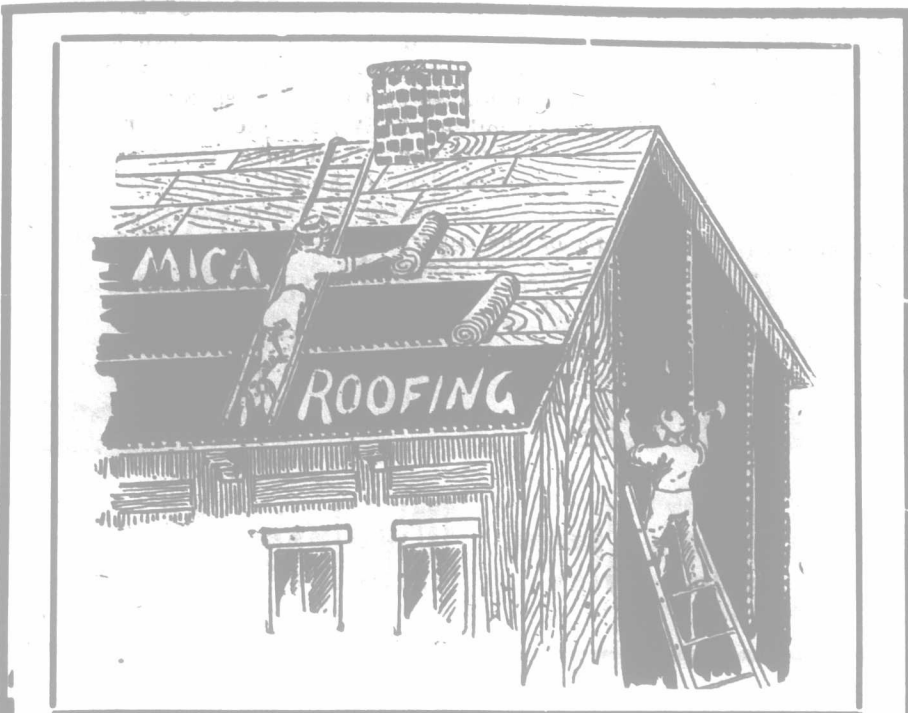
If prizes are given, a pretty silken flag or a patriotic pin would be suitable for the "nation" game, and a dainty kitten calendar for the "cat" game.

**Humorous.**

Patrick Murphy was taking a walk one Sunday through a field where cows were grazing. The bull took after him, and before he could get over the fence the bull caught him with its horns, and pitched him right over into the adjoining field. When he got himself gathered up, the bull was standing on the other side of the fence, scraping and boing. "Oh, be me sowl," said Pat, "ye needn't stand there apologizing, for ye intinded it all the toime."

Ruth was watching mamma for the first time prepare some hominy for breakfast. "What is that, mamma?" she asked. "It's hominy," said mamma. Ruth still looked puzzled, and pretty soon she said again, "What is that?" "Hominy," mamma answered once more, and somewhat impatiently Ruth looked at her, and said, "Why, I don't know how many!"

One very cold day Tom, in his first trousers, was walking with his tiny overcoat turned back to its street front. "Tom," said his father, meeting the child, "button your coat." But the boy demurred. "Look at mine," added his father. "Yes," said Tom, ruefully, and obeying under protest, "but everybody knows that you wear trousers!"



## 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, Esq., City: Winnipeg, March 13th, 1901.  
Some years ago I covered a building with your Mica Roofing, and I am pleased to say that it has given every satisfaction and is still in first-class condition. I have been so thoroughly satisfied with the result of my first experiment with the material that I have since used it on three other buildings. It works well on either an ordinary-pitch roof or with merely pitch enough for drainage.  
Yours truly,  
(Signed) D. A. BUCHANAN.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# ENORMOUS PROFITS!

**THE GREAT WEST RANCHING CO'Y, LIMITED, OF INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.,** with an authorized capital of \$100,000.00, divided into 10,000 shares of \$10 each, wish to introduce to you the great secret of the rapid development of the ranching industry in the Canadian West, which is scarcely a quarter of a century old, and by which many have amassed immense fortunes.

This company, with a valuable location at Medicine Hat, is selling its shares at par as long as they last, and offers to be an unequalled opportunity for a right royal investment in the hands of reliable and competent men.

The dropping of a card to this company for their pamphlet on ranching will show you:

That ranching pays from 25% to 50% on investment.



The cost of raising and finishing a canvass.

A demonstration of the difference in the running expense of say, 250 head and 3,000 head.

It furnishes some interesting statistics. It gives you a brief history of ranching and the cowboy in the Canadian West.

Also a short biography of the Directors and Managers of this great enterprise upon which the essential point of success depends.

Don't delay if you wish to participate in the profits of this Company, as it is limited in two ways—as to your responsibility and the number of shares to be sold.

**The Great West Ranching Co.**  
LIMITED.  
INDIAN HEAD, ASSINIBOIA.

Don't Miss! Don't Miss! Don't Miss!

## J. A. S. MACMILLAN'S

**BIG SALE, at BRANDON, on FEBRUARY 4th, 1903.**

Six Clydesdale Stallions (Imported and American-bred); two Hackney Stallions (Imp.); one Cleveland Bay Stallion (imp.), winner 2nd, Royal Show, England, and 1st, Great Yorkshire Show; one Thoroughbred Stallion (Imp.).

**MARES:**

Marjory Macgregor (Imp.) 6760.  
Bessie Bell (Imp.) 6747, in foal.  
Eyebright (Imp.) 6160, in foal.  
Lothian Lady (Imp.) 6758, in foal.  
Lizzie Macgregor (Imp.) 6778, in foal.  
Lady Darnley 8951, in foal.  
Miss Mackay 7655, in foal.

Grizzle Queen 8380, in foal.  
Princess Mysie 8390, in foal.  
Lady Sturdy 8947, in foal.  
Princess Glencoe 3rd 8952, in foal.  
Princess Maillie 8844, in foal.  
Princess of Manswraes 8837, in foal.  
Princess Dalgarnock 8838, in foal.  
Lady MacWhiffles 9270, in foal.

Ulla 9928.  
Matchless Cherry 9932.  
Lady Douglas 9935.  
Tillietudlem 9273.  
Lady Nansen 9924.  
Jannie Field 9923.  
Tillie Lanark 9929.  
Mistress Judy 9926.

Princess Kit 10483.  
Queen May 10245.

**HACKNEY MARES:**

Miss Johns 11305 (Imp.).  
Wolferton Rosette (Imp.)? 14065.

The heavy draft team of geldings that won first at Brandon, beating the team that won 1st at Winnipeg.

**TERMS**--Nine months' credit will be given on approved joint notes, bearing interest at 8% per annum, or 5% will be allowed off for cash.

**VISITORS** to Winnipeg during **BONSPIEL** week will be welcomed at the Grundy Music Co.'s Store, 470 Main St. It is worth your while to inspect our most complete stock of Pianos, Organs and Phonographs. We have a number of second-hand Pianos and Organs by well-known makers, at popular prices. See them.



REMEMBER THE PLACE



**The GRUNDY MUSIC CO., Limited, 470 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.**

#### GOSSIP.

##### WILLOW DALE FARM.

Near Purvis station, on the Snowflake branch, some eighteen miles or so south of Pilot Mound, on the C. P. R., will be found Willow Dale farm, the home of Purvis Thompson. Clydesdales and Shorthorns are both kept there in goodly numbers and in fine form. The famous old winner, Prince Patrick, abides here, and still looks hale and hearty, holding his head erect and displaying his veins as of old. A son of his, Premier Prince, bred by John Balsdon, Pickering, Ont., and out of Lewis' Pride, is a worthy chip of the old sire. He is a large, tightly-coupled yearling, well marked, full of quality and possessing action hard to equal. Premier Prince will be larger than his sire, and, judging from present appearances, will also make his mark. He has a strong, yet neat, head, a well-rounded barrel, and good quarters, and limbs of clean, flat bone, well feathered. Another entire yearling, by Imp. Garnet Prince, out of Highland Maid, by Imp. Sir Patrick, is also owned by Mr. Thompson, and while not quite equal to the superior Premier, yet he has substance and quality and is the makings of a good horse. In females, there are four full-grown mares of good wearing type, also one three-year-old, one two-year-old by Garnet Prince, and three yearling fillies, one by Prince Patrick. One of the four-year-olds, Lady McArthur 2nd, got by Sir Patrick (imp.), dam Lady McArthur by Sir Walter (imp.), grandam Sunrise by Tannahill (imp.), won first as a two-year-old at Winnipeg and second the following year. She has good bone, a strong, short back, with well-ribbed body, and is now safely in foal, as well as all the others, to Prince Patrick. Victoria Erskine, the three-year-old, is by Erskine (imp.), dam Woolly Erskine, by Erskine (imp.). She is a solid block, with good bone and feet. One of the yearlings, Princess May, by Prince Patrick (imp.), out of Jess of Taunton, by The Archer (imp.), grandam Rose by Pride of Scotland, is a well-developed filly, nicely coupled and possessing good bone and feet. The two-year-old, Scottish Maid 2nd, sired by Garnet Prince (imp.), dam May Queen of Whitby by Lockwinnoch (imp.), grandam Martha Jane (imp.) by Waterloo Lyon, is a strongly-muscled, well-quartered filly, with a fine chest, short back, good bone and feet.

In Shorthorns, about twenty-five cows are kept, of the thick-fleshed, short-legged stamp. Some of the younger ones and most of the growing stock are the offspring of Caithness, the well-known Winnipeg winner, who, until recently, was stock bull at this farm. Gay Mysie has a strong pair of twin bull calves by Sherbrook Chief. She is one of the Cruickshank Mysies, and a robust, breedy-looking cow. Duchess of Rosedale 11th, by Defiance, by Vice Consul, is a thick, strong, well-quartered roan. Duchess of Willowdale, by Caithness, is a very promising two-year-old, a dark cherry red in color, and, in fact, most of Caithness' stock have dark red coats.

White Rosebud, by Hillary, is a grand old cow, holding her form well. In '95, she won first and sweepstakes at the Winnipeg Industrial. Mysie Pearl, a two-year-old heifer, with calf by Caithness, is a deep, wide individual, with a mossy coat and fine quarters, quite fit for show purposes. The young stock are all in thrifty form. Six yearling bulls, all sired by Caithness, are looking well and will yet make herd headers. See ad. in this paper.

Mr. Thompson believes in timothy, and after seeding down usually cuts two crops, and then breaks again. His experience is that grain ripens quicker after timothy. A large number of trees are doing well on this farm, among them evergreens and weeping birch. It adds very greatly to the appearance of the farm home to have trees planted, besides the many other advantages which are derived.

Elsewhere in this issue will be seen the sale advertisement of Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man. During the twenty years in which this firm have been in the horse exchange business honorable methods have characterized all their transactions. The sale on the 5th of February includes horses and ponies of splendid style and quality. Light and heavy horses are kept in large numbers, as well as a fine selection of buggies, cutters, robes and harness. This firm announce that they are willing to give value for good horses of the right type.

##### ST. LOUIS FAIR MANAGER.

The appointment of Mr. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, as manager of the live-stock section of the St. Louis Exposition, to be held in 1904, has been announced. Mr. Coburn has been for several years the efficient secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. He is said to have excellent executive ability, has a thorough knowledge of the needs of stockmen, and will doubtless do good work in his new position.

It was with a great deal of pleasure indeed that, recently, we had a look through the commodious stables of Mr. D. Benning & Son, Williamstown, Ont. This noted farm, Glenhurst Dairy Stock Farm, lies in the county of Glengarry, five miles west of Lancaster station and two and one-half miles north of Summer-town station, both on the main line of the G.T.R. For a great many years Mr. Benning has been actively associated with the breeding of Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep and Berkshire hogs. Both the Ayrshire herd and Leicester flock were founded on animals imported by Mr. Benning himself, and the far-famed name of this herd for true character, superior excellence and individual merit is the best testimonial to their merit. At present, the herd numbers forty head of imported and home-bred animals, which, for the last season, have to their credit the grand showing of 4.3 per cent. of butter-fat, something surely for Mr. Benning to be proud of. The stock bull is Carrick Lad of St. Anne's, by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.); dam Imp. Anne of Barcheskie. This bull is a grand stock getter. There are several young bulls by him and out of such cows as Floss, the dam of White Floss, sweepstake winner at Chicago in her class; also a full sister to her, Persara, another grand cow, and a number of others of more or less fame as prizewinners and heavy producers. In the herd, for sale, are ten young cows, six yearling heifers, several younger heifers, and the young bulls. Late sales are: Four females to Prof. Anderson, of the Polytechnic School, San Louis, California; four to Watson Bros., Ohio; two bulls to St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Samuel Bowcock; and several to local parties. The Leicesters are pretty well sold out, but in Berkshires there are both sexes and all ages for sale, of the true improved type.

Note the advertisement, in this paper, by Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., of young Shorthorn bulls, by the imported sires, Blue Ribbon and Royal George, also, yearling and two-year-old heifers.

#### NOTICE.

**MANITOBA CEMENT COMPANY.**—The establishment of an industry that bids well to revolutionize present-day methods of constructing farm buildings in this country is the manufacture of cement by the Manitoba Cement Company, whose plant, as described in the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate," is to be situated near Morden, Man. With a capital stock of \$1,000,000.00, this company has been incorporated by special act of the Legislature, and being divided in shares of \$5.00 each, everyone who desires to become identified with a great enterprise has an opportunity of doing so. Although a large amount of the capital has already been subscribed and the company are said to have very tempting offers for the balance from a large syndicate, they have decided to give preference to small shareholders from different parts of the country who may be interested in the use of this substantial material for building.

As to the wisdom of subscribing to such a proposition, a glance through the names of those who are in the front ranks as directors should give some light. There we find men of the highest standing in their particular avocation. It is significant, too, that since the first announcement was made, Manitoba's Lieut.-Gov., Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, has been added to the list. The secretary and manager, Mr. J. A. Hunter, of the Hunter Land Company, Minneapolis, has had considerable experience in directing the development of similar concerns, and good work is to be looked for. At a recent meeting, the town of Morden have offered a free site, with tax exemption, provided the plant be located within reasonable distance of the corporation.

## This Interests You!

We DON'T say, "DON'T buy a piano," but we DO say, "DON'T buy a piano until you have seen a MASON & RISCH." Take advantage of the BONSPIEL and see it when you are in Winnipeg.

**The MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., Ltd.,**

445 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**GOSSIP.**

**ROBSON'S SHORTHORNS.**

South of Manitou, on the farm of J. S. Robson, a large herd of Shorthorns, numbering, all together, 137, are kept. Among the stock bulls at present are: Royal Sailor =36920=, by Jolly Sailor; dam Royal Jessie, by Royal Sailor (imp.). He is a Watt-bred bull of good parts, straight, smooth, deep and useful. Royal Judge =29260=, by Judge; dam Roan Mary, by Conqueror, a Cruickshank Clipper, bred by Hon. John Dryden; grandam Lady Marjorie (imp.), bred by Mr. Cruickshank; is a strong, deep, solid, low-set fellow; and Challenge =30462=, by Caithness, and out of Missie 142nd (imp.).

The matrons, 60 in number, are a useful-looking lot, belonging chiefly to the Isabella and Gold Dust families. Many of them are short-legged, with thick, square bodies, just the type required for breeding stock to suit the present demands. Isabella of Thorndale 3rd =24376= is a very thick, deep cow, got by Duke of Manitou, out of Isabella of Thorndale, by Manitou Chief. Lady MacDonald =42452= is an outstanding three-year-old of the low-set, thick type, extra well fleshed, got by Village Boy 12th. Isabella of Thorndale 6th, by Marchmont Earl =18179=, and out of Isabella of Thorndale 2nd, by Thorndale Duke, is another good one. Rose of Thorndale =16954=, by Thorndale Duke; dam Gold Dust 4th, by Oxford Duke, is another strong one of the type desired.

The two-year-old heifers, 13 in number, and all daughters of the well-known Bismarck, are thrifty and well developed. The yearlings, 20 strong, were sired by Bismarck and Royal Judge, and, like their seniors, they are very promising. The calves, 40 in all, were also sired by Bismarck and Royal Judge. About half of them are bulls. Intending purchasers should look up Mr. Robson's ad., and visit his farm before purchasing.

**NOTICES.**

**THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO.** are after business, and no doubt their showrooms on Main street will be visited by many of our friends from the country during Bonspiel week.

**DRYSDALE & CO.**, the well-known tombstone dealers, of Brandon, have opened a branch in Edmonton. Persons desirous of placing a monument to the memory of friends would do well to consult Messrs. Drysdale & Co. Watch for their advertisement in a future issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," in which illustrations of some of their work will appear.

**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., Wawanesa, Manitoba.**

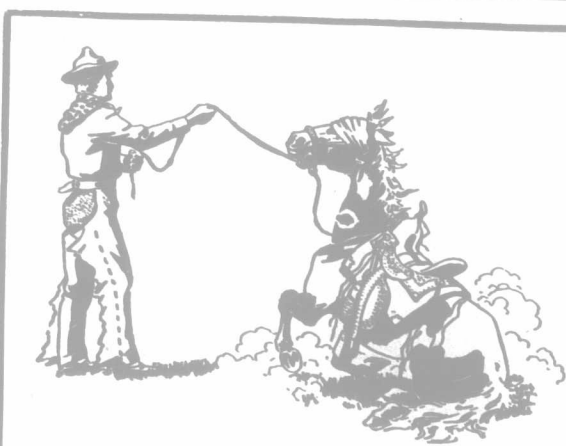
**NERVE - FORCE**

is undoubtedly impaired, and dyspepsia promoted by the use of the colored and doctored Teas of Japan.

**"SALADA"**

Natural Green Tea of Ceylon is a Boon to all Japan Tea Drinkers - "IT'S PURE."

Sealed lead packets only - same form as the celebrated Black Teas of "SALADA" Brand.



**Oil In Your Mitts And Gloves**

Oil in leather makes cold mitts or gloves, because oil is a "good conductor" of cold. That's why Indian tanned buckskin is warmer than common oil tanned leathers.

But buckskin is porous, and lets in the wind and absorbs wet. Now "Pinto Shell" Cordovan is tanned without oil or minerals, and it is absolutely wind, water, boil, scorch and cold proof—it is the toughest glove and mitt leather tanned. It can be had only in H.B.K. mitts and gloves.

Will not crack or harden, always flexible, warm and dry.

Sold by all dealers. See this trade mark. If your dealer has not got them write us and send his name. Every pair stamped "Pinto Shell" Cordovan by

**Hudson Bay Knitting Co.**

30 St. George Street, Montreal. 128 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

Makers of Warm Clothing, Mitts, Gloves, Underwear, Sox, Moccasins, etc. 103

**NOTICES.**

**THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO.** will have a full line of musical instruments on exhibition in their salesrooms on Main street, Winnipeg, during Bonspiel week. Visitors should avail themselves of the invitation to call.

**THE BEEMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY** have extended a cordial invitation to the bonspielers, during their visit to Winnipeg, to call at their factory and inspect their grain cleaners.

**THE D. W. KARN CO., Limited**, manufacturers of the "Karn" pianos and organs, will welcome visitors to the Bonspiel at their office and warerooms on Portage avenue. The Karn Co. have a full line of instruments on exhibition.

**THE BRACKMAN-KER CO.'S MILL.**—In another column may be seen an engraving of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co.'s mill at Strathcona, Alta. This company has elevators all along the C. & E. Railway, and manufacture rolled oats and cereals in their Strathcona mill, which has a capacity of 200 barrels of rolled oats and 50 barrels of oatmeal and other cereals per day. Their brand, B. & K., is well known in British Columbia and the Yukon; in fact, their goods are almost exclusively used in the latter country. They are importing a quantity of choice seed oats, which are to be sold to Alberta farmers at cost.

**GOSSIP.**

**Mr. Jno. A. Turner**, Balgreggan Stud Farm, Calgary, Alberta, recently took passage on his way to Scotland to purchase a few choice young Clydesdale stallions and fillies to reinforce the contingent at his already well-stocked farm and enable him to supply the ever-increasing demand which his business has experienced. He has also been commissioned to select a consignment for Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

Amongst recent sales, Mr. Turner reports five registered fillies to H. Smith, and the champion mare, Princess Patricia, to C. L. Christie, both of High River, Alta; also, eight head to I. G. Farr, Calgary; and Eva Charming, the sweepstakes three-year-old filly at Calgary Exhibition, 1902, illustrated in the "Farmer's Advocate," October 6th, to Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, Alta.

While visiting the poultry farm of Mr. Maw, St. John's Ward, Winnipeg, recently, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" saw a lot of splendid Bronze turkeys, as well as Toulouse geese, Pekin and Rouen ducks, also chickens representing most of the leading breeds. Mr. Maw is a well-known poultry fancier, and quite a winner at the leading shows. In chickens, he prefers the P. Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, and has been picking out the best strains from these for the last ten years, so that it is not to be wondered that he has at the present time such a fine showing. His birds are a very uniform lot and exceedingly thrifty lookers. He believes in using an incubator, and always manages to hatch a large percentage of vigorous birds.

And Here's  
to the

**BONSPIELERS**

Our Assur-  
ance of

**A HEARTY WELCOME**

to all at 262 Portage Ave., in Y. M. C. A. Block,

**The Western Home of "The Karn"**

THE PIANAUTO, a perfect piano-player, only one made in Canada, will be on exhibition during Bonspiel, in our salesrooms. We have SECOND-HAND PIANOS and a number of SECOND-HAND ORGANS at prices that will surprise you.

H. O. WRIGHT, MANAGER.

**The D. W. KARN CO., Ltd., 262 Portage Ave., Winnipeg**

The  
**MELOTTE**

People want to see

**YOU**

while in at the

**BONSPIEL**

**THE SEPARATOR**

WHICH TURNS EASY,  
SKIMS CLEAN,  
WEARS LONG,  
THAT'S THE MELOTTE.

**IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES**

**Melotte Cream Separator Co., Ltd.,**

'Phone 175.

124 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Box 604.

**HOW  
to make money from  
EGGS.**

Have you ever stopped to think that if you go about it in the right way, there is a lot of money to be made out of the raising of chickens, ducks and turkeys for the market.

We are the sole distributors in this country for the celebrated

**Cyphers Incubators**

and if you will send us a post card with your name and address, we will send you full and valuable information on this subject.

Learn how to utilize the otherwise waste material of your farm. Write to-day.

**ASHDOWN'S, WINNIPEG.**

**CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**

used exclusively at Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

AFTER 20 years' experience with many of the leading makes, we, as experts, have decided that the Cyphers is specially adapted to our climate and have discarded all other makes. We are special agents for the Northwest, and carry a full stock in Winnipeg. We can supply you a machine without delay, and have reduced the prices from those charged last year, giving our customers the advantage of car-lot rates. We give a 10-years guarantee and our incubator expert will answer all questions during operation by return mail.

We carry a full line of poultry supplies, including Mann & Wilson Green Bone Cutters, Dry Bone and Grit Crushers, Insect Exterminators, Roup Cure, Spray Pumps, Leg Bands, Poultry Books, Limestone Grit, Granite Mica Grit, etc. Also Acclimatized Utility Breeds of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen Ducks, "Hero Strain" Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Catalogues mailed free. Address:

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

**STEELE'S**

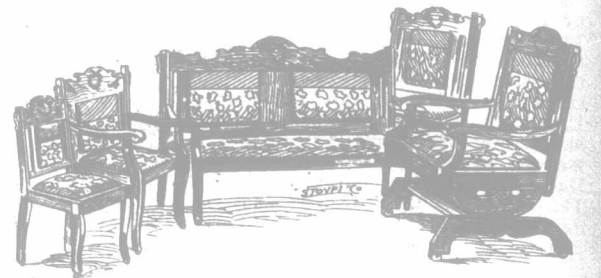
**WINNIPEG'S GREAT HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE**

**22,000** square feet of flooring devoted to our furniture samples. Every floor filled to overflowing with the best values that money and experience can buy — and our prices are low enough to suit everybody.

Here are some specially good values for February:

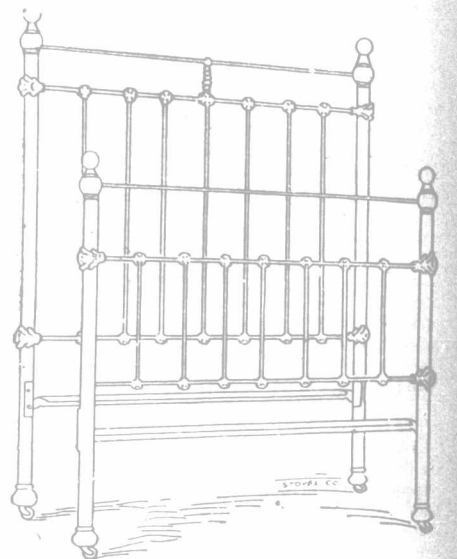
**PARLOR SUITES.**

24 only, Parlor Suites, 5 pieces, walnut frames, upholstered with best quality of velours. Regular value ..... \$28.00  
Feb. sale price... \$15.50



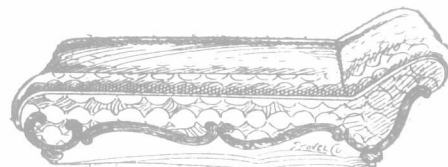
**ROMAN CHAIRS.**

10 only, Roman Chairs, quarter-cut oak or mahogany frames, upholstered with best silk. Regular value ..... \$9.00  
February sale price..... 7.00



**IRON BEDS.**

50 Iron Beds, heavy posts, brass knobs and caps, brass top rail on head and foot. All sizes. Regular value..... \$11.00  
February sale price..... 7.50



**COUCHES.**

24 Couches (same as shown in cut), spring head and seat, upholstered with best quality of velours. Regular value..... \$18.00  
February sale price..... 14.00

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

**The C. R. Steele Furniture Co.**

298 Main Street.

Opp. C. N. R. Depot.

**WINNIPEG.**

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.

It's the "ALPHA-DISC" and "SPLIT-WING" patented principles, together with all-round superior construction, which put the

# DeLaval Cream Separators

IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES, incomparable with anything else in the shape of a Cream Separator.

MONTREAL.  
TORONTO.  
POUGHKEEPSIE.  
NEW YORK.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
CHICAGO.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICES, STORES AND SHOPS:  
248 McDermot Ave., - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

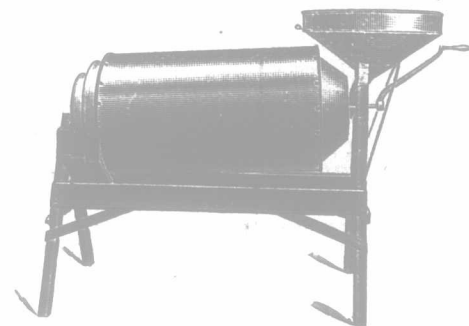
The BEEMAN MFG. CO., Winnipeg, Man., welcome the visitors during

## BONSPIEL WEEK

at their factory, 131 Higgins Avenue.

COME AND SEE BEEMAN'S 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**

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?

**If so, our JUMBO Will do it for you.**

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.

**NOTICES.**

**A NEW IMPLEMENT FOUNDRY.**—Notice of application for incorporation has been given in the Manitoba Gazette of a company to be known as "The John Clayton Plow Company, Limited." It is said the company intends building a large agricultural implement foundry on a site just outside the limits of the corporation of Winnipeg.

**INVITATION TO BONSPIELERS.**—In another column appears an invitation from the American-Abell Company inviting all visitors to the bonspiel to examine their Dewey portable and Dundonald traction steam engines at their warehouses on Main street. This company have shown great interest in the most popular sporting event of Manitoba, and have placed their large warehouses at the disposal of the bonspiel directors, who have thereby been enabled to construct a mammoth ring, the largest of its kind in Canada.

**AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT** at the recent International Exposition at Chicago was that of fifty guinea pigs by Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, Ont., manufacturers of "Blacklegoids," a vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle. The little animals on exhibition were selected from about 4,000 which the company keep on hand for what they call the "physiological test." This consists in testing the vaccine upon living animals as a means of proving its efficiency, and guinea pigs are the most convenient for the purpose. This company vaccinated several head of cattle at the exhibition.

**THE HANCOCK DISK PLOW ASSOCIATION.**—An organization of special interest to the trade, known as the Hancock Disk Plow Association, was formed at Chicago, December 2nd, when all the licensees manufacturing under the Hancock patents perfected the arrangements. The licensees are as follows: Chattanooga (Tenn.) Plow Co.; Long & Alstetter Co., Hamilton, O.; Hapgood Plow Co., Alton, Ill.; Sattley Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ill.; Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba. These houses, it is said, do an aggregate business of fully \$10,000,000.00 per annum, and employ a capital of \$2,500,000.00. The purposes of the organization are to promote unity of action in matters pertaining to the manufacture and sale of Hancock Plows, the protection of the Hancock patents, purchase of materials, and similar objects.

## CONSUMPTION

**CAN BE CURED.**  
Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

### TREATMENT FREE.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

### FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

### FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

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

**No. 3 "Prize"**

Best Feed Grinder Money Can Buy for Operation with Gasoline or Steam Engine, Tread Power, Power Wind Mill, etc.

**WHY?** Because it grinds rapidly making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour. Has ample capacity for 4 or 5 horse power, and an automatic feed regulator, which prevents its choking down the lightest power; is built throughout of iron and steel and will last a life-time. Thousands in use for 10 and 15 years still as good as new. We make 65 sizes and styles of Feed Grinders, including the only really successful Corn and Cob, and Corn, Cob and Shuck Feed Grinders. Also a full line of Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Sawm Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Horse Powers, Wind Mills, etc.

Write to-day for free catalogue.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 53 Fargo St., Batavia Ill.

# GREAT COMBINATION SHORTHORN SALE



Scottish Beau, son of the great Silver Plate, consigned to this sale by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

IN THE Sale Pavilion OF THE  
**Hamilton Stock-yards Company,**

AT  
**HAMILTON, WEDNESDAY,**  
**Jan. 28, '03**

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION  
**60 Head of High-class Shorthorns**

CONTRIBUTED BY THE FOLLOWING BREEDERS:

- HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que.
- HARLES RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.
- HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.
- J. W. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.
- HARRY SMITH, Exeter, Ont.
- W. D. ROBERTSON, Oakville, Ont.
- GEO. AMOS, Moffat, Ont.
- HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Pointe Claire, Que.
- H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
- W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.
- E. T. McNICHOL, Westover, Ont.
- T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

For Catalogues, apply to

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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.

This is to Certify that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Man., in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food have been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with reference to them that I am satisfied they are all healthful. If properly blended they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. They will act as an appetizer and will also tend to stimulate the digestion so that when fed to animals not in good condition of thrift the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suppose that this food would be especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and in putting in tone the stomach of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.

THOMAS SHAW.

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### GOSSIP.

Mr. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus cattle, reports the sale of a choice young bull, by Nora's Duke—7999—, to H. L. Stilborn, Pleasant Heights, Assa.

A syndicate at Elmore, near Gainsborough, Assa., has recently purchased from J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, the imported Percheron stallion, Patras, said to be one of the best of this breed ever brought into Western Canada.

Mr. Jas. Bray, Oak Grove Farm, Longburn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and White Plymouth Rocks, reports the following sales: To Wm. Bishop, Denlin, Rainy River District, cow, five years old and yearling bull; to W. D. Dunsmore, Franklin; Nat Boyd, Carberry, and D. Richardson, Bagot, one boar each, and to Andrew Heidt, Plumas, one sow. A few specimens of pure-bred poultry were also disposed of. Mr. Bray during the past year has sold, in all, ten bulls, and finds the demand for good stock brisk.

Jas. McKenzie, M. P. P., of Burnside, Man., breeds Herefords and Shorthorns, and has a very select showing of both. Mr. McKenzie does a lot of stall-feeding for the Christmas trade, as well as for local butchers at other times. His plan usually is to put in about fifty steers early in the season and have them ready for the holiday trade in good time. After that he refills the stables with a rougher class, sometimes big cows and bulls, and sells them to the local butchers. Some seasons he manages a third lot. A mixture of shorts, oats and barley composes the meal ration. Shorts he considers very good, but often too expensive. He usually begins with about a half gallon per day and works up to three gallons. All feeding cattle are promptly dehorned when bought.

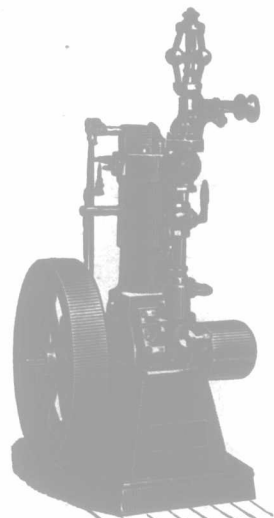
### MACMILLAN'S SALE.

J. A. S. Macmillan, the proprietor of Roxey Stock Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, is well known as an extensive importer of high-class stock, and, by public auction, on February 4th, he is offering a large number of horses of select breeding and strong, useful conformation. Stallions of the following breeds will then come under the hammer: Clydesdales, Percherons, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds and Cleveland Bays. Some of them have recently been described through the columns of this paper. In Clydesdales, Prince Darnley, Prince Burnbrae, Cavendish, Rosehaugh of Pitlivie, and other are included in that category; while in Hackneys, Middleton Gentleman and the Grand Duke of York have been commented on as strong ones, also Lord Redcar, a Cleveland Bay. Many of the others have not previously come under our notice, and the following are some of the Clydesdales: Cardonald 9254, sire Prince Patrick (imp.), dam Lady Superior. This four-year-old bay was bred by N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn., and is a well-made horse, of great substance and choice breeding. Dauntless (imp.), sire Pilgrim, by MacClure, by MacGregor; dam Duchess, by Prince of Gourcock, by Gallant Boy. Bright Idea, another imported horse, bred by Thos. Sprout, Culdoch, Kirkcubright, Scotland, and sired by Baron's Pride (9122), by Sir Everard, by Top Gallant, by Darnley (222); dam Sally of Culdoch, by Esquire of Park. He is a dark brown four-year-old, with three white legs. Bright Victor (10995), sired by Knight of Cowal, by Gallant Prince, by Prince of Wales; dam Young Duchess (9550), by Young Duke of Hamilton, by Duke of Hamilton, by Prince of Wales, is a brown three-year-old of good quality and breeding that speaks for itself. Heir of Fame (imp.), sired by Baron's Pride, is another strong three-year-old. Lord Sturdy and Charming Mister are a couple of growthy colts, with Prince of Wales blood in them. Touchwood, an imported Thoroughbred stallion, sired by Touchet, dam Caroline, is of the famed Musket stock that has shown conspicuously on the English turf. In Percherons, Patriotic (imp.), a grey four-year-old, by Jules, dam Mirza; Patron (imp.), also grey in color and five years old, sired by Monvoisin, dam Rosette; Fevrier (imp.), black, two years old, sired by Giron, dam Eleonore; Buisson (imp.), black, sire Jemmapes, dam Juvine.

In Clydesdale mares, there are twenty-three catalogued to be sold. Many of them are imported, and several of the others are sired by the famous winner, Prince Patrick, others are by such sires as Darnley, MacGregor, Prince Sturdy, etc. This sale bunch is composed of a uniform lot of strong individuals, and present prospects indicate that the sale will be a success.

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### GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.

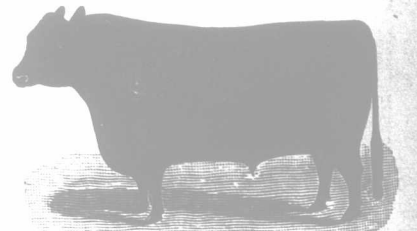
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One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke—7999—, bred by J. A. McGill, and King Edward—10852—, F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

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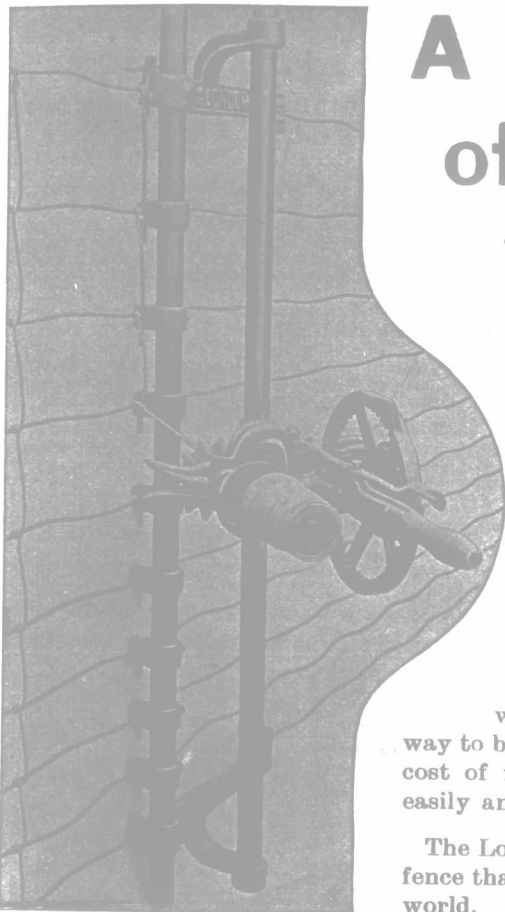
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and continue for two months. Separate apartments have been fitted up with the best appliances for scientific and practical work. The course will include lectures and demonstrations in cooking and preparing foods for the table, preserving fruits, preparing poultry for market, and all subjects in connection with household economics. This department is in charge of Mrs. E. M. Torrance, and is specially provided for the farmers' wives and daughters of Western Ontario.

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### GOSSIP.

Mr. Jas Yule, late manager of the Prairie Home stock farm, gave us a call the other day on his return from the east, where he and Mr. Walter James, of the Maple Grove Stock Farm, of Rosser, have been on a purchasing trip, and report having succeeded in buying the following Shorthorns to add to the herd already established at Maple Grove. From Alexander Isaac, of Cobourg, they purchased the best cow of this year's importation, Moss Rose 4th (imp.), Vol. 48, page 681, E. H. B. She is a beautiful roan, four years old, bred by J. & A. Milne, Nether, Cairnhill, Scotland. She is by Murillo (71054), dam Rock Rose by Plantagenet (57868). Moss Rose 4th is due to calve on the 15th of February next to Maroon (Vol. 49, E. H. B.), bred by Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, Inverurie, Scotland, a straight Cruickshank bull. In addition to being well-bred, this cow won first prize at Lawrence Kirk Show in July last. Another which is added is Bessie Lee—39900—, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont.; got by Hillsburg Tom—26756—, dam Matchless 11th—22939— by Barmpton Hero—324—. It will be remembered that this heifer was shown by Hon. Thomas Greenway at Winnipeg and Brandon last July, winning first in her class at each place. She is due to calve in January 25th next, to Sixtyton Hero 7th—30892—. Lady Cobourg is also a roan, four years old, bred by C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, and got by Indian Wave—28000—, dam Lily 2nd—28029— by Village Boy 5th—16352—. This cow dropped a beautiful red bull calf on the way up, to one of Mr. John Isaac's bulls. Another is Lady Cobourg 2nd, out of Lady Cobourg—34788—, a grand, good, useful heifer. Two young bulls were also purchased from J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., Wallflower's Chief and Weston Chief. These bulls are fit for service, and have the very choicest breeding, having in their pedigrees such noted bulls as Loyalty (imp.), Guardsman (imp.) and Prime Minister (imp.). They are for sale, and are fit to head any herd.

There was also in the carload, a Jersey bull for Mr. W. J. Lumsden, of Hanlan, Manitoba, from Bull & Sons, Brampton; a Yorkshire boar for William B. Mey, of Niverville, Man., from D. C. Platt, of Hamilton; two Yorkshire sows for Mr. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, from Major Hood, of Guelph; and a high-class trotting gelding for McLaren Brothers, of the Brunswick Hotel, Winnipeg.

### THE BOW RIVER RANCH.

Mr. G. E. Goddard, Bow River Ranch, Cochrane, Alta., has at present 130 horses, three years old and upwards, for sale; also, two French Coach stallions, one of which, Paladino, was illustrated in the Christmas issue "Farmer's Advocate," page 922. To this horse all the best driving mares on the ranch have been bred. In Shire stallions, he is offering Grove Ringleader, and in Clydes, Baron Fordie 2nd. To these horses the draft mares have been bred. The latter average about 14 cwt. each, and two carload of them are to be sold. Mr. Goddard has also a number of Shorthorns and Angus grade cattle which may be purchased at right prices.

### \$60,000 FOR DAN PATCH.

Mr. M. W. Savage, proprietor of the International Stock Food Farm, Minneapolis, Minnesota, with characteristic enterprise, persistency and pluck, has consummated the purchase of the great unbeaten pacing stallion, Dan Patch, at \$60,000, the highest price ever paid for a pacer. He will make a spring season in the stud and will be out on exhibition during the fall. Dan Patch was bred by D. A. Messner, Oxford, Indiana, who sold him last spring to Mr. Sturgis, of New York, for \$20,000.

At his new home on the International Stock Food Company's farm, Dan Patch will have a worthy stable mate in the great trotting stallion, Directum, 2.05½. Directum is still the champion four-year-old trotting stallion, and for seven years was the champion trotting stallion of the world, while for ten years he held the three-year-old trotting record. Dan Patch, like Directum, comes from a family of great race-horses.

Mr. Savage can boast of owning the three stallions whose average speed is greater than that of any stallions owned by any other man in the world. When Online died last summer, he was replaced with the pacer, Roy Wilkes, 2.06½, after Mr. Savage had made unavailing efforts to purchase Dan Patch. Even after securing Roy Wilkes, he did not give up hopes of securing his original choice, and after repeated conferences and much writing and telegraphing a sale was successfully made last month.

### 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.

### MARCHMONT HERD

### Scotch-bred Shorthorns

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

### 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—Melgrud Hero, got by Don Quixote, bred by Duthie, of Melgrud; two 2-year-olds, and one calf all red color. **JAS. CHEYNE,** Wanor, Assa.

### Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires.

Several good young bulls and heifers, a number of Leicester ewes; also, some of each sex in Berkshires for sale.

**T. JASPAR,** Bradwardine, Man.

### RESTRONGUET STOCK FARM

FOR SALE: Ab ut 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: Foyal Judge—29260—, one of the stock bulls, winner of 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon, and 19 young bulls; also, females of all ages. **JOHN S. ROBSON,** MANITOU, MAN.

### SHORTHORNS AND CLYDES FOR SALE

Three choice young bulls sired by Nevers (imp.) Also a few cows and heifers. One yearling stallion got by (imp.) McKinnon, and a few mares.

**A. & J. CHADBOURN,** Ralphton, Man.

### 3 Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, from 9 months to 2½ years old—the low-set, thick-fleshed kind. One won sweepstakes at Portage la Prairie when a calf and 1st as a yearling.

**T. E. WALLACE,** Portage la Prairie.

### Plain View Stock Farm



You are always welcome to come and see us. We look as well as ever, and still fill the ring. We are all at home and for sale.

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### LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

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

An exceptionally fine lot of ockerels—large, healthy, well-bred fellows. All at reasonable prices.

**Carman, C. P. R.; Roland, C. N. R.**

**ANDREW GRAHAM,** Pomeroy P. O.

## GREENDALE STOCK FARM.

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

### SHORTHORNS AND BERKS FOR SALE

Stock bull, Sir Calithness; 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. **E. M. WILSON.**  
Pilot Mound 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 Clan Mackay (imp.); also some good cows in calf to Clan Mackay. One good yearling bull, by Lord Strathbrogie (imp.), out of Empress of India (imp.). Several bull calves, sired by Clan Mackay. Cheap, if sold soon.

**THOMAS SPEERS,**  
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## SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four choice Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 5 to 15 months old, sired by General Sampson 33103, by Royal Sampson 26176; also a good yearling bull. Pedigree and prices right. Address:

**R. J. STEWART,** Holland, Manitoba.

### Monsuch Stock Farm—Shorthorns for Sale.

Four choice young bulls, sired by Calithness Yet; yearling heifers by Sir Colin Campbell. Cows in calf; also good driving team, 4 and 6 years old. All at right prices and terms. Write quick.

**W. E. PAULL,** KILLARNEY, MAN.

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Stock bull Verity Chief, also two younger ones. In females a few choice calves and yearlings. A number of both sexes in Oxforas.

**T. R. TODD,** HILLVIEW, 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.

## SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Four bull calves and several heifer calves, by Earl of Plainview; large and thrifty.

**Moropano, Man. WM. MAXWELL.**

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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 cows of spring litters, and an extra choice lot of W. P. Rock cookereels. 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 Pomero Favorito 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.

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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.

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

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THIS RUNT GAINED 360 LBS. IN 160 DAYS BY EATING INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.



## YOU CANNOT DENY ACTUAL FACTS

A Wonderful Growth of 360 pounds in 160 Days by a "Runt" That Had Been Badly Stunted for Nearly 2 Years and Only Weighed 60 Lbs.

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DEAR SIR:—I have a runt 2 years old which only weighs 60 pounds. It stands 18 inches high, 42 inches long, and 4 inches wide on widest part of the back. I would like to try "International Stock Food" and see if it will make this runt grow. Four of my neighbors owned it before I got it, and none of them could make it grow. I enclose a photograph which shows this hog is too weak to stand alone, and it will not eat.

**F. C. HOWORTH.**

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a photograph of the "runt" taken five months after our commencing to feed "International Stock Food". It weighs 420 lbs. and has developed into a fine looking hog. "International Stock Food" is a remarkable preparation for making hogs grow, and the two photographs I mail are positive proof. Yours truly, **F. C. HOWORTH.**

We will pay you \$1,000 CASH to Prove that our Testimonials are not Genuine.

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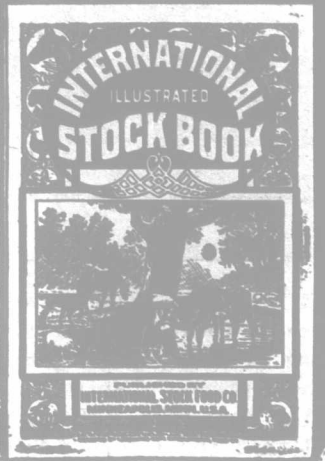
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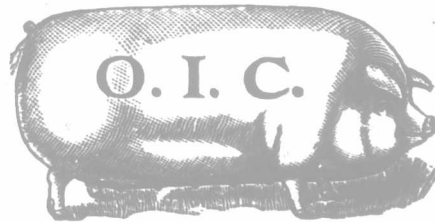
TEST 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT ENTIRELY AT OUR RISK



### GOSSIP.

Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., the well-known importers of Clydesdale horses, have lately sold to K. B. McLennan, of Vancouver, B. C., for the Douglass Lake Cattle Co., of B.C., the rare good pair of stallions, Wayward Boy and Torpedo. These horses are each only three years old, and both tip the scales at considerably over a ton. Mr. McLennan scoured the country in search of the heaviest pair of three-year-olds he could find, and they were found in Graham Bros.' stable. They also sold him eight very choice mares, weighing from 1,700 to 1,900 lbs. each, most of them being in foal to the grand old sire, MacQueen.

Cedars stock farm lies in the county of Simcoe, about four miles west of Bradford station on the main northern line of the G. T. R., and is the home of Bell Bros., breeders of high-class Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Shropshire sheep. From their youth, Bell Bros. have been educated in the conformation and qualities that make the typical Shorthorn, and their large herd show that they not only know the proper type, but they breed them as well. Their herd at present represents such noted families as Stamfords, Strawberries, Countesses and Duchesses, on which have been used the choice sires, Aberdeen Jock 24503, by Imp. Aberdeen, a number of the females being sired by him; Duke of Cedardale, by Imp. Hopeful, also the sire of a number in the herd; Brilliant 15825, by Imp. Mexico, that ponderous, 3,100-pound bull, some of whose get are also in the herd. The present stock bull is Heir-at-Law 34563, by that great sire, Prince Arthur 23377, by Prince Royal; dam Myra Lily 22014, by Prince Arthur 8682. Heir-at-Law is a big, thick roan, full of quality, and beef from the ground up, and is a sire of no mean order, as his get show. At present, for sale, there are four young bulls from nine to twelve months old, the get of the stock bull, and four yearling heifers, a lot that will do credit to any herd. In Shropshires, there are eight ewe lambs and two ram lambs, also a number of shearlings for sale, that are typical of the breed—low, thick, and well covered. Write the Bell Bros., to Bradford P. O. Anything they have is for sale.



## 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 Banded P. Rock cookereels. **A. E. THOMPSON, WAKOPA, MAN.** SHIPPING STATION: NINGA, C. P. R.

## PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYRSBIRE, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.  
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Sittyton Hero 7th and Moneyfuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Shropshire ram 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 (Tensdale), 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.

## 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.

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

## THE BRANDON HORSE EXCHANGE

has been the place for over twenty years to buy good serviceable farm teams, and on

**THURSDAY, FEB. 5<sup>TH</sup>** at 1 o'clock, they will offer by auction

**75 Head of Fresh, Sound Horses and Mares,**

and will be sold in teams or single to suit buyer. We bought these horses right, and will be sold, pioneers, but also the boys, and we will save you lots of money and give you good horses, which will arrive February 1st. As this firm is well known for doing business on right principles, should be well patronized.

**TROTTER & TROTTER.**

## A Fireproof Roof

AND SECURE AGAINST LIGHTNING.

What everyone wants, and what you can have—at moderate cost—by using

## Eastlake Steel Shingles

GALVANIZED OR PAINTED.

The most widely-used shingles in the Dominion for all farm buildings. Quickly and easily applied by any handy man. Can't leak, and most durably economical. Up-to-date farmers praise them enthusiastically.

Made by Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

Sold by  
**Merrick, Anderson & Co.,**  
Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

## Churn, Churn!

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

## Windsor Salt.

Best grocers sell it.

### The High Price of Coal

is the cause of much present anxiety but there is a practical way of overcoming it to some extent. With an Appleton Wood Saw you can rapidly and with ease and safety



**SEE! SAW**  
your own wood and **SAVE COAL,** time, labor, money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make **\$5 to \$15 a day** Strong, rigid frame, adjustable dust proof oil boxes, etc. We make 5 styles. Also the famous "Horse" Friction Feed Drag  
Saw, Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for Free Catalogue.  
APPLETON MFG. CO., 53 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RY.

### SINGLE FARE

For the Round Trip to

# Winnipeg Bonspiel

FEB. 4 TO 14.

For further particulars of rates, going and return limits, apply to any agent Canadian Northern Ry.

GEO. H. SHAW, Traffic Manager.

### GOSSIP.

At the sale of the Shorthorn herd of Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., held at Chicago, January 6th and 7th, an average of \$388 was secured, the highest price being \$1,100.

The Breeders' Gazette publishes a list of leading sales of pure-bred cattle of beef breeds in the United States and Canada in 1902, at which 6,152 head of Shorthorns sold for \$1,602,623, an average of \$260.40. Of Herefords, 2,597 head sold for \$680,012, an average of \$265.70. Aberdeen-Angus, 1,065 head for an average of \$259.80, and 206 head of Galloways at an average of \$185.80.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 3rd, 1903, at one o'clock p. m. The Executive Committee will meet at ten o'clock. Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, gives notice that he will move that the date of the annual meeting be changed. Everyone interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle is invited to attend. To secure reduced rates, a single ticket to Toronto should be purchased and a standard certificate received from the agent. Members will please note that the annual fee for 1903 is due February 1st. A. Gifford, President. G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

Horse-breeders will not fail to note the illustrated half-page advertisement in this issue of the great Clydesdale and Hackney stud of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. The record of this firm as importers and prizewinners at the leading shows in America is a proud one, and is not ancient history, but is up-to-date, the championship for the best Clydesdale stallion any age being won by their grand horse, Young MacQueen, in 1902, at Canada's greatest show at Toronto, and at the International at Chicago, where the six head of Clydesdales shown by them won not only the stallion championship, but also the gold medal and the challenge cup given by the Clydesdale Associations of Great Britain and America, respectively, for the best stallion any age, the first prize for the best four animals the get of one sire, first for filly foal, and second for yearling stallion colt. A new importation has been received, and together with the former importations the home-bred contingent, the stud, as at present constituted, is claimed to be the equal if not superior to that of any period in its history. See the advertisement, and study its contents.

### THE SYLVAN HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Messrs. R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., renew their advertisement of imported and home-bred Shorthorns, in this issue, in which they offer for sale 13 imported heifers, 2 imported bulls, and 7 yearling bulls and 20 heifers home-bred. This herd has been long established, and has been kept up-to-date by the importation from time to time of high-class animals of the most approved breeding and type, none but first-class imported bulls and those bred straight from the choicest strains having been used in the herd. A reference to the advertisement on page 88 will show the choice class of families represented in the herd, and as the Messrs. Nicholson are known to be discriminating breeders of the highest integrity and to be among the very best judges and handlers of cattle in Canada, and have made their selections for importation personally, the character of their offering may confidently be relied upon as being up to a high standard of merit.

### DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The 17th annual meeting of the above Association, for the report of business done, the election of officers and transaction of new business, will be held at Richmond Hall, 27 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday, January 27th, at 11 a. m. Ask for standard certificate at your station to attend the Shorthorn Breeders' Association convention before leaving, to entitle you to reduced fare home. Henry Wade, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

"SURE HATCH."—The annual catalogue of the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb., and Columbus, Ohio, is one of the most complete and attractive we have yet seen. A post card will secure the reader a copy.

## BUY YOUR STALLIONS

From a long-established firm that has an unquestioned reputation for always handling FIRST-CLASS HORSES at reasonable prices, and whose representations and guarantees have always been made good.

Our present stock of



## Clydesdales, Suffolks and Percherons

Is complete and quite superior to anything in the country.

## ALEX GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

Permanent Branch Stable at Brandon, Man.—JAMES SMITH, Manager.

## BROOD MARES For Sale

The Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors

Retiring from breeding. Will sell all their brood mares or the following lots, to be seen in the pastures:

- 35 well-bred, upstanding mares, 4 years old and upwards, average 1,100 lbs.; sired by imported Thoroughbred and Standard-bred stallions for several crosses. All believed to be in foal to French Coach, Shire and Clyde stallions. These mares have all been halter-broken, and a record of their breeding kept.
- 23 3-year-old fillies, sired by the imported French Coach Horse, Forester (1,450 lbs.). Will make big, handsome mares, and are stunted as above.
- 35 heavy mares, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., mostly Clydes and Shires, and some of the heaviest drivers. A good many of these are broken. All have been bred to the Shire, Clyde and Coach Horse "Paladino" stallions, which are also for sale. Apply

G. E. GODDARD, COCHRANE, N.-W. T.



## 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 2:30). These horses are nearly all prizewinners, and rare good ones. Address:

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

## GEO. E. BROWN, AURORA, ILL.

HAS BEEN A LEADING IMPORTER OF HIGH-CLASS

## SHIRE HORSES

For about thirty years. He has now established a

BRANCH AT BRANDON, MANITOBA,

where a choice lot of stallions will be kept on hand.

A few more reliable and experienced salesmen wanted.

ADDRESS ENQUIRIES TO AURORA, ILL., OR BRANDON, MAN.

FOR SALE:

## DRAFT HORSES

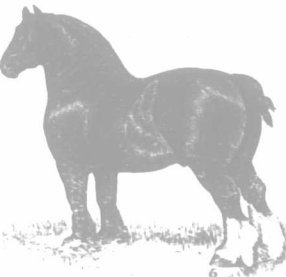
OF ALL AGES.

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

## LITTLE MISSOURI HORSE COMPANY,

W. G. CLARK, SUPT.

GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.



## CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

A. & G. 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. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

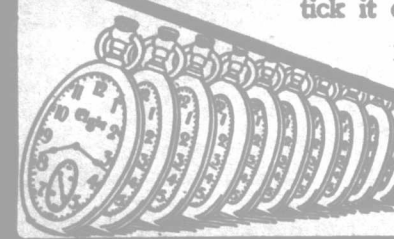
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a day our Govern-  
ment Observers tick  
the correct time to thousands  
over the wires.

## ELGIN WATCHES

tick it continually to millions.

Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin"  
engraved on the works. Send for  
free booklet about watches.

ELGIN NATIONAL  
WATCH CO.  
Elgin, Illinois.



## GOSSIP.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., write us that their herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns is now stronger than it has ever been. "Our last importation, which we expect to arrive home from quarantine January 26th, consists of one bull and twenty females. Amongst them are a number of very choice animals, both as regards breeding and individual merit. This importation was selected principally to be retained in the herd as foundation stock. Amongst the females we secured from Mr. John Young, Tilbouries, Maryculter, Scotland, a very fine four-year-old Roan Lady cow, got by Remus (73402), the sire of the great show bull, Choice Goods, and a two-year-old heifer of the same family, by that excellent sire, Scottish Prince (73593), of the Princess Royal family, and two heifer calves of the Roan Lady family, also by Scottish Prince, and out of dams by Remus, which are very promising, and another, of the same family, by Lord Methuen of the Kilblean Beauty family, with Scottish Prince for its grandsire, looks like making a winner. The Roan Lady family have long been considered one of the best families in Scotland. At the Duthie-Marr sale of bull calves last October, one of this family, at eight months old, topped the sale at 320 guineas (\$1,632), and four calves of the same family at the sale, two of them only four and five months old, averaged \$822.40 each. At their sale in 1898, Pride of the Ring, a Roan Lady, topped the sale. We also got from Mr. Young three heifer calves of the Jill family, all sired by Scottish Prince, and a yearling heifer of the Cruickshank Butterfly family.

From James Durno, Jackson, a good yearling heifer, of the popular Broadhooks family, got by Lord Lynedoch (a Miss Ramsden, and a noted prizewinner). Her dam, Beauty 2nd, is a grand cow and a first-prize winner, and her grandam, Groom Duchess 2nd, was full sister to the celebrated bull, New Year's Gift, which sold for 1,000 guineas.

From the late George Shepherds, Shethin, two beautiful heifers—a two-year-old Cruickshank Crocus and a yearling Waterloo Princess, a great favorite at Shethin, and got by the great sire, Cyprus.

From Messrs. Wm. Anderson, Saphock; Geo. Campbell, Harthill; James Durno, Westerton; John Granger, Pitcur; some choice heifer calves of popular breeding.

From W. S. Marr, Uppermill, the Princess Royal bull calf, Prime Favorite, got by Bapton Favorite (76080), one of the best bulls in Britain to-day. Next in his pedigree come the noted sires, Sea King, Athasca, Heir of Englishman, King of the Isles. These are all sires known in Shorthorn history. The Uppermill Princess Royal family have produced some of the most successful sires in Britain. At Windsor, Prince Victor, a Princess Royal, was the sire of Royal Duke, champion at many leading shows, besides many other noted prizewinners.

We intend keeping Prime Favorite in the herd to assist our present stock bulls, Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning, and Imp. Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince, a Princess Royal. We feel we have three herd bulls that should do us some good. We have now over 100 head, and as we expect quite a number of calves between now and spring, we will offer a few females for sale, both imported and home-bred, several young cows with calves at foot and bred again. We are also offering our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, about seventy-five head. See our ad. in this issue, and write for particulars, stating what you want to purchase. We are making a special offering for January and February.

## SPRING STALLION SHOW

To be held under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' and the Clydesdale and Shire Associations, for

CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS

of all ages, at

Grand's Repository, Toronto,

on  
February 4, 5 and 6, 1903.

LARGE PREMIUMS OFFERED.

A splendid opportunity for buyers from the Northwest to take advantage of the cheap rates to Ontario and select their stock.

Entries close January 21st, 1903.

Prize lists sent on application to  
W. E. WELLINGTON, HENRY WADE,  
Chairman, Secretary,  
Toronto, Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto.

## 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.

on

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 Cairnton; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Short-horns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

Long-distance Telephone, Columbus.  
Telegraph, Brooklin.

## International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale and  
Shire Stallions, and  
Spanish Jacks.

My third importation within  
the last fourteen months  
arrived Sept. 4th.

I select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 to 15 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money. Mention this paper when you write.

H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.

## GOSSIP.

The office and headquarters of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association has been removed to Chicago, and address of secretary is now Thos. McFarlane, No. 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Messrs. S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, Ont., advertise, in this issue, young Shorthorn bulls and heifers, bred from imported and home-bred cows of Scotch breeding and type; also, young Berkshire pigs. This firm has been building up a choice herd in the last few years, and have made judicious selections of foundation stock of the choicest breeding and individual merit, and are in a position to offer some good young things for sale.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle has made a remarkably successful record at the fat stock shows of 1902. In Great Britain, the champion and reserve were won by an A.-A. cross and a pure A.-A. heifer at Norwich. The Birmingham champion and reserve were a pure A.-A. and a cross, and 60 at Smithfield. In the carcass class at Smithfield, the Championship went to a Poll, and at the Chicago International the blue ribbon championship over all breeds was won by an A.-A. cross.

Speaking at the dinner of the Scottish National Fat Stock Club, Mr. John Clay, Jr., of Chicago, formerly manager of the Bow Park farm at Brantford, Ont., referring to the breeding of cattle, said the great trouble with them in America had been that they had been running too much after what was called quality. They had sacrificed bone and hair and constitution in order to get a beautiful animal. The climate in America was against the keeping up of bone, and it took away the hair; while running after some fads on the part of breeders had affected constitutional stamina, so that Americans had got to come back to this country for the blood to rejuvenate their stocks. He said without a shadow of doubt in his mind that for years to come, if not for ever, the Americans would have to come to this country for pedigreed stock to give the constitution, the bone and the hair to their native stocks.

## Horse Health



is one of the most important things for every farmer to consider.

### Dick's Blood Purifier

will build up a run down horse.

It tones up the system, rids stomach of bots, worms and other parasites which undermine an animal's health.

50 cts. a package.

LEEMING MILES & CO.  
AGENTS. MONTREAL.



## Lameness

in all forms and Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord, etc., all yield readily to and are permanently cured by

### Tuttle's Elixir

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Nothing equals it when used internally for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**  
—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

**TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR** cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.  
Beware of so-called Elixirs—some graze but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.  
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,  
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

## DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:—

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

To cure a Bruise or Strain quickly, proceed as follows: in boiling hot water and hold on the affected part, keeping the sponge hot by repeating the operation, for from 15 to 30 minutes. Rub dry and apply

### ABSORBINE,

rubbing it in well. Use the hot water steaming process once a day and apply the Absorbine from three to four times a day. One or two days usually cures

fresh cases. Absorbine is unequalled in removing bunches caused by a bruise or strain from animal or mankind. Vet. size, 50¢ per bottle; for mankind, \$1 per bottle; delivered or furnished by regular dealers. Write for pamphlets. Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

## 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.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**Horse Owners**

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

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM**



**SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.**

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

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

**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, 34 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., write us: "We have recently sold from our herd of Shorthorns to Mr. F. Gedcke, Fordwich, the bull calf, Roan Sailor; to O. Fleming, Milverton, Royal Matchless, and the imported heifers, Lily of the Valley 21st and Rosa Hope 20th; to H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Village Maid, Matchless 16th and Matchless 34th; to C. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Oregon, the cow, Minnie Salem, and bull calf Challenge Cup, Matchless 28th and Lula Stamford; to Alexander McTavish, Shakespeare, the imported bull, Nonpareil Fame; to G. B. Bristow, Rob Roy, the bull calf, Royal Mildred; to J. M. Harvie, Orillia, the heifer Matchless 32nd, and ten registered Leicester ewes; to Woody & Stewart, Newton, Iowa, the yearling bull, Coming Star; to W. J. Mason, Oliphant, the bull calf, to T. J. McIsaac, Drayton, the bull calf, to T. Lyons & Son, the cow, Sunshine, and bull calf. Our imported cattle are doing well. They are all offered for sale, and are worth looking after. The whole herd never looked better, and are wintering nicely."

**NOTICES.**

"MILLIONS OF TREES" is the title on the front cover of a very attractive catalogue issued by our advertiser, D. Hill, the veteran grower of evergreens at Dundee, Ill. Mr. Hill has been "at it" for more than forty years, and is known not only all over this land, but in many foreign countries. He is a native of Old England, where forestry is more intelligently understood than here. He grows all his stock from seed and develops them into thrifty, hardy trees. Those who deal with him once do so again and again as need arises. Write for his catalogue, and mention "Farmer's Advocate" when you do.

**DEERING LINE IN CHILE.**—The highest honors have just been awarded to the Deering line of harvesting machines at the Exposition of Agricultural Machinery of the Sociedad Agricola del Sur in Chile, South America. The entire Deering line received first prize, and, in addition, the Deering Ideal Mower was honored by special mention. This exposition is one of the most important in South America, and honors from the Society under whose auspices it is given are greatly prized and eagerly sought after, as they are regarded by South Americans as guarantees of excellence.

**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.**

**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

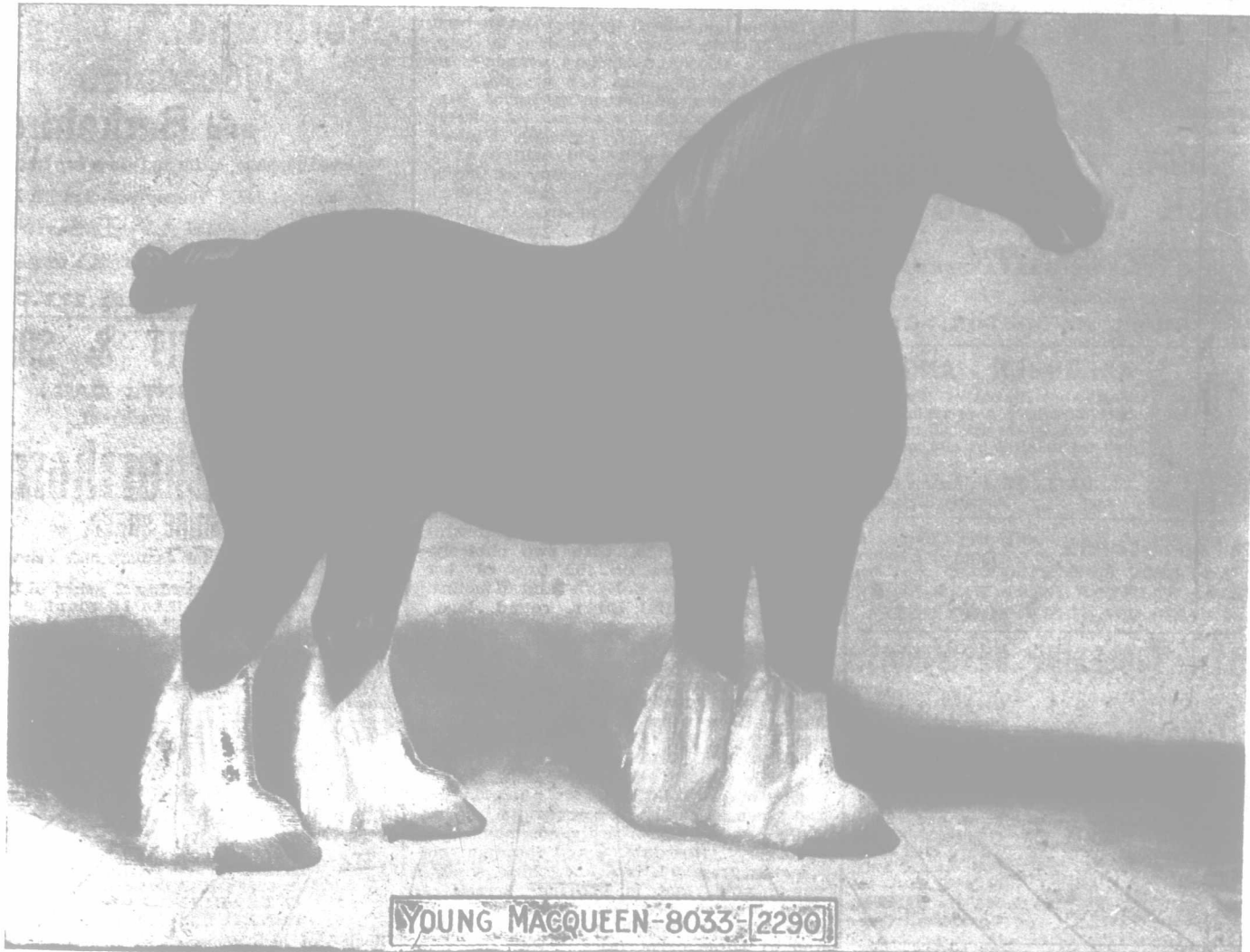
R. R. Station: **Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.**



**Clydesdales and Shorthorns**

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

**JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.**



**YOUNG MACQUEEN-8033-2290**

**GRAHAM BROS**

Great Stud of **Clydesdales and Hackneys.**

**THE HOME OF THE WINNERS**

The place where more high-class prize-winning and champion stallions have come from than any other stud in America. Our showyard record has never been equalled by any competitors, and we have now on hand and can show the finest collection of home-bred and imported stallions ever seen at our stables. We have had many good ones, but never so many with size, quality, action and good colors as at present. New importation just arrived. If you want the best, come and see them. They cannot be duplicated. Correspondence solicited.

**GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.**

**YOUNG MACQUEEN 8033 [2290], --- Champion International Winner, 1892.**

First Prize and Champion Over All Ages, Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Champion Clydesdale Stallion at the International.

First Prize, International—Four Years Old or Over.

Winner of the Gold Medal given by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain for the Best Clydesdale Stallion, any age.

Winner of the Challenge Cup given by the American Clydesdale Horse Society for the Best Imported Clydesdale Stallion, any age.

BESIDES THE ABOVE, WE HAVE OTHER WINNERS, BOTH IN CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

**NEW IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.**

## 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.

## Belgian Stallions

Just imported, the finest lot of draft horses that ever came to Canada. For sale:

### EIGHT BELGIAN STALLIONS

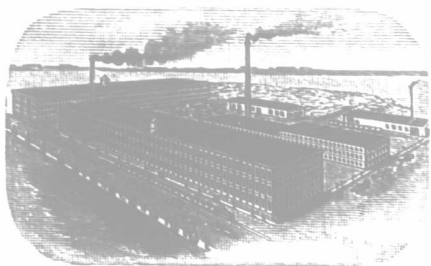
Fully registered; immense size and wonderful action, ranging from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds; all dark colored. All broken to harness. Can pull easy from a road-cart to a six-story house. Don't mistake for the clumsy, sleepy Clyde. Extra short back, splendid high feet; no long hair on legs to be bothered with. The Belgian draft-horse awarded the first prize at the Paris Exhibition, 1900, beating everything in that class, including Clydes and Percherons—beaten at their own home. Visitors cordially invited. Correspondence solicited.

**"BARON DE CHAMPLouis,"**  
Proprietor, Importer,  
om DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

**J. M. GARDHOUSE, 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 co'ts. Newham's Duke, the gold and silver medal Shire stallion, in service. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Imported and home-bred cattle for sale. om Farm, 15 miles from Toronto. Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., telephone and telegraph offices.

THE LARGEST CARRIAGE FACTORY IN CANADA



## Carriages

for all purposes.

**100 Varieties to Select From.**

We build nothing but the best grade A standard wheels. Cast-steel springs, noiseless brass and rubber washers. om

**McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ltd.**  
OSHAWA, ONT.

SHIP YOUR **FURS** TO  
**McMillan Fur & Wool Co.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

## Holsteins and Improved 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 F. D. Tilson, 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. C. R., Wabash, G. T. R., and T. L. E. & P. R. stations. Correspondence solicited. om

**E. D. TILLSON ESTATE, Limited,** - - - **TILSONBURG, ONT.**

## 8 REASONS

Why you should sell

### FROST FENCE.

1. It is the strongest.
2. It is the heaviest.
3. It is stock-proof.
4. It is self-regulating.

5. It sells rapidly.
6. No kinks or wraps.
7. It will last a lifetime.
8. Its oldest friends are its best.

Write for catalogue.

THE  
**FROST WIRE FENCE CO.**  
LIMITED,  
Welland, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

## 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 3-lb. package, 30 cents.  
50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Ask your dealer, or write om

The Day's Stock Food Co., Toronto, Can.



## Stock Water Bowls

DOUBLE AND SINGLE.  
PAINTED OR GALVANIZED. om

Circulars and quotations given. Write:

**A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.**

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS.**  
For Sale: Laird of Tweed-hill 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.**  
om Drumbo Station.

**High Park Stock Farm** Galloway Cattle. A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited. om  
**SHAW & MARSTON (Late A. M. & 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 3 and 2 bred Hereford cows and heifers. om  
**H. D. SMITH,**  
Compton, Que.

## GOSSIP.

LAST CALL FOR THE HAMILTON SHORTHORN SALE.

As the time for the grand joint sale of Shorthorns at Hamilton, Ont., draws near interest in the event deepens, and all indications point to a large attendance of the farmers and breeders from all parts of the Dominion and many of the States. The urgent need of improving the character of the Canadian cattle, if we are to hold our own in the markets and secure a fair return for the cost of feeding them, is being more generally acknowledged, and the desire and determination to take advantage of the opportunities for making improvement is, we believe, growing.

Mr. Harry Smith, Springhurst Stock Farm, Exeter, Ont., writes in reference to the animals contributed by him: "The choice of my consignment is the young bull, Springhurst, a very thick, deep, low-set, massive fellow, with plenty of scale and full of quality, and with a great coat of richly-colored roan hair. We consider this one of the best young bulls ever bred at Springhurst, and he is submitted to the public as a sample of what our young herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince =36092=, is doing as a sire, this being one of the oldest we have by him. The dam of Springhurst is a grand old roan cow that was the choice of the herd of the late Jas. I. Davidson at the time of her purchase for Springhurst, and she, in turn, was a granddaughter of the splendid cow, Mina 4th, that was exported to England, along with old Hospodar, and it is worthy of note that Mr. Duthie bought her first bull calf after landing in England, for service in his Collynie herd. The two heifers that we contribute to the sale were both prizewinners at local shows, and they are smooth, even heifers, of good size and first-rate quality."

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, sends six females of superior breeding, including the big, sappy, imported roan two-year-old heifer, Bertha 5th, by Count Sunshine, bred by Mr. Duthie, a son of Count Arthur, sire of many of the highest-priced calves at the Collynie sale in 1898. Verbena's Dandy, a straight, smooth, bredy-looking four-year-old cow, is of the same family as the champion St. Valentine, sired by the Duthie-bred Prime Minister (imp.); her dam by Imp. Eclipse, a Highland Society winner, also bred at Collynie, and her granddam by Royal Windsor, a first-prize Royal winner more than once or twice. A nicely-bred, handsome roan Crimson Flower heifer calf, five months old, will be sold with this cow, her own heifer calf being retained in the herd, the family being highly prized for its good breeding qualities. Cecelia 10th, a roan two-year-old heifer, of the favorite Cruickshank family of that name, well along in calf, is straight, smooth, and has every appearance of making a very useful cow. Her sire is a son of the Sittyton Secret bull, Imp. Sittyton Stamp. Queen's Diamond, a roan three-year-old of Mr. Crombie's Diamond tribe, her dam by a Kinellar Mina sire, son of Imp. Indian Chief, and her granddam by the Duthie-bred Defiance. She is a thick, short-legged, deep-fleshed young cow, with a nice roan c. c. at foot, sired by Imp. Red Duke, by the Marr Missie bull, Lord Hampton. Smithfield Lass is a roan two-year-old of Mr. Linton's prizewinning Sowerby tribe, with two choicebred Scotch sires on the top of her pedigree, bred at Collynie and Kinellar. She is a beautiful heifer, round, level, smooth and deep, with a strong back, good heart-girth, grand carriage, and is a choice heifer all 'round.

Mr. Geo. Amos consigns two richly-bred young females. The Marr Beauty, Blue Bell, a roan two-year-old, has for sire Rustic Prince, by Scottish Prince 4th, by the Cruickshank Secret bull, Scottish Prince, dam by Imp. Royal Barmpton. This heifer is thick-fleshed and exceptionally smooth in form, while her breeding readily commends her to favor. Rosedale, a red four-year-old Kinellar Rosebud, is a fine, thick, smooth young cow, and is proving herself a good breeder, her last year's calf winning first at Guelph, under six months, and at three other fairs. Her sire was a son of the wealthy-fleshed prizewinning and champion bull, War Eagle, full of the best of Cruickshank blood, and her grandsire was a son of Imp. Indian Chief from a Cruickshank Cecelia dam. Both these are bred to Village Captain, of the favorite Sittyton Village Blossom family, a son of the prize bull, Imp. Knuckle Duster, and winner of five firsts and two sweepstakes last fall.

Mr. W. D. Platt has been generous, as  
(Continued on page 59.)

## HEREFORDS, HEREFORDS

Am offering for sale Herefords of up-to-date breeding, either sex, and all ages; also a good 24-months-old bull; grand stock getter. Write or call on

**WALTER BENNETT,**  
CHATHAM, - - - ONTARIO.

## CHOICE HEREFORDS

**A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT.,**  
has for sale the following high-bred Herefords:  
25 Young Registered Bulls.  
30 Young Registered Heifers.  
10 Young Registered Cows.

The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering. om

## 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. om

## SHORTHORNS.

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17095 (63705), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 6 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. om

**JOHN McFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.**

## ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

GREENWOOD, ONTARIO, CANADA,

Offers at private sale young

## SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

of the choicest Scotch breeding. Quality unsurpassed. om

## 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 Christmas 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. om **THOS. MERCER, Proprietor.**

## 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. om

Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.

## 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. om

## 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,

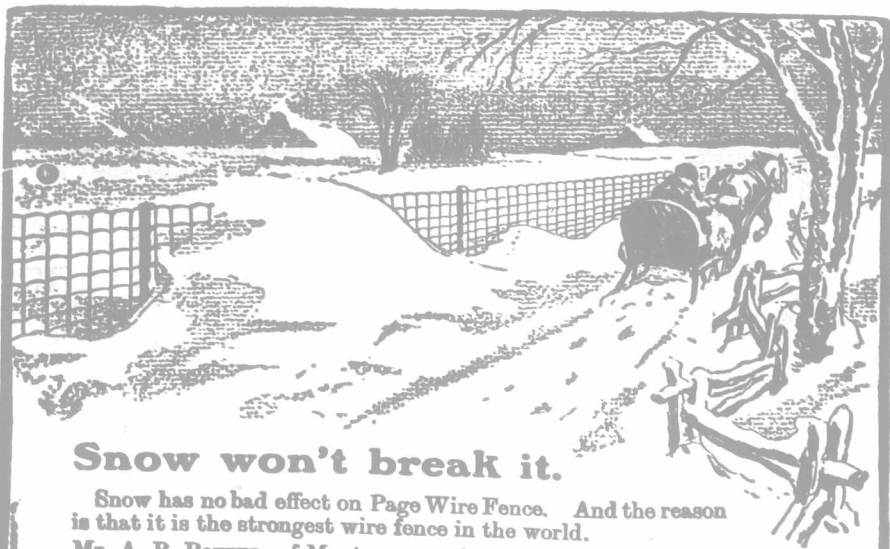
20 HEIFERS (choice). om

Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

## Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters

FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages. om

**WM. McINTOSH,** Burgoyne P. O. Port Elgin Sta.



**Snow won't break it.**

Snow has no bad effect on Page Wire Fence. And the reason is that it is the strongest wire fence in the world.

Mr. A. B. POTTER, of Montgomery, Assa., writes: "Dear Sirs,—Having purchased some 'Page' 11 strand wire fence from you in 1900 for pig yards, this fence was put along some trees that caused the snow to pile up two feet over the top wire, and the fence came out in the spring O. K., only a few staples drawn. Another fence under the same conditions on a neighbor's farm was badly broken and bent. I consider the Page a good fence."

When you buy fence, why not have the best?—The Page. Used on all Canadian Railways. 60,000 miles in use. Page Gates and Poultry Netting are as good as Page Fence.

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

**GOSSIP.**

(Continued from page 88.)

usual, in contributing cattle of high-class breeding and individual merit, comprising 21 head, of which 17 are imported Scotch-bred animals, including the richly-bred young Missie bull, Diamond Prince, a roan, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, sired by Bapton Diamond, sold last spring for 1,000 guineas to Mr. Hanna, of Ohio. The dam of Diamond Prince is Missie 155th, by Captain of the Guard, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, a Cicely, by a Clipper bull. This young bull has fine form, type and quality, is very much the pattern of Wanderer's Last at the same age, and is included in the sale only to satisfy the people that a select lot of cattle is being offered. Among the females are representatives of the following favorite families: Missies, Nonpareils, Miss Ramsdens, Broadhooks, Augustas, Cecelias, Jilts, Bruce Fannys, Crimson Flowers, and the Duke of Richmond's Marchioness tribe. The imported animals were selected by Mr. Flatt in person from such sterling Scotch herds as those of Lord Rosebery; Durno, of Jackston; Law, of Mains of Sanguhar; Robertson, of Haugh of Ballechin; Law, of New Keig; Turner, of Cairnton; Macdonald, of Aberfeldy; Cameron, of Balnakyle, and others. Many of these were prize-winners in Scotland; all were sired by high-class bulls of the choicest breeding; a number have young calves at foot, and most of them have been bred to first-class sires, making them very desirable investments for founding or strengthening herds. Individual reference to all of the animals of this offering is out of the question, owing to limits of space, but, as samples, we may mention Marchioness 23rd, coming two in February, sired by Lord Lovat, of the Broadhooks tribe, by the great sire, Royal Star. This is a beautiful heifer, with grand feminine character and heavy flesh. Lucy, bred by Mr. Durno, coming two in May, is a grand daughter of the choice cow, Lady Douglas, imported by Mr. Flatt, and sold to the late Mr. Rumsey. She is by a son of Scottish Archer, of the Augusta tribe, and she is a credit to her family. The Broadhooks heifer, Airy Duchess 3rd, a red, will be two in March, and is sired by Pride of All, by the \$6,000 bull, Brave Archer. She will compare well with the best, and is a worthy representative of this noted family, now one of the most popular in Scotland. Dalmeny Nonpareil, bred by Lord Rosebery, is of the choice Cruickshank family of that name, with the Collynie-bred Scottish Sailor for sire. She is in her four-year-old form, and is a grand breeding cow. Her grandam was the best Nonpareil cow in the dispersion sale of the late Sylvester Campbell. She is well along in calf to the show bull, Villager 86177. Boyne Lady, a red three-year-old cow, bred by Mr. Turner, Cairnton, of Boyndie, has for sire Fashoda, by the Clipper bull, Cincinnati. She is among the best things Mr. Flatt has imported, having rare substance and quality, and a red b. c. at foot. Spicy Louise, a red two-year-old, of the Miss Ramsden family, bred by Durno, and sired by Spicy King, of the Marr Goldie tribe, is among the good ones, and will be due to calve before the sale. Pandora, of the same family, was the best heifer at Mr. Durno's sale last year, and will doubtless be considered one of the very best in the importation. She is a daughter of the prizewinning bull, Lovat Champion, used in Mr. Duthie's herd, and sold by him at a long price to Mr. A. Chrystal, of Michigan. The grand roan cow, Duchess of Sanguhar 3rd, winner of first prize at Toronto last fall in the three-year-old section, is included in the sale. She was sired by Scotch Thisle, second pick of the Uppermill calves at sale of '97, a Missie bull of fine character, and her dam was by the great Star of Morning, and grandam by Prizetaker, both bred by Mr. Duthie. The four-months-old bull calf, Missie's Hero, will be sold with this cow. She is a cow of lovely character, grand constitution, and first-class quality. Last, but far from least, we mention the grand roan Crimson Flower cow, Crimson Fuchsia 13th, also included in the sale as evidence of the superior character of the offering. She was the first-prize cow and senior sweepstakes female at the Toronto Exhibition last fall, and is a typical modern Shorthorn in every respect, and is beautifully bred, having four imported Cruickshank sires at the top of her pedigree, and tracing to the excellent imported Scotch-bred cow, Crimson Flower, by Refiner. She has a nice roan c. c. at foot, sired by Crimson Ribbon, a son of Imp. Blue Ribbon, and will be a favorite number in the offering.

The sale, coming on the day following the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Toronto, will afford an excellent opportunity for breeders to take in the two events on one trip, as Hamilton is less than an hour's run from Toronto, and the train service is the best in Canada.

**SHORTHORNS.** A number of choice young bulls, heifers and cows, for sale. **A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.**

**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 S. G. Dorkings. **HARRY SHORE, The Firs, White Oak, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS.** Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. **James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincairdine Sta.**

**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.

**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 MANTOBA OR THE NORTHWEST.

Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.**

**Spring Grove Stock Farm** Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

**HERD** prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Bra with Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

**T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

**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 5 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 20855. They are rare good ones. Price right. **EL PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.**

**SHORTHORNS.** Imported and Canadian-bred. I have for sale eight young bulls from 8 to 12 months old; also a few choice heifers, all got by Captain Mayfy (imp.), first-prize aged bull at Toronto and London in 1902. **JAS. A. CREER, Shakespeare, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE!** Six good bulls, fit for service; also females. Imp. Prince William at head of herd. **JAS. GIBB, - - BROOKSDALE, ONT.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE:** A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63720) = 20833 =; and cows of the Marr 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: Derby (imp.) = 32057 =; Lord Montali, by Collynie Archer (imp.) = 28890 =. 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

**DON'T BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE National.**

**EXAMINE** The simplicity of the design. All wheels and bearings protected, being perfectly safe in the hands of a child. It has anti-friction ball bearings. Few parts to wash—only two pieces inside the bowl. The National is made by The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, whose success with the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine is sufficient guarantee of the high finish and workmanship. In 1901 five machines a day were manufactured. For 1902 the capacity is increased to 25 machines per day, showing the satisfaction given by the National in the past two years. The 1902 National contains all the strong points found in other separators, and is placed on the market with the guarantee of being the best and most up-to-date machine in every particular offered to the Western farmers to-day.

The National will well repay investigation by intending purchasers. National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour. National No. 1 A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

**The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.** GUELPH, ONT.

WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

Joseph A. Merrick, P. O. Box 518, Winnipeg, Gen. Agt. Manitoba and N.-W.T.

**LAMB FENCE** RIGID BECAUSE IT HAS A HARD WIRE UPRIGHT.

**The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Ltd., LONDON, ONT.**

**GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.** IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF **Scotch Shorthorn Cattle**

Have imported, this year, 68 head of Shorthorns—6 bulls and 62 females. Twenty-seven head left quarantine 11th Sept., 1902. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond.

**BOMANTON P. O., COBBOURG STATION, G. T. R.**

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



**NO CURE NO COST**

**REMOVE THE SPAVIN**

Takes but one 45-minute treatment to take off most of the bad ones. Seldom known to fail. You think this claim strong because you think spavins hard to cure, but they are not. Splint, Ringbone, Curb, etc., just as easy. If Fleming's Spavin Cure ever fails it is free. Write today for our free spavin book.

R. B. McKee, Centerville, Pa., writes: "The druggist here sent to you for a bottle of Spavin Cure for a friend of mine. He took off one spavin with it, and I took off two with the rest. I think it wonderful."

**Cure Fistula and Poll Evil**

Cure in two to four weeks. Not one failure, nor do we believe failure possible. A scientific cure that anybody can use with perfect success. Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure will make the existence of these diseases impossible. Write us today.

**Lump Jaw Will Disappear**

Just as soon as all stock raisers learn what Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure will do; the disease will banish from the earth. Known and tried too long for any one to doubt its worth. Costs nothing if it ever fails.

C. L. Tamehill, Hebron, Ind., writes: "The one bottle I got from you cured four lump jaws."

Write today for instructive circulars on above. Mention this paper.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
36 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

**CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

An excellent lot of young bulls of the Cruickshank Village Blossom, Lovely and Mysie families; also Marr Missies and Kinellar Clarets. 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. om

**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. om 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 Willis Cruickshank-bred bull, Bapton Chancellor (imp.), and the Lovat bull, Viceroy. Woodstock: Main line G. T. R. and C. P. R. om

**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,**

Allan Craig Station, G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles. om 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 om

**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. om

**S. J. PHARSON & SON,** om  
C. P. R. Station and Telegraph Office, MEADOWVALE P. O.

**GOSSIP.**

Walter James, of "Maple Grove" stock farm, Rosser, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, visited the recent Fat Stock Show, Guelph, Ont., and afterwards took a look over several herds of Shorthorns in Ontario. Mr. James intends adding new blood to his stock, which already enjoys an enviable reputation.

The Scottish Farmer reports the death, at the ripe old age of seventeen years, of a famous Cheviot ewe named "The Gimmer," who had a long record of show-yard successes and whose progeny numbered a score—eight pairs of twins and four singles. The shepherd devoted nine verses of poetry to recording the achievements of "The Gimmer" and his grief at her death.

The American Jersey Cattle Club has resolved to present a working herd of Jerseys at the St. Louis World's Fair next year, and a committee appointed to make the arrangements has organized. Arrangements have been made for the leasing of a farm near St. Louis, where a selection of cows will be assembled some months before the commencement of the test in order that they may be fully acclimated. The committee will commence forthwith to make selections of cows for the test, and although it is not yet known whether there will be a competitive dairy test in connection with the St. Louis fair, the Jersey Cattle Club will, if such is not provided for, maintain a working dairy during the show to demonstrate what good cows of the breed are capable of doing in the way of milk and butter production.

**NOTICE.**

**CATARRAL FEVER.**



THIS is a disease characterized by inflammation of the respiratory mucous membranes. It is most common in spring and fall, but may occur at any season of the year.

**CAUSES.**—The causes of catarrhal fever are sudden changes of temperature, exposure to wet, inhalation of poisonous gases, contagion. The disease is most frequent when the animal sheds its coat in the spring or fall.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The animal will appear listless, with drooping of the ears. The extremities are alternately hot and cold, the hair will stand on end, cough with discharge from the nostrils and redness of mucous membrane of the nose, and dry mouth, are prominent symptoms. The bowels are constipated, and the urine is scanty and of high color. In some cases inflammation extends to the bronchi or even to the lungs.

**TREATMENT.**—Give animal good surroundings, allow him all the water he will drink. Dissolve in the drinking water a half ounce of saltpetre twice a day for two or three days, then diminish the dose to half the quantity. Feed easily-digested, laxative food, such as bran, oats and grass in season. If there is much exhaustion give two-dram doses of quinine three times a day. If the appetite is much impaired dram doses of tincture of nux vomica with half-ounce doses of tincture of quassia should be given three times a day.

To allay irritation of the mucous membrane and cough, a dram of muriate of ammonia with two drams of solid extract of licorice should be given three or four times a day. Inhalations of steam give excellent results.

Along with this treatment the general condition of the animal's system should not be overlooked. Give that most powerful tonic, Dr. Hess' Stock Food. It is both a nutritive and a curative—gives the correct balance of nutrition to all other foods and tones the vital organs and the blood, so the system is able to throw off the disease quickly. If the animal should require special attention or prescription, in the package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food you will find a little yellow card entitling you to the free prescription and advice from Dr. Hess.

If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better than Dr. Hess' Stock Food for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, it must be good. Dr. Hess is a graduate of both. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Sold on written guarantee: 7 lbs., 65 cts.; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$7.00. Fed in a small dose.

Dr. Hess' Stock Book, a standard work, consulted and commended by the profession, will be sent free if you state what stock you have, what stock food you have used, and mention this paper. Address, Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. om

**SHORTHORNS:** We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Ramsden dams. **THOS. ALLIN & BROS.,** om  
Oshawa, Ont.

**Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.**  
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. om  
**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,** om  
Londesboro, Ont.

**Lakewood Shorthorns.** Herd represented by such noted families as Stamford, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Euach Lassus, and Lavinias. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. om  
**James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Meaford Sta.**

**GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:**  
I am now offering a few heifers, Clarets, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham. om  
**W. G. MILSON, GORING P. O. and MAREDALE STATION.**

**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. CARBUTHERS,** om  
Geboing Station and P. O., Ont.

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

**J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS (imported)**  
One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. om  
**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 terms. **A. Johnston, Vandeleur P. O., Markdale Sta.** om

**SHORTHORNS.**

**THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.**  
Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls. om

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

**LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.,** om

**BREEDER OF**

**Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.**

**HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village Girls, Broadhooks, Beaufort Roses, Missies, Clarets, Marr Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice families. Write for catalogue. Shropshire rams and ewes for sale as usual. om

**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM,** 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. om

**D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

Urys, Stamford and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. **ROBT. BATTY,** om  
Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. & Sta.

**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 prizes last year and this. om

**WM. BELL,**  
Ratcliff Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

**DO YOU WANT A SNAP?**

Jersey cows and heifers, also two young bulls, at low prices, from prizewinning stock. Write for prices. om  
**W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, CHEATHAM, ONT.**

**Best Jersey Bulls**

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf.

**Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.**

Box 324. om



THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

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

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature...

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

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth, and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

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

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal, and the most for the money, is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges. They are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form...

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

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

Baby's Own Soap advertisement featuring an illustration of a baby and a bar of soap. Text includes: 'Specially adapted for children, on account of its absolute purity. Baby's Own Soap is used by young and old alike and commands an immense sale. Don't trifle with imitations. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL.' and 'E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.'

MAGIC BAKING POWDER advertisement featuring a circular logo with 'MAGIC BAKING POWDER' and 'E. W. GILLETT'. Text includes: 'PURE AND WHOLESOME. ONE POUND CAN 25¢. E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE'

GOSSIP.

The value of the live stock of all kinds received at Chicago last year reached the grand total of \$321,000,000, or over \$29,000,000 more than ever in one year before.

OFFICIAL RECORDS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

From December 1st to December 25th, 1902, the records of 73 cows were approved. Seventy-one cows have seven-day records, two have fourteen-day records, three have thirty-day records, one a record for 84 days, one for 294 days, and one for 365 days. The averages of the seven-day records are as follows: Twenty-two cows in full-age form average, age 7 years 4 months 25 days, days after calving 18, milk 422.4 lbs., butter-fat 14.553 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 18 lbs. 3 ozs., or 16 lbs. 15.7 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Nine four-year-olds average, age 4 years 5 months 15 days, days after calving 31, milk 426 lbs., butter-fat 14.611 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 18 lbs. 4.2 ozs., or 17 lbs. 0.8 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Fifteen three-year-olds average 3 years 5 months 5 days, days after calving 30, milk 383.5 lbs., butter-fat 12.557 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 15 lbs. 11.1 ozs., or 14 lbs. 10.4 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Twenty-four two-year-olds average, age 2 years 3 months 8 days, days after calving 28, milk 286.6 lbs., butter-fat 9.218 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 11 lbs. 8.4 ozs., or 10 lbs. 12.1 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Among the most remarkable of these records are the following:

Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 49349, age 4 years 18 days, days after calving 19, milk 439.6 lbs., butter-fat 17.867 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 22 lbs. 5.4 ozs., or 20 lbs. 18.5 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

Toitilla Echo De Kol 44773, age 5 years 7 months 6 days, days after calving 21, milk 522.5 lbs., butter-fat 17.219 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 21 lbs. 8.4 ozs., or 20 lbs. 1.4 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Tidy Abbeckerk 60964, age 7 years 7 months 11 days, days after calving 22, milk 505.9 lbs., butter-fat 16.778 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 20 lbs. 15.6 ozs., or 19 lbs. 9.2 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, H. Bellert, Cassel, Ont.

Hulda Wayne's Aaggie, age 4 years 11 months 26 days, days after calving 117, milk 337.8 lbs., butter-fat 12.070 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 15 lbs. 1.4 ozs., or 14 lbs. 1.3 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Mercena 2nd 62122, age 3 years 18 days, days after calving 92, milk 320.8 lbs., butter-fat 12.225 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 15 lbs. 4.5 ozs., or 14 lbs. 4.2 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

Oceola Queen 53318, age 3 years 8 days, days after calving 31, milk 268.4 lbs., butter-fat 8.900 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 11 lbs. 2 ozs., or 10 lbs. 6.1 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, George Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

Hulda's De Kol Princess, age 2 years 3 months 26 days, days after calving 31, milk 280.9 lbs., butter-fat 9.407 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 11 lbs. 12.1 ozs., or 10 lbs. 15.6 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Inka Mercedes De Kol 3rd, age 2 years 3 months 23 days, days after calving 115, milk 273.8 lbs., butter-fat 8.386 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 11 lbs. 2.6 ozs., or 10 lbs. 6.7 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Canary Starlight Lassie B. 57908, age 1 year 11 months 14 days, days after calving 8, milk 218.3 lbs., butter-fat 8.386 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 10 lbs. 7.7 ozs., or 9 lbs. 12.5 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, George Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

S. HOXIE, Supt. of Advanced Registry.

AYRSHIRES advertisement for Watson Ogilvie, Proprietor. Text includes: '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.' and 'ROBERT HUNTER, Manager. Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.'

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE to make any cow under 12 years old breed, or refund money. Small size \$2.00 (postpaid), which has always had the desired effect. Give in feed twice a day. L. F. SELLECK, MORRISBURG, ONT.

St. Lambert Bull, 15 months old; solid color. Strong and vigorous. His dam, sire's dam and her dam and grandam are all tested cows. This bull is a snap for a St. Lambert fancier. Also young bulls sired by Brampton Monarch (imp.) and out of tested show cows, and cows and heifers in calf to him. For prices, etc., address B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES. Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily. om WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins. Netherland Hamming De Kol (imp.), stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pieter's Clothilde and Barrington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgley Mol, milk record 104 lbs. in 24 hours; Emery Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. SIDNEY MACKLIN, om Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale. 2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. E. W. WALKER, Union P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4 For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, om Warkworth.

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. om ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie 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. BALLANTYNE, om Stratford, Ont. Neidpath Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. R.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, and B. P. Rook fowl. A fine lot of shearing and ram lambs for sale. J. Yuill & Sons, - Carleton Place, Ont.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES. Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and A1 individuals. om N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta.

FOR SALE: Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchincrain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 73 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Jollie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address: T. D. McCALLUM, om Danville, Que.

Tredinnock Ayrshires. Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchincrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls, fine 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 sows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., om St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal. om

AYRSHIRES advertisement featuring an illustration of a cow. Text includes: '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.' and 'ROBERT HUNTER, Manager. Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.'

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 35. Telegraph and Railway Station. om

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS. Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. ELGIN F. PARK, om Box 31, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

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 McDUGALL, om Tiverton, Ont.

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT. Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. In need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them. om Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS. Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks. om J. H. PATRIK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN.

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, COURTIER P.O.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM. Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearings with imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls. om Hugh Fugh, Whitesale, Ont.

Dorsets & Chesters. Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable. R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT. om "MAPLEVIEW FARM."

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.

LINDEN OXFORDS. A choice lot of ram lambs (yearlings) and a few two and three shear rams fit for show and to head pure-bred flocks; imp. and home-bred, well covered, good quality. om E. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS. An offering at present 30 superior shearing ewes, bred to a good ram, and a number of ewe and ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. Always pleased to hear from or see sheepsman, whether they buy or not. W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT. Broad Lea Farm.

MILDWAY, G. T. R. TEESWATER, C. P. R. 7 miles from farm. 3 1/2 miles from farm.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS. Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes. 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 akin. Also sow 15 months old, in pig. Enquiries promptly answered.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, 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.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES. Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prizewinner, Highchairs Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin. om W. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

## The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given



separately, and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics, into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh, and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a fifty-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and am glad to say they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of Hotel Grifon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take, and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at fifty cents for full-size package, and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.—Adv't.

## 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.



H. J. DAVIS,

Box 518

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**Yorkshires**—For the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. WM. TEASDALE, om Thornhill Sta., and electric cars. Dollar P. O.

FOR SALE:

**Yorkshires and Holsteins** Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONKY, om 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 at 8k, 8 to 10 weeks old, to be delivered at beginning of May. This is a rare chance to lay imported stock at reasonable prices. Write me now, and ask also for the finest poultry-circular published in Canada.

GUS. LANGELIER, Quebec City.

## SPRUCE GROVE HERD OF YORKSHIRES.

A number of choice young boars fit for service, sired by Summer Hill Member. Also litters 12 weeks old, not akin. Prices right. Also young sows in pkg. om FRED. C. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.

## GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Annandale stock farm Holsteins cattle and Yorkshire pigs belonging to the E. D. Tillson estate, Tilsonburg, Ont. Young bulls bred from the Annandale herd, which has a continental reputation, owing to its splendid records in milk and butter production, are offered for sale. Note the advertisement, and write for the catalogue.

## NOTED HORSE-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

The great Oaklawn horse breeding and importing firm of Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois, advertise, in this issue, their famous prizewinning stud of Percherons and French Coachers. Four large importations were made by this firm in 1902, which, with their home-bred horses, they claim constitute the choicest collection ever seen on one farm in America, including four of the six first-prize winners at the great French show of last year, while at the late International Show at Chicago the Oaklawn Percherons made a remarkable record, the championship and every first prize in the regular stallion classes, except one, being won by horses imported by this firm. Parties interested should send for their catalogue and information to the above address.

## THE MANOR FARM LINCOLNS.

The pair of Lincoln sheep portrayed on another page of this issue are among the prizewinners in the noted Manor Farm flock of Mr. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, near London, Ont. This flock, which was founded many years ago on first-class imported stock, has been from time to time replenished by the importation of high-class rams and ewes from the leading flocks in Britain. But it is the pride of the owner that sheep of his own breeding have won the principal prizes at leading shows in Canada and the United States in the last two or three years in competition with first-prize winners at the Royal Show of England, fitted by professional shepherds. In 1901, the first flock prize at the Toronto Industrial, the Pan-American, and the Chicago International went to the Manor Farm flock, and in 1902 the same honor was awarded to this flock at Toronto, London; Syracuse, N. Y.; Springfield, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; and the International at Chicago, as was also every championship prize for rams at each of these, the leading shows of America, beating this year's imported Royal winner with a ram of Mr. Gibson's own raising, and every championship for ewes but one, and all the flock prizes, bred by exhibitor and open to all. At Chicago, the flock prizes in the breeding class all came the way of this flock, also the championship for best long-wooled wether any breed. Finishing at the Winter Fair at Guelph, the flock won at the greatest shows in America, 1902, 152 premiums, a record, we believe, never equalled by any other flock. Starting out on the campaign of the grand circuit of American shows with a very strong lot of his own breeding, before the Chicago show Mr. Gibson bought six imported Royal winners that had been winning at the Western State fairs. These, with the home-fitted lot, made perhaps the best lot of Lincolns ever shown in America. It takes dollars, experience, judgment and faith in the breed to get a lot like this together, and Mr. Gibson is entitled to the congratulations of his countrymen on his brilliant successes. The sheep are now nicely settled in their winter quarters, and some good lambs of both sexes are offered for sale. A limited number of ewes can also be spared, including a few imported ewes bred to imported rams. The show flock is picked out and in training for next year.

The Shorthorns at Manor Farm are doing nicely. One young bull is left for sale—a red Minn. by Imp. Prime Minister, dam by British Chief, he by Indian Chief. The stock bull in use at present is imported—one of the Scotch-bred Miss Bausden family—which will be priced when another to suit is secured, as his dam and two sisters in the herd must be taken away for service.

The Lincolns have surely made a phenomenal record in the past year, as besides winning the championship for best wether of the long-wool breeds at America's greatest show, they also captured the grand championship at Britain's greatest fat stock show, the Smithfield, for best three wethers, any age or breed, the judge being a retired Shropshire breeder.

## SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given: all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. om Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

## HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

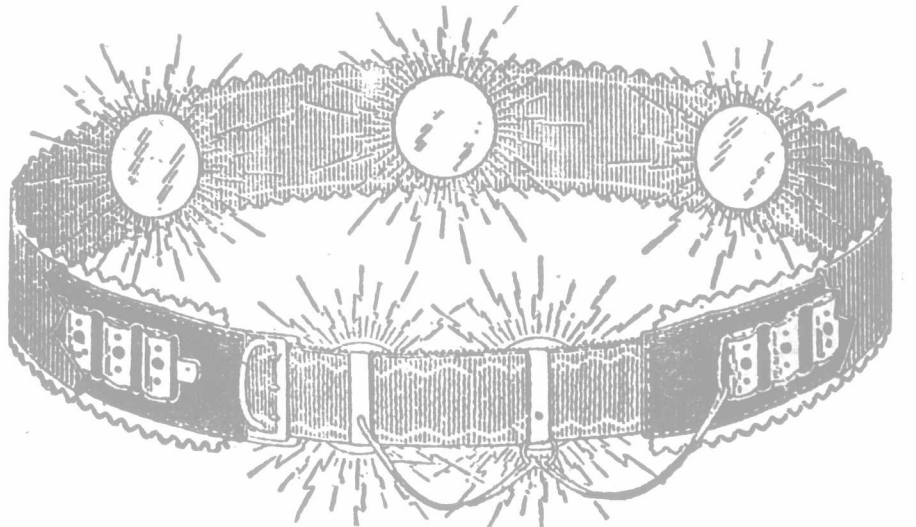
My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.

## 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.

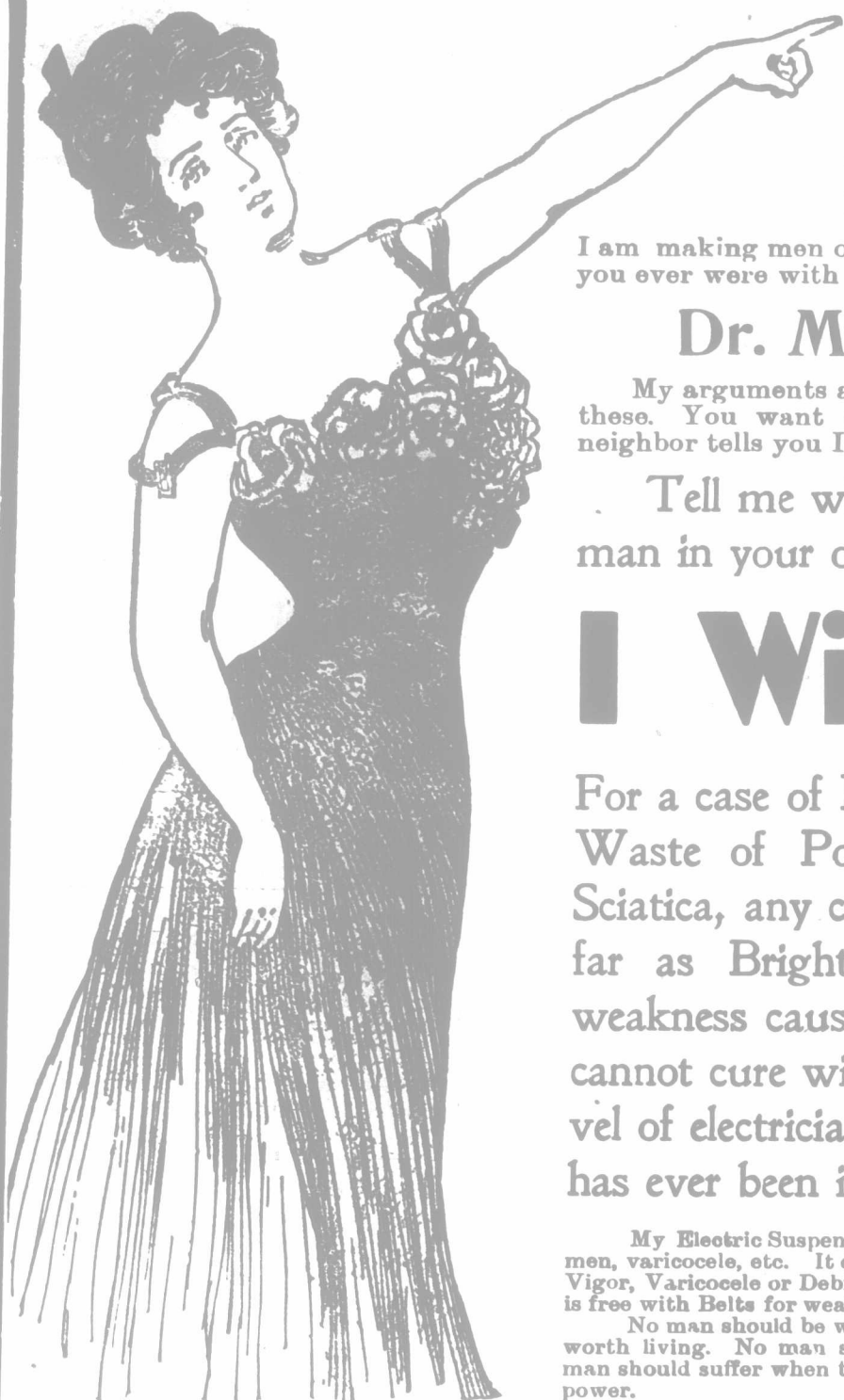
**AN HONEST OFFER**—We don't ask you to send us any money in advance. If you want one of these belts sent to your nearest express office so that you can see and examine it, free of cost, just the same as if you came into our office, or into any store, write us and we will send it, and if after examination 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'll 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.

# Men, Read It!

**Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Will Do This for You and you can**

**Pay When Cured**



I am making men out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good a man as you ever were with

What would you give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same glad-some, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy.

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbor tells you I cured him you will know I did it.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your own town I've cured.

# I Will Pay \$1000

For a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot cure with my new improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

My Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts and cures all weakness of men, varicocele, etc. It develops all weak organs and checks unnatural drains. No case of Falling Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts for weak men.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives. My Belt has a

## Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men

Call and Test It To-Day! If You Can't Call, Send for My Book—Free.

It doesn't cost you anything to try it. I guarantee a cure if I say I can cure you. You can use it entirely at my risk by giving security for it in the meantime, and if you are not satisfied it won't cost you a cent. My terms are

# NO CURE, NO PAY.

**CAUTION.** In order to protect the reputation of my Belt, I am compelled to caution people against certain concerns that are advertising electric belts. My office contains hundreds of these magnet bands that possess no virtue. Even if they did, those selling them could not advise the proper manner to apply them.

**READ WITH CARE.**—Dr. McLaughlin's is positively the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician. I do not allow agents or drug stores to handle my Belts.

**FREE BOOK.** Write for my beautiful Illustrated Book showing how my Belt is used. I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you suffer from rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele, or any ailments of that kind that unman you, this book contains information you should know; it explains my method thoroughly. I send it closely sealed without marks free upon application. If you are not the man or woman you should be call or write at once. **CONSULTATION FREE.**

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.**

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.


DR. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir,—The Belt that I bought from you has completely cured me. I have had it just two months now, and it has made a new man of me. I had the fever last winter, and it left me with a lame back. I could not bend down to pick anything up. I am thankful to be able to tell you what good it has done for me. Everybody I meet tells me I am getting fat, and I have spoken to a good many people about your Belt. The doctor told me I would not be able to do any work, but I feel like a new man, and have been working right along. I wish you every success. Nobody should be without one of your Belts, as it is a handy thing to have around. You can use my name if you wish. Yours truly, R. N. BAILEY, Enderby, B. C.

# VALUABLE PREMIUMS

THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT ON LISTS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



**AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE**  
DIRECT FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable.  
Beautiful Nickel Handle.

Specially selected and ordered by the Manager of the ADVOCATE when in England last summer.

**CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.**  
Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

**HOW TO SECURE IT.**

SEND  
New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers  
TO THE  
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

**THE BIG FOUR** THE GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER, FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AT \$1 A YEAR.

"CANADA'S IDEAL" Admitted by judges, breeders and artists to be the most magnificent engraving of high-class modern Shorthorns ever issued in any country. 24 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.

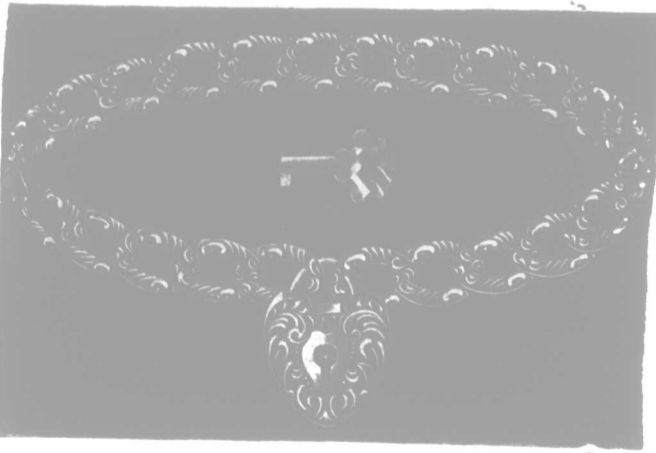
"CANADA'S PRIDE" Nine celebrated draft horses. Your choice of any two of these for 1 new subscriber, or all four beautiful pictures for only 2 new subscribers.

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Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled

For 2 new subscribers. Sterling silver for 3 new subscribers. For each additional new subscriber, two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts.



**Our Self-Binder**

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$2.00.

**BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE**

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The balance of 1902 will be sent FREE, including Christmas number, to all who now subscribe for 1903. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

## THE MICROSCOPE



Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. To meet the wishes of many subscribers, we have arranged with a first-class firm for a supply of those instruments; which we now offer:

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects, for obtaining one (1) new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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## Bagster's NEW COMPREHENSIVE Teacher's Bible,

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and an Indexed Bible Atlas, with SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOR.

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Would retail at from \$3 to \$4. We will send (carefully packed, post prepaid) this Bible to anyone sending us the names of THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 each.

Write for a sample copy of the Farmer's Advocate, and begin to work for these premiums. Cash must accompany new names.

# The W.M. WELD CO., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain.

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We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as premiums for obtaining new yearly subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 each, according to the following scale:

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Cash to accompany names in every case. Subscriptions credited a year in advance from date received.

The WILLIAM WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

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WE have succeeded in procuring from one of the most reliable jewelers in Canada a complete list of Gents' and Ladies' Watches of sufficient variety to suit every one, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our readers as premiums worthy of an effort to secure. These are not by any means trashy goods, but first-class in every particular, and we assure you that you will be pleased with whatever of the above premiums you may obtain. Let us hear from you at an early date with a good list of new subscribers accompanied by the cash, and take your choice.

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| No. 8.  | 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case.....   | 18               |
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### Ladies' Watches.

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| No. 19. | Nickel, small size.....                              | 9                |
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| No. 21. | Sterling Silver, small size.....                     | 10               |
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| No. 24. | 15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case..... | 23               |
| No. 25. | 15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case..... | 25               |

### Description of Watches.

The accompanying cuts fairly well represent all the Ladies' and Gents' Watches, and a description of each as numbered is as follows:

No. 1. American Nickel Key-wind Boy's Watch that is absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction.

No. 2. Gent's Nickel American O. F. Watch; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is a very strong, reliable Watch.

No. 3. Same as No. 2, excepting that it has Gun Metal case instead of Nickel case.

No. 4. Is a smaller-sized Gent's Watch, has sterling silver case, O. F. Screw Back and Bezel; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is the lowest-priced and most reliable Boy's or small Gent's Silver Watch that is on the market.

No. 5. Is fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement. The case is a 3-oz. O. F. Nickel case; stem wind and set; screw back and bezel case.

No. 6. Same movement in Gun Metal or Black Steel screw back and bezel case.

No. 7. Same movement with Sterling Silver O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 8. Same movement in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 9. Same movement in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are fitted in the same style of cases as Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the difference is in the movement, and the movement is 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement.

No. 15. Is a small-sized Swiss O. F. Gun Metal Chatelaine Watch.

No. 16. Is the same, only with Sterling Silver case, which can be had nicely engraved.

Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are smaller than the usual Boys' Watches, though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.

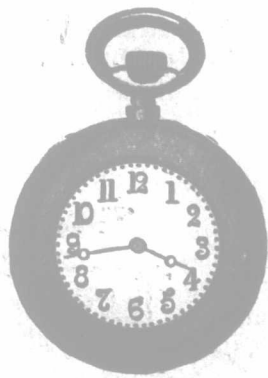
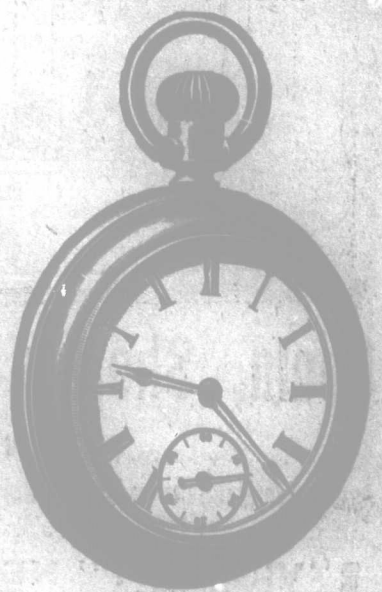
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.

Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 are similar to the accompanying cut. These are regular Ladies' Hunting Watches. Nos. 22 and 24 are fitted in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, nicely ornamented, or to be had in plain or plain engine turned, and the same applies to Nos. 23 and 25, excepting that they are fitted in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, and 14k Gold Filled; 22 and 23 are fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements. Nos. 24 and 25 are fitted with 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements.

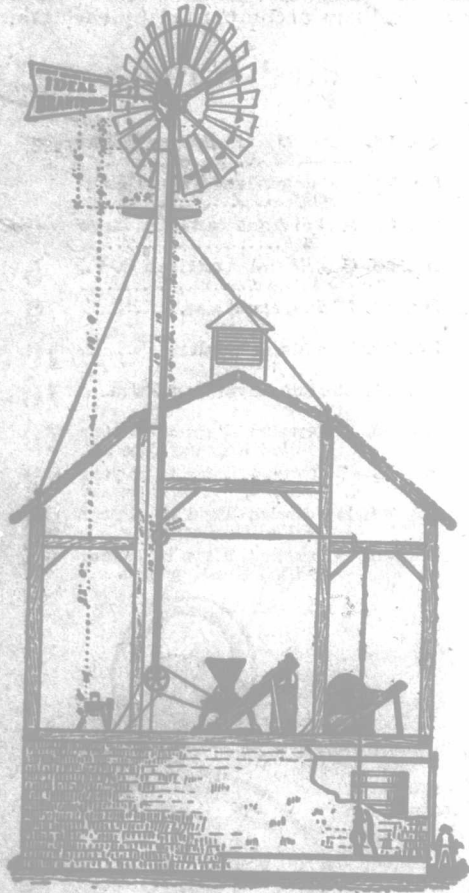
When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Lady's or Gent's.

The WM. WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



**BRANTFORD**  
**Galvanized Steel Windmills**

PUMPING OR POWER.



Grain Grinders,  
Wood Pumps,  
Iron Pumps,  
Tanks,  
Water Boxes,  
Beekeepers'  
Supplies,  
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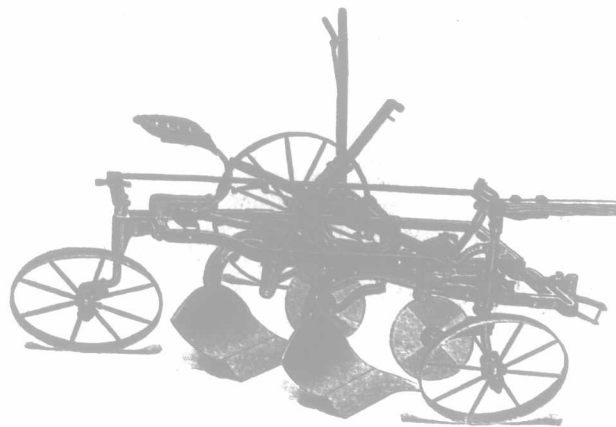
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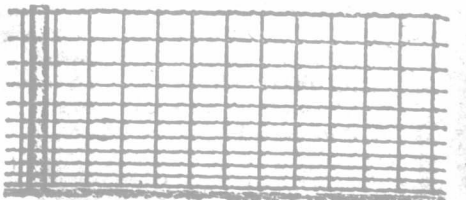
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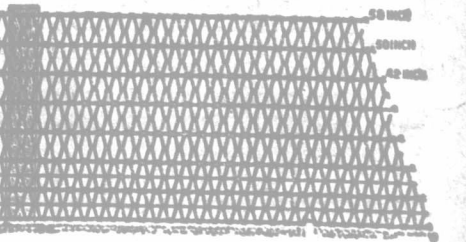


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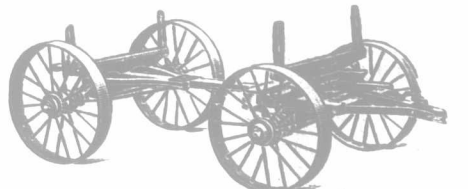


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