

J.G. Rutherford, V.S. Dec 20, 1902  
Dept. of Agr. Ontario

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1875

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

VOL. XXXVII. WINNIPEG, MAN. MAY 5, 1902. LONDON, ONT. No. 549

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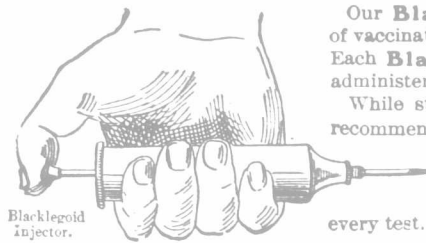
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MAY 5, 1902.

No. 549

## Avoid Provincialism in the Record Associations.

ONTARIO IS NOT THE DOMINION.

An editorial under the heading, "A plea for fair play," in the March 20th issue, made reference to the anomalous position in which the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association is posing as a Dominion institution, when it is virtually an Ontario one.

The 16th annual report of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association contains further proof of our contention, and shows the lack of recognition accorded the men living west of the great lakes, who breed the grand old reds, whites and roans.

At the present time the Westerner has absolutely no voice in the direction of Shorthorn affairs, not being represented on the board of directors. True, a few positions (figurehead ones) are doled out in the office of vice-presidents for the Provinces, of which one has been awarded to Manitoba and two to the Territories. The total membership is 1,565, out of which Ontario contributes 1,066 and supplies all the directors, the finance and other committees.

The Association has not had the good grace to even ask the breeders in the West to send delegates, but perseveringly boards up what remains over after working expenditures, except 50 cents to make each Ontario member a member of the misnamed Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, money from which is used to supplement the prize of the Ontario Winter Fair for the benefit of Ontario breeders.

When Western breeders, at the last annual convention, drew attention to this state of affairs, they were promptly told they got more than was due them in proportion to their contributions to the Association. For the year 1901, the 16th annual report shows that Manitoba contributed \$1,670, the Territories \$711—a total from the West of \$2,381. The same Provinces got back for prizes, \$688, of which \$500 went to Winnipeg Fair, \$103 to Brandon, and \$25 to Calgary.

Nova Scotia contributed \$117.50, and got \$100 for the Halifax Fair; Quebec contributed \$191.75, and got \$200 for the Sherbrooke and Quebec Fairs; British Columbia contributed \$82.75, and got \$100 for the New Westminster Fair.

It may be urged by the Ontario directors that the Manitoba and Territorial breeders do not need the stimulus to get them to buy Shorthorns, Ontario that Eastern Canadians do, and that therefore the infant industry should be bolstered up. We can see no other excuse for such an unequal division of prize money, of which the Ontario gets \$225 to Calgary Fair, as representing the New West Territories, is a glaring illustration.

A Association purporting to be Dominion in character, cannot afford to be provincial in its policy. At the present time a move is afoot to merge a Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association with the Ontario one, which, if accomplished, would be unfortunate, as it would undoubtedly tend to split and weaken the existing interests in Canada in this unrivalled breed, the control of which is entirely in the hands of Ontario members, who could give representation to their board of directors and arrange for the necessary expenses would be paid to the Ontario breeders, who do not reside in the

Ontario's protests have not, it is feared, been taken into account by the railway commission, which we shall probably find out to what extent the Ontario pays through the present arrangement, transported to market.

## Farm Siftings.

The garden will be given a passing notice by the farmer during the next few weeks, and his wife will do the gardening. Vegetables, small fruits and other staple products of the kitchen garden make a pleasing variety to the summer diet, and are of value beyond estimate. Gardening is like other branches of agriculture, in that up-to-date tools are needed in order to do the work at a profit. A combination garden implement can now be got at a reasonable price which will plow, cultivate and sow, and save the back-breaking dibbling in of seed, and prevent in a great measure the use of the long-handled hoe.

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One of the useful things that should be included in the list of garden stuff is the herb, Sage is always in demand, especially when fowl are being used at Thanksgiving and Christmas time. Our grandmothers knew the value of horseradish, lavender, horehound, thyme, etc., the aroma from which, suspended in the kitchens and clothes closets, is one of the fragrant reminiscences of our youthful days.

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## "IMMIGRATION NUMBER" OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

*The May 20th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be a special number, known as the "Immigration Edition." It will contain articles by prominent agriculturists and stockmen, and will be profusely illustrated with Western scenes. The cover, which will be run in two colors, will enclose valuable information on many subjects of importance to intending settlers. If you have a friend who is coming west, or who would be advantaged by so doing, send us his name, and we will be pleased to mail him a copy of the "Immigration Number" of the "Farmer's Advocate."*

Not a few farmers have windmills and elevated water tanks, and it would be an easy matter, and not a very expensive one either, to install a bathroom in the commodious residences, which many of our farmers now possess. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and the additional progress needs to be gone through more frequently than heretofore. At the modern dairy school, creamery, and cheese factory, a bathroom is now provided for the operators.

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Plowing matches will be held the coming summer by Farmers' Institutes, and it is to be hoped that they will be plowing matches for farmer and bona fide competitors, not mere demonstrators of their wares, but rival implement firms who make professional plowing all over the country. Such professional exhibitors of little value, and their wares too heavy to stand back, should be completely and forever banished. The plowing match was a good thing, and the object of the plow is to improve that instrument, not to ruin it. We must not allow the plow to be crowded out, and avoid the use of the plowman. It was never graphically described as a crowd of plowmen. He plows were so numerous that he met himself three times in a field, or a row.

ENTER PRIZES

## Road Work and Culverts.

The present spring has demonstrated to railroad companies and municipal officers, beyond all cavil, that culverts and grades need to be constructed with a view to meeting high water and torrential floods. The railroad companies maintain a staff of civil engineers for the purpose of roadbed construction, and it is just as imperative for the municipalities to have expert advice, or occasionally, at least, from a competent man.

A good investment for any municipality is a pile driver, to be used in the construction of culverts of any importance.

The frequent loss to municipal bodies by wash-outs, the isolation of the farmer from market during such periods, and his probable losses thereby, all warrant well-landed-out expenditures on roads, bridges and culverts.

The statute-labor system of road work is distinctly opposed to good roads, and therefore should be abolished without further ceremony. The contract system of doing road work, and the appointment of a competent man as road commissioner, who will insist on the work being well done, will solve the question of the maintenance of country roads, and will result in the saving of money to all concerned.

## The Law Demands Accuracy!

A decision recently handed down in a court of law, in a dispute between a farmer and a thrasher, shows plainly that accuracy in weights, records, etc., are the only data that count in the business world.

The decision, while good law, will undoubtedly be considered poor justice by the thrasher, who is rendered incapable of collecting from the farmer for threshing done because no accurate account by means of a weigher was kept of the work.

One of the results is easy to foresee. Weighers (machines) will be attached to each threshing mill and the cost of threshing probably increased, and at the latter the farmer will undoubtedly, as is his well-known privilege, kick. The trials and tribulations of the thrasher are now many, and in order to head off additional ones, he will need to study the situation. Less costly outfits (the manufacturer to charge less), more skilled help in the way of engineers and separator men, thus adding to increase the life of an outfit, and a more prompt settlement for work done, will be part of the future policy of the thrasher, and if he could include some way of getting at men who will under-shelter of a technicality, endeavor to beat him out of earned wages, the business would be a more satisfactory one to engage in than it is at present.

George Green, of Abouin, Iowa, has built a portable pile driver on a malleable bar, for the purpose of driving fence posts. The hammer is a 225-pound one, with a 10-foot drop. Very few strokes suffice to drive any ordinary fence posts, and the work can be done rapidly by two men and a team. Mr. Green charges \$25.00 per day for machine and operator. While of course, this is only a local item, the idea is worthy of being followed in other localities, where there is considerable work to be done.

Frank Merriam, of Abouin, Iowa, has built a portable pile driver on a malleable bar, for the purpose of driving fence posts. The hammer is a 225-pound one, with a 10-foot drop. Very few strokes suffice to drive any ordinary fence posts, and the work can be done rapidly by two men and a team. Mr. Merriam charges \$25.00 per day for machine and operator. While of course, this is only a local item, the idea is worthy of being followed in other localities, where there is considerable work to be done.

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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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

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London, W. C., England.

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, dairy-men, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 per year *in advance*; \$1.50 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscriptions, 6s. 2d., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
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11. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### Considers Fall Wheat a Sure Crop in Southern Alberta.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of March 5th, there is an article headed "Go slow with fall wheat," by Angus Mackay, in which he states (amongst other misstatements) "that fall wheat, irrespective of locality, in Alberta is not a thoroughly reliable crop."

As I do not wish to provoke any discussion on the subject, I would simply ask space in your valuable paper to place the results of my actual experience against his unsupported theories.

I have resided in Southern Alberta (Macleod and Pincher Creek) twenty-six years. During all that time I have farmed more or less, and always with success, having only one partial failure. I have grown ten crops of fall wheat during that time, and have had only one failure, which was due to late sowing. My eleventh crop is now (April 16th, 1902) green, and promises as good a return as any I have raised, notwithstanding the fact that we have had scarcely any snow all winter, and April has been dry, with sunny days and hard frosts at night.

I have threshed from 40 to 63 bushels per acre of fall wheat. Date of cutting has varied from 24th of July to middle of August; average yield on well-worked land would be 50 bushels per acre. During the time mentioned, I have seen dozens of fields of fall wheat grown by other settlers here equally as good as my own.

My practice has been to summer-fallow, plowing once deeply about 1st of June, afterwards surface cultivate, say once a week or ten days. Sow any time between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, and if the growth is too rank, put on cattle to eat it down. I know of nothing better for milk cows, as it increases the flow of milk, and the butter is as rich colored as in June. Southern Alberta. C. KETTLES.

### A Correction.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, makes a mistake in his letter in your issue of March 5th. I have never grown any fall wheat, although it grows well in my neighborhood, and without the failures suggested by him. F. W. GODSAL,  
Pincher Creek.

Joseph Pantel, Somerset, Man., March 11th, 1902: "I am more than pleased with your paper. I would not be without it for \$10."

### Flax-Sick Soil.

The opinion is very generally held that the flax crop is very exhaustive on the soil, as many have found that after growing a crop of flax it required several years to get the land into shape to produce a satisfactory crop of any other grain. While flax may take a little more out of the soil than other crops, we believe it would be found, if careful investigation were made, that it is not that the fertility of the soil is exhausted, but that the mechanical condition of the soil is affected, and that this might be avoided if conditions were more thoroughly understood.

There is, however, a condition known as flax-sick soil in the Dakotas and Minnesota. This condition is frequently produced on land that has been repeatedly cropped with flax, and when it exists the soil refuses to grow flax, but not other grain crops. The cause of this peculiar condition has been the subject of much investigation, and Prof. H. J. Bolley, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, has been successful in locating the cause. It is, as fully set forth in Bulletin No. 50, recently issued, caused by a fungous parasite (*Fusarium lini*). The nature of this fungus is very similar to smut, with the life-history of which most of our readers are doubtless familiar. The minute seeds or spores of the fungus multiply very rapidly and infest the soil, being conveyed there on flaxseed or by wind or water from other infected soil. The spores have great vitality, and remain for years in the soil, living on the humus contained in the soil, always ready to attack their own peculiar prey, the flax plant, which they do as soon as the seed germinates, and entering into the plant tissues soon destroy it, causing the plant to wilt and die. On this account the disease is also called flax-wilt. At first it will generally be noticed that the flax wilts and dies shortly after it comes through the ground, in spots through the field, and from these spots the infection spreads outward until the whole field becomes infected. As infection is usually carried into new districts by seed from infected areas, Prof. Bolley has found that the seed may be treated so as to kill the spores by the use of formalin just as the smut spores on wheat or oats can be destroyed. He points out, however, that very much greater care must be exercised in treating flaxseed than in treating other grains. As examination shows that about 50% of all the flaxseed examined at the Fargo Station is infected with the *Fusarium* spores, it is recommended that all seed used be subjected to careful treatment. It is further recommended that as far as possible flax straw and stubble should be burned, the straw should never be taken to the barnyard or mixed with other manure. The seed should be carefully cleaned to get out all scaly seeds and bits of straw, as these are especially favorable to the growth of spores, and Prof. Bolley also adds the following caution about seeding:

"Avoid the evil effects of deep planting. Much damage is done to the flax crop of the State by too deep planting. The flax-wilt disease does more injury to the seedlings when the seed is placed deep in loose soil than when planted shallow. One-half inch to three-fourths is the best depth. The seed-bed should be of even texture and quite compact."

THE METHOD OF TREATMENT.—Use formaldehyde at the rate of one pound of the standard strength to forty or forty-five gallons of water (the same strength used for wheat and oats). Spread the seed upon a tight floor or upon a canvas, and sprinkle or spray on a small amount of the liquid (a fine spray is best). Shovel, hoe or rake the grain over rapidly. Repeat this spraying, shoveling, hoeing or raking until the surfaces of all of the seeds are just evenly moist—not wet enough to mat or gum, but evenly damp. This can be done without matting if the grain is well hoed or shoveled over while the solution is slowly and evenly sprayed upon it.

When the seeds are just evenly moist, cease applying the solution, but continue to shovel the grain over, so as to get it dry as soon as possible. Avoid any excess of moisture. If flaxseeds are dipped in the solution, or are allowed to get wet enough to soften the seed coats so that they will stick together, they will be considerably injured, or even killed.

It takes less than one-half gallon of the solution to properly moisten one bushel of flaxseed.

CAUTION.—One must treat flax with much more care than that usually taken in treating wheat or oats for smut. The solution recommended is strong enough to kill all seeds if they are made thoroughly wet, or if they are allowed to stay quite damp for some hours.

The grain must be handled over immediately after treatment until it is found to be dry.

NOTE.—The seed should be thoroughly cleaned by running through a fanning mill before it is treated, because the solution is not strong enough to kill the disease (fungus), which is inside the seed, or on the soil and chaff.

### Canadian Cattle at American Markets.

The following quotation from the Weekly Live Stock Report, Chicago, shows the determination of the rancher to attempt to get his due, and how he is looking towards better markets than have hitherto been available.

Recent overtures looking toward the establishment of commercial reciprocal relations between the United States and Canada were not very encouragingly met by the Government of the latter country, the point being raised that we were but seeking a dumping ground for our surplus production. The high tariff imposed by the American Government in 1898 upon Canadian cattle was not indicative of any great desire on our part for reciprocity, and it is now a recognized fact that we have debarred the great Northwest Territories from the privilege of sending their beefs to our markets this fall. A movement is on foot looking toward a reduction of the present tariff, but whether the interests working to that end will succeed is purely problematical. At any rate, it is doubtless too late to effect any good this season. Recently a large company operating in Alberta wrote to Chicago, advising the firm with whom they correspond that they would have 1,500 three- and four-year-old steers to turn off this season, and asked the advisability of shipping to Chicago, despite the duty of 27½ per cent. ad valorem which would have to be paid at the port of entry. The proviso, however, that the company would have to realize 4 cents per pound at home if the tops were shipped (as the culls would have to sell so much lower in proportion) showed at once the impracticability of shipping here in the face of such a high duty. To quote from the company's letter: "Grass never was better, and cattle should be ripe to commence shipping about the end of August. They should weigh from 1,300 to 1,350 pounds in Chicago, and would be prime quality for range beefs." The United States has been stricken by drought; its corn crop has been reduced to a Government estimate of 54 per cent.; our great staple goes a long way toward measuring our prosperity, and should the shortage result in high beef the coming winter and spring, the benefit of the admission of Canadian cattle to our markets upon something like reasonable lines will have become apparent to consumers. The producer would not be harmed. It is only good beef those territories desire to send, and that class is always in demand, because it is never too liberally in evidence. Another Canadian ranchman suggested that the solution of the difficulty was easy—we send round-up wagons in exchange for their cattle, "wagons free—cattle free," a commission firm and a wagon firm combining forces and making that proposition to the Government! Just how many "wagons free" would compensate the American Government for the admission of "cattle free," it would be interesting to know. In any event it would boom the wagon business should the Canadians send over any great number of cattle at an even exchange of bullock for wagon.

### A Fruit List for Manitoba.

A list of varieties of fruits recommended for planting in Manitoba by A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, is published by the Western Horticultural Society. Of course, it must be remembered that in order to grow fruit trees, or even small fruits, successfully, some shelter must first be provided—either shelter belts of trees or protecting fences.

APPLES.—Of the first degree of hardiness for planting in Manitoba: Duchess, Hibernia. Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Patten's Greening. For trial: Anisim, Yellow Sweet, Blushed Calville.

CRABS AND HYBRIDS.—Best for general cultivation: Virginia, Transcendent, Hyslop, Early Strawberry, Whitney. Varieties for trial: Dartt, Pride of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Sweet Russett.

PLUMS.—Best for general cultivation: Forest Garden, Cheney, Rollingstone, Wyant, Woost. Most promising varieties for trial: Aitken, Surprise.

RASPBERRIES.—Red varieties: Turner, Dr. Reider, Loudon. Black and purple varieties: Hillborn, Gregg, Schaffer, Older.

CURRENTS.—Red: Red Dutch, Victoria, Stewart, North Star. Black: Lee's Prolific, Black Naples. White: White Grape.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Houghton, Smith's Improved.

STRAWBERRIES.—Pistillate: Crescent, Warfield. Staminate: Bederwood, Gandy, Wilson.

### South Australia Gets an American Professor.

Early in the winter the Government of South Australia advertised for a professor of agriculture to take charge of the work there. Professor J. D. Towar, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been appointed to the position, which carries a yearly salary of \$2,500 and found.



**Information Wanted on Value of Grain Fed to Hogs.**

Mr. Brennan, speaking at institute meetings in the Territories, gave the following personal experience in feeding wheat to hogs: In the year 1900 he had in his possession 500 bushels of inferior wheat, which, if marketed, would have brought only 45 cents per bushel, or 500x45=\$225.00.

He fed practically all of this to hogs, cattle, and poultry, and sold

\$162.00	worth of	pork on local market.
110.50	" "	" " pork to Indian Head Farm.
35.00	" "	" " pork-private sales.
125.00	" "	" " beef.
20.00	" "	" " poultry.
<hr/>		
\$452.50		

There was also something over a bushel of the wheat unfed, which, if marketed at 45 cents, would have brought the proceeds up to \$453.00, or 90.6 cents per bushel.

I have seen very often, in your paper and other farm journals, statements akin to the above, which appeared in your issue of April 5th, about the money realized from feeding wheat to hogs and other stock, but they generally are like this case—somewhat vague. In this case, Mr. Brennan gives \$452.50 as the produce of 500 bushels of inferior wheat fed to hogs, cattle and poultry, and I understand that sum also represents the gross amount of pork, beef and poultry sold. Now, I would like to ask Mr. Brennan, if \$452.50 was the gross amount, what becomes of the original cost of the hogs, cattle and poultry, what of the cost of buildings in which to keep them, what of the hay and other feed consumed, and the time taken to attend the stock? Mr. Brennan either has stated his case too briefly, or it is very misleading to credit the whole amount to wheat and leave out the other items, which would cost something, at least.

I am inclined to think the above way of figuring the amount realized for grain fed to stock is the method by which we often see the high results in grain values arrived at. Many skillful feeders are glad to get their value in the manure alone from feeding stock, but, of course, in their calculations they do not omit prime cost in time, labor, and other items. Perhaps Mr. Brennan will kindly give us further particulars, as many of us are now talking of going more into mixed farming?  
W. M.

**The Farmer as a Writer.**

Few farmers write for the papers, not even for their own professional journals, the agricultural paper. Want of time is frequently urged as the reason so little pen or pencil driving is done by the farmer. There is also a modesty, or lack of confidence in himself, that prevents the agriculturist giving to the world about him valuable ideas and practices of which he may have become possessed by experiment or otherwise. This is not as it should be; the man of ideas and common sense is not necessarily the person who writes good English.

Let the farmer press the button by putting those ideas on paper; the agricultural editor will do the rest by clothing those thoughts in the usual accepted journalistic style. To render it easy for both parties—the farmer and the editor—we submit the following good advice "on how to prepare a manuscript," from one of the Ladies' Home Journal editors:

"In preparing manuscripts, use plain white paper and good black ink. Don't use paper that is flimsy or transparent or so spongy that the ink is likely to blur, nor sheets that are of different sizes, or that have been torn out of a notebook and left with the rough edges untrimmed. The two sizes of sheets that are most generally used are commercial note and letter paper. If you have to send out handwritten copy, never write it in pale ink or in lead pencil, or in backhand, which, as a rule, is extremely difficult to make out. Cultivate a round, clear, good-sized, almost vertical hand, and form the habit of leaving a wide space between the lines. Write, of course, on only one side of the paper, and if you find, near the end, that you are going to run a few lines over what you thought would be the last sheet, don't squeeze the final lines together at the bottom of the page or write them on the back of it in order to save another sheet. In both handwritten and typewritten copy, leave a margin of at least an inch on both sides of the sheet, as well as at the top and bottom."

The North Dakota Agricultural College, an interesting essay competition has just been completed. Prizes were offered by several of the large agricultural implement firms doing business in the State on essays on subjects such as road building, reaping machinery, threshing machines, etc. The prominent farmers and agricultural colleges of the State acted as judges of the several competi-

**A Tax to be Levied on Oleomargarine.**

The fight between the dairymen and the butter men has so far gone in favor of the former, the U. S. Senate having, by a vote of 39 to 31, declared in favor of taxing (10 cents a pound) all oleomargarine colored to resemble butter. The fight has been a long and hot one, and now the greasers have won and lost, things ought to slip along smoothly.

Every person raised on a farm where good butter was made, will be a supporter of the bill, until he or she has travelled and tasted the indifferent product known as butter found on some hotel tables. The change of heart will be still greater if an inspection can be made of one of the big oleo factories, such as Swift & Co.'s, Chicago, and the careful attention to detail and cleanliness seen in the manufacture of Jersey butterine, as it is sometimes termed. The oleo question is almost as dangerous a one for a U. S. politician to touch as prohibition is for the man in Canadian politics. Oleomargarine should be sold under its own name; a law declaring that it shall not be colored so and so is manifestly unjust! The demand for oleomargarine would never have grown to its present proportions south of the line had the butter placed on the market been more uniform and of a better quality. The oleo manufacturers have taken some of the most skilled men from the dairy schools to manufacture the butterine for them, which is compounded from animal products derived largely from the cattle slaughtered for beef purposes at the packing-houses. The manufacture of oleomargarine has reached such perfection that if placed on the table not one person in a hundred could, by the exercise of the senses of taste, sight, and smell, tell it from a pretty good article of butter. The feeder and breeder of beef cattle can be relied on to oppose the oleo bill—the dairymen are as certainly supporting it. It is expected that President Roosevelt will be asked to veto the bill.

**"IMMIGRATION NUMBER" OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."**

*We desire to acquaint the readers of the Farmer's Advocate with the fact that the issue of May 20th will be known as our "Immigration Number," profusely illustrated and containing many specially prepared articles reviewing the present great immigration era in Manitoba and the Northwest. It will contain information that will prove invaluable to the prospective settler. If you have a friend who is intending to settle in the West, or who ought to do so, send us his name, and we will be pleased to mail him a copy of our Immigration number.*

**Manitoba Alberta's Horse Market.**

W. R. Stewart, president of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, in speaking at Farmers' Institute meetings recently in Southern Alberta, on horse-breeding, referred to the necessity of changing the methods of handling horses in the West. He said: "The day has come when breeders must change their way of handling horses. Competition from other countries has now to be met. Horses should not be marketed till well broken, as the breeder sustains a direct loss by selling unbroken horses. Colts should be weaned and halter-broken at about eight months old, tied in the stable for about two weeks or until they become gentle, then turned into a corral adjoining the stable, where hay or green oats and a little grain can be fed, and then turned out on the range again in the spring. Horses that receive such treatment are always easily handled."

Referring to the horse market for Alberta breeders, Mr. Stewart said that it was never better and the future outlook of the horse industry never brighter than at the present time. All over the world there was a shortage of good horses. While other markets should be kept in sight, it was important that Manitoba dealers should be encouraged to come West for their horses instead of buying in Ontario or the United States. Horses could be produced cheaper here than in either of the places named, and he thought that if some attention was given to the breeding of the right class of animals, a large share of Manitoba's trade would be secured.

**Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association.**

The 6th annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held at Macleod on April 10th. Among those present were Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Inspector; Assistant Commissioner McIlree, of the N.-W. M. P., Regina; Capt. Doane, N.-W. M. P., Lethbridge; Messrs. D. J. Wylie, Maple Creek; J. Bray, F. G. Forster, G. H. Macdonald, of Medicine Hat; G. Emerson, Henry Smith, High River; C. Lane, W. R. Hull and P. Burns, of Calgary; D. Warnock, R. Duthie, C. Kettles, F. W. Godsal, A. Lynch Stanton, of Pincher Creek; H. Harris and J. H. Wallace, of Lethbridge; J. W. Wolf, Carlston, and a large number from the vicinity of Macleod. W. F. Cochrane, the 2nd vice-president, presided in the absence of the president, Mr. D. H. Andrews, of Crane Lake, in England. The following officers were elected: President, W. F. Cochrane, Macleod; 1st Vice-President, D. Warnock, Livingstone; 2nd Vice-President, Henry Smith, High River. Representatives—Bow River, W. R. Hull; Lethbridge, H. Harris; Medicine Hat, J. H. G. Bray; Maple Creek, D. H. Andrews; Sheep Creek, J. Lineham; High River, G. Emerson, J. H. Brown; Pincher Creek, R. Duthie, E. H. Maunsel; Willow Creek, G. Lane, A. R. Springett.

A lengthy report was then submitted by the board of management, among many other matters dealt with being the following: "Upon the representations of the Association, the Government had undertaken to put a stop to illegal settling (squatting) on water reservations; the Criminal Code had been amended by making the presence of a recorded brand prima facie evidence of ownership; the work of the permanent stock inspector appointed by the Association had resulted most satisfactorily; a system of reciprocity had been inaugurated with the Montana Stock Association in dealing with cattle straying across the international boundary, the Montana Association shipping the Canadian cattle to Chicago and making returns to the Western Stock Growers' Association, which distributed the receipts to the respective owners, and the Canadian Association doing like service in respect to American strays; the measures that had been adopted to stamp out mange were referred to; the C. P. R. had been petitioned for improved shipping facilities; suggestions for the more expeditious handling of prosecutions against horse and cattle thieves were made, as well as other important matters pertaining to the stock-grower's interests.

The financial statement and report of the secretary were then submitted.

**RECEIPTS.**

Bal. on hand 1st April, 1901	\$ 831.26
Entrance fees and assessments	4,160.63
Northwest Govt.'s share of wolf bounty	2,413.50
Sales of strays	323.00
Interest	48.35
	<hr/>
	\$7,776.74

**EXPENDITURE.**

Wolf bounty	\$3,505.00
Coyote bounty	79.00
Stock inspection	354.00
Salaries	2,050.00
Printing, etc.	80.00
Postage	45.00
Legal expenses	618.60
Office rent and supplies	145.55
Miscellaneous	55.58
Bal. on hand	844.01
	<hr/>
	\$7,776.74

**SECRETARY'S REPORT.**

The membership of the Association is now 177, being the same total as at this time last year.

The rate of assessment for the past year was 3 cents per head, and the number of stock upon which such assessment was levied was 114,028 cattle and 10,245 horses, as against 113,481 cattle and 10,792 horses last year.

The increased amount of bounty on wolves which prevailed during the latter part of last year has been continued during the one just completed, viz.: \$15 on grown wolves; \$5 on pups. This had the following results:

Number of grown wolves presented	121
" " pups presented	338
<b>Total</b>	<hr/>
	459

The warrants were issued as follows:

	Pups	Grown	Total	Amount.
At Macleod	197	50	247	\$1,735
At Maple Creek	125	50	175	1,375
At Calgary	16	21	37	395
<b>Totals</b>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	338	121	459	\$3,505

It may be of interest to know that since this



Association has been in existence, the following bounties have been paid out under its supervision:

For year ending March 1898	\$ 662 on	183 wolves
For year ending March 1899	3,304 on	825 wolves
For year ending March 1900	2,147 on	370 wolves
For year ending March 1901	2,460 on	417 wolves
For year ending March 1902	3,505 on	459 wolves
	<b>\$12,078</b>	<b>2,254</b>

This is quite a formidable total, and yet, as will be perceived, instead of the wolves diminishing, there has been an annual increase during the last three years.

It may be also well to state that the Territorial Government appropriation became exhausted last fall. This appropriation has hitherto amounted to \$1,500 a year. Consequently, if from any cause this amount is expended before the period for which it is intended to cover lapses, then no further amount is available until the following year, and any bounty warrants produced for payment during the time between the exhaustion of the one year's appropriation and the next, have to be advanced in full by the Association and the Government's half share taken out of the following year's appropriation, thereby reducing that appropriation by that amount. It seems probable that unless a larger amount than usual is set aside this year by the Northwest Government for this purpose, the wolf bounty fund will go short, as there is no indication that the wolves are diminishing.

During the early part of the year a considerable number of coyote bounty warrants were produced for payment which had been issued by the inspector previous to the withdrawal of the bounty.

Stock shipments from the range country during the past year show a decrease over the previous year. The total number shipped from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902, according to the returns received from stock inspectors, was 41,715, as against 47,515 shipped last year, classified as follows:

Cattle.		Horses.	
Stockers	1,911	Geldings	3,316
Steers	25,055	Mares	1,699
Cows	7,195	Ponies	2,236
Calves	139	Stallions	8
Bulls	73	Mules	22
Stags	23	Donkeys	8
	<b>34,396</b>		<b>7,319</b>

#### RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the present schedule of compensation for stock killed by the C. P. R. Ry. trains be amended by inserting horses therein. The values of same to be appraised and supported by affidavits of reliable men.

That this Association endorse the terms of the amendment to the Railway Act respecting the making of fire-guards in the Northwest Territories now before the House of Commons.

That this Association communicate with the Department of Agriculture, Regina, requesting the Commissioner to take steps, under Sec. 10 of the Brand Ordinance, to have a revised edition of the Northwest Brand Book printed, or an appendix to the present edition; and that in the meantime all brands recorded, but not contained in the present brand book, be issued to stock inspectors in pamphlet form for reference in their offices, and that hereafter a copy of all brands recorded be issued to these officials monthly.

That the Inspectors of this Association be authorized to ship any beef steers of unknown brands that may be found in their districts, sending to the Secretary a report of such shipment, together with an accurate description of all brands that are on the steers shipped; that the inspector shall receive in payment from the shipper, check or draft made payable to the Western Stock Growers' Association, forwarding the same to the Secretary; that the Secretary shall, at the close of the shipping season, cause a list of the brands on such steers shipped to be published.

That in the opinion of this meeting sufficient time has elapsed since the conference between the cattle and sheep representatives was held in Medicine Hat last year, at which Commissioner Burley, of the Dominion Government, was present, for the Government to have arrived at some definite decision as to the matters then under discussion. This Association would therefore respectfully request that they be informed what action, if any, has been taken.

That this Association agrees to impress upon its members, and all others concerned, the necessity for the prompt isolation and proper treatment of all cattle showing symptoms of mange and, further, to see that such measures are effectively carried out under the supervision, when such is found necessary, of the Government Veterinary surgeons.

De J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Inspector for the Dominion, was present and gave a valuable and interesting discourse on the subject of mange, blackleg, big jaw, etc., especially warning the stockmen of the Territories against the terrible

consequences of anthrax should it ever obtain a footing in the country.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Committee, Medicine Hat was chosen as the next place of meeting. R. G. Mathews was re-appointed secretary-treasurer, and J. C. Patterson, stock inspector. The following resolutions were also adopted:

That, in view of the fact that the Territorial Government wolf bounty appropriation was not sufficient to meet the claims made during last year, this Association respectfully request that a larger amount be appropriated for this object.

That the action of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association in forwarding the following resolution to the Minister of Justice be endorsed by this Association:

"That whereas the rapid extension of the ranching industry, the enormous extent of the grazing area of the Northwest Territories, and the absolutely unprotected state of stock running at large a considerable distance away from the residence of the owner, under the peculiar methods of ranging stock in vogue in all ranching countries, render stock-stealing a tempting and easy vocation, and the chances of securing sufficient evidence to convict guilty persons and thus prevent a miscarriage of justice very remote, and whereas experience has amply demonstrated that the task of working up such cases and gathering the necessary evidence and conducting the preliminary investigation cannot safely be left in the hands of an ordinary layman, therefore be it Resolved,—That a petition be presented to the Hon. the Minister of Justice, requesting him to authorize crown prosecutors throughout the ranching districts of the Northwest Territories to deal with all stock-stealing cases from their inception, including the preliminary trial before the Justice."

#### The Territorial Model Prize List.

A model prize-list for the live-stock classes at Territorial fairs has been prepared by the Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, and issued in pamphlet form by the Department of Agriculture. The list is intended merely as a guide to the local agricultural societies, and the classifications are so arranged as to be applicable to large or small fairs. In the horse classes, sections are provided for the progeny of stallions, the clause reading, "exhibit comprising three of the progeny of one stallion," and it is explained that it is considered unfair to include the stallion in this section. If it be desired to emphasize the educational features of the fairs, surely the presence of the stallion in the ring along with his progeny is of utmost importance. The plan adopted in the prize-list of the Winnipeg Industrial of allowing 25% for the stallion and 75% for the progeny, is, we think, preferable to that adopted in the model list. The most serious omission, however, in the horse department of the list is that in Class 2, List A, and Class 1, List B, for draft horses, sections are given for stallions, with no registration certificates called for. This surely cannot be the intention, and must be a printer's error. In calling for certificates of registration in "recognized stud books and records," it would have been well to have embodied in the pamphlet a list of such stud and registration books as should be recognized.

In the cattle classes, it is recommended that "ages be calculated from the month prior to the exhibition." It would be much better to do as is recommended by the Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, and try to establish fixed dates, say July 1st or 15th for all summer fairs, and Sept. 1st for all fall fairs. Throughout the cattle classes where herd prizes are offered, "three females over one year and one male owned and bred by one exhibitor in the N.-W. T." is the wording of the section. The females having to be all over one year old, will be found to shut out many small breeders, and what objection can there be to allowing a first-prize heifer calf from forming a member of the herd. Requiring the bull to be bred by the exhibitor is also a restriction, as few small breeders care to retain in the herd a bull of their own breeding simply to qualify them to enter for a herd prize, and besides, it's always well to encourage the introduction of new and improved sires.

The same objection holds to the wording of the pen prizes in the sheep classes, where the "one male and three females" must be bred by exhibitor.

Another objection to this model list which might be made, is that it is recommended in some cases to classify a number of distinct breeds together where none of them may be very strongly represented. While this plan may recommend itself to fair managers for the sake of economy, from an educational standpoint it is certainly not to be commended, and it is a strange recommendation to come from an association of breeders of pure-bred stock. Several other minor things might be referred to, which may, however, be disregarded.

While the list may be helpful to some degree, we think it would stand a careful revision before it appears in the Model Prize List.

#### The Stallion in the Service Season.

About this time of year the stallion owner's troubles begin, such as the competition of mongrel stallions, the breeder who believes in low, unfair stud fees, the man who insists on insuring a live foal to stand and suck, the fellow who brings the mare who is chronically in season, and the owner who thinks that unless his mare has three or more services in one heat she cannot possibly get with foal. The difficulty of collecting stud fees has already been referred to, and a remedy in the form of a breeding contract outlined, but other difficulties, some of which are mentioned above, are constantly arising, and require all the tact, business methods and common sense the stallioner can command to overcome them.

Some of the essentials to successful handling of stallions are: Select the mares to which you will breed your horse, especially if it is his first season in the locality. The stallioner has just as much right to select the mares as the patrons have to select the stallion, and if the stallioner intends to remain in the business, he cannot afford to breed every mare, irrespective of her qualities or good health, because the money is only to be made out of any horse by his proving a high-class stock getter. It is too risky, and will defeat the end sought for, if a stallioner breeds all and every mare he can secure with a view to paying for the horse in one season. The difficulty of getting a reasonable stud fee is practically overcome once a horse makes a record as a sire. The man insisting on a low service fee is rarely worth having as a customer, as he will not value the use of the horse as he should, and will not be inclined to give the in foal mare a good chance to produce a living foal. The stallioner should insist on a certain percentage of the service fee in cash at the first mating, sufficient at least to go a considerable way to meeting the season's expenses. The draft-horse man will be wise if he makes his stands reasonably close together; four or five miles is ample for a half-day move. Many a horse has improved as a sure getter when taken off a route and kept at his own stable, exercise being given at the proper time.

There is no particular magic needed in the care of a stud horse during the season, except it be regularity in feeding and watering, and the exercise of common sense by the man handling him. Good clean, sound, heavy-weighing oats, bright, clean hay, with an occasional bran mash, make the regulation diet. If the mares should come all together, don't drug him to keep him going; the reaction will be bound to come later on, and drugs given at that time will not have the effect desired. At least an hour between services should be given, and not more than four a day. When the season is heavy and the weather hot, divide his feeds and give him an opportunity to eat and drink five times a day. Careful grooming, exercise during the cool of the morning or evening, the sponging of his mouth, eyes, dock and other parts, will refresh him and keep him keyed up. The stallion, whether draft, carriage or roadster, needs to be as "fit" as a race-horse to perform his duties properly.

#### Let the Hedge Fad Alone!

A Minnesota contemporary has the following to say regarding the hedge-planting fad, which it seems is being introduced into that State:

"Hedge-plant fakers are abroad in the land, are evidently reaping a rich harvest, but will leave a trail of desolation behind them. In the first place, they deliver worthless stuff, no matter what they pretend to sell. In the next place, no farmer wants a hedge, anyhow, unless a little around the home grounds for ornamental purposes, even if he can get and make grow the best hedge plant in the world. The hedge as a farm fence is going out; it has outlived its usefulness—is antiquated. Even in England, whose rural scenery is adorned with the handsomest hedges on earth, and where the hedge has a sentimental value that preserved it for many years after its impracticability was demonstrated, hedges are being superseded by wire fences of various styles. Let the hedge fad seriously alone!"

#### Western Sheep Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the above association was held in Maple Creek on April 11th. There was a good attendance of members present. The reports of the year's work showed gratifying results and were unanimously adopted. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Chas. Blair; Vice-President and Treasurer, G. W. Quick; Secretary, W. R. Abbott; Directors, Thos. Johnson, W. J. Kellett, F. Grant, Chas. Lees, Jas. Wilson, P. McLeay; Executive Committee, President, Vice-President and Secretary. The meeting requested the executive committee to bring before the notice of the Government the destructive prairie fires now prevailing, and which are largely due to carelessness of the employees of the C. P. R.



**The External Parts of the Horse's Foot.**

Before any person undertakes to shoe a horse, treat him for ills to which horseflesh is heir, or even to work a horse either on the farm or road, he should know something about the foot of that animal. So important has the work of the horse become, that all possible precautions are now taken by the breeder, the dealer, and the buyer, to get horses with good feet.

The relation existing between good-wearing feet and the length of useful life and economic value of the horse is well known by the breeders of the different pure breeds of horses; in fact, some of those men make the excellence of the feet of the breed they are handling their strongest claim for recognition.

To get a fair idea of the foot of the horse we may take it up layer by layer, starting at the outside.

The outer layer or shell is the horny box, or hoof, which is insensitive. It is intended to shield the more delicate and sensitive structures it encloses from concussion, nails, stones, germs, heat, cold, and moisture. To be able to do all these things, it must be rather complex in its nature, rendering some variation in structure necessary. This variation will be more readily understood if we divide the hoof into three parts, the wall, the sole, and the frog, each of which, though parts of the same organ, differ slightly in construction and the nature of their work. The wall is that part of the hoof seen when the animal has its foot placed on the ground. At its upper border is a ridge, termed the coronet, which for practical purposes may be considered the blending of dissimilar but related structures, the hoof and the skin. Spread over the wall is a sort of varnish, the periople, intended to protect the horny hoof from moisture, etc.; it should not be removed. The smith should be prevented from rasping the outside of the wall except at the nail holes. The wall of the hoof is a tough tissue derived from the outer layer of the skin, and is composed of hair-like fibers united into horny substance by a kind of cement; consequently it is readily understood how horses with different colored skins show that variation in the color of hoof. The best color for the hoof is yet a matter of more or less contention, although the horseman often states as his ideal, "a blue hoof!" The light-colored hoof is softer than are dark-colored ones, and in this respect we see what savors of inconsistency among the breeders of a noted draft breed who breed a large amount of white on the legs and feet of their favorites, and yet claim superiority for the feet of their breed. For convenience, horsemen, veterinarians and anatomists subdivided the wall (starting with the front portion) into toe, quarter, heel, and bar. The toe is the thickest and deepest part of the wall, becoming less so the further we go back; therefore it is at once seen why the nailing of the shoe is done as near the toe as possible, another reason being that as the heels spread from pressure of the animal's weight, it would be inadvisable to nail close to the heels, because it would interfere with the normal movements of the heels.

The bars of the inflected portion of the wall are for the purpose of staying or bracing the foot, a point often overlooked by smiths; because they are easy to get at and easy to cut, they do so, and thus weaken the foot. A point of interest, being the location of corns, is the angle formed by the bars and heels. As the wall bears the weight of the animal, it is very important that its ground surface should be kept level so as to avoid strain on the joints of the limbs, which would follow if the feet were unbalanced. The point of union of the wall and sole is termed the white line, which is seen when the foot is pared out, and is one guide to the point to which paring may be done. It is not a good plan to pare the sole until it will yield to the pressure of the thumb. The sole is the least important part of the hoof, not being intended to bear weight, but only to act as a protector to the sensitive parts lying immediately above it. The sole rarely needs touching with the knife, it having a tendency to throw off excess of growth in the form of flakes. The frog is a mass of spongy horn at the back part of the foot, between the heels. Its purpose is to prevent jarring of the body and limbs of the animal, to aid in spreading the heels, and also to protect the sensitive structures above it. Unless in case of loose fragments, the knife is rarely needed on the frog. Its purpose being known, no method of shoeing should be allowed to interfere; therefore the use of high heel calks, thus keeping the frog from contact with the ground, is wrong. One of the commonest results from the above vicious practice is wasting of the frog, owing to lack of work, and, therefore, lack of blood supply, it being nature's plan to gauge the amount of nourishment supplied according to the work done. Consequently, as the frog wastes it is unable to do its work; contracted heels and the inevitable lameness from lack of a proper buffer and the pressure of that foot to a disease, the bane of

road horses, namely, coffin-joint lameness — technically, navicular arthritis.

In the healthy foot the hoof grows continually downward from the coronet, moisture aiding the process. The rate of growth from the coronet to the ground is, at the toe, about 12 months, the quarters 6 to 8 months, and at the heels 4 to 5 months; consequently, a new hoof can be grown in one year. Hoof ointments applied to the horny wall, sole or frog are of little practical use. If extra growth is desired, the stimulus must be applied to the coronet.

**Maple Creek Stock Growers.**

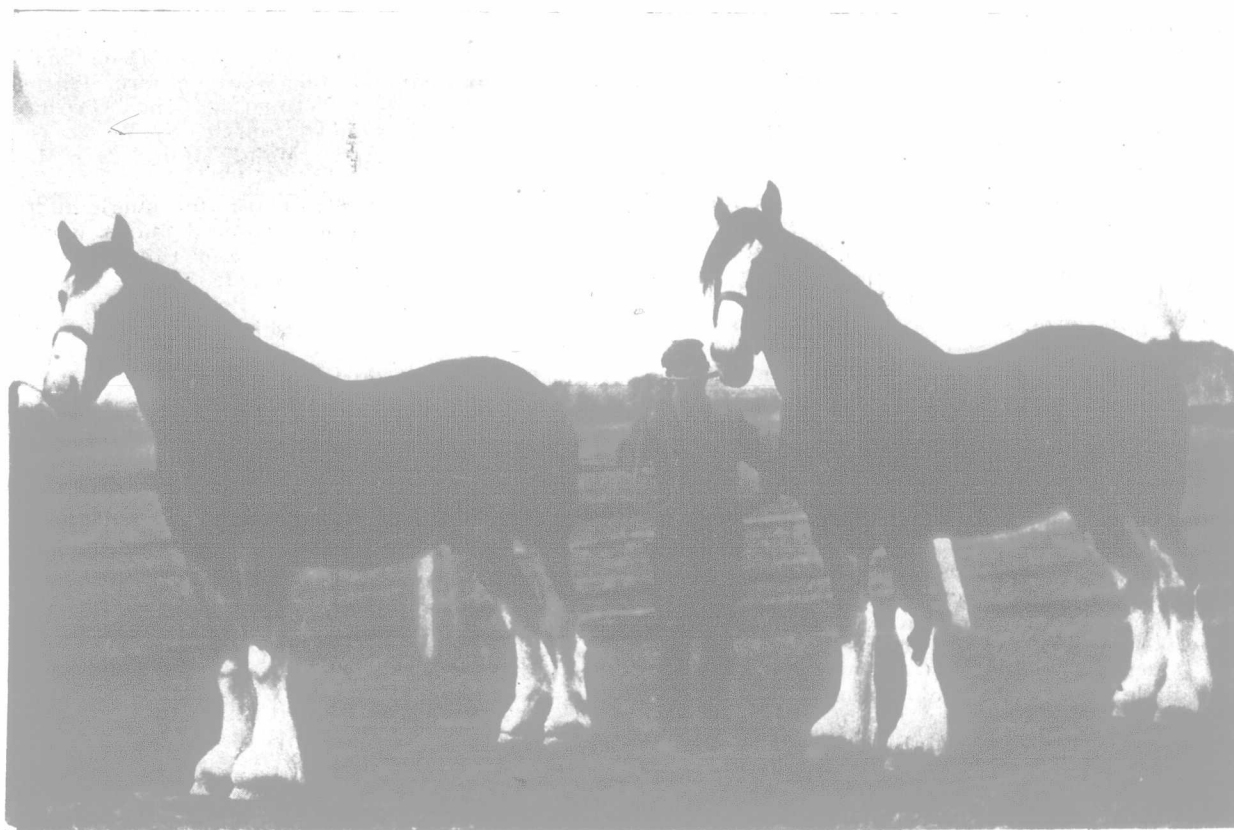
The annual meeting of the Maple Creek Stock Growers' Association was held in Maple Creek on April 14th. The membership for the past year had reached 74, and the finances of the association are in good standing. A resolution was passed urging the C. P. R. to provide better shipping facilities in the way of enlarged yards, weigh-scales, water supply, etc., at Maple Creek. The members' spring round-up is to be finished and the final cut-out to be made on June 28th. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, D. J. Wylie; 1st Vice-President, Wm. Pollock; 2nd Vice-President, John Dixon; Auditor, I. C. Dixon; Executive Committee, John Harvey, J. Lawrence, Thos. Drury, W. O. Fowler. It was left with the executive to secure a secretary at a salary of \$75 per year.

Some of the farmers' associations in the Territories are petitioning the local Government to so amend the herd law as to leave it in the power of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to extend the herd season for a month or six weeks in any year, should the necessity arise to protect unthreshed grain stocks.

**The Canadian Horse Show.**

The eighth annual Canadian Horse Show, held under the joint auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt, was held in the Armouries, Toronto, on April 10th, 11th and 12th.

The date was nearly three weeks earlier than usual, which gave the farmers a better opportunity to attend, as spring work on the farm had not yet commenced. As a result the attendance of visitors from outside the city was noticeably larger than usual. The show this year may be said to have been essentially a "Horse Show," there being only enough of the military to vary the monotony. Both in the point of attendance and in number and quality of exhibits, the affair was an unqualified success. In all harness and saddle classes the entries were numerous and of high class. Admirers of the fashionable high-acting harness horse were gratified and delighted with what they saw. He is hard to please who could not have chosen one or a team to suit. Noticeable in this class was the veteran half-bred Hackney mare, South Africa. This mare won in all classes in which she was exhibited, but she had a very close call in class 12 when she went up against Mr. A. Yeager's Derby Sportsman, a five-year-old bay gelding with size, quality, speed and action. After considerable delay and argument among themselves, the judges awarded the red ribbon to the mare, although many of the horsemen at the ringside thought the decision would have gone the other way. The quality and performances of saddlers and hunters of all classes were above the average, probably the best ever seen in Canada. In the breeding classes the number of entries in some cases was not large, but in most cases the quality was good. The active condition of the horse trade and the demand for stal-



**KING ROSE AND MOSS ROSE 2ND.**  
Sweepstakes heavy-draft team, open to all breeds, Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1902. Moss Rose 2nd was sweepstakes Clydesdale mare at same show.  
OWNED BY GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

**How the Imitation Hackney is Made.**

"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" is an old adage, the principle of which seems to be observed even in the horse world. At that great mart for all classes of live stock, Chicago, the process of turning Standard-breds into high actors for carriage purposes is continually going on. The writer has assisted at some phases of the operation, which is as follows: A speedy, well-crested Standard-bred stallion is procured, castrated, and after a certain length of time is docked and the tail set up by nicking, cutting those muscles on the under side of the tail whose action is to depress that organ. Later on, with the aid of plenty of iron (shoe) and lots of foot, and several drillings to the accompaniment of whip-cracking music, the transformed trotter goes high and nearly touches his chin with his knees. So far the imitation is a good one, but have the horse pushed a little in speed, and instead of giving that hock action so frequently seen in the Hackney, he exhibits the wide type of going so frequently exhibited by the sulky-drawing track horse. To people that don't know the imitation from the real article such horses sell at good prices, profitable to the dealers engaged in the business. There is a demand for coach and carriage horses which could not very well be met unless in the manner above described; the demand has brought the method into being.

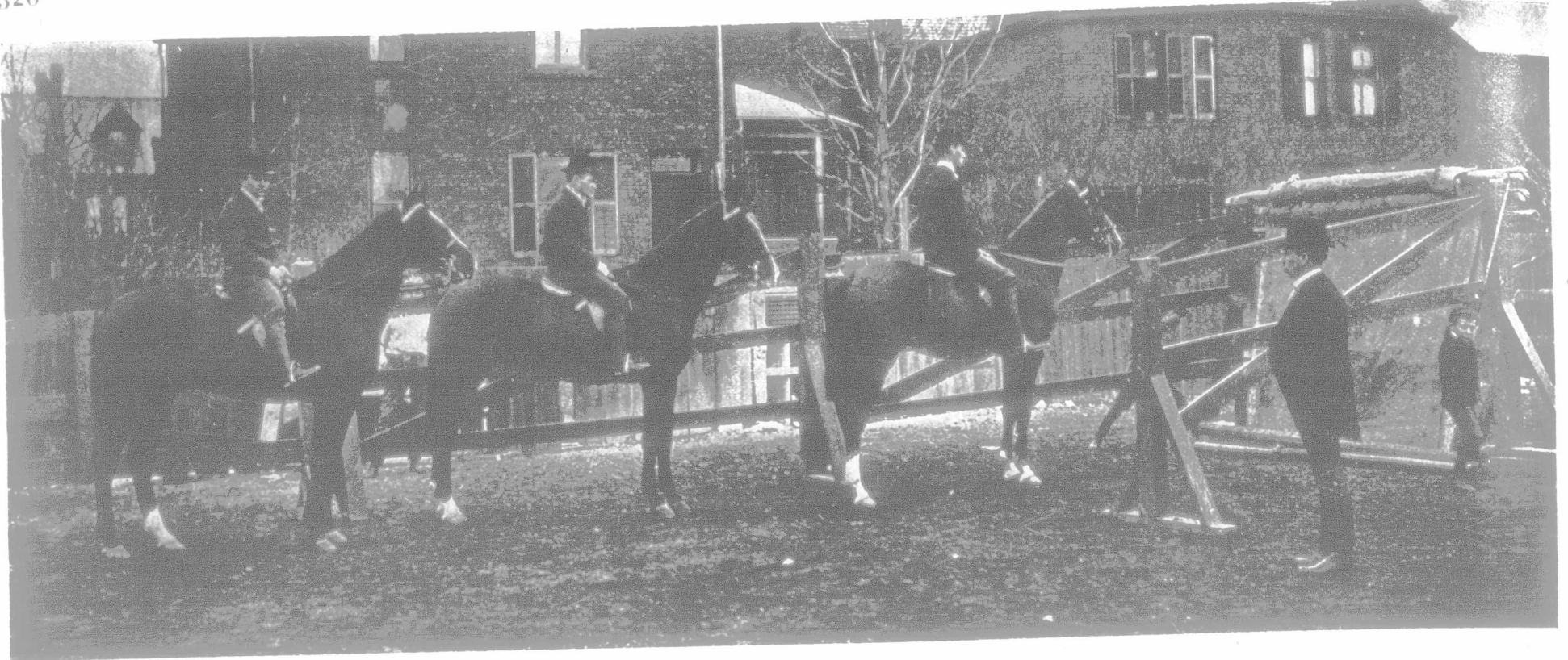
lions explains the absence of some of our best breeders from the show-ring. As usual, some complaints were heard by exhibitors who did not think they had been fairly used, but with few exceptions the complaints were groundless.

**CLYDESDALES.**

In stallions four years old and over, there were nine entries. This was a class of grand horses, probably not so heavy individually as has been seen on former occasions, but the quality, style and action was exceptionally good. It is noticeable that the fashionable Clydesdale or Shire stallion must have style, action, clean bone and good feather, even though this be to a certain extent at the expense of weight. The coarse, beefy legs with an abundance of wavy hair of a few years ago is, fortunately, seldom seen now.

In this class, H. G. Boag, of Churchill, won first with Lyon Stewart, a bay with hind feet white and possessing in a marked degree all the qualities mentioned, and weighs about a ton. Second place went to Lord Minto, a chestnut with white hind feet, a well proportioned, blocky horse, bred by J. W. Kennedy, Milliken, Ont., and exhibited by R. Canning, Hagerman, Ont. Third prize was given to Sherlock Holmes, a brown horse, with star and hind feet white, exhibited by Crake & Linstead, Queensville, Ont. The fourth prize went to Balmedie Marquis, a bay horse with stripe in face, hind and





**LORD MINTO, KING EDWARD, AND THE BARD.**  
A trio of Mr. Geo. Pepper's (Toronto) Hunters that will be shown throughout the American circuit, and probably in England, during the year: Lord Minto on right, light-weight, record 7 feet; King Edward in center, middle-weight, 6 feet 9 inches; The Bard on left, heavy-weight, 7 feet.

near fore feet white; an imported horse, owned by Innes & Hill, Sonya, Ont.

In three-year-olds only two animals came before the judges. Mr. J. M. Gardhouse won first place with Strathcona, a bay colt with white face and white legs, bred by W. Finlayson, Stirling, Scotland, and imported by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.; sired by The Gallant, out of Kate of Throsk. This is a fair-sized colt, of great style, quality and action. Second prize went to Bay Chief, a very large colt of fair quality; stripe in face, and white hind feet; exhibited by Skinner & Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

Mr. Gardhouse won the sweepstakes for best Clydesdale stallion, any age, with Strathcona.

In two-year-olds only one was exhibited, Lion Boy, a bright bay, with face and hind legs white. Exhibited by P. H. Petre, Stratford, Ont. This is a colt of good size, substance and bone; sired by Bold Boy.

In Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions Mr. H. G. Boag, of Churchill, won first with General Bobs, a bright bay, with stripe and four white feet; by Marquis of Salisbury, out of Lady Wigton. Second place went to Prince of Kinellar, owned by Innes & Hill.

In Clydesdale mares, Graham Bros. won with Moss Rose 2nd, by Imp. Macqucen, out of Lady Marnion. This is a grand bay mare, with four white legs. She has size, style, quality of bone and feather, and superb action. She won the sweepstakes for best mare any age in the class. Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont., won second with Daisy Belle, a good useful mare, while Royal Queen, a mare bred by D. & O. Sorby, of Guelph, and exhibited by Eastwood Bros., of New Toronto, won third. In Clydesdale mares under three years, Royal Queen, owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., won first.

#### SHIRES.

In the class for four years and upwards, three fine representatives of the English draft horse came before the judges. These are all imported horses, and show a lot of quality and action, combined with size. The first prize was won by Blaisdon William, a bay with four white legs, sired by Hitchin Conqueror, and exhibited by Berry & Geiger, Hensall, Ont. This is a horse of exceptional style and quality. Second prize went to King Charming, a bay with white hind feet; exhibited by John Suggitt, Hillsburg, Ont. Third prize was given Jubilee Victor, a black horse with a star, and near fore and both hind feet white; shown by Jos. Vance, New Hamburg.

In three-year-olds four fairly good animals were exhibited. First place was given to imported Newham Duke, a well-proportioned brown horse of good size and quality; owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield. Second to imported Southport, a brown with stripe and hind legs white; owned by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont. Third to Pelham Boy, bay, star, near fore and hind feet white, owned by Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont. Fourth to Dunfield Conqueror, bay, stripe and white feet; owned by H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont.

In yearling stallions only one was shown, Mr. What's Wanted, a very nice trappy brown colt, owned by H. A. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

In Shire mares three years old and over, three animals, any two of which would make a good team, were shown. These mares all have size, quality and action. First and third were won by Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield, with Laura and

Violet, while the second prize went to Rose, owned by Morris, Stone & Wellington, who bred all three. In Shire mares under three years, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse had no opposition to his black mare Victoria, bred by the exhibitor.

In the class for pairs of draft mares or geldings, any breed, first prize was won by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont., with Moss Rose 2nd and King Rose; second by Geo. Moore, Waterloo, with Dock and Jim; third by Jno. Gardhouse, with Laura and Violet; fourth by W. C. Quickfall, Glenallan, with Maud Muller and Maggie Quick.

In the sweepstakes class for single mare or gelding, any breed, the pure-bred mares won over the geldings, first, second and third being won by mares already mentioned. First, Moss Rose 2nd, owned by Graham Bros.; second, Laura, owned by Jno. Gardhouse; third, Daisy Belle, owned by A. Doherty; fourth King Edward, owned by C. Wilmot.

The judges in the foregoing classes were James Henderson, Belton, and I. H. Kimball, Montreal.

#### CARRIAGE OR COACH STALLIONS.

In this class were seen the produce of the Thoroughbred, the Standard-bred, the Cleveland Bay, the Coach horse, etc., and most of them fine specimens of the carriage type. Mr. W. N. Scott, of Milton, won first with Performer. This horse is well named, as he certainly has high-class carriage action, combined with handsome conformation. He is by Phenomena, out of a mare by Derby. The blue ribbon was given to Lord Roberts, owned by J. L. Reid, Derry West; sired by Wiley Buckles, and out of Fuchsia. A horse of the same name, Lord Roberts, a registered Cleveland Bay, by Shining Light, out of Mountain Lass, owned by Albert Hewson, Grahamville, won third, while the fourth place was given to Boston Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, out of Lady Boston, owned by Ira Natrass, Millbrook.

In the three-year-old class only two animals were shown. First prize was won by General Buller, by Wiley Buckles, dam Hyacinth, owned by J. L. Reid, Derry West, while the second was given to Sir Wilfred, by Mark D'Orr, dam Flossie, owned by Skinner & Colquhoun, Mitchell. This is a good-looking colt, with style, substance and good action, and should develop into a grand coach horse.

#### STANDARD-BREDS.

In Standard-breds the entries were not numerous, but the quality was good. In the class for four years old and upwards there were six entries. First prize was won by the well-known chestnut race horse, Keswick, by Jay Gould, and out of Arnette. This horse has won in many cases. He is a large horse, of fair quality, and has a low mark, which justly places him ahead of others that to the ordinary observer probably should beat him. Dashwood, a beautiful bay with quality and attractive action, by Sentinel Wilkes, dam Nutwood Queen, by Nutwood, owned by Jas. Wetherill, Galt, won second place; while the third went to Jim Bryson, by Bryson, dam Nellie D., by Diplomat, owned by F. J. Hassard, V. S., of Caledon East. This is a horse of good size, quality and action. There was no opportunity of showing speed, as they were shown on the halter. Several other and others that did not win, showed some fine points.

In the class for three-year-olds, Brian Korn, a two-year-old, owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Hamilton, owned by J. M. Gardhouse, Hamilton, won first.

The sweepstakes was won by Keswick. The class was judged by Messrs. Harry Hamlin, Buffalo, and Geo. McCormick, London.

#### HACKNEYS.

As in the Standard-bred classes, the number of entries in this class was not numerous, but there was no lack of quality. Only three competed in the class for four years old and upwards. Robt. Beith, M. P., of Bowmanville, had his new purchase, Alarm, by Wildfire, dam Garton Pride. He was bred by Mitchell Harrison, Chestnut Hill, Pa., and has been purchased by Mr. Beith to head his stud in the place of Squire Rickell. This is not a large horse, but he is full of quality and has very true, straight, extensive and high action. His produce out of Mr. Beith's large mares will be watched with interest by admirers of this fashionable class of horses. He won everything in sight. Besides first in this class, he won the sweepstakes for Hackney stallion, any age, and silver medal for Hackney stallion or colt by an imported sire from an imported dam. The second prize was won by Dante, by Dagenham, dam Bugthorpe Lily; bred by Jas. W. Marshall, Kirby Grindalythe, England, and owned by A. B. Campbell, V. S., Berlin. This is a beautiful, large, chocolate-chestnut horse, with near hind fetlock white. He has a great deal of quality, and, to judge him while standing, it is probable he could not be beaten by any horse in America. He has fair action, but not sufficient to win in first-class company. He should make a grand sire, and the breeders of Waterloo Co. are to be congratulated on being able to secure the services of such a horse. The third prize was given to Rosseau St. George, by Rosseau Performer, dam Lady Bird, owned by Skinner & Colquhoun. This is a very large horse of the Coach-horse pattern, with fair style and action.

The sweepstakes for stallions foaled in Canada was won by Robt. Davies' Thorncliffe Performer.

In the class for three years and under, three entries were present. The first was won by the two-year-old, Thorncliffe Performer, by Barthorpe Performer, dam Lady Lynn, owned by Robert Davies, Toronto. This is a colt of good size and quality, with trappy action, and he will probably develop into a high-class horse. The second place was given to the three-year-old Guelph Performer, by Square Shot, dam Miss Baker; bred by O. Sorby, Guelph, and owned by Hastings Bros., Crosshill. This is a stout, blocky colt, with fair quality and good action. Count of Roseberry, a chestnut-roan, two years old, by Lord Roseberry, and out of Althorpe Countess, owned by H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont., won third prize. This is a tall colt, with fair action, but light in the chest. He will probably gain substance as he develops.

In the class for Hackney mares, three very good ones presented themselves. First was won by Mr. Beith's Titania, by Squire Rickell, dam Mona's Queen; second by Queen of the Party, by Rosseau Performer, dam Lady Cocking, owned by H. N. Crossley; and third by Princess Feodora, by Squire Rickell, dam Florence, owned by Mr. Beith.

The sweepstakes for Hackney mares foaled in Canada was won by Mr. Beith's well-known mare, Herminia, by Royal Standard.

The judges in this class, and also in the Carriage class, were Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., and Robert Graham, Clarendon.



THOROUGHBREDS.

In Thoroughbreds, the entries were not numerous, but the quality was good. In the aged class, four good horses were forward. Mr. Wm. Hendrie's well-known horse, Versatile, by Rayon d'Or, dam Valleria, won first. Rothervale, by Morglay, dam Happy Girl, owned by the Telfer & Climie Co., Montreal, won second. This horse is the pick of the lot imported by Col. Dent to produce remounts in Canada. He won first at the Pan-American. The third prize was won by Dr. Smith's chestnut horse, Kapanga, by Imp. Spendthrift; while Rillet, by Riley, dam Plette, a brown horse owned by W. H. Smith, Toronto, won fourth.

In the three-year-old class there were but two entries. Mr. E. B. Clancy's brown colt, Pick Time, by Pickpocket, dam Fast Time, won first. This is a colt of considerable substance and quality. Mr. H. Gidding's good colt, Wire In, by Wickham, dam Lady Lightfoot, won second. This is a very breezy, racy-looking colt.

In the class for Thoroughbred stallions qualified to improve the class of saddle horses and hunters there were four present. It was probably harder for the horsemen present to understand the awards in this class than in any other class at the show. We do not like to criticize the work of the judges on general principles, as we recognize how hard it is for those outside the ring to detect defects or merits in horses viewed at some distance. Still, all will acknowledge that in a Thoroughbred we must have quality, and when the red ribbon was placed on Dracula, one of Col. Dent's importations, owned by the Telfer & Climie Co., expressions of wonder were heard all around the ring. This is a large horse, but he lacks quality to such a marked degree that it is not easily understood why he was imported. Still, he was placed first, and it would be interesting to horsemen to know what the judge sees in him to warrant the award. The second prize went to Sleight-of-Hand, by Uncas, dam Necromancy, owned by W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont. This is a large horse, of good style and quality. The Telfer & Climie Co.'s Irish horse, Ballymore, by Hollywood, dam Highland Girl, won third place; while the fourth went to Gamole Orr, by My Lud, dam Bee Bird, owned by Thos. Meagher, Toronto. Messrs. R. R. Pringle, Cobourg, and Geo. Torrance, Toronto, were the judges in this class. The judges of Harness horses were Messrs. R. P. Stericker, East Orange, N. J.; G. B. Hulme, New York, and W. J. Stark, Stouffville, Ont.; and of Saddle horses, the judges were Mr. J. N. Scatched, Buffalo, N. Y.; Major Ormsby Gore, London, Eng., and Capt. J. G. Miller, Toronto.

Copies of the Immigration issue of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' May 20th issue, will be mailed free to any address sent us by letter or post card to the office in Winnipeg.

Dealing with Bovine Tuberculosis.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—Tuberculosis and the tuberculine test have very much agitated the public mind for some years past, and more particularly the minds of importers and breeders of pure-bred cattle in the past three or four years. In those years a great deal has been said and written on the subject, a very large portion of which we have read, as we are close readers of a large number of American and Canadian live-stock and farm papers. We have, therefore, been observers of what has been transpiring, pro and con, upon this subject rather than taking part in any controversy upon it. But, for the past four years, we have been carefully experimenting with what is called the Bang system, and very successfully so. We are, as a consequence, in a position to offer some opinion upon the subject, and we think it but fair that we should give to the breeders of pure-bred cattle, both in the United States and Canada, a short statement as to what we have been doing and the results. It will be four years in May or June next when, on having tested some young bulls for shipment to Wisconsin, we discovered that tuberculosis existed in our herd. The news came to us as a great shock, for we had no idea of its existence, and we had for years, with pride and satisfaction, been building up, at considerable expense, what we considered a great herd, so that our feelings of remorse at the discovery with us of tuberculosis can well be understood. After a few days' reflection and consultation upon the subject with veterinary authorities, we decided to have our entire herd tested, and at once separated all reacting animals from the sound ones, and before the time arrived again for going into winter quarters, we built an entirely new stable and yard for the reacting animals, well removed from our original farm buildings, and the reacting animals have been, both on pastures and in stables or barns, kept entirely separate and distinct from what we call our sound herd, since the day of separation. The stabling where the entire herd were originally housed was emptied of every animal and the building thoroughly cleansed, every window and opening closed up tight, and sulphur was freely burned for some twenty-four hours in iron vessels distributed over various parts of the building. Then a large steam jet was introduced and poured into the building for several hours, and, after drying, the whole inside was thoroughly white-washed, using carbolic acid in the whitewash. From the time of making the separation, we have raised calves steadily from what we call our diseased herd, and most successfully. We raised a number on sterilized milk, heating it to 185 degrees, by using two vessels, one inside of the other, giving a water space between, so as to avoid burning the milk. A much larger number

we have raised on nurse cows and a limited number we have raised by their own mothers, kept in other buildings entirely separate, and only allowed to come together long enough to nurse in an open yard. From the fact that of all the calves raised by us as we have described, only two have responded to the test, it may be regarded that each plan is successful. Our preference, however, is for the nurse cow, and it is this plan we practice most. By removing immediately from the cow on being dropped and using sterilized milk, we lost several calves when practicing this plan, added to which the system is more or less troublesome and laborious, and, as a consequence, we have discarded it altogether. Keeping the calves entirely separate and nursing in the open yard we think reasonably safe, and particularly so if there is no disease of the udder or in the glands of the milk secretion, but as our cows are generally very valuable ones, both in breeding and individuality, our practice is most largely to raise the calves on nurse cows, allowing them to suck the dam two or three times before removal. We regard our experiments as having been most successful. We have, of course, met with some serious disappointments and discouragements. Not one single animal of our own raising has responded after repeated tests, except the two we have named, but several of the animals purchased by us and quarantined (we quarantine all cows purchased and test them before we allow them to enter our herd) have responded to the test and have joined what we call our diseased herd. But, having set out in the direction we have, nothing will cause us to turn, and we shall continue on in the direction we have planned out.

Now, in all we have done there are certain conclusions we have arrived at, and among them are the following: That the veterinary authorities, in some instances at least, have been too exacting and perhaps a little too extreme on one side; and on the other, breeders and importers have gone, in our opinion, too far in denunciation and condemnation of the tuberculine test. In the inception, the veterinary authorities, or some of them, would have gone in for the destruction of every animal that responded to the test, and while in the light of subsequent events we do not think any could now be found who would do so, yet it is far too common among them to exact such conditions as to deter the ordinary breeder from an attempt to eradicate tuberculosis from his herd. As to the exactions of the Governmental authorities of the United States and Canada, in so far as it is possible for them to prevent the importation of tuberculous animals from beyond the seas or from crossing the international line, pro and con, and what is regarded by them as their duty in the premises, we make no remark further than this: that, in so far as practical results are concerned, their efforts cannot be effective unless the home herds in both the United States and Canada are first made sound. No good can be accomplished by an inflow of sound animals into diseased herds, and who can



PROFILE OF MR. GEO. PEPPER AND HIS GREAT TRIO OF HUNTERS—LORD MINTO, KING EDWARD, AND THE BARD.



tell what herd in the United States or Canada an imported animal is going into? And, while not for one moment presuming to dictate to the authorities as to what they may or may not do or what they may conceive to be their duty in the matter, we do most respectfully submit that the United States and Canada cannot achieve the proud position of having uniformly clean herds by the exclusion of diseased animals alone. The educational question at home, of the two, is by all means the most important, and just as long as the veterinary authorities make the eradication of tuberculosis so difficult and costly, it will never be accomplished.

We wish for a moment to refer to the much-abused tuberculin test and our experience with it, and, finally, we will give our opinion, based on our experience, as to what we consider the best means of eradicating tuberculosis from our herds. It is freely asserted by many that the test is not reliable and that it is dangerous, in so far as it causes in many instances abortion and other bad results. Well, as to this we can only give our testimony. For four years we have been steadily using the test in our home herd of Shorthorns, on our large dairy herd about sixteen miles from here, and on three other large herds on farms we have in the lumber woods, many miles from here. These various herds cover about six hundred animals, so that it can be imagined how many tests we have had made. Now, first, as to reliability. It is our opinion that, carefully and properly applied, the test is generally reliable. In a very small percentage of cases it may fail, but in our judgment the percentage is so small that no successful argument can be made against the test on this score, and, until some better agency is discovered for the purpose required, we shall be content to use it on our various herds. Now, as to injury from the test, we have absolutely failed to detect any. We have had cows tested at almost every stage of pregnancy, from a few weeks after service till a week or two before calving, and we have had calves tested from a few weeks old onward at all ages, and we have never had one cow abort as a result, nor have we been able to detect any injurious effect to any animal we have had tested. But, for reliability of the test, there are a few conditions under which we would not have animals tested if we could avoid it. We would not have any female tested when in heat, and, if we could avoid it, we would not have any animal tested when under any degree whatever of excitement. The animal should be in perfectly normal condition to give true results. An animal tested shortly after removal from home, among strange surroundings, is unfavorable; and removed from one farm to another or even from one stable to another, are unfavorable for true results. Perfectly normal and peaceful conditions are necessary. So strongly are we impressed with this, that no animal on arrival here is tested until it has become perfectly at home, quiet and contented. But with the results we have had we regard the test most favorably, and, until some better agency is known, we shall have it applied to all our herds. And now, finally, we desire to say this: that perfectly sound animals can be raised not only from diseased dams but from diseased dams and sires, and the primary requisites are: as much outdoor life as possible; good wholesome food at all times; and when the cattle are housed, abundant room for each animal—not too close housing; good sanitary conditions, good ventilation and abundant sunlight. Plenty of windows, together with the other requisites, are most important; and now, as to further treatment, we would advise proceeding according to conditions. The size and value of the herd is an important matter, as well, also, as the financial position of the owners. Where a party has but a few animals of small value and the disease is found to exist, we would recommend fattening the animals and turning them off to beef under proper inspection, cleansing the premises, and begin anew with assuredly sound animals. But with larger herds and valuable animals, we would recommend the application of the Bang system, observing the practice we have given here as closely as it can be done, making the best separation the conditions and financial position of the breeder will permit, but under no conditions allow a broken-down or breaking-down animal to remain in the herd one day. But let no breeder for one moment suppose that because his herd is in fine slick condition and healthy appearance, that he may not have tuberculosis throughout his herd, and while he may go on for years under, perhaps, his favorable conditions without having one animal break down, yet he must recognize that he and his fellow-breeders of pure-bred cattle are the very foundation of the stock interests of the country, and the aim of every loyal breeder should be to disseminate sound and healthy animals for improving purposes for the general herds, instead of disseminating, as, unfortunately, is often the case, disease which, under the less favorable conditions of the ordinary farmer, must go on increasing. It is not only possible, but reasonably possible, for the United States and Canada to possess sound and healthful herds. It should be the pride and ambition of the breeders generally

who are at the foundation of our great stock industry that this highly desirable condition shall prevail, and from our experience we cannot too strongly urge upon our fellow-breeders united action toward this most highly desirable achievement.

Yours truly,  
WM. C. EDWARDS.

### Our Agricultural Colleges.

I have no doubt that there are many people among your readers who find most of your articles instructive, and some who, like myself, are especially struck at times with a casual observation in some article which, taken as a whole, does not impress us in any perceptible degree. Then there are other lengthy and learned dissertations on some theme which appear to us rather prosy or so filled with statistics that the very effort of analyzing their meaning makes us tired, while at the same time we find some part of the subject lacking, that to us would have appeared needful to complete the subject.

Now, I will not attempt to criticize the methods that have been given us regarding economy and styles and management of the proposed agricultural college for Manitoba and the Northwest, but, as it strikes me, there are some features of the case entirely left out or lost sight of.

Numbers of the heads of families in this great country had advantages in the east in their young days, of which their children have been totally deprived, and in counting up the privations which they possibly would have to undergo when coming to this land, they forgot or did not think them worthy of note. Being people of culture themselves, and therefore capable of bringing up a family, with due regard to the proprieties, they looked no farther afield than their own homes along this line. When their children were grown up sufficiently to mingle with others of their own age, the facts began to stare them in the face in different lights from those they had before seen.

Many people on settling in a new country where buildings, furniture and all appliances and conveniences are crude and in a haphazard style, allow themselves and their children to drift along in a similar way, not considering it worth while to enlighten their families as to many forms which are so common and natural in the older countries. Just as soon as these boys and girls meet with cultured people from other lands and compare habits with them, they feel that they lack a something which ought to fit them to make a better appearance and, consequently, to feel more at ease in society. If they are at all confidential in their intercourse with their parents, they will ask questions, and then it is revealed to their fathers and mothers that, though they could relapse into the etiquette and forms of former days, their children, totally ignorant of these things, are, in so far as this is concerned, on an inferior plane. Now, this should not be. This is a progressive age, and we in the great farming country of the world are abreast of all others in the use of machinery and in all the methods of moneymaking by agriculture and stock-raising. While we are studying land culture and the best way to get the best-bred stock, we are forgetting mind and manner culture, and are not bringing to the front what are called well-bred young people.

We are agitating and arranging for new provinces which will have parliaments of their own, and these members of parliament are supposed to be representatives of the people. Our boys should be trained by education of mind and habits to fill these places of honor and to mingle with and meet the men of culture from older lands and from the highest society. How is this going to be done, while society in this land is so varied and the distances between families so great? I see no other way but by sending our boys, as soon as they attain the proper age, for a time to some institution where they will be under the tuition and example of those who make outward forms coincide with mind culture. Those who know anything of such institutions as the great agricultural colleges of the United States and of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, will, I think, not mistake my meaning. There is brushing against one another, the rough corners rounded off, gentlemanly deportment insisted upon, and a daily and hourly intercourse, an insistence on punctuality and regularity of habits, which a boy will get at no other place.

As I have understood, in the most popular style of agricultural college for the Northwest that has been advocated, it has been proposed to have the sessions only during winter seasons—to have no farm connected with the institution at which the students may by their daily manual labor contribute to their expenses at the college, as they do at Guelph and those in the United States; and that the students board wherever it suits their own convenience, and no provision made in the college for either board or lodging. Besides the objection which I have stated to this plan, I can see where there may be what to perhaps the majority will be still more grave obstacles.

If there are only winter sessions it will be found difficult to employ the best or regulars for the summer months, as a thoroughly good man

who knows the value of his services will prefer to be employed during the whole year.

Then there can be no really moral training or supervision of the students when they are scattered over a town in all kinds of boarding houses, and there are few parents who will wish to send their boys of sixteen years of age, for more than one session at least, to be cast adrift almost and not subject to any head out of his class hours. I have in my memories of olden days, met at the head of colleges who live over and over again in the hearts of their boys as they grow from youth to age; patterns for them to copy in character and in manners; true gentlemen in every sense of the word; and I would like every one of our Northwest boys to meet with and have daily intercourse with such men while they are forming their characters and habits. Perhaps I have not made my meaning clear, but such as it is I submit it with hope for the future generation.

Cottonwood, Assa. A MOTHER.

### Live Stock Conventions and Sale at Calgary.

The middle week of May promises to be a most important one to the live-stock interests of the Territories, and Calgary will be the Mecca of all live-stock breeders. The annual conventions of the Horse Breeders' and Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Associations, the stallion and cattle show and sale, besides the other events catalogued, should certainly prove a great drawing card.

#### CONVENTION-WEEK PROGRAMME.

May 14th—Stallion show.  
May 14th—Cattle show.  
May 14th, evening—Stockmen's banquet.  
May 15th, a. m.—Auction sale of cattle.  
May 15th, evening—Public meeting.  
May 16th, a. m.—Annual meeting of the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association.  
May 16th, p. m.—Annual meeting Horse Breeders' Association.  
May 17th, a. m.—Organization of Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association.  
May 17th, p. m.—Convention of delegates from agricultural societies.

Single fare return tickets from all points in the Territories may be obtained by securing standard certificate from station agent when purchasing ticket.

#### SALE CATALOGUE.

Official catalogues of the sale may be had on application to the Secretary, C. W. Peterson, Regina. The sale will be conducted under the rules laid down by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who, it is expected, will be present. There are 174 Shorthorns listed, 135 of which are males and 39 females. About one third of the bulls are yearlings, the balance 2-year-olds, and a few older ones. There are also 15 Herefords, 12 Polled Angus, and 3 Ayrshires. The stock was all bred in the Territories or owned by Western breeders, and is thus climatized, and as the freight is paid on all the stock, not only from the point of shipment to the sale, but from the sale to the purchaser's nearest station, the sale should be a most successful one if the quality of the offering is good enough to satisfy purchasers.

### The Cartwright Plowing Match.

The 5th annual plowing match held under the auspices of the Cartwright Agricultural Society will be held on Friday, June 27th. A number of valuable prizes will be offered in the men's and boys' walking, sulky and gang plow classes, but the big event of the match is the competition in the walking-plow class for the Strathcona silver cup. The plowing matches have already done much throughout the Cartwright district to stimulate an interest in better plowing and better farming methods throughout.

### Moving to Canada.

L. H. Pruitt, a large ranch man near Snyder, will ship 6,000 head of cattle to Medicine Hat, Canada, early in May. It is said he will drive to Amarillo and ship from there, over the Fort Worth & Denver. To transport this herd will require about 200 cars, or 10 trains. The expense will be in the neighborhood of \$10 per head, and the trip will take about three weeks. Quite an undertaking—Sweetwater (Tex.) Review.

### Fair Dates.

Edmonton	July 1, 2, 3
Calgary	July 9, 10, 11
Carberry	July 15 and 16
Wawanesa	July 17
Portage la Prairie	July 17 to 19
Winnipeg Industrial	July 21 to 26
Dauphin	July 23 and 24
Brandon, W. A. A.	July 29 to Aug 1
Neepawa	Aug. 5 and 6
Melita	Aug. 5 and 6
Souris	Aug. 7



### The Plea for the Dormitory.

In another column will be found the views of a mother re the plan suggested by the "Advocate" for an agricultural college in Manitoba.

The tenor of our correspondent's article might be taken at first view as a plea for the lengthening of the apron-string period, when it is not meant to be so, but is a statement of the benefits to be derived from associating with refined persons and the cultivation of a college spirit.

Up till the age of sixteen, the boarding-school system might be useful, but beyond that time it is essential that young men be gradually accustomed to the buffetings of what some may consider rather an unsympathetic world. The question of expense would utterly prohibit any attempt to start a properly-constituted agricultural college in Manitoba if a residence plan were insisted upon. As well ask for a residence for normal school, medical, legal, pharmacy and other students; surely they all need gentlemanly deportment, moral supervision, etc.? The refining influence of a well-brought-up family is bound to be superior and stronger than that exercised by a horde of lusty youths recruited from the average home; the mere herding together of young fellows in a residence does not necessarily make for better manners or even for a college spirit. It is only in the residence where hazing and other boyish pranks ever take place, and while some of the tricks may be amusing to look back upon, those escapades were never of any value to any student, unless, perhaps, it was in calling forth some ingenuity to outwit one's whilom-gaoler, the resident master, and then the time might have been better employed. The dormitory is but a relic—evolutionary, it is true—of the old monastic days, and in this progressive world needs to be done away with. It will do any young fellow good to be outside the college walls except during the instructional periods. His business abilities will be tested by his boarding-house mistress, and he will not be sheltering himself continually under the wing of constituted authority vested in the resident master, but will learn the better to bear his own part in the world, and be, first of all, a man, thinking, speaking and acting for himself. Nowadays we hear of the moulding process performed by a college principal, president or professor. No boy or young man can in these enlightened days afford to let himself be moulded by any one or entirely influenced by one person; the principle is an extremely vicious one, and if we heard less of it, we should also hear less of the rottenness of politics and the subserving to party. Our arguments for a winter session only have been stated before, but may be referred to again.

The winter session allows the student to be back on the farm during the summer, and thus solves one of the greatest objections raised by the farmer to the agricultural college. In a country where the farm-labor problem is such a complex one, it would not do at the present juncture to attempt to keep the farmer's son at college and away from the home farm during the summer. The student is better at home doing practical work, putting-into practice what he has learned; and last, and by no means the least, assisting to educate his father and brothers, who may not have had such advantages. From the standpoint of the teacher, the winter session is the better, as the instructor would have the summer to experiment, read up, and extend his acquaintance with the farmers by means of institutes, farmers' excursions, etc., and bring his work into prominence at the same time. Unless a teacher gets such an opportunity he is soon pumped dry and cannot be up-to-date. Then, again, the country needs the services of the skilled experimenter. The work and results obtained by the experimenter render the investment by a Province or State in an agricultural college a profitable one, viewed strictly from the material standpoint, that of dollars and cents.

Any person who has attended an agricultural college where the work on the college farm is done by the paid labor of the students, knows that in the majority of cases the results are not good, and the less skill called for by the work the poorer the results. Many a young man who was inclined to work has become demoralized by the chain-gang system which is inseparable from student labor attempted on a large scale under the supervision of men lacking ability to manage men and possessing only the mere quality, useful though it be, of doing their own work well. Personal experience causes us to speak feelingly in this matter. Possibly, if a professor were sent out in charge of a gang to do threshing, take up root-cill manure, etc., the conditions might be ameliorated. As it was, practically no information could be gleaned from a herdsman or the usual farm employees, and we consider the time spent under the supervision of mere laborers was wasted. The supposed advantage of earning some money is entirely outweighed by the value of the time lost. Student labor is gradually being done away with at all the colleges, as it is fast being recognized that the repetition of mere manual work at the college is pure waste of time. In the

plan recommended by the "Advocate," provision was made for a farm on which a considerable quantity of stock would be kept for instructional and experimental purposes.

The agricultural college is designed primarily for education in advanced agriculture, and in these days of specialism, all subjects of a non-technical nature should, and must, be subsidiary to the professional subjects.

### The Rural Telephone.

The telephone and the trolley are two agencies that tend to equalize town and country conditions. The latter facilitates the rapid and economical transit of people and produce over the main travelled highways. Rural electric car lines are branching out in all directions, and will continue to do so. We are glad to notice the steady growth in cities and towns of a saner sentiment in regard to the true value of sunlight, pure air, and generally healthful surroundings, unclouded by smoke and dust, such as obtain in the country. The people of cities and towns are beginning to reach out eagerly for these conditions, and the telephone and the trolley both facilitate the movement. We hope before the next census is taken to see the tide of population flowing countryward. The telephone gives the country the advantage of town conditions in many ways. It is the greatest time-saver and annihilator of distance in modern life. Think of the thousands of miles of weary travelling every day by men, women and children and horses, and the incalculable time, that it saves! In a great many localities throughout Canada, physicians have been the first to establish local telephone systems for the benefit of the patrons, and these lines are, of course, used for more purposes than "calling the doctor" or the minister. Neighbors four or five miles apart talk to each other on business matters over the 'phone, groceries are ordered from the village store, grain or stock can be bought or sold that way, hired help engaged, and ladies can do their "calling" over the wire instead of tramping or driving for miles over a muddy road. Many large farms now have telephones to different departments connected with the residence of the owner or manager. In some cases two neighbors have a line between them and the country store, and in others there will be six or seven on the circuit. Often the line runs to a village where there is a railway station and telegraph service, which greatly extends the sphere of its usefulness without falling into the hands of the general telephone system of the country. As to the cost of local telephone lines, we are furnished the following statement: Depending upon the locality, good cedar posts about 20 feet long will cost from 25 to 50 cents each. They are put down four feet in the ground, 10 rods apart, or 32 posts to the mile. Then there will be the cost of hauling and putting them in. Porcelain insulators cost two cents each, and, in addition, small iron spikes or screws to fasten them to the posts or crosspieces. Glass insulators and blocks cost about six cents each. No. 12 galvanized wire will answer, and will require from 125 to 150 lbs. to the mile, costing from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Two men will put up a mile of wire per day. The instruments cost \$12.50 each, besides which some insulated wire and window tubes for the houses will be required. From time to time the water in the batteries will need renewing. Care must be taken that the lines are kept perfectly insulated at all points.

To such an extent has the country-telephone idea developed in the United States, that telephone-supply companies have been organized, doing a large and, we understand, a successful business. In Canada, the instruments have usually been obtained from the Bell Telephone Co. The duty on instruments imported into Canada is 25 per cent.

### A Great Procession.

Prof. J. J. Ferguson (Canadian), of the Michigan Agricultural College staff, in showing the value of animal husbandry work, gives the following data: "In the United States, domestic animals having a commercial value number over 140,000,000 head, with a value of three billions of dollars. On parade they would make a solid column, of more than 76 abreast, reaching from San Francisco to Boston, or if in single file a solid procession would reach six times around the earth and require twenty-one years to pass a given point, marching steadily at the rate of twenty miles a day. They would fill a solid stock train of 2,600,000 modern palace cars, over 20,000 miles in length; and, further, their value exceeds the total combined value of all the corn, wheat and other cereals, potatoes, hay, cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, lumber, wool, coal, petroleum, silver, gold and precious stones, iron, copper, lead, zinc and other metals produced annually in the whole country."

### Failure to Breed in Females.

#### SOME CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

The difficulty oftentimes experienced by breeders to get mares with foal and cows with calf becomes a serious one, meaning loss of time and money to the owners. In all cases there are reasons for the barrenness, although such may not be apparent or easily understood. The following conditions may be mentioned as casual factors: Ill health; obesity (overfatness); acid condition of the womb or leucorrhœa, sequels to a retained afterbirth (a rare occurrence in the mare); diseased ovaries; in and in breeding; extreme sensitiveness of the generative organs; closure or displacement of the neck of the womb. Ill health and lack of condition not only show externally, but also affect the generative organs from the lowering of the animal vitality. Old, worn-out or very hard worked or starved females are rarely sure breeders. Although they may come in heat, the lack of tone of the womb renders conception improbable. The poverty of the blood in such cases affects the organs of breeding; as a result their work is done indifferently, by turning off an ovum of inferior vitality, or the lack of tone in the mucous lining of the womb renders it an unfavorable seed-bed for a fertilized ovum to grow in.

In all such cases, the animal must be toned up by good food—grass, and the judicious use of such tonics as iron and strychnine, the medicines to be used by direction of a veterinarian. Obesity, or overfatness, is a condition distinctly opposed to breeding. The ovaries may have undergone fatty degeneration, and when so the block in cattle, sheep and swine is the only way for the owner to get clear without total loss. Lack of exercise, high feeding, all tend to render conception difficult, a fact recognized among the breeders in the reluctance of those men to buy pampered show stuff unless indisputable evidence of the breeding tendency is shown. Among pure-bred cattle many heifers are bred to come in at two years or thirty months old, their owners being afraid that if allowed a longer time before being mated, the chances of those females turning out breeders decreases as they get older; while that is to a certain extent true, some men err by breeding immature stock. If a female in high condition is hard to settle, the reduction of the grain allowance, plenty of exercise, and an occasional purgative dose of Epsom salts, or the taking of a few quarts of blood, will have the desired effect. If a cow or heifer, turning her in a paddock with a few lusty young bulls may result in conception.

A retained afterbirth is rare in the mare, but comparatively common in cows, due partly to the peculiar connection existing between that membrane and the womb lining. If the afterbirth is left in for any considerable length of time, it decays, and may cause blood poisoning, with either death or permanent ill health as results. In other cases, the effect of the foreign matter, the decaying afterbirth, will be to cause a nasty offensive discharge, injuriously affecting by lowering the tone of the uterine mucous lining, and thus causing its natural sequence, leucorrhœa (whites). The course to follow in all such cases is obvious, immediate removal of the offending membranes, repeated flushings of the vagina and womb with an antiseptic solution; and in case of leucorrhœa, the use of an alkaline douche after the antiseptic; leucorrhœal discharges are acid and deadly to the male fertilizing elements, the spermatozoa. Careful attention needs to be given the general health of the animal in such cases; mere local treatment is of little avail; tonics are essential to get the uterine mucous membrane into a healthy condition.

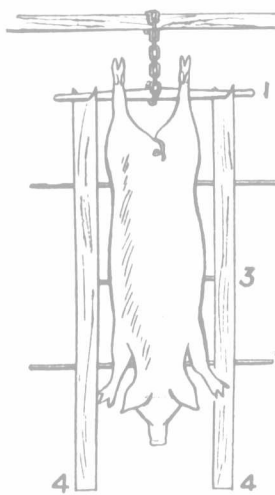
Where the ovaries are diseased, nothing can be done to render fertile the animal, which is often or continually in heat, a chronic buller (nymphomania) being the terms applied. In mares, the only cure is spaying, and in cows the same may be performed preparatory to feeding for the block. In and in breeding is such a rare contingency among Canadian breeders as to render few words necessary: the remedy is a vigorous outcross. Extreme sensitiveness of the genitals, while not very common, when it does exist is exasperating to the breeder. The female either refuses service or ejects the seminal fluid after mating is performed. In the first case, some form of restraint must be used or a calmativ (such as chloral hydrate or laudanum) given, or even the taking of blood performed. The capsule method of artificial impregnation, described below, will often prove effectual in cases where the semen is ejected right after the service. When the neck of the womb is closed, or turned from its normal position, impregnation is not likely to take place—in fact, is impossible. Closure of the neck of the womb may be congenital (existing from birth), or may be the result of wounds to the neck of the womb from previous parturitions, bad services, or spasmodic contractions of the part. If the neck is diverted from its normal position a satisfactory service is impossible, and the semen is deposited on the floor of the vagina. In the first case, the neck of the womb must be dilated (or opened), thus rendering the employment of a veterinarian imperative. The following method should be tried: the finger



nails pared, the arms bared and smeared with clean lard or vaseline, and an endeavor made to introduce the finger slowly by a corkscrew-like motion. The operation may take several hours; in the slow cases the use of belladonna ointment on the finger tip will prove an aid. When displacement exists, some appliance will be necessary to keep the organ in position, or artificial impregnation by capsule or syringe will need to be followed. A cheap and effectual pessary for breeding purposes may be made out of a large rubber cork, through the center of which a large hole should be made; inserted into the womb neck before service, it will in many cases answer the purpose by holding that organ in place. If not successful, the capsule method should be tried—a pointed gelatin capsule, half-ounce capacity, should be procured. Service should be given the female, and some of the semen be dipped up from the floor of the vagina in the capsule or caught in a clean vessel during the withdrawal of the male organ, and the capsule filled, the cap being applied or the thumb held over the capsule mouth, when the charged capsule should, with as little delay as possible, be placed in the womb and left there. Females that seem to conceive, missing one or two periods and then again come around, have generally aborted, and should be treated accordingly.

### Carrying and Hanging Hog Carcasses.

The accompanying engraving represents a plan for carrying and hanging up hogs: No. 1,



gambrel; No. 2, two round hardwood sticks about one inch through and 3 feet long; No. 3, cross stick in center; No. 4, two pieces 3x3 inches and 6½ feet long, with a notch on the ends to allow the gambrel to rest on. The two sticks, No. 4, to be fastened together with the cross sticks, about 20 inches apart. How to use: Place creel down flat beside hog, turn the hog over on its body and stretch the gambrel back in the notches, and then two men take hold of the handles on each side and carry it to the place for hanging up; then place the creel with the foot on the ground or floor, and one person can steady it while the other person fastens the chain on the gambrel; then draw out the foot of the creel, and your hog is left hanging, as the gambrel slips out of the notches.

This device will save a great deal of hard work in carrying and hanging up hogs, as you can take your time in fastening the chain. Hoping this will prove of some use to farmers.

WM. CARRUTHERS.

### Pleased with Paper, Pictures and Knife.

I received the four large pictures—"Canada's Pride," "Canada's Glory," "Canada's Ideal," and "Canada's Columbian Victors"—in good condition, and am very much pleased with them. I thank you heartily. They are just as described "Advocate." One person who saw them offered me 50 cents for one, but I told him to get one or two new subscribers, then he could get two of the pictures or the four. My father also thanks you very much for the knife, with which he is well pleased. He thinks it of good quality. One of the subscribers he secured said that the Christmas number alone was worth the money, and said he would not like to be without the "Farmer's Advocate" any more, and the rest of the subscribers are well pleased too, so we shall endeavor to get more subscribers for your valuable paper.

M. COOK.

### The N.-W. T. Again Open to Hail Insurance Companies.

The Hail Insurance Ordinance, which went into force on the 1st of January, 1902, contained a clause precluding any private company or association from doing hail insurance business in the Territories. At the late session of the Legislative Assembly, this clause was repealed.

### Judging Competitions for Young Farmers.

The initial effort made at Brandon Fair last year was the thin end of the wedge towards widening the circle of live-stock judges in the Province. Every person interested in live stock will welcome that day, as such a move will undoubtedly make for more high-class stock in the country.

### Raising and Fattening Poultry for the English Market.

BY J. W. CLARK.

In selecting and breeding any class of live stock for a definite purpose, the capacity of a breed and also of individuals in any breed to suit that purpose, must be considered if our efforts are to be followed with success. It would be folly on the part of a horse dealer if he were simply attracted by color. He must place more importance on the conformation of the animal, while keeping in view its ability to perform. From the standpoint of a utilitarian, the same principles are true when applied to any class of money-earning live stock. It is quite essential in the raising of poultry for the English market.

Our first point to consider in selecting stock to produce table poultry is, that they shall be hardy, that they shall carry a large quantity of flesh of good quality, that the bird shall present a symmetrical, compact appearance, with the flesh laid on in the proper places. Perhaps it is not of less importance that the breed used be a rapid grower, and one that will reach early maturity. For the English market it is highly important that we shall use a breed or strains of a breed which possesses a light-colored skin and flesh. When we are catering to the English market, we are catering to a class of people who are willing to pay fancy prices for such articles of food as suit their tastes, and we will be well repaid for bending to their desires.

In selecting birds from which to breed, I select blocky ones, having a good width across the shoulder, with short, high-colored legs and only a fair depth. I always try to avoid breeding from birds which are long in the neck and legs and which are exceedingly deep in the breast; birds of that type are quite as difficult to fatten as a long-legged, raw-boned steer. Other points which count in favor of the bird are: a small comb, a bright eye, and a short, heavy bill, showing considerable width where it is joined to the head; these points denote activity and strong constitution, which are quite essential when we come to forcing in the crates or with a cramming machine. I do not favor the heavy-feathered class of poultry. My experience has been that Brahmans, Cochins and Langshans are not as profitable as other breeds. I do not care to waste food in the production of feathers. They are also considerably more difficult to pluck, and I consider them to be coarser in flesh than some of the other breeds.

I am a firm believer in cross breeding for table poultry. As with other stock, I find that birds which have been inbred, or even line bred, for a number of years become less hardy. A large percentage of the eggs are infertile, and when hatched the chicks are more delicate. By introducing new blood from time to time this difficulty can largely be overcome. I like an Indian Game and Barred Rock or Wyandotte cross. A Barred Rock and Wyandotte cross also give very good results. I have used an Indian Game cock with the heavy-feathered Asiatic hens with fairly good results. I have especially mentioned the Indian Game, because I believe them to be especially well suited to crossing with other breeds. They are a light-feathered, plump-breasted, vigorous bird, and have extra fine flesh.

Any person raising a large number of chicks cannot afford to be without an incubator. But in getting an incubator a person should be careful to select a thoroughly reliable machine. When producing eggs for incubating, I select suitable hens for mating. I use a cock or cockerel with not more than twenty hens. To get good strong chicks the flock should have abundant exercise, and grain ration, and a supply of green-bone meal, and a little chopped and very little soft food. After my chicks are out I do not feed them for twenty-four hours. Nature provides for this time. About the first thing they require is a little grit, such as a little coarse sand mixed with their food. Their first food usually consists of a few hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, with a little granulated oatmeal, which I feed dry. I always avoid sloppy feed during the first week, because it is apt to cause diarrhea—a very common trouble among little chicks. When a week or ten days old I induce them to exercise by scattering small wheat or a little millet seed among chaff, sawdust or such like material. A liberal supply of green-bone meal and cooked meat will force growth and hasten maturity. Too much care cannot be given in avoiding ice. By using an incubator this trouble is very much lessened.

At from four to five months old I crate for fattening. Before placing in crates I dust them with sulphur and insect powder and grease their legs to keep them smooth and bright. I arrange the crates so that each bird will have access to pure water and coal cinders made from soft coal. My experience has been that coal cinders from soft coal do very well for grit. If any charcoal remains it serves to aid digestion. I feed largely on meal which is a by-product of the manufacturing of rolled oats. This I mix with equal parts of buckwheat (chopped) and skim milk. There may be taken for the first few days or the birds will go

off feed on account of the change of feed to which they have not been accustomed. During the first two weeks I feed three times a day, always being careful not to allow sour feed to remain in the trough. There will be little danger of them becoming "stalled" if care is taken to keep pure water and grit always before them and sour feed is not left in the trough.

I have been accustomed to using the crammer after the second or third week. I consider that by cramming I can put a finish on birds that cannot be reached in any other way. I use oatmeal—sifted oat chop will do—mixed with skimmed milk, and add about one pound of tallow to every sixty or seventy birds twice per week. They should be killed and dressed after being crammed ten days or two weeks. I always starve them for thirty-six hours before killing. I always break the neck close to the head and commence plucking at once. After plucking I place on a shaping board and put weights on them, thus forcing them into a compact appearance.

### Don't Have Five Hens Do the Work of Three.

BY "FEATHERBONE."

Farmers generally are not yet into the poultry business extensively enough to warrant the purchase of incubators, although, with the convenient small sizes of those machines now on the market, the outlay for an incubator would repay good dividends. Failing the incubator, hens do the work, sometimes of their own inclination, and are covering from three to six eggs when they should be laying. To avoid this, eggs should be tested at certain intervals after being placed under the hen. Incubator operators and others generally test the eggs about the tenth day, and remove the infertile ones. If this method be followed with hens, the eggs passing the test can be given to other hens to make up their full quota, and the hens deprived of eggs be so handled as to get them to work again as layers. Added eggs placed in tepid water will sink; the infertile egg held up between the examiner and the light will be found to be clear. The dealers in poultry supplies, incubators, etc., have for sale cheap egg-testers, which are more reliable and better in many cases than the water method.

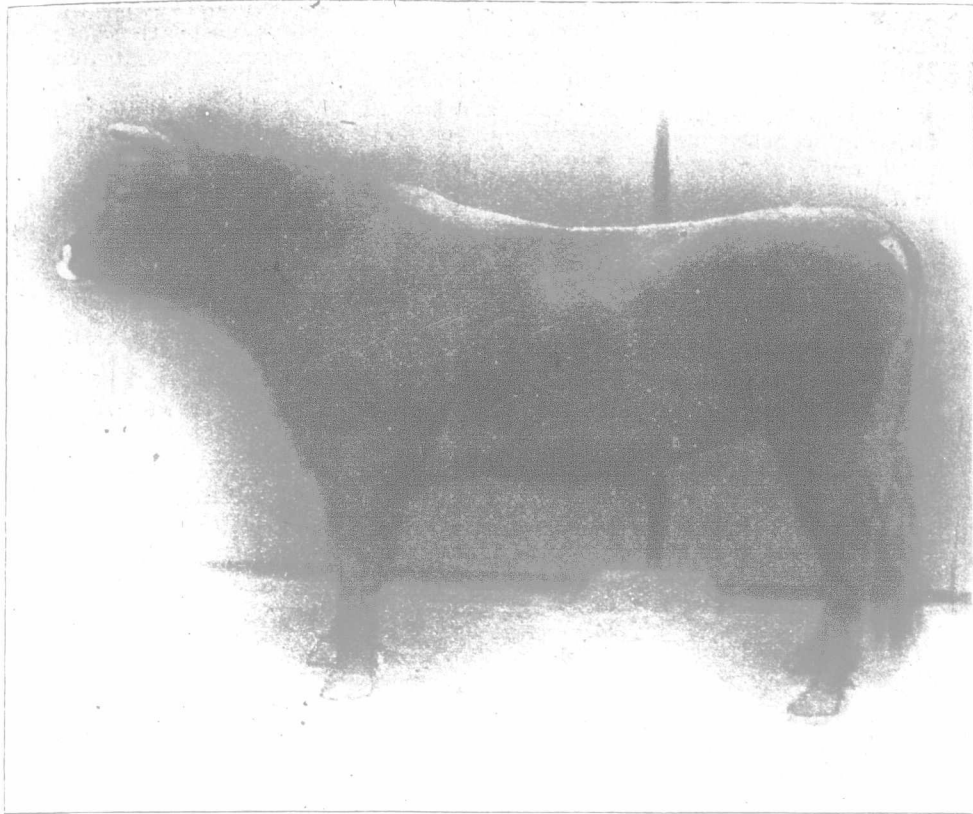
### Pigpen Construction.

1. What is the best wall for a henhouse or hogpen, wood or cement? We hear cement condemned on account of dampness.
  2. If wooden, would it be advisable to have it double-boarded (with tar paper between) on the outside and matched lumber on the inside (6-inch studding)?
  3. If wooden walls as above, would this 6-inch air-space be a harbor for rats or mice?
  4. What kind of floors would you recommend, cement or wooden?
  5. Building with one-sided roof, what height would walls need to be?
  6. If felt or tar paper were placed on sheeting and then shingled over, would that be warm enough?
  7. How many square feet of floor space is needed (a) for a hen, (b) for a hog (I mean on an average)?
- 1st.—For pigs or henhouse, the wooden wall on a cement or stone foundation, raised a little above ground, is now generally preferred, though we hear little complaint of dampness from those who have cement walls in use. They are drier than stone.
- 2nd.—Double boards with tar paper between, having the outside boards matched, is sufficient, without a second board on the inside studding or frame.
- 3rd.—The six-inch air-space would inevitably be a harbor for rats, mice, and other vermin.
- 4th.—We would advise a cement floor, with a raised plank for sleeping bed, or an elevated berth, just large enough to accommodate the number of hogs in the pen when sleeping, such as described in the "Advocate" for March 5th.
- 5th.—Your pen should have a ceiling with a space above for straw, and from floor to ceiling should be not less than seven feet high.
- 6th.—Shingles laid over felt or tar paper on the sheeting will be warm enough, providing you have a ceiling, as suggested above.
- 7th.—About eight square feet of floor space will be sufficient for a hen, and fourteen feet (square) for a hog.

### Forecasting the Future in Foals.

The ability to tell how a colt may be expected to turn out is a quality much envied by horsemen. With some men such a possession is almost intuitive; others may put themselves in a favorable position by studying the foal's formation. Depth of body and closeness of that body to the ground are good indications to go by. If good height is desired, it must be got, not by extreme length of leg, but by depth through the middlepiece. The way the legs are set on and the development of the joints, large size and squareness being desirable, will afford some indication at least as to future form.





GREAT NAME 54245, IMP.

Used in the herd of the late Mr. Chas. Lantz, Williamsville, N. Y. Son of Nameless, P. S. 3222, H. C.

**"Little and Often" in Calf Feeding.**

One of the secrets in the successful raising of calves on a pail-fed diet lies in the regularity of the feeding of moderate quantities of milk. It may be stated that for the first two weeks of a calf's life it should be fed four times daily, and from that time until three months old three meals per day will not be too many. In the hurry and rush of seeding and other work, the meals of the calf are apt to come too far apart, and too large quantities of food are offered and taken, as the calf, from a long fast, is quite hungry. Few meals at long intervals means loss to the calf grower. Scouring is a common result, and while the calf may survive the attack, at the end of the summer it is not a specimen of which any person would be proud. Cold milk, a sudden change from whole milk to skim milk, sour milk, etc., all have detrimental effects on the growth of a calf. The use of limewater in the milk is often valuable to help overcome undue acidity in the stomach, an ounce (two tablespoonfuls) to a quart of milk will be about the right quantity. Limewater is easily and cheaply made by anyone who will procure a piece of fresh lime, say the size of an egg, and place it in half a gallon of water, letting the preparation stand in a stoppered bottle or jar for 24 hours, the clear solution being used.

**Bran Should be a Staple Food.**

One of the tendencies shown nowadays by the man wishing to be progressive is the being on the lookout for new grains and forage crops that will promise larger yields than the old standard varieties. While this ambition is a laudable one, and is ably assisted by the various experiment stations, the feeder and farmer in the enthusiasm over new feeds is apt to overlook some of the older kinds that cannot be surpassed.

Bran is a feed too often overlooked and underestimated, especially by Western people, and it is unfortunate that such is the case. If it were feasible, it would be of great benefit to Western agriculture if all the bran produced from wheat grown in the West were fed in the West, instead of being shipped east. No feed of the grains is more valuable for the growth of bone and muscle, in young stock or for the production of milk, and yet many seem to consider it as little better than sawdust. Bran is not only valuable as a nutrient, but as a corrective and laxative for animals, and is a most valuable adjunct fed along with other grain. In the feeding of horses, bran added to oats in the proportion of one quart of the former to three of the latter will be found very useful and profitable. For young live stock, colts, calves, lambs, etc., bran is an essential to profitable raising, and should be bought by the ton, in place of by the sack. The stocker can be wintered better by the addition of bran to the straw ration than it can be without, and the touch of that animal will be much improved by this addition to its diet.

The practical man knows the feeding value of bran, and is backed up in that opinion by the feeding tests and analyses of the animal husbandman and agricultural chemist. Henry says that "the brown surface of the bran flakes is made of the albumen layer of the wheat grain, which is very rich in protein, and in addition carries some starch." Bran contains, also, mineral matter, and when fed with another grain will prevent stock starvation, they will do on a single-grain ration.

**English Jersey Butter Records.**

The English Jersey Cattle Society has done good service in publishing an account of the various tests which were made in the past year, for the figures which are the result of these tests should be sufficient to satisfy the most confirmed opponent of the claims of the Jersey breeders to pre-eminence for their cattle as butter producers. During the past 15 years over 1,300 cows have been tested, and these animals have yielded on the average, in round numbers, 31½ lbs. of milk and 1 lb. 10½ ozs. of butter per day, the ratio being, in round numbers, 19 lbs. of milk to 1 lb. of butter.

In 1889, at the London Dairy Show, Baron's Progress yielded 37 lbs. 6 ozs. of milk, which produced 3 lbs. 5 ozs. of butter. In 1889, Mr. Cornish's Flora produced 2 lbs. 7 ozs. of butter, giving a ratio of 13.87, although there have been many cows which have exceeded this yield and beaten this ratio.

At the Jersey trials last May, twenty-one cows averaged 1 lb. 12½ ozs. of butter, while, omitting the worst four, seventeen averaged 1 lb. 15¼ ozs., their ratio being 16.1, although they averaged 164 days in milk. The largest yield of butter was made by a cow 96 days in milk, her production having been 2 lbs. 10½ ozs. from 45½ lbs. of milk, but at this meeting, where no less than eight cows exceeded 2 lbs. of butter, the winner gave 2 lbs. 4½ ozs., with a ratio of 1 to 14, after 220 days in milk.

At the Bath and West of England meeting last year, twenty-two Jerseys, under 900 lbs. weight, averaged 1 lb. 13¼ ozs. of butter and 33 lbs. 3 ozs. of milk, while six Jerseys over the above weight averaged 2 lbs. ¼ oz. from 34 lbs. 15 ozs. of milk, the average days in milk being 166. In this case twelve of the Jerseys exceeded 2 lbs. of butter in the day, three of these exceeded 2 lbs. 10 ozs., and two of the three had been over 100 days in milk, while another of the best performers had been 205 days in milk. In this competition the cow Em, fifty days in milk, yielded 2 lbs. 11¼ ozs. of butter; the same cow turned up at the Islington trials, where she gave 2 lbs. 1 oz. in October upon dry food, after being 188 days in milk. Again, the cow, Buttercup 3rd, 46 days in milk, gave 2 lbs. 1¼ ozs. of butter in May; in June, at Weymouth, she gave 1 lb. 10 ozs., and in October, at Islington, precisely the same weight, although 184 days in milk. The cow, Gloaming 4th, gave 2 lbs. 6¼ ozs. in May, with a ratio of 15.48, while in October, at Islington, she gave 2 lbs. 1¼ ozs., with a ratio of 14.6, having been 193 days in milk. The cow Lorna, 112 days in milk, gave 2 lbs. 2¼ ozs. in May, and 1 lb. 6¼ ozs. in August at Tring, 187 days in milk.

At Tring, 38 Jerseys, 98 days in milk, averaged 1 lb. 10¼ ozs. of butter from 36¼ lbs. of milk; 24 of these Jerseys gave a much better average, 1 lb. 13¼ ozs. of butter, but as there were several inferior performers, the ratio was not so good as it might have been. At Islington, the 25 Jerseys, averaging 142 days in milk, gave 1 lb. 9½ ozs. of butter.

When it is remembered that in all public trials there are cows entered for competition that fail to come up to a high standard, or their normal production, from the fact of having been long in lactation, or adversely affected by their strange surroundings,

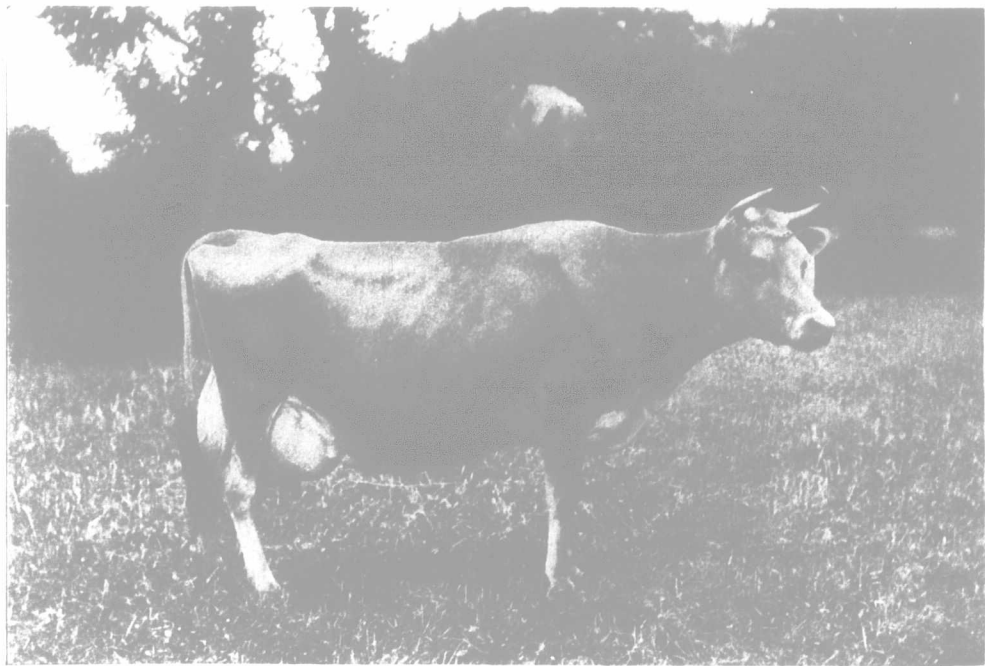
it must be concluded that these average performances are exceedingly creditable, and if the inferior ones were eliminated, the showing would be a very brilliant one indeed.

**Apiary Work in May.**

"April showers bring May flowers." At least, such is the comforting assurance we have always had during a cold, wet spell in April. As flowers generally (not always) secrete nectar, and nectar is gathered by the bees, surely the month of May should be one of interest to the beekeeper. If the latter part of April has been warm and pleasant, considerable pollen and some honey will have been brought into the hives, the stronger colonies will be quite populous, and the apiarist should take time by the forelock and make preparations for the honey season proper in the months of June and July. As the fruit trees come in bloom, all the colonies should have a thorough examination as to their condition and for the purpose of clipping the queens' wings. True, some beekeepers do not clip their queens, but the majority of extensive honey-producers do, and I think if anyone practices it for one season he will always clip afterwards.

As to the advantages gained, the chief, of course, is the large amount of control the apiarist has over his bees in the swarming season. No climbing of trees to get down a high-minded cluster; no chasing absconding swarms across the fields when the mercury is up in the nineties, or no scraping off bees from posts, limbs, etc., with stings galore and other unpleasant complications. If the queen's wings are clipped, when a swarm issues the queen will fall in front of the hive. If you happen to be in the yard, just take her majesty prisoner in a wire-cloth cage provided for the purpose. Then move away the hive from which the bees have just issued and put another hive, previously prepared, in its place. In a short time the bees in the air will miss the queen and come rushing back pellmell to the same place (so they think) they left a short time before. As they start going in release your queen and let her run in at the entrance, and presto! your swarm is hived with but very little exertion on your part. If no one is in the yard when swarming takes place, the swarm will go back again; if the alighting board reaches the ground, the queen will crawl up in the hive and very likely swarm again the next day. Should the queens not be able to get back, you will generally find them under the hive with a small cluster of bees. Another advantage is that you can find the queens more readily if they are clipped, owing to their being more conspicuous, and it is the only way I know of keeping track of the ages of the queens. While I might possibly get along with a yard at home without clipping, I certainly would not know how to run an out-apiary without taking this precaution.

In clipping, different methods are used, all having the same object in view. Some are so proficient that they can with a small pair of scissors clip off the wings (one side) as the queen is running around on a comb. Others grasp all the wings between the thumb and first finger of the left hand and then with a very sharp knife sever the wings quite close to the body. Care should be taken to hold the queen near the combs, so that she does not fall far. Another way, the method I use, is to catch the queen by the wings with the right hand, then transfer her to the left, holding her gently but firmly by the legs; then with a small pair of scissors clip off the wings on one side. Do not be afraid of getting stung, for,



NAMELESS, P. S. 3222, H. C.

Winner of second prize over Jersey in 1893; first in 1891 and champion prize in 1895, 1896 and 1898. Dam of Great Name 54245.



while the queen has a stinger, she will never use it except in combat with a rival. It is a good plan for a beginner to practice on the drones if he is a little nervous at first. Each hive should have a piece of cardboard attached for the purpose of marking down condition of each colony. If your hives are numbered, an account can be kept in a book kept for that purpose. Number of combs of brood, quality of queen, etc., should be put down for future reference. If the queen of a populous colony is very weak, that stock should be specially marked, as they will be sure to supersede the queen, and are very likely to swarm under supersedure—i. e., with a young queen, unclipped of course. Beginners had better leave spreading of brood alone. While in the hand of a skillful apiarist it can often be done to advantage, it is very apt to result disastrously if undertaken by the unexperienced. To keep down swarming it may be necessary to give surplus room to the stronger colonies. The old adage, "A swarm in May is worth a load of hay," etc., does not hold good any more. The practical apiarist doesn't want swarms in May, and will hold them back if they are so inclined. The reason is very easily explained. For example, say a swarm is hived on the 25th of May. At that date apple bloom will be over and clover will not yield before the 12th or 15th of June in our locality; in the meantime, scores of those bees will have died, none have taken their place, there will be a lot of brood to care for, and very little, if any, surplus will be stored. On the other hand, if this swarm had been hived say on the 15th of June, when honey was coming in freely, a large amount of surplus would likely have been stored in a few days. Often between fruit bloom and clover there will be quite a dearth of honey, and if there ever is a time when stimulating is necessary and beneficial, that is the time. A very easy way to do this is to uncap sealed combs of honey and put them back in the hive again. This should be done in the evenings. If they run short of stores, by all means supply them with plenty, as every bee raised now will be of use in the honey harvest. In our locality, wild mustard often bridges over this period, so that feeding is not necessary. As the season for spraying fruit trees is now on, be on the lookout for someone who, through ignorance or otherwise, may think of spraying trees while in bloom. It is a good plan to have a short write-up inserted in your local papers each spring. I have always found the editors quite willing to insert such at any time. You need have no fear of the up-to-date horticulturist poisoning your bees. It is the man who knows it all, and would not waste a dollar to sign for a paper, that needs looking after. Should you have trouble with any such, if possible be argumentative with him rather than aggressive. As all experiments have gone to show that the delicate blossoms are injured when they come in contact with Paris green and other poisons, and also that the bees are of immense benefit to the fruit-grower, you should have no trouble in convincing the most obstinate. It is wonderful how soon a man will agree with you if you once succeed in convincing him that his pocketbook will be affected by thinking and acting otherwise.

J. L. BYER.

#### Provide Drink for the Poultry.

As summertime and hot weather draws on, the poultry-keeper will doubtless be reminded of former losses in his flocks by death. Many diseases among fowl are caused by germs which have found in stale or stagnant water an ideal breeding place. Diarrhea, a symptom of digestive trouble, affecting stomach or intestines, is common in poultry yards in summertime, and in many cases may be traced to foul drinking water, which may have been allowed to stand for days in the hot sun. Animal life in the form of worms, grubs, etc., are much liked by poultry; vegetable life in the form of germs are decidedly harmful. Therefore, renew the supply of drinking water frequently, and be sure it is of good quality.

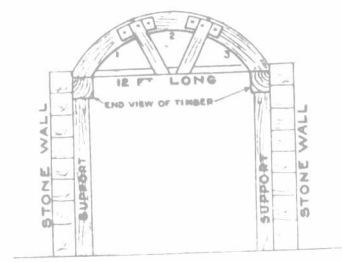
#### Constructing Cement Barn Approaches.

All over Canada bank barns are going up with cement-concrete foundation walls, and this involves the necessity of good strong approaches to the floors over which the loaded wagons, threshing machines, etc., pass. These approaches are usually made of heavy wooden stringers and planks, the space underneath being utilized for box stalls, root cellars, milk-rooms or other purposes. The ends of the stringers rest on posts or a cement wall, 10 or 15 feet out from main wall of barn. They soon rot or give way, however, and there is a good deal of enquiry for something more permanent. We have received several enquiries like the following from Frontenac Co., Ont.:

"I am building a barn with basement stables. I want to put a root house under gangway going into barn, and would like to know the best way of covering the same so as to keep out frost as well as rain?"

"THOS. I. ELLIS."

Cement arches have been successfully constructed in several sections of the country, and one of our readers, Mr. Robt. H. Henderson, of



ROUGH SKETCH OF CIRCLES USED.  
Half-circle made of three pieces and nailed together where the supports met them.

Wentworth County, kindly sends us, for the benefit of his fellow-farmers, a description of how his was built, with sketches to illustrate same. His description is as follows:

"The root cellar is 48 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high at crown of arch, inside measurement. The barn is 90 ft. long; the drive-floors 14 ft. wide, and a 20-ft. mow between them. There are two entrances from basement to cellar. These are underneath each drive-floor and are 3½ ft. wide and 5 ft. high, and, no doors being on, are constantly open; thus animal heat from stable goes in. This winter was our first experience with keeping roots in it, and it has proved entirely satisfactory. None of our roots were frozen, we having had no trouble with frost, as many expected we would; neither was the cellar too warm, and the roots were kept in excellent condition.

"On the crown of arch, and directly in line with the inside post of each drive-floor, are two holes, two feet square, for filling cellar with roots and are very convenient. The frames for those holes are made of oak, 3 in. x 12 in., and have scantling nailed around them on the outside in the middle; these being imbedded in the cement, hold the frames in their place. The ends of the arch are built of stone walls, 22 in. wide and 5 ft. high, and on top of this, in each end, is a window the same size as those in basement walls, about 30 in. x 48 in. The remaining parts of end walls are built of cement along with arch, and this forms one solid piece. In the construction of this arch we used 71 barrels of Queenston cement, purchased from I. Usher & Son; we also used about 35 yards of gravel. The proportion was 'one of cement to four of gravel' in bottom of arch, and 'one of cement to three of gravel' for remainder of arch, as it gradually got thinner and had also more strain upon it. The less the span and the greater the rise, the stronger will be the arch. For a 12-ft. span there should be at least 4 ft. of a rise in arch, and 10-ft. span should have 3 ft. rise.

"Our arch, as illustrated, has proved to be eminently satisfactory. It was completed about

24th of June, 1901. The supports and wooden circles were taken out from underneath about the 7th of October, and the separator went over it about October 21st.

"The barn should be raised before the arch is constructed, so as to help basement wall withstand side pressure of arch. Mr. Usher cautioned us about this.

"To construct the arch, 17 wooden half-circles were made and were placed on timbers, which were placed inside and at the top of the 5-ft. walls, and were supported from the ground by uprights. These half-circles were placed 3 ft. apart and were covered with two ply of inch boards. On this the arch was built in the same way as you would build a basement wall. We kept the arch well soaked with water for a long time after completion.

ROBT. H. HENDERSON.

#### Poultry Selection.

BY MYRON A. GEE.

The two objects of the universal flock of chickens on every farm is to provide eggs and meat for table use, and the surplus is for sale, the man of the house usually declaring that the hens eat their heads off; but I venture to say that if he had to reach down in his pocket for the cash to buy the poultry products that are consumed on his own table, as well as what groceries are got in exchange for what is sold, the poor, down-trodden hen would be looked up to with greater respect.

For lack of selection, in both type and performance, many a flock does not pay nearly the profits it should, and perhaps people often wonder what would be the best course to pursue in order to be more successful than they have been. There are excellent individuals in nearly all flocks, and by breeding from your most persistent layers you are able in a short time to largely increase your egg production. Feeding has to do with it also but for lack of space to deal with this I will touch on selection of right birds for hatching purposes, and a cheap, handy way to care for them.

Choose your best layers, and, at the same time, use a proper male bird, so the surplus cockerels at four to five months old will be in fine shape for market. This brings up the question of breeds, and for general purposes Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are the best fowl. They are easily procured, are hardy, quick growers, with flesh of best quality; not inveterate sitters, but good mothers and will raise a brood well. Every farmer should have pure-bred fowls; they are more uniform in size, color and shape, dressing and selling to better advantage.

It is not all done when you have a pure-bred flock. Keep weeding out culls and drones, and aim to have a good even flock of good layers. You must select best layers, pen them by themselves and set only their eggs, and allow no male bird to run with the hens you sell eggs from. Don't aim for too much size, for over-large hens are usually indifferent layers. Choose an alert, quick-turned hen, oblong-shaped body, and not too coarse in the bone. Mate with a male bird with a deep, round body, short legs, well set apart, leaving lots of room for breast, and avoid a knock-kneed bird or one that has a sharp-pointed breast bone; you want flesh to cover that bone up on your fattened chicken. A good thick-fleshed bird will feel as solid in your hands as a turnip, and weighs more than he looks. Be careful and get a bright red comb and wattles, snappy eye, and strong curved beak. These are sure signs of vigor; and no vigor, no chicks. Good strong germs are the secret of good hatches and good results in raising young chicks.

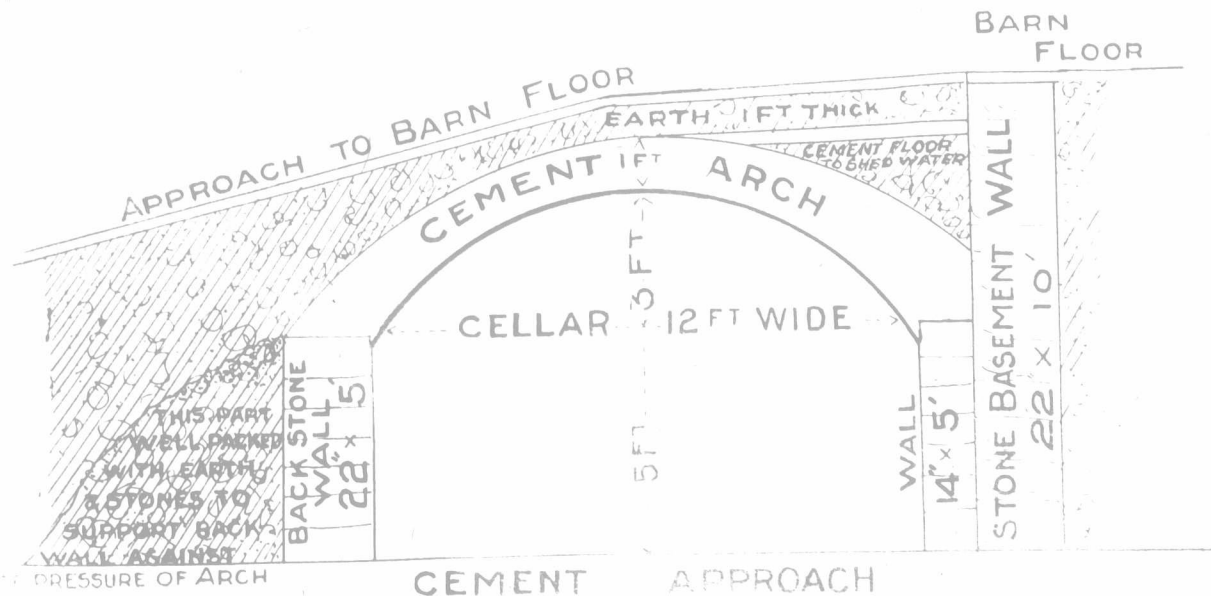
A cheap and convenient way to keep a pen of fowls as described above, is to build a coop 4x4 ft., 4 ft. high in front, 3 ft. behind, made of inch boards and battened. A yard in front, either separate or joined, 6 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. high. The frame of the yard is made of 3x1 inch strips lengthwise, on bottom and top, with a small 2-ft. post at corners. The sides of this is covered with 2-ft. wire netting, and the top with 4 ft. of same (each 2-in. mesh). At front of yard have slatted up and down, so birds can get water or feed in trough that is there. A window in front and slide for fowl to get in and out completes it, except roosts and nest boxes. The roof can be hinged in front, and you have a cheap and inexpensive house for a breeding pen; light, so it can be moved readily to clean place, and if lined with tar paper and put in a sheltered place would winter 12 hens nicely all winter.

The proper way to care for a breeding pen in order to get good fertile eggs will be a subject for another paper.

#### Movements of the Profs.

Prof. F. L. Washburn, of the Oregon Agricultural College, has been appointed to the Chair of Entomology in the Minnesota College of Agriculture, made vacant by the death of the late Otto Lugg.

Prof. Jas. Atkinson, at one time assistant to Experimentalist Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, and recently Agronomist at the Iowa Agricultural College, has gone into agricultural journalism in Des Moines, Ia.





**Hatching Eggs.**

BY JOHN B. PETTIT.

While man's inventive genius has produced an apparatus to take the place of the hen in carrying on the work of incubation, there are thousands who do not make use of the new method, but resort to the old way and allow "biddy" to carry on her natural labor. While nearly everyone that has once operated a good, reliable incubator is satisfied that it is the most satisfactory method of hatching, there are many who can't afford them or for some other reasons keep on hatching with the hen.

When hatching with hens, there are several things that should be taken into serious consideration if the greatest success is desired, and if there is a desire to save time and labor. In the outset, do not set a hen that is not of the "sitting" kind. Leghorns that will stand on the perch and cluck and growl when one passes the nest which they have a desire to keep warm, but which desire is not strong enough to cause them to stick to it long at a time, make poor incubators, and are almost sure to simply waste the eggs given to them. Hens of such nature should not be used for hatching. Those selected from the heavier breeds are natural sitters and are the ones that should be chosen to do the work.

Never set a hen in a place where other hens will attempt to get with her to lay. Broken and chilled eggs will be the natural consequence, and then, with many, if there were not a good hatch, the eggs would be blamed. The sitting hens should be in a place by themselves where nothing can disturb them.

Try to have several hens sitting at the same time and in the same room or building. There are several reasons why this is advantageous. In the first place, it saves a good deal of labor. When there are several hens sitting in one room, grain can be thrown on the floor and water put in some receptacle to supply them all in a very short time, while if one had to walk around to several different coops and pens to feed sitters individually, a good deal of time would be taken up unnecessarily.

There are two advantages from setting several hens at the same time. The first is gained from testing out the eggs from the fifth to eighth day, to find out which are not fertile. There is no use having hens sit on a lot of infertile eggs for three weeks. After a week of incubation, these eggs can all be detected by using the tester. If one had started a dozen hens, at the end of a week enough eggs that were not fertile might be taken out to allow the remaining good eggs to be covered by nine or ten hens. Then the other two or three hens could be set again on fresh eggs if so desired, or "broken up" and be again got into condition to help fill the egg-basket. The second advantage is gained when the chicks have hatched. In nice, warm weather a good-sized hen can take care of twenty-five chicks just as well as she can a dozen. Then the chicks hatched by a dozen hens could be put with five or six and the remainder could be shut up for a few days until they had forgotten they had hatched any chicks, and in a very short time they would again be laying. So we see that in this way the egg-yield of our flock would be considerably increased.

Sitting hens should be given plenty to eat while engaged at their duties. Whole, shelled corn is the best of grain foods and should be before them constantly. They should also have an abundance of fresh, clean water all the time, and plenty of "grit" to assist them in grinding up their food. They should have dust or sifted coal ashes to dust in to assist in keeping down vermin.

A great deal has been said and written about the kind of nest a sitting hen should have. Many contend that they should be set upon the ground, or, if that is not possible, that a thick piece of sod rounded-out should be placed in the bottom of the nest. I have seen this tried and have never yet seen anything gained by it. Many times we have known instances where hens stole away in some haymow and made their nests, probably right against the boards where the boiling sun beat down daily, and from this hot, dry place would bring off a 100-per-cent. hatch. This does not bear out the earth or sod theory very much. Last season we hatched between three and four hundred chicks, and in many instances the hen brought a chick from nearly every egg, and strong, healthy chicks at that. Every one of the eggs was set in dry hay or straw upon board bottoms. I do not believe it makes any difference what the nest is made of as long as it be clean, soft and dry.

Give a good hen half a chance with good food, eggs and she will do the rest. Assist her in every way possible in the way of making her comfortable and contented and greater success will be the natural consequence.

**The Forestry Department.**

The Editor,  
The "Farmer's Advocate,"  
Winnipeg, Manitoba:

In your issue of the 20th March there appears an editorial, headed "A Disappointing Department," which I think demands a reply from me. The article deals with the work of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The first paragraph reads as follows:

"About a year ago, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, a series of meetings were held throughout Manitoba and the Territories by Forestry Superintendent Stewart, with the ostensible object of disseminating information regarding the co-operative work proposed in the interest of the farmers of the West in the way of supplying trees and tree-seeds free and furnishing expert advice regarding the laying-out of plantations and growing of trees."

The only exception I have to take to the above is that these meetings were held not under the auspices of the Forestry Association, either ostensible or otherwise, but under the auspices of the Department of the Interior. Further on is the following:

"At a number of these meetings organizations called forestry circles were formed, for membership in which a fee of \$1 was charged, the dollar being forwarded by instructions of the Forestry Superintendent to Ottawa, to make the subscribers members of the Canadian Forestry Association. Every member of the central association was supplied with a copy of a monthly sporting magazine, the Rod and Gun, of which very excellent little paper the Forestry Superintendent is editor. It will thus be seen what an excellent scheme the formation of these little forestry circles proved to swell the circulation of the Rod and Gun."

Now, Mr. Editor, this is a very serious charge, inasmuch as it implies that I, as Superintendent of Forestry, was using my official position for a selfish

purpose. The question of an official organ was then taken up, and a representative of Rod and Gun, a monthly journal devoted to the fishing and game interests of Canada, similar to Forest and Stream in the United States, made a proposition to the association by which certain pages in that paper would be placed at the disposal of the association, to be edited by the latter; and another motion was carried that the secretary and assistant secretary of the association should attend to the editing of these pages. I knew that I would be unable to give sufficient time to attend properly to this work and only consented on the understanding that Mr. Campbell would take the burden of the work, and it is only simple justice to Mr. Campbell to say that practically the whole of the work has from the start to the present time been done by him.

If you doubt the above statement, you will do me a favor if you will enquire of the executive committee of the association regarding it. The executive is composed of gentlemen well known to most Canadians. They are: Wm. Little and C. E. E. Ussher, of Montreal; Dr. Saunders, Professor Macoun, Hiram Robinson, C. Jackson Booth, of Ottawa, and Mr. Southworth, Director of Forestry, Toronto. These gentlemen, as well as myself, have given their time freely and without any remuneration whatever, solely in the interest of the association and in behalf of forestry in this country.

There is another point that deserves mention in this connection: There is no connection between the Forestry Association and the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department. There is no obligation on the part of any person receiving trees from the Department to become a member of the association. The relation is similar to that of the fruit-growers and horticultural societies to the Department of Agriculture. It is quite true that in my meetings and elsewhere I advised the forming of forestry circles in connection with the association for the purpose of the interchange of thought on the subject of forestry, and especially of tree-planting, which we were introducing, and also in order that any recommendations to the Department or suggestions in connection with the new work in any neighborhood where a circle was formed might be made through it, thus having greater weight than an individual opinion; much the same as a resolution of a board of trade has usually more weight than that of any one member. As this work was one of co-operation with the settlers, I was anxious that their views should at least receive the attention of the Department whenever they desired to communicate them, and this seemed the best medium that could be adopted for that purpose.

I am sorry to find that, judging from your article, you could only see in all this the sordid motives of an official who was working for his personal gain.

The rest of the article in question is not of so personal a nature as what I have quoted, but is incorrect in most particulars. First, it is stated that "the Governments of the eastern Provinces look after their own forestry regulations, and the Canadian Forestry Association is of no practical use located at Ottawa."

It is scarcely correct to say that the Canadian Forestry Association is located at Ottawa. The honorary president is the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and resides at Victoria, British Columbia. The president, Mr. Little, lives at Montreal, and the vice-presidents represent, as before stated, every province and district in the Dominion. As to the benefit of the association to the eastern Provinces, I would say that the officers of the association from that quarter include leading men there, who have shown their appreciation of its work by lending their active assistance to it. They are: For Prince Edward Island, Sir Louis Davies; for Nova Scotia, Dr. A. H. McKay, Provincial Superintendent of Education; for New Brunswick, Hon. J. B. Snowball (now Lieutenant-Governor); for Quebec, Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier; and for Ontario, J. B. McWilliams, Chief Fire Ranger for that Province.

Again, we find the following: "The scheme of the Forestry Branch, as we understand it, was intended to benefit the agricultural West, and to accomplish that object must have its headquarters in the West, where the conditions are understood and appreciated."

Here again, is another misconception of the extent of the work assigned to this Branch. It is true that one duty devolving on the office is closely related to the agriculturists of the West, but tree-planting on the plains is only one of the duties to be attended to by this Branch. Another is looking after the preservation and management of the existing timber in all that vast territory outside of the older Provinces and also that on Indian reserves in the



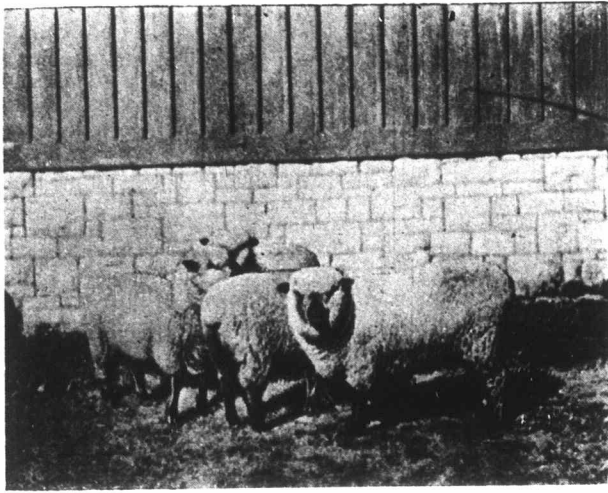
**PERFORMER.**

Carriage stallion, winner of first prize and sweepstakes gold medal, Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1901, at four years old, beating the imp. Carriage stallion, Graf Brauer; first and sweepstakes diploma, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1901, at four years old; first, Canadian Horse Show, 1902, at five years old. Only three times shown.

OWNED BY W. N. SCOTT, MILTON, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 330.)

and personal object, and I am at a loss to understand why you should make such a charge, which is absolutely and entirely false. In the first place, I am not and never have been editor of Rod and Gun, and I have no interest whatever in its circulation. I do not even know the owners of that periodical and never received one cent from it either directly or indirectly. The facts are these: In organizing the Forestry Branch, I was anxious that the people of the whole of Canada should take more interest than heretofore in the forestry question, and on returning from attending a meeting of the American Forestry Association at Washington, I conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to form a similar one in Canada, knowing what benefit the American Association had been to the Division of Forestry in the United States. With the concurrence of the Deputy Minister, a meeting of gentlemen was accordingly called in my office to consider the matter, when the project was laid before them and a motion was made that notices be sent to men in all parts of the country who would likely be interested in the subject of forming a Canadian Forestry Association. This meeting was held in Ottawa on the 7th of March, 1900, and was well attended by senators, members of parliament, lumbermen, farmers, scientific men, and others, from nearly every Province of the Dominion as well as the Territories. The association was organized, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere was elected president, and a vice-president was chosen in each Province and each district in the Territories. I was chosen as secretary, with R. H. Campbell as assistant secre-





FOUR SHROPSHIRE LAMBS!  
At Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

whole of the Dominion, including those within these older Provinces.

The next paragraph reads as follows:

"It is a pity that the Department of the Interior, when inaugurating a scheme embracing possibilities for benefiting the West, should not have placed the carrying out of the project in the hands of a thoroughly capable Western man, and until that is done the work can never be made the practical success that it should be. Without any disparagement of the scientific qualifications of the Superintendent and his assistant, Mr. Ross, they, as easterners, can have little knowledge of western conditions and are out of touch with the people in whose interests they are supposed to be working."

Of my own position in this regard it would be out of place for me to say much, but, remembering that for over twenty-five years I have spent a considerable part of my time in the West, not in any office in town, but both on the prairie and in the wooded districts of the Northwest, it can scarcely be said that I at least have not had opportunities of becoming acquainted with pioneer life in those regions. As for Mr. Ross, I may say that one reason for his appointment was because he had had several years' experience of farm life in the West. He was for some time prior to his taking his scientific course in forestry engaged on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, especially in the work of tree-culture as practiced there; and I need not say that the agent for Manitoba, Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, Manitoba, is well known not only as one of the pioneers of that Province but also as one of the most successful tree-growers in the West.

The Department is next accused of failing to secure a sufficient supply of tree-seeds of the most desirable varieties, such as the native maple, to supply the applicants this spring, and of being forced to "supplement the stock with large quantities of ash seed, a slow-growing tree, scarcely suited to pioneer conditions, and make up their tree supply with a large stock of Dakota cottonwoods, a tree suitable only for certain localities, and condemned by most of the prairie States, where it has been largely used, as short-lived and very subject to blight and other diseases."

Here, again, the writer is astray. We have now on hand an ample supply of maple seed, not only to meet all the demands of the applicants, but to plant up several acres at both Brandon and Indian Head for a future supply of seedling trees. This is in addition to ash and other tree-seeds on hand. Regarding trees for distribution this spring, we have also sufficient to supply the applicants whose lands have been examined and found in a fit state for planting. The chief varieties to be furnished this spring will be Manitoba maple and cottonwood seedlings and willow cuttings. In another year we will probably be able to furnish other varieties in addition to these, including the ash which the writer condemns, but which is well known to be a valuable tree. As the land to be planted has been inspected, only such trees will be sent to any applicant as will be adapted to the land, and little fear need be entertained for the cottonwood, which, notwithstanding the above quotation, has succeeded admirably at Indian Head and in the Territories generally where it has been tried, and also in the Mennonite settlement in Manitoba.

In conclusion, and to sum up the whole matter, the writer says: "A practical department, such as this Forestry Branch, should be simply cannot be made a success by eastern men whose headquarters are at Ottawa."

This statement clearly shows that the writer does not appreciate the impossibility of successfully working one branch of a department at a distance from what we may call the head office. The Forestry Bureau in Ontario is in the Parliament Buildings, at Toronto, the Bureau of Forestry for the United States is at Washington, and it would be inadvisable to remove this Branch unless the whole Department were also moved. The people of the West will remember the delays in land matters when the Dominion Commissioner lived in Winnipeg, and the same kind of affairs would exist if the Forestry Branch were removed from the other offices of the Interior Department. There is, strictly a day but matters come up which require it to consult the Deputy Minister, the Land Commissioner, the accountant, and other officers, and these matters can now be arranged in a few minutes;

whereas it would take several weeks if done by correspondence.

I think, Mr. Editor, that I have now done my part in explaining several matters that you have seen fit to criticise. It should be remembered that in organizing a new office and starting out to develop a new project such as we are engaged in in fostering tree-planting on the prairie, difficulties will assuredly be met with, and all I ask of you and the public is the recognition of this, and that you will endeavor to assist in a work which all will acknowledge to be in the right direction and the results of which will only be appreciated in future years.

Yours truly, E. STEWART.

[We cheerfully give space to the above letter from the Forestry Superintendent, as he appears to think there was personal animus in the criticism of his department published in the issue of March 20th.

The "Advocate" has no end to serve in this matter but the advancement of the country's good, and to this end desires to see the Forestry Department managed in a capable and practical manner.

Mr. Stewart takes strong exception to our statement that he was the editor of the sporting journal, Rod and Gun. We have simply to say that under the department of the paper headed "Forestry," is printed in each issue the following announcements: "Rod and Gun is the official organ of the Canadian Forestry Association"; and "Edited by the officers of the Canadian Forestry Association." Mr. Stewart, as organizer and secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, and the person most directly interested in the success of that association, would naturally be concerned in promoting that publication, and at some of the meetings held in the West it was held out as one of the inducements for joining the forestry circles that a year's subscription to Rod and Gun was included as a bonus to subscribers. The statement of the Superintendent that "In my meetings and elsewhere I advised the forming of forestry circles for the purpose of interchange of thought on the subject of forestry, etc." and on the formation of these circles requiring that the whole of their membership fees be forwarded to Ottawa to constitute the members of the circles members of the Canadian Forestry Association and subscribers to Rod and Gun is surely most impractical. The organization of forestry circles is a good thing, but to be of any practical benefit for the interchange of thought and the other objects mentioned, they must be western organizations with funds to carry on the work. The mere honor of belonging to an association whose meetings are held under the shadow of Parliament Hill (1,500 miles away), even although among the officers are included some of Canada's highest dignitaries does not add to the helpfulness of the association to the settler on the treeless plains.

The recital of the multitudinous duties devolving upon the Superintendent, the supervision of the forests stretching from the coasts of Labrador to the far Pacific, and the necessity of his almost constant presence at Ottawa to be in touch with the heads of all the other departments of Government, strengthen our plea for a thoroughly capable western man to take charge of the scheme for tree-planting in the West. This man should know the needs and conditions of the country, varieties of trees suited to different localities, and should also be an organizer; then a strong, useful Western Forestry Association could be organized to further the interests of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. We reiterate our opinion that until such a man is placed at the head of this work in the West the scheme will not be the success it should be.—Ed. F. A.]

#### Tuberculosis Contagion.

"We have learned that tuberculosis (consumption) is not hereditary, nor is it contagious in the true sense of that word. It is a communicable, not a contagious, disease. All the danger is confined to the sputum of patients, and if this is properly cared for there need be no fear. Long ago the Chinese visitor to the Occident thought the carrying of a handkerchief a disgusting proceeding. The modern sanitarian agrees with the Oriental, and adds the opinion that it may be a very dangerous habit. Some way of disposing of expectoration otherwise than the linen excuse must be provided. If this is done and the sputum not allowed to become dry, to be ground up into dust for future inspiration, then the presence of tuberculous patients need occasion no dread unless the relations with them should go so far as the use of eating or drinking utensils, towels or napkins or the like in common with them. Common sense will restrain one generation from ultra-sanitatorial proceedings in this matter; the prophylaxis of tuberculosis, if only governmental authority can be kept from encouraging the ever present tendency to extremes, is characteristic of the popular attitude toward disease."—N. Y. Independent.

#### The Territorial Grants to Agriculture.

The estimates show considerable increase in some items, notably the increase from \$500 to \$2,000 in aid of the live-stock industry by encouraging importation, interchange, etc., of stock; \$1,000 increase in the aid given institutes and live-stock associations, and \$1,000 increase in the expenditure for the destruction of noxious weeds.

	1901.	1902.
Expenditure under the Agricultural Societies Ordinance.....	\$3,600 00	\$3,600 00
To provide for expenses of judges at exhibitions.....	400 00	600 00
To promote and encourage the importation and to develop the production and interchange of pure-bred stock within the Territories.....	500 00	2,000 00
To conduct experimental work in the Territories.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Destruction of gray or timber wolves (to be expended under regulations established by order-in-council).....	1,978 50	1,500 00
Destruction of noxious weeds.....	4,500 00	5,500 00
To provide for the preparation and publication of official brand book.....	.....	1,200 00
Collection and Compilation of Vital Statistics.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
Collection and Compilation of Agricultural, Medical and other statistics.....	.....	1,000 00
To promote the work of Agricultural Institutes, Live Stock, Dairy and other Agricultural Associations.....	1,000 00	2,000 00
Grant to Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association.....	200 00	200 00
Grant to Horse Breeders' Association.....	200 00	200 00
Representation of Territorial products at Pan-American Exhibition (expenditure provided for by Dominion Government).....	4,000 00	1,000 00
Contingencies.....	150 00	150 00
	\$19,928 50	\$22,350 00

In addition to the above, there is \$5,000 provided for expenditure under the Hail Insurance Ordinance. In the Public Works Department, about \$250,000 is provided for roads, bridges, dams, drains, ferries, fire-guards, reservoirs, well boring, etc. Under the head of education, the amount set apart is \$204,000.

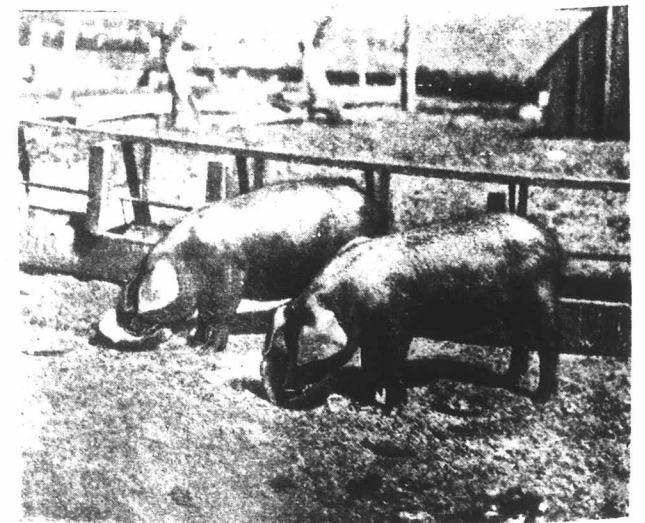
#### The Large Black Pig.

There is no theory nor any legend as to the evolution of this breed. The breed is, however, of undoubted antiquity, as there is ample evidence that the Large Black pig, with its characteristic whole color, great length, fine hair, lop ear, and splendid grazing capacity, existed in many parts of England at a date long prior to the memory of any of the present generation of breeders. Mr. R. S. Olver, of Trescoue, and Mr. Geo. Lucas, of Leigh Barton, both in Cornwall, have bred this breed most carefully and continuously for over 50 years. The breeders who have had them for from 20 to 30 years are very many in the same county, which district would appear to be their ancient home. In addition to the above-named breeders, Captain Skewes, of Lidford, did much to improve the breed. A correspondent writes: "The late Captain Skewes took great pride in the breed, and was a very successful breeder and exhibitor. He bought a sow called 'Lady Ward' from Messrs Ward & Chown, and ever afterwards his was very seldom beaten in the showyard." The "Lady Ward" blood is largely represented nowadays in nearly every herd in England.

From Cornwall and Devon, pigs were taken to Yorkshire and Suffolk many years ago. Recently, with these three centers, as it were, the breed is rapidly finding fanciers, or breeders, in every part of Great Britain.

Twenty-five years ago, according to showyard records, pigs of this breed were fed to enormous size. More recently, however, breeders seem to be confining their feeding operations to smaller animals, and carcasses of from 160 to 190 pounds seem to be the fashion. At several Christmas shows in the last few years, Large Blacks have shown up well in the bacon classes open to all breeds.

Large Blacks are docile in disposition, and of a quiet habit. Their color is claimed to be an advantage, as it enables them to be pastured or field-fed during the summer months without suffer-



LARGE BLACKS,  
Imported from England for the Central Experimental Farm,  
Ottawa.



ing from sun-scald. The breed bears an excellent character for fecundity, which seems to be visibly supported by the capacity with which the sows are endowed in respect to length and depth of carcass.

The Large Black Pig Society was incorporated April 18, 1899. At a recent sale at Ipswich, Mr. Godfrey Hempson, auctioneer, remarked that the demand for pigs of this breed was constantly increasing. There are at present breeders of registered animals in 23 counties in England, and pure-breds have been exported to New South Wales, Tasmania, Austria, and Spain. Canada last year made a small importation, which so far have done well. At the above-mentioned Ipswich sale, prices ranged from £9 to £3 per animal, with a keen demand.

The president of the Society is The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, and the secretary, Mr. Ernest Prentice, 64 Oxford St., Ipswich.

**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.**

**VOMITING IN COW.**

I have a young cow, due to calve next month. She has been hearty until last week, when we found that she would vomit her food in the manger. This she would do at nearly every feed. The vomit was in the form of balls and makes quite a bulk of chewed food. She has been fed corn fodder all the winter, and we changed to threshed timothy and alsike. It was after this change of feed that we noticed her vomiting. We have since put her on a diet of red-clover hay, but the vomiting still continues. She chews her cud, and does not seem to be constipated, but, of course, the excrement is somewhat scant.

J. C.  
 Ans.—The symptoms given indicate dilatation of the gullet, caused by food lodging in it for some time, the food that is vomited not reaching the stomach at all. This condition is sometimes caused by choking, either with roots or dry food, the portion of the gullet where the bolus lodges becomes stretched and (if the obstruction be there for considerable time) does not contract to the proper size. This may have occurred when you changed your cow's food, and she succeeded after awhile in coughing the food up, but the organ remained dilated at the point of obstruction. Now, when she eats soft or wet food all goes well, but when she swallows greedily or in large, somewhat dry boluses, the food lodges here and she apparently vomits. Watch her closely to see if this be the case, and if so, she must be fed entirely on soft, wet food for a long time. If this condition does not exist, give her a purgative of 2 pounds Epsom salts and follow up with 4 drs. bicarbonate of soda and 4 drs. ginger three times daily.

**STERILE COWS.**

We have trouble with two or three of our cows that "come around again" a few days after calving. They were served by a young Shorthorn bull I had just purchased in January, but they come again every few days or some of them every day. After reading the advice of Dr. Peters, given in Feb. 20th "Advocate," we have endeavored to try his plan, but it seems impossible to get an entrance into the uterus. We do not know whether it is natural or not, but is as if drawn by a drawing-string and cannot get the tube entered properly to allow it to flow. What we understand by the vagina or uterine canal is the passage leading into the uterus. Are we correct? We can easily enough disinfect that, but if the end of the tube is in the uterus and the other end disconnected, to allow it to "siphon out," how will that irrigate the entire vagina? Kindly let me know what is the cause of cows coming "around" so soon after calving? And what is the cause of abortion? Is it natural for the entrance of the uterus to be so small as hardly to admit the end of the little finger?

A. J. M.  
 Ans.—The fact that your cows show oestrus so soon after calving, and so often, indicates a diseased condition of the ovaries, for which practically nothing can be done. Your conception of the vagina is quite correct. The opening into the uterus should admit a couple of fingers with a little pressure. In some cases this opening becomes closed, and an entrance has to be forced with the fingers or a sound. It requires an expert to operate. There are many causes of abortion, as injuries, blows, foul odors, unhealthy surroundings, ergotized food, frights, etc., etc. There is also a form of contagious abortion, in which case cows abort without appreciable cause. The treatment for this has been given on different occasions in this journal, and you doubtless have seen it. If you suspect this, you had better put your herd into the hands of your veterinarian.

**FOUL IN FEET.**

Eight-year-old cow in good condition and milking well was let out when the weather became fine. She became lame on fore feet, and swelled hard from hoof to ankles; became unable to stand, and used to eat lying down. We applied hot poultices and a lotion of 2 ozs. laudanum, 4 drs. acetate of lead to 6 ozs. water. We also applied turpentine, and gave saltpetre internally. She passed bloody urine. She lived six weeks; became very thin and died. In cutting up the feet we found the bones rotten and matter present.

M. L.

Ans.—Your cow had an aggravated case of foul in the feet, usually caused by walking through or standing in liquid manure or other irritating substances. The local treatment adopted was intelligent, except the application of the turpentine, but the poulticing did not commence soon enough; also, the partially detached portions of the hoof should have been removed by the knife to allow the escape of the pus. When the bones become diseased in this disease it will prove fatal unless the diseased member be amputated. It is not probable the urine contained blood, red water sometimes appears as a complication in this disease, and should have been treated with a change of food, a purgative and chlorate of potash.

**BARREN COW.**

Shorthorn cow, five years old, had one calf, now one and a half years old. The cow has come in heat regularly, and has been bred several times to different bulls, but has failed to conceive.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are many conditions which cause sterility in cows, such as diseases of the generative organs, too high or too low condition, a closure of the neck of the womb, etc. If there be disease of the ovaries, treatment is of little avail. If the cow be too fat, careful feeding will remedy it. The most frequent cause is the last-mentioned, and an operation, which consists in introducing the hand into the vagina and examining the opening into the womb. If it be closed, an entrance must be forced with the finger. Sometimes it is necessary to use an instrument. You had better employ a veterinarian to perform this operation the next time she comes in heat, and about an hour afterwards breed her.

**BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.**

A five-year-old carriage mare, by Swallow, out of a mare by Goldleaf, 16 hands, 1,200 pounds. She has little puffs on both sides of her legs just above the fetlocks. They appeared about six months ago. What class of horse would you advise me to breed her to?

A. C.

Ans.—For the enlargements, blister in the ordinary way once every month, and give rest. If you cannot give rest, apply cold water often and long, and bandage while in the stable. As your mare is a trotting-bred carriage mare, the selection of a sire will depend upon the class of horse you wish to produce. If you want carriage horses, breed to a Coach horse of good quality and action. If you want a roadster, breed to a good Standard-bred; and if you want a saddle horse, breed to a good big Thoroughbred.

**WANTS TO BREED MARE.**

Clydesdale mare, six years old, will not stand for the horse. I have tried her regularly for two years. I have seen her in season the night before I tried her—but this is the only time.

W. McT.

Ans.—No doubt your mare comes in season regularly, but does not show. Take particular notice, and when you think she is showing symptoms, hobble her, put a twitch on, and get two or three men to help and have her served. If she be in season, she will probably conceive, and if not, this will probably have the effect of causing her to show more definite symptoms. I once owned a mare that acted as yours does, and having a stallion of my own I teased her every day for three months, but she always was cross with the horse. At last, becoming weary, I forced service as described and she conceived to that service. I adopted this plan yearly after that, and she bred several times.

**SPLINTS.**

A 3-year-old colt has little lumps about half way between the knees and fetlocks on the inside of leg. Please describe a splint and cure?

I. L.

Ans.—Splints are formed by inflammation being set up, usually by concussion, between the large and small bones of the cannon. A deposit is thrown out which becomes converted into bone and unites the large and small bones. This is splint. There is usually a greater or less enlargement noticed, which gradually (in most cases) disappears without treatment, but the union between the bones continues. Therefore, while the visible enlargement may have disappeared, the splint remains all the same. A horse that once has a splint will have it all his life. In some cases lameness, especially in the early stages, is present. In such cases treatment is indicated. Treatment consists in showering with cold water frequently for a few days, and then blistering. In some cases repeated blistering is necessary. When no lameness is shown, it is not necessary to

give any treatment. Blistering may hasten absorption, and that is the only excuse for treatment when no lameness is present.

**CHRONIC COUGH.**

My horse had pink eye two years ago, and ever since has coughed in the morning after being fed or watered. He does not thrive well.

E. G.

Ans.—Chronic coughs are hard to cure, and it is possible your horse has heaves. Dampen all he eats with limewater, and be particular that everything he gets is of good quality, and give limited quantities of coarse food. Get the following prescription: Pulverized opium, 3 ozs.; pulverized digitalis, 1½ ozs.; arsenic, ½ oz.; pulverized iodide of potash, 2 ozs. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give one every night. Repeat the prescription.

**CHRONIC DIARRHEA.**

A 15-year-old mare has been sick for two months. I was feeding cut hay and flour. When she commenced to scour, I changed the food to long hay and dry oats, but she got worse, and is now very thin and weak. Her feces are soft and fetid. Her teeth are all right. I have treated her for diarrhea, and have consulted a veterinarian, but he could not tell what was the trouble.

P. I.

Ans.—You say you consulted a veterinarian, but do not state whether he saw the patient. If not, you had better have her examined by him. You say her teeth are all right. Of course, if her mouth has been examined by a competent man and pronounced all right, we must concede that point. But I am of the opinion her teeth require attention. It would be a remarkable fact if they did not in a mare of her age, unless they have been dressed within a year. The cut hay and flour certainly was not good food, and may have caused the trouble. There may be some foreign body in the stomach or intestines. If you are sure her teeth do not require attention, and she is strong enough, give her 1½ pints raw linseed oil. Follow this up, if she continues to purge, with 2 drs. powdered opium, 4 drs. each catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of water every four hours until diarrhea ceases. Then give the following three times daily: Two drs. each of ginger and gentian, 1 dr. each nux vomica and sulphate of iron. Feed on good clean hay and oats.

**EDEMA IN MARE.**

Mare due to foal on May 13th is swollen under the abdomen, the mammae is also swollen, as also are all four legs. Her urine is thick and whitish. I feed crushed wheat and barley—one part wheat, four barley—clover and timothy hay mixed.

F. S. A.

Ans.—The condition described is due to the food and want of exercise. Stop feeding either wheat or barley; give a little crushed oats with about three feeds of bran weekly. Give her a dessertspoonful of saltpetre every night for three doses, and see that she gets regular exercise.

**LAME MARE AND MARE WITH CAPPED ELBOW.**

A 13-year-old mare got hurt in the blacksmith shop two years ago. There is now an enlargement on the left side of the knee. She has been lame ever since the accident.

2. I also have a mare that has had a shoe boil for over a year and a half.

R. D.

Ans.—1. The probability is there is a union by bony material of some of the bones of the knee—a condition similar to spavin in the hock. The enlargement cannot be removed, but there is a reasonable probability of curing the lameness by firing and blistering the joint. This can be properly done only by an expert. You might try blistering once monthly for three months, and if this fails to effect a cure, get your veterinarian to fire.

2. If the lump contains pus or serum, open and treat as an ordinary abscess, by keeping clean and injecting a lotion of carbolic acid 1 part, water 40 parts, into it twice daily. If the growth be entirely fibrous, which I think is probable, the only way to effect a good cure is to carefully dissect it out, stitch up the wound, with the exception of an inch at the bottom, and treat with the above lotion.

**Miscellaneous.**

**RYE AND DUROC-JERSEYS.**

1. What is the feeding value of rye for hogs? Is it as good as barley? 2. How much will it yield to the acre? 3. Are Duroc-Jersey swine a good bacon hog? 4. Please give the names of some breeders in Manitoba?

Gleichen, Alta.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Rye compares favorably with barley as a feed for swine. Experiments show that these grains give practically equal results in both the quality of pork and the gain in live weight.

2. Spring rye should yield about 20 bushels per acre.

3. Duroc-Jerseys are generally classed among the lard hogs, not being of the recognized Bacon type.

4. Consult our advertising columns. Breeders of Durocs would do well to advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate."



**NUMBER OF COWS TO RUN A CREAMERY.**

1. What do you consider the minimum number of cows required to make a creamery possible? 2. What capital would be necessary to start and to run and erect such a creamery as on the lines of a private undertaking? 3. What is probably the average price per gallon of milk paid to cow owners by creameries already running west of Winnipeg, the milk to be delivered at the creamery? Re 3, I am aware that this is a question that may be difficult to answer, but for my purpose I should like this gallon of milk to be counted as only a medium cream-giver, since this country and its customs do not lend themselves much to the careful feeding of milk cows, and the cows are all grade Shorthorns.

Ans.—When considering the minimum number of cows to make a creamery possible, we must take into consideration the character of the country in which we are to build. In the Northwest Territories, where farmers do not wholly depend upon the creamery for a maintenance, you can only get about one half of their sympathy, so that we must cover a large area of country to get the cream of 500 cows. Often we have routes covering a distance of 30 miles, and unless we get considerable cream, the cost of hauling destroys the profits of the patrons. But if you could get the cream of 500 cows, with round trips averaging from 20 to 30 miles each, and a prospect of increasing as the country develops or dairying proves itself a paying industry, I feel one would do fairly well to invest enough capital to erect a suitable creamery.

2. This part of the industry is very important, because a poor building or equipment will mean great difficulty in producing the best article later on, when manufacturing begins. The creamery should be situated where pure cold water, combined with proper drainage, can be secured. The foundation must be solid, and all joists should be so well supported that when the machinery is working the whole will not shake. A cement floor is the cheapest and best in the end. The refrigerator must be good or loss of flavor in the product (which means loss of money) is the result. The temperature must never go above 38 degrees F. The machinery should be chosen with an eye to simplicity, durability, ease of cleaning, and efficiency of work. To do this one requires a capital of at least \$3,500.

3. As to the price paid to creamery patrons in the Territories, I would place it at about 5½ cents per gallon of milk. This is taking into consideration the loss which occurs from poor skimming. If more care were taken in this and only cream separators used, the price per gallon of milk might easily be raised one half cent per gallon.

WM. NEWMAN,  
Regina Creamery.

**A HEDGE FENCE CONTRACT.**

I signed a contract with a hedge-fence company for 40 rods of fencing, and being certain now that the scheme is not as represented to me by the agent who talked me into signing the contract, and on further investigation being satisfied that the conditions of the contract are entirely on the side of the company already having refused to cancel my contract, I would like to know if there is any way by which I can prevent the contract being carried out by the company? A. B. Manitoba.

Ans.—1. If you can establish fraud on the part of the company, that would be a good defence to an action on the contract.

2. You are not obliged to allow the company to perfect or complete the contract, but if the contract be a good and binding contract, you would be liable to the company.

3. There may be many good defences to the contract, which your lawyer would explain if he had full particulars before him.

**WHERE FRESH EGGS ARE CHEAPEST.**

In which place can you buy fresh eggs the cheapest the year around, London, England, or Canada? A. S. Alberta.

Ans.—Eggs are exported from Canada to England during nearly every month of the year, and as the transportation charges have to be paid as well as the commission of the middlemen through whose hands they pass from the producer to the consumer, they must be cheaper in Canada. Canada is, however, a large country, and in many of the newer districts or in the remote and undeveloped territories, fresh eggs are certainly dearer than in England.

**HANDLING COLT'S FEET.**

I bought a three-year-old colt this spring, and her feet have never been handled. Can you direct me how to go about handling her feet so that she will be kind when I want to have her shod? I have never had any experience with colts, and I do not wish to spoil her feet, as she is high-strung, and I do not wish to spoil her by so doing. Kindly reply through the columns of the "Advocate."

W. H. M.

Ans.—Gentleness will almost invariably win the confidence of the colt and lead it to permit the handling of its feet or any part. Commence by handling the face, head, and neck, then the back. That will do for the first lesson. At the next

commence again at the head and work gradually back to the rump, and then down the front legs, and after a little handling gently lift one of these, and lastly work down on the hind legs to the feet. If the colt after such handling, patiently repeated, is obdurate or vicious, put a "twitch" on her upper lip and have an assistant to hold her while you handle her and lift her feet. This will draw her attention from you and cause her to consent to being handled. See article in "Advocate" for January 20th on the education of the horse.

**BEEF CATTLE REARING.**

1. Where one has lots of rough pasture, and has to hire all the help, would you advise keeping beef cattle and letting two calves run on each cow, also taking them in each night for a month or so before weaning, separating and feeding calves a little grain? 2. Would calves raised in this way do to keep for shippers, and at what age would they be fit to fatten for same? 3. Would you advise Herefords or Shorthorns for that purpose? 4. Would it be best to run cows loose or to tie them? THOS. E. BARTLETT.

Ans.—1. Where help is scarce, many prefer beef cattle rearing (especially in case the animals are not finished upon the farm) to dairying, which involves much more continuous and detailed labor. A naturally good pasture farm plentifully watered will favor this system, but you must, of course, count on growing or buying fodders and coarse grains. The attempt to suckle two calves on one cow on pasture is not likely to succeed. The cow will not do well, and one of the calves will suffer. Better keep the calves in the stable and let them suckle the cow there. If a good milker, and well fed, she will rear two calves all right suckling them night and morning. At two months old they will begin to eat a little sweet hay and crushed oats and bran.

2. Good calves of a beef type raised that way will make first-rate shipping cattle, and can be finished at from 2½ to 3 years old.

3. Both the breeds mentioned are of the beef type. Shorthorns are most generally reared in Canada. Your present foundation stock, facility with which fresh breeding animals can be secured in your district, and your personal preferences, will guide you as to the particular breed to be kept.

4. If milking cows, they should be tied in stalls. Dry cows (dehorned) or young stock may be housed successfully loose in box stalls, and a good many feeders now fatten their steers in that way, running six or seven together in large stalls, but it is found desirable, for the protection of the weaker ones, to provide stanchions to tie them when grain feeding.

**RAISING CELERY.**

Kindly let me know, through your paper, how to raise celery and the keeping of it during winter? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Whole treatises have been written on the growing of celery, and for a proper understanding of the subject, should be consulted. Celery for winter use is set out about the latter part of June or beginning of July, in rows about four feet apart, from six to eight inches in the row, having first been sown in window-boxes or hotbeds, and later transplanted into beds where shelter can be given. The best gardeners do not now plant in trenches, as formerly, but on the level. The ground, which should be rich, is kept thoroughly clean and well cultivated until towards the end of September, when earthing-up begins. This is not done all at once, but by degrees, and should be finished before the middle of October. About the first week of November, it should be dug up, leaving on all the roots possible and some earth, and packed on end in a cool cellar. To have celery keep well in winter, the place in which it is stored should be moist, cool and airy. The celery continues to grow, and closeness, lack of ventilation, is very hurtful. The temperature aimed at should be 35 degrees.

**Up Goes the Price of Meat.**

A New York paper publishes the following table to show that the price of everything needed for the table has gone up from 15 to 25 per cent. in a year:

	1902.	1901.
Butter.....	32c.	22c.
Porterhouse steaks.....	30c.	21c.
Sirloin.....	22c.	16c.
Rib roasts.....	22c.	16c.
Round steaks.....	20c.	15c.
"Chuck" steaks.....	14c.	8c.
Leg of lamb.....	21c.	16c.
Lamb chops.....	28c.	20c.
Poultry.....	15c.	10c.
Potatoes (per barrel).....	\$2 25	\$1 50
Fried fruits.....	11c.	6c.

**Dr. Rutherford's Brother Stabbed.**

A dispatch from Singapore reports the death of George Rutherford, managing director of a dry-dock company, who was twice stabbed in the chest in his own home. He was the son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister. He had two brothers, one Dr. Rutherford, being until recently in command of Westminster College, and the other Dr. Rutherford, formerly member of the House of Commons, and a member of the House of Commons, and now Dominion Veterinary Inspector.

**The Horse Market.**

Toronto, April 28.—Trade was well up to the mark last week, and the prices realized at the sales very firm. Draft horses have been in the best demand and are from \$5 to \$10 higher, selling now at \$125 to \$175 for animals weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. Other classes are all steady. All the offerings have been well cleaned up at the current prices. The purchasers of horses for South Africa have been getting along fairly well, but during the last week they have not obtained so many as formerly because the farmers have much need for their horses at this time of year.

Carriage, 15.3 to 16 hands.....	\$175 to \$250
Draft, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs.....	125 to 175
Drivers and roadsters.....	100 to 150
General purpose, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.....	100 to 125
General, second-hand.....	25 to 75

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal, May 1.—There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 1,000 calves and 100 sheep and lambs offered. Butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was fairly good, with steady prices for all kinds of cattle, excepting the best heaves, and these were not very choice; prime heaves sold at from 5½c. to 6c. per lb.; pretty good animals at from 4½c. to near 5½c., and the common stock at from 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. Old sheep sold at from 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb., and yearlings at from 4½c. to near 5c. per lb. Spring lambs from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Fat hogs sold at from \$6.50 to \$6.90 for good straight lots, weighed off the cars.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago, May 1.—Good to prime steers, \$6.75 to \$7.30; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.00; bulls, \$2.25 to \$5.40.

Hogs—Opened strong to 10c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$6.70 to \$7.15; good to choice heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$6.80 to \$7.

Sheep—Steady; good to choice wethers, \$5.50 to \$6.10; western sheep, \$5.25 to \$6.10; native lambs, clipped, \$4.75 to \$6.50; western lambs, clipped, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London, April 29.—Prices steady; live cattle, 14½c. dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11½c. per lb.

**Book Table.****FUMIGATION METHODS.**

We are in receipt of Prof. W. G. Johnson's new book on the above subject, a timely and practical work for farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers, millers, grain dealers, etc., published by the Orange Juice Co., New York. It is a handsome, well-bound and profusely-illustrated volume of 300 pages, dealing with the difficulties which beset the farmer, fruit-grower and others in these times of the prevalence of insect pests, vermin, etc. It tells how to destroy insects on trees in orchards, nurseries and greenhouses; how to exterminate them in stored grain, seeds, and in mills and elevators. The price of the book is \$1, and it may be ordered through this office.

**Stock Gossip.**

At a sale of Jersey cattle, on April 15th, from the choice herd of Mrs. McIntosh, Havering Park, England, good prices were realized, two cows selling for \$7 guineas (\$457) each and a dozen others averaging over \$200 each. The bull, Carnatic's Gem, sold for \$520.

Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Ont., make a special offering in their advertisement of imported and home-bred Shorthorn bulls fit for service, also of imported and home-bred females, which they will sell at reasonable prices. That they are bred right, a look through the catalogue, which will be sent on application, will satisfy the most exacting of buyers, and the Messrs. Pettit are careful breeders, good judges, and discriminating importers.

At a public sale of a selection from the Shorthorn herd of Capt. Duncombe, Waresley Park, Hants, England, on April 11th, some very good prices were realized, the 40 females sold bringing an average of \$244, and the whole 52 head an average of \$227. The Royal winning cow, Warrior Queen, by Liberator, made 180 guineas (\$945), the top price of the sale. Acomb Scottish Bride sold for 150 guineas and Ruby Rose for 100 guineas. The highest price for a bull was 110 guineas for Manor Victory.

The handsome carriage stallion, Performer, the king of actors (illustrated on another page in this issue), owned by Mr. W. N. Scott, Milton, Ont., was shown at the Canadian Horse Show at Toronto, last month, winning first prize in a strong class, a record which he also made here at the spring show last year, and also at the Industrial Exhibition last fall, winning on both these occasions the sweepstakes as the best stallion, any age, in the class. He is a beautiful bay, 16.1 hands, 5 years old, sired by Imp. Phenomenon, dam by Imp. Derby. He is a horse of splendid style, high knee action and conformation, and was greatly admired at the Horse Show. Since the Toronto Show he has won first at Brampton and first and diploma at the Milton Spring Show as best Carriage stallion. He will stand this season at Milton, Acton, Georgetown, Hordby, and Palermo, at the fee of \$12.





Let's go a-foraging! That's what the Spring's for, What birds have wits, and bumblebees have wings for!"

A Short Message from Mollie.

Grasse, S. France.—Again I must let another mail-bag close without sending any consecutive "Notes" for our Home Magazine. I have been for over four weeks in this lovely sunny south of France. The fact is, my thoughts are too full for utterance. The contrast is great between every other corner of the globe which I have visited and this paradise of flowers, this veritable fairyland of sweet scents. The foreign sights and sounds which surround me call for a silent enjoyment, rather than for outward expression, at least just now. I shall feel in more matter-of-fact mood presently, and shall be able to record all that is happening to us without fear of being too ecstatic in my descriptions. Here, on the 9th of April, it is like June in Canada, and the climate and soft air most restorative to the invalid members of our party. Meanwhile, to show that others can write in glowing terms of another section of La Belle France, I quote from a friend's letter, written from Montreux. This, on 31st March, is what she says: "We shall be remaining here till about the end of May. It is still very cold, but the sun has great power, and there is quite a change come over the gardens and country since we arrived. We find lots of spring flowers, white crocuses, and violets, cowslips and primroses, in our excursions on the mountains. A few days ago we were to have gone to Glion to tea with some friends, but it was snowing nearly all the morning, and we had to postpone going till later. The views from this hotel are lovely, of the lake and mountain, and especially at sunset. The reflection of the golden lights on the water and the lovely pink glow on the tops of the snowy mountains make it appear as a fairy dream.

We went last week to see the old castle of Glion; it is only a walk from here, and is very picturesque-looking. The dukes of Savoy, who lived there in the old days, were often at war with the Genevans. We have been reading a very interesting book a friend lent us about them lately. It is a wonderfully strong fortress, as if partly hewn out of the rock, and much larger than it seems from the outside. We saw the old banqueting halls and the large fireplaces, and the view over the lake was most lovely. We were shown the dungeon where Bombard, the Genevan historian, was imprisoned for four years, and in which he was found by his friends chained to a pillar. They attacked the castle and carried him back to Geneva in triumph. Lord Byron, who used to live near the castle, and wrote about the prisoner of Chillon, had written his name upon one of the pillars."

Because I appear so entranced with my surroundings at Grasse, and speak so admiringly of its floral wealth, do not think for a moment that I forget how soon and how quickly will spring into life the wild flowers of my own dear Canada. By now, perhaps, you are already hearing the notes of the robin redbreast and watching his little impudence hopping about your lawns and gardens. The grass is springing up as if by magic, and the trees are being clothed with leaves almost as you watch them. Each country has its beauties, and whilst duly appreciating those of other lands, Canada can never lose its foremost place in the affections of its absent sons or daughters. It must always have the very warmest corner in the heart of—

MOLLIE.

"A Bridal Gift."

Our picture, as all good pictures should, speaks for itself. The happy bridegroom has brought his "gage d'amour," and his delighted bride-elect permits him the privilege of watching her adornment with the jewels he has bestowed. They are evidently of great value, and include ornaments for her neck and hair. There is a somewhat peculiar look on the countenance of the pleasant-looking Abigail whose deft fingers are busy arranging the spray which she may have to change again and again before the lady is pleased with the result, but the lover's eyes are content to rest upon the face of his beloved, satisfied that no gift can add to the value or beauty of the prize he has won.

H. A. B.

The Power of a Smile.

There are some truths that have been told and re-told and told again, and yet they still need telling. It is so with this one. In going about one sees many faces—beautiful faces, clever faces, interesting faces, but how many pleasant ones? How many bright, cheery countenances do you come across in a day's journey? So few that to see one, even though it belong to a stranger, is like meeting a friend.

A genuine smile is a rarity, and yet what can it not accomplish? A woman said the other day that when she started on a shopping expedition she always said to herself: "Now I must remember to smile often." She added that when she did remember, the friction of the day was diminished one-half.

Try this plan. When you speak to a clerk in a store, whether to ask to see goods or to inquire the way to another counter, smile; not in a vague, aimless way, for a smile, like a weapon, should always be aimed at a mark, but smile into the eyes of the person to whom you are speaking, and note the result. You will not have to complain to the superintendent of that clerk's lack of courtesy.

Many people, I have no doubt, have noticed the dissatisfied way in which beggars, agents who sell their wares from door to door, and hand-organ men, take money that is given them, and we are inclined to set this ungraciousness down to because they did not receive more. It is not that. When these people take money from you they look

into your face, and if they do not see a smile there, they show their disappointment. So much ungraciousness and so many rebuffs fall to their lot that they value, more than most people, a pleasant word or look.

It is the smile with the eyes that counts; all other smiles are but hollow pretenses. This is why the highest type of smile is a matter between two persons; more cannot be included, because you cannot look into the eyes of more than one person at a time.

It is through these "windows" that souls see and greet each other; but life to most of us is such a hurried, breathless race, and so intent are we on keeping in sight the goal toward which ambition urges us, that our straining eyes have no time to smile, and we substitute a meaningless smirk of the lips.

The right kind of a smile is like music; it says what words are inadequate to express. One can smile help and encouragement when they cannot be given in more tangible form; one can smile sympathy where sympathy may not be spoken; one may smile "I love you" oftener than one can find opportunity to say these precious words.

So smile. Smile, not with the lips merely, but with the eyes and heart; yes, and soul as well. Put into your smile all the kindness and cheer that would go into a hearty "Hello," and it will reach the heart of your friend and make it joyous.

And not that alone. A smile, like mercy, "is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."—Ina Brevoort Roberts.



Probst.

"A BRIDAL GIFT."



### Something About Coronations.

In view of the coming ceremonial so soon to be enacted in the historic Abbey of Westminster, no reference to a similar event some sixty-four years ago, when England's girl queen was crowned therein, can be wholly without interest. The columns of the daily papers have always some reference to what has been and will be, in the providence of God, in June next. The steamship offices are unable to provide berths for all who desire to cross the Atlantic to be in London on the occasion, even though admittance to the Abbey can never be theirs. The very Peereses of the Realm, who by right of birth and priority of claim can have places allotted to them for the great event, have learnt with dismay that, whatever their bulk (and even peereses are not always endowed with sylph-like proportions), they and their gorgeous robes must each be squeezed into a seat but fifteen inches wide. Millions will have to take up what positions they can upon the line of route, and there will be the usual mixture of tragedy, as well as comedy, in what may befall them. Only the very rich can afford the fabulous prices asked for a peep through a window. So it goes without saying, that millions more must just content themselves with what their lively imaginations can make out of the stories told them by more fortunate eyewitnesses, and so it was in the long ago, when Victoria the Good was crowned Queen of England. Perhaps the report of what Barney Maguire saw, and which he gave to his fellow-servants in his own rich vernacular, can be recalled by those to whom the Ingoldsby Legends may still be familiar. Their author thus introduces Barney and his subject to his readers:

It was in the summer of 1838 that a party from Tappington reached the metropolis with a view of witnessing the coronation of their youthful Queen, whom God long preserve! This purpose they were fortunate enough to accomplish by the purchase of a peer's tickets from a stationer in the Strand, who was enabled so to dispose of some, greatly to the indignation of the hereditary Earl Marshal. How Mr. Barney managed to insinuate himself into the Abbey remains a mystery: his characteristic modesty and address doubtless assisted him, for there he unquestionably was. The result of his observations was thus communicated to his associates in the Servants' Hall upon his return, to the infinite delectation of Mademoiselle Pauline, over a "cruiskeen" of his own concocting:

#### MR. BARNEY MAGUIRE'S ACCOUNT OF THE CORONATION.

Air—"The Groves of Blarney."

Och! the Coronation! what celebration  
For emulation can with it compare?  
When to Westminster the Royal Spinster,  
And the Duke of Leinster, all in order did repair!  
'Twas there you'd see the New Polishemen  
Making a skrimmage at half after four,  
And the Lords and Ladies, and the Miss O'Gradys,  
All standing 'round before the Abbey door.

Then the Guns' alarms, and the King of Arums,  
All in his Garters and his Clarence shoes,  
Opening the massy doors to the bould Ambassadors,  
The Prince of Potboys, and great haythen Jews;  
'Twould have made you crazy to see Esterhazy  
All jools from his jasey to his di'mond boots,  
With Alderman Harmer, and that swate charmer,  
The female heiress, Miss Anja-ly Coutts.

And Wellington, walking with his sword drawn,  
talking  
To Hill and Hardinge, heroes of great fame;  
And Sir de Lacy, and the Duke Dalmeasey,  
They led him Sowit afore he changed his name;  
Themselves presading Lord Melbourne, lading  
The Queen, the darlint, to her royal chair,  
And that fine ould fellow, the Duke of Pell-Mello,  
The Queen of Portingal's Chargy-de-fair.

Then the Noble Prussians, likewise the Russians,  
In fine laced jackets with their goulden cuffs,  
And the Bavarians, and the proud Hungarians,  
And Everythingarians all in furs and muffs,  
Then Misthur Spaker, with Misthur Pays the Quaker,  
All in the Gallery you might persave;  
But Lord Brougham was missing, and gone a-fishing,  
Oonly crass Lord Essex would not give him lave.

Then the Queen, Heaven bless her! Och! they did  
dress her  
In her ample garments and her goulden Crown,  
Like Venus or Hebe, or the Queen of Sheby,  
With eight young ladies houlding up her gown,  
Sure 'twas grand to see her, also for to hear  
The big drums bating, and the trumpets blow;  
And Sir George Smart! Oh! he play'd a Constrito,  
With his four-and-twenty fiddlers all on a row!

Then the Lord Archbishop held a goulden dish up,  
For to resave her bounty and great wealth,  
Saying, "Plase your Glory, great Queen Vig'tory!  
Ye'll give the Chargy lave to dhrink your health!"  
Then His Riverence, retrating, discorsed the mating,  
"Boys! Here's your Queen! deny it if you can!  
And if any bould traitour, or infarior craythun  
Sneezes at that, I'd like to see the man!"

Then there was preaching, and good store of speeching,  
With Dukes and Marquises on bended knee,  
And they did splash her with raal Macasshur,  
And the queen said, "Ah! then thank ye all for me!"  
Then the trumpets braying, and the organ playing,  
And sweet trombones, with their silver tones;  
But Lord Rolle was rolling: 'Twas mighty consoling  
To think His Lordship did not break his bones!

Then the crames and custard, and the beef, and  
mustard,  
All on the tombstones like a poultherer's shop,  
With lobsters and white-bait, and other swate-meats,  
And wines and nagus, and Imparial Pop!  
There was cakes and apples in all the Chapels  
With fine polonies and rich mellow pears;  
Och! the Count Von Strogonoff, sure he got prog  
enough,  
The sly ould divil, undernathe the stairs.

Then the cannons thunder'd and the people wonder'd,  
Crying, "God save Victoria, our Royal Queen!"  
Och! if myself should live to be a hundred,  
Sure it's the proudest day that I'll have seen!  
And now I've ended what I pretented,  
This narration splendid in swate poe-thry,  
Ye dear bewitcher, just hand the pitcher,  
Faith, it's myself that's getting mighty dhray.

Barney does not pretend to understand any one of the symbols of the pageant, but to those who follow closely the details of the coronation ceremonies of June next, which will, we believe, copy with little deviation the usages of the past, their meaning, in spite of the comic aspect in which our Irish poet has clothed them, will be very apparent. In more serious vein, one of the young ladies who, dressed in white and silver, bore the train of her youthful Majesty, tells us that "the Queen graciously acknowledged her reception, as she walked with grace and dignity the whole length of the Abbey. I think her heart fluttered a little as we reached the throne, for the color mounted to cheek, brows and neck, and her breath came quickly. However, the slight emotion she showed was speedily conquered, and she stood motionless whilst the Archbishop, in an almost inaudible voice, proclaimed her our sovereign and liege lady: after which the old Abbey walls reverberated to the sound of Handel's magnificent anthem, 'The Queen Shall Rejoice!' " The last little touch, which was not without its bit of pathos, is the following: The newly-made Queen, after bearing "the heavy orb and sceptre across the Abbey, on reaching the robing-room disembarrassed herself of both, took off her crown from her aching head, and having got rid of all her royalty, sat down on the sofa and amused herself. We, too, sat down for the first time." Barney's story of the fall of Lord Rolle is ancient history, and is confirmed by the then Lady Stanhope, from whom we have quoted last.

### Dainty Ways for Woman.

The other day I was making a morning call at a friend's house, and there met another caller, a woman who made an agreeable impression upon me. She was not elaborately dressed, but her black tailor-made gown fitted her well, and there was not a spot or speck of dust on it. I knew that it had been brushed carefully before she had left her room. Her linen collar and cuffs were snowy white, and did not twist or shift from their proper places. Her gloves did not wrinkle, and buttoned smoothly over her wrists; her shoes were like the rest of her attire—dainty, and her bonnet rested firmly and straight on her soft brown hair, that, while wavy and fluffy, was neatly dressed, and so securely pinned that I fancy a high wind would not have caused it to come down. In speaking of this woman afterwards to a man who knows her, I said:

"There is something about her appearance that charms me. What is the secret?"

"I will tell you," he said. "She is a well-groomed woman. There is never any rough or loose ends about her."

"You mean that she is tidy," I said to him.

"You call it 'tidy.' I say 'well-groomed.' We both mean the same thing."

However one may express it—in sporting terms or with the old-fashioned word—is the condition not well worth striving for?—Harper's Bazar.

### A Quick Reply.

That quick wit is not confined to cities, was proved the other day by a young woman who was rambling along one of our roads.

She was dressed smartly, and when she met a small, bare-legged urchin carrying a bird's nest with eggs in it, she did not hesitate to stop him.

"You are a wicked boy," she said. "How could you rob that nest? No doubt the poor mother is now grieving for the loss of her eggs?"

"Oh, she don't care," said the urchin, "she's away!" "she's on your hat!"

"Aye—" But, my good soul, how could she be so to find your daughter in a place like that? You'd better go up to the lady—she'd allow you to get that urchin's note; she'd allow you to get the urchin's winder when she was at home."

### Ingle Nook Chats.

My dear Guests,—

The decision in the drawing contest, just closed, will, I feel certain, be awaited with eagerness by the various contestants, and I have made all possible haste in having the prizes awarded. The work, in the majority of cases, exceeded my expectations, and I only regret my inability to treble the number of prizes. Finding the decision extremely hard to arrive at, I obtained the assistance of a competent judge, with the following result:

The prize in Class No. I. goes to Miss Agnes D. C. Hisey, Cashtown, Ont., who sent a beautiful large drawing representing an angel guarding from danger two small children who, while flower-gathering, have strayed perilously near the edge of a precipice. She also sent one of "A Bust of Liszt," and a shell resting on a book, all of which are beautifully done. Very close in order of merit come two drawings entitled "Door-way in the Octagon, Washington," and "Come to Mudder," by Miss Cecilia Cromar, to whom I award an extra prize.

A pencil-drawing of His Majesty, by "Chrysolite," and a group of farm buildings and animals, by Miss Essie Branch, deserve special mention, while those of Ethel Jose ("Jersey Cattle"), Isabella Gibson ("Horses") and C. M. Fortner ("The Old Homestead") are very good.

In Class II. the prize is awarded to Miss Lillian H. Carswell, New Richmond, Que. The subject is two horses, which are skilfully executed. In this class very good drawings were received from Florence Stuart ("Residence"), Emma Edna Haight, Pearl Shepherd, Harper Shields, and Edwin Ward.

In Class III. the prize has been given to Miss Teresa McCrea (aged 13), Springtown, Ont., subject "The Water-Mill." "A Lion," by Lillie Gosnell; "The Emblem of Old England," by Willa R. Harding; "Bunch of Phlox," by Minnie P. Kellam; "A Farm," by Gordon Mayhew; "Rose," by Lottie Patterson; "Moss Rose," by Maud Jose; "Girl and Cow," by Jennie Taylor, and "A Lily," by Myrtle Morris, are all neatly executed. Other contributors were Florence Fields, Samuel R. Drew, Ethel Smith (an amusing representation of "John Gilpin"), Rose Morris, Finlay R. Enturstable, Clara B. Hartel, John Dunlop, Bella I. Blair, Stella Legate, and Floyd Sibley.

Many of our contributors are very young, some being but nine or ten years old, and their work was creditable indeed.

L. H. C. will notice that she is a valued as well as welcome visitor to the Nook. "Isabel," I will try to give the description you desire, at some future time. I hope you are pleased with the result of the contest. I almost envy your talent. Many thanks, little Stella, for your kind greetings. You and Rose Morris should become correspondents, you are so nearly the same age. Both of you did well for first attempts at the contests.

Florence S.—Your drawing is very nicely done. I am sorry I have not many more prizes at my disposal. I extend to all my new Guests, collectively and individually, a cordial greeting and a request to come again and often; the old visitors know they are always welcome.

### CONTEST XIX.

An original poem, not to exceed thirty lines in length, on the subject, "A Day in June," was announced in Apl. 5th issue, which see for particulars. Knowing that many of our readers possess ability in this line, I am hoping for some very nice poems. The theme should be a fruitful one, but results will prove or disprove this statement.

Be sure to address all poems for this contest to—

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

### The Real Secret of Tidiness.

The real secret of tidiness is to leave things where they can be found by the persons who require them, and not to hide them away in blot- ters and presses and drawers; not to go into a man's study and put all his papers indiscriminately into packages, or a receipted bill into an envelope which he is sure to destroy.

In a woman's eye every business paper is an unsightly object, which she considers it her duty to dispose of, and though she may hear the man who owns it scolding about the house, she never has the grace of the packdaw of Rheims to come forward and say what she has done with it. Instead, she will deny with indignant innocence and tears that she has touched his papers, and when, to haply it is discovered, he looks reproachful or angry, she says, "Oh, is that what you were looking for?" My dear, you should not leave such things about, just as if he had no right to the use of a blotter in the corner of a chimney-piece in his study. —From "Domestic Blunders of Women," by Mrs. Mere Man.



**A Lesson in Patience.**

A few days ago, I was reading an article on "Patience," by an eminent divine, and it made me think how desirable, and yet how rare, a virtue it is. Once upon a time someone said:

"Patience is a virtue, possess it if you can;  
Seldom found in woman, never found in man."

I confess I am unable to vouch for the truth of the latter part of the statement, but no doubt the author wrote from conviction. However, I believe there are some classes of men who can lay claim to the virtue in some degree—editors, ministers, and organ-grinders. But the idea of patience being "seldom found" in woman! We may not always exercise it when we should, but it is there, nevertheless. Was there ever a more patient woman than Thomas Carlyle's wife, or James Watt's aunt, or, for that matter, Johnny Smith's grandmother? It is the exercising of a quality that strengthens it, and is there any one quality that makes for peace and prosperity in the home, or outside of it, more than patience? What were the use of organizing a Shakespeare club if we haven't patience? What were the use of planting watermelon seeds, or of picking gooseberries, or of hunting a turkey's nest? And, by the bye, that is what I meant to tell you about, viz., this particular patience-inspiring turkey-hen. Doubtless, some of my "Advocate" sisters have had experience with such edifying creatures, and will be able to sympathize, or, should I say, "re-joice," with me.

To begin with, a friend of mine purchased a turkey-hen from a man who declared that she was only two years of age, was of a gentle, tractable disposition, had never been known to take sand-baths in the flower-beds, and never resorted to artifice to conceal her nest. She certainly looked meek enough, but it has been said, and truly, "There's a deal of solid kicking in the meekest-looking mule." Of course, turkey-hens don't kick, but this one soon adopted other mulish tendencies. Perversity was one of them, and another mulish trait she evinced was that of stretching out her neck, flattening her ears (metaphorically speaking), and giving chase to any and every other fowl in the yard. This soon became a favorite pastime with her, and we decided that her former owner had strange ideas concerning gentleness and tractability. Then she tackled the flower-beds. No "shooing," nor fence, nor dog, nor old broom, could make her alter her plans. Evidently, gardening was her avocation, and by this time we knew, without counting her teeth, that she was more than two years of age; we even speculated that she might have some connection with the dove that didn't return to the ark. Lastly, she hid her nest away. Of course, one doesn't object to that so much if the nest can be found, but "there's the rub." Various optimistic individuals made the attempt, only to return with decidedly pessimistic views—in regard to turkeys. My poor friend was utterly discouraged.

"Just to think," she said, "what deceiving wretches men are! Now, I gave a dollar and a half for that turkey to begin with, and she nearly picked to death the Pheasant Cochon I gave a dollar for, and maimed for life the Brown Leghorn I paid seventy-five cents for, and destroyed several dollars' worth of flowers, and spoilt the collie pup, for he'll never go to the cows' heels after her chasing him so, and was the ruination of my best broom and the new buggy whip. I'll venture to say that hen has cost me at least ten dollars!"

"Never mind," I said, "you have gained that much in patience. Some day you will bless that turkey for the lessons she has taught you. Why, I'll soon find the nest for you."

And so, the next morning, we set out—the turkey and I. She ran ahead, mincing daintily along like a modest little Quakeress, and I followed, by fits and starts, dodging behind trees, stumps, telephone poles, and such like. For a while all was plain sailing, or, rather, plain dodging, and I began to anticipate the strains of "When Johnny comes marching home again," when, all at once, she stopped. She stood up straight, very straight, and her neck stretched up like a smokestack, and the small round eye at the top was taking cognizance of me! There she stood, and every time I took a peep around the stump behind which I had huddled myself together, her neck looked an inch or two longer, and I began to wonder if turkeys' necks ever turned into boa constrictors, and to wish myself a little farther off. It really gave me "quite a turn," as Josiah Allen's wife would say. I tried to be patient, but she fairly starved me out. I hadn't taken my dinner-pail along, and I couldn't get any as she did, and she staid around in that victorious air I was obliged to give it for that day and a home to dinner.

The next day the turkey and I put off again. I took my lunch basket with me that time, and a book called "Uncle Jeremiah and Family at the Green Pasture." I expected quite a pleasant, picknick day, alas for my expectations! My Quakeress took an entirely different route, and she sped along in an automobile. Her little gray body

darted through fences and around trees and across ditches, and I—I floundered after her, clinging to "Uncle Jeremiah" and the lunch basket. I fairly "humped myself" to keep her in sight. Finally, when she had led me through a regular mystic maze of twists and turns, she came to a standstill as she had done on the previous day. "Now," thought I, "is the time for Uncle Jeremiah." I began to read about the La Rabida convent, with its width of fresh earth around it, and the sign, "Keep off the grass," and Uncle's remark:

"That's what I don't like about this White City. So much of it is so, and so much of it ain't so, that I never can tell what is so." At this point I looked up. The turkey was gone! She saw that I was reading that book and she apparently concluded that it would console me for the loss of her company! I looked around everywhere, but, of course, she wasn't going to set herself up on a fence-rail or a stonepile to be looked at. I was baffled again. Then I donned all my armor of patience and perseverance for the final struggle, thinking of King Bruce and the spider, and also of the frog in the milk-can, who kept on swimming till at length he "rested his weary limbs on beds of—no, not asphodel—butter."

The next time, madame turkey went along in a steady, leisurely way. We came to a hill on which was a wood-pile with a cavity beneath, and I, from behind a pine tree, beheld her enter that cavity and I didn't behold her come out. Eureka! I had found the nest! I raced to the spot, but when within a few feet of it, out she walked, and stretched up her neck and surveyed me in the most astonished and indignant way! Then those words of Longfellow's came to my mind, "Be patient. These severe afflictions not from the ground arise." Not so in the case of this particular affliction, for she spread out her wings, and she did indeed "arise from the ground," and soared away through the woods like a partridge till I lost sight of her among the gray-brown tree-trunks.

Nevertheless, I found the nest. It was on my way back that, on taking special note of brush heaps, I espied in the depths of one a little Quaker-gray bundle. I reached in and caught it by the head and it flopped its wings and clawed with its feet, but I knew that it was vain of its long neck, so I just stretched it a bit longer, and then carried home the irate thing and the few eggs that had not been stolen by the creatures of the woods.

Now, don't you think, home-sisters, that it's worth while being patient? So, after this, when troubles come into the home, as they always will, and "everything goes dead wrong," just think of me and the turkey, and "bide a wee and dinna fret."

CHRYSOLITE.

**Amusing Answers to Examination Questions.**

From a collection of amusing answers to examination questions given the London Saturday Review, we take the following: "The Gulf Stream is a big flow of water. It starts from the Magnetic Pole at the north end of the British Empire. It reverberates (sic) back and forward from there to the Strait of Gibraltar and the coast of Guinea twice and sometimes thrice a day. If you follow it close, you find plenty of herrings, haddocks and cods sweeping along in it. This stream is a kind of gold mine to fishing vessels." But the next boy is a real wit: "A vacuum is nothing shut up in a box. They have a way of pumping out the air. When all the air and everything else is shut out, naturally they are able to shut in nothing, where the air was before." Then we have: "Chemistry tells you what's in things. For instance, we know that a loaf of bread has in it flower (sic), east (sic), water, and salt, but chemistry would tell you how much weight of each, and perhaps potatoes and something else as well. Chemistry is great on sausages and wine. Sometimes such strange things are put in that government (sic) puts the shopmen in jail." A practical youth that! The following answer is in the manner of Tom Hood, but quite serious: "The Diet of Worms is the grubs fed on by the blackbirds and thrushes, that will eat up the crops and fruits if they live longer. It is not very wise for a gardener, when he shoots the birds and smashes their nests and eggs." That boy has been well taught in some things, if not in history. He who produced the following might reasonably claim copyright in it: "A papal bull gave you the alternative (sic) of obedience or of being excommunicated from the privileges of the Church. It is a bull, with reference to the horns of a dilemma. So an Irish bull is a choice you may believe it, or you may not believe it."

"Why will you persist in drinking tea and coffee?" asked the doctor. "A milk diet is the healthiest. It contains all the elements of the human blood."

"Very true," replied Bogus, swallowing a third cup of coffee; "but then, you know, I'm not blood-thirsty."

**THE QUIET HOUR.**

**Failure?**

In a garret dark and dreary,  
All alone an old man lay;  
At the silent hour of midnight,  
Passing from earth's cares away,  
Only angels heard the whisper  
From his lips in dying pain:  
"All my work has been a failure,  
I have lived and died in vain."  
For the old man was a poet,  
Who had missed the crown of fame;  
After years of hope and toiling,  
Leaving but an unknown name.  
Death claimed for his own a painter,  
Standing on life's threshold fair,  
Dreaming of the wondrous picture  
Which his hand should paint with care;  
But upon the snowy canvas  
He had only time to place  
A small bit of dark-blue background,  
And against it one fair face.  
As in death his sad eyes rested  
On the picture just begun,  
Low he murmured, "I am dying,  
And I've nothing—nothing done."  
Mighty throngs with wild acclaiming  
Gather 'round a hero's feet;  
Bringing him the crown of laurel  
For the patriot-victor meet.  
Pride and glory of his country,  
Loving hearts inscribe his name,  
As their champion and deliverer,  
On the pinnacle of fame.  
And the seed which bore such fruitage,  
Waked to power his heart and brain,  
Was a song writ by the poet  
Who had "lived and died in vain."  
"Mongst the heroes who have carried  
Christ's dear cross to realms afar,  
One name shines from out the number,  
Like a glorious guiding star.  
Millions hold in love and reverence  
That long, brave, unselfish life,  
With the diadem of martyr  
Crowned the victor in the strife.  
And the spark which waked the fire,  
To such a widespread radiance grown,  
Was the face the artist painted  
Who had "nothing—nothing done."

**Teaching We Do Without a Text-book.**

Twenty years ago a discouraged young doctor in one of our large cities was visited by his old father, who came up from a rural district to look after his boy.

"Well, son," he said, "how are you getting along?"

"I'm not getting along at all!" was the disheartened reply. "I'm not doing a thing."

The old man's countenance fell, but he spoke of courage and patience and perseverance. Later in the day he went with his son to the "Free Dispensary," where the young doctor had an unsalaried position, and where he spent an hour or more every day.

The father sat by, a silent but intensely interested spectator, while twenty-five poor unfortunates received help. The doctor forgot his visitor while he bent his skilled energies to his task; but hardly had the door closed on the last patient, when the old man burst forth:

"I thought you told me you were not doing anything!" he thundered. "Not doing anything! Why, if I had helped twenty-five people in a month as much as you have in one morning, I would thank God that my life counted for something."

"There isn't any money in it, though," explained the son, somewhat abashed.

"Money!" the old man shouted, still scornfully. "Money! What is money in comparison with being of use to your fellow-men? Never mind about money; you go right along at this work every day. I'll go back to the farm and gladly earn money enough to support you as long as I live; yes, and sleep sound every night, with the thought that I have helped you to help your fellow-men."

"That speech," I said to a friend of mine, one who has spent many years as a conspicuously successful teacher, "went into the bones of the young doctor's life, and strengthened him for a life of unselfish usefulness."

"Ah!" said the professor, "that one speech was worth years of text-book teaching! And yet it was made without an instant's preparation."

"Far from it," I answered quickly. "It had taken sixty years of noble living, struggling against sin and self, pressing forward in paths of righteousness, bearing the cross, following hard after the perfect Man, to prepare that old Christian to make this speech. Then the moment came, and he was ready to teach the glorious lesson."

For this teaching without text-books, fellow teachers, life's normal school holds daily, hourly classes.



### Indian Self-Control.

The following anecdote is one which the late Bishop Whipple told to illustrate the calmness and self-control that his Indian friends made it a point of honor to exhibit on all occasions. Some Indian chiefs were dining at a Washington hotel, and one of the number, seeing a white man using cayenne pepper, took the bottle and shook it generously over his plate. After the next mouthful, though he kept a composed countenance, the fiery pepper caused tears to flow down his cheeks. His neighbor, noticing this, said, "Why do you weep?" The answer was, "I was thinking of my dead grandmother." The next moment the second Indian took the pepper caster and used it, with a like lachrymose result. The first man looked keenly at him, and said, "What are you weeping for?" "I am weeping," was the answer, "because you didn't die when your grandmother did."

### A Thoughtful Mother Says:

That if you want your children to be courteous, you must treat them with respect.

That they will invariably copy your manners, so you must take care that they are the best.

That you should be as careful of their feelings as you wish them to be of the feelings of others.

That when it is necessary to administer reproof, it should be given in private.

That most children are sensitive on this point, it injures their self-respect, and they feel it acutely, though they are not able to express it in words.

That to tell a child in public that it has been rude or lacking in good breeding is as unwarrantable as it would be to tell a guest so.

That it is no excuse to argue that you are doing it for the purpose of making the child better and more thoughtful.

### Saying and Doing.

In the Cathedral of Lubeck, in Germany, there is an old slab with the following inscription:

Thus speaketh Christ our Lord to us:  
Ye call me Master, and obey me not;  
Ye call me Light, and see me not;  
Ye call me Way, and walk me not;  
Ye call me Life, and desire me not;  
Ye call me Wise, and follow me not;  
Ye call me Fair, and love me not;  
Ye call me Rich, and ask me not;  
Ye call me Eternal, and seek me not;  
Ye call me Gracious, and trust me not;  
Ye call me Noble, and serve me not;  
Ye call me Mighty, and honor me not;  
Ye call me Just, and fear me not;  
If I condemn you, blame me not.

### Wedding Superstitions.

June is not only the month of roses and graduates, but it is the favorite month of all the year for brides. There are many superstitions regarding marriage, and even the girl who most strongly professes skepticism is not exempt from them. The old rhyme of the months runs:

Marry when the year is new,  
Always loving, kind and true;  
When February birds do mate  
You may wed, nor dread your fate.  
If you wed when March winds blow,  
Joy and sorrow both you'll know;  
Marry in April when you can,  
Joy for maiden and for man;  
Marry you in the month of May,  
You will surely rue the day;  
Marry when June roses blow,  
Over land and sea you'll go.  
They who in July do wed,  
Must labor always for their bread.  
Whoever wed in August be,  
Many a change are sure to see.  
Marry in September's shine,  
Your living will be rich and fine.  
If in October you do marry,  
Love will come, but riches tarry;  
If you wed in bleak November,  
Only joy will come, remember;  
When December's snows fall fast  
Marry, and true love will last.

Wednesday is popularly supposed to be the best day to choose, and Saturday the most unfortunate. This latter has been so persistently challenged of late years by fashionable brides that the theory is rather on the wane. Every one knows that a bride must never wear her complete bridal outfit until arrayed for the ceremony, and also that the gown itself must not be shown; she should put on her right shoe first, and never try on her wedding ring until at the altar; she should be sure to weep a little on her wedding day, no matter how happy she may be; she must be careful not to look at herself in the glass after her toilet is completed, until after she is married. Of course, she should observe the little rhyme advising her to wear:

"Something old, something new,  
Something borrowed, something blue."

—Ladies' Journal

## THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.



### What to Do with Our Boys

The problem, "What shall we do with our boys?" Is a hard one to solve sometimes; Poor Judy looks worried and full of care, For it has to be settled betimes.

There's Peter, the finest young puppy-dog  
To be found in the whole Dominion;  
I've asked a hundred and one of my friends,  
And they're all of the same opinion.

Then Sam, with his jolly, impudent face,  
Is almost as fine as his brother;  
While Ted and Dan with their mischievous tricks  
Torment their affectionate mother.

"I cannot manage my children at all!"  
She declares, with a wag of her tail;  
"Please tell me what I should do with my boys?"  
Can you answer her pitiful wail?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

### The Magic Mill:

FOR MAKING OLD WIVES YOUNG AGAIN.

At Apolda stands the Oldwives' Mill. In appearance it is much the same as a huge coffee mill, only that it is worked from beneath instead of from above. Two large beams form the handles by which the mill is turned, by two stout serving-men. The old women are thrown in at the top, wrinkled and bent, without hair and without teeth, and they reappear below quite young and trim, with cheeks as rosy as an apple: one turn does it—crick-crack it goes, exciting the very brain only to listen! Yet when those who have become young are asked if it is not a painful process, they answer, "Painful!—on the contrary, it is quite delightful! For all the world as when one wakes in the morning after a good night's rest, and the sun shines into the room, and the birds twitter, and the trees rustle."

A long way from Apolda, there lived, once upon a time, an old woman. She had often heard of the Mill, and as she had been very happy in her youth, she one fine day suddenly determined that to the Mill she would go. It was slow work, for often she had to rest on her way, and sometimes she was stopped by a fit of coughing. By degrees, however, she gradually got over the distance, and at last she stood before the Mill.

"I wish to be ground young again," she said, to one of the serving-men, who, with hands in his pockets, was quietly sitting on a bench pulling rings of smoke into the still blue air.

"What a journey it is to Apolda," she added. "And pray what may your name be?" said the man, with a yawn.

"Old Mother Redcap,"  
"Sit down, then, on a bench, Mother Redcap," and the man went into the Mill, and opening a thick book, returned with a long strip of paper.

"That's the bill, my boy, is it?" asked the old woman.

"Not a bit of it," replied the other; "grinding costs nothing at all; only you must sign this paper."

"Sign!" screamed the old woman. "What! sign my poor soul away, I suppose! No, no, never will I do that. I am a pious woman, and hope one day to reach heaven!"

"It's not quite so bad as that," said the man, with a grin. "This paper is only a list of all the follies you have committed during your life. You will find it quite complete—the very day and hour. Before you can be ground young again you must pledge yourself to commit them all over again, just in the very same order as before—exactly as they stand here. To be sure," continued he, glancing down the paper, "there's a pretty good list, Mother Redcap! From sixty to fifty and twenty, every day one, except Sunday, when there's two! Then it seems to be a list of a little better fill the forties. Then it comes thick enough, I must say! Towards the end, however, it looks pretty much as usual."

The old woman sighed and said,—  
"But, children! it would never repay me to be ground young again at such a cost?"

"No, I admit, it never would," replied the man; "very few indeed could it ever repay, and so we have an easy time of it. Seven red-letter days in the week! The Mill is always still, at least of late years. It was a trifle more lively long ago."

"Now, couldn't we just strike out a few things?" pleaded the old woman, with a tap on the man's shoulder. "Suppose we only say three things. I wouldn't mind doing all the rest over again, if it must really be so, only let just three be struck out?"

"No, no," replied the man; "that is quite impossible. All or none."

"Here, then, take back your list," said the old woman, after some thought; "I don't care a pin about your stupid old Mill," and she went her way.

When she reached home, the good folk came to look at her, and, in surprise, exclaimed: "Why, Mother Redcap, you come back older than you went! So there's no truth in the Mill after all?" She coughed a little dry cough and answered, "There is a great deal of truth in the Mill; but I was frightened; and after all—a little more or a little less of this life—what does it matter?"

### "Talking in their Sleep."

"You think I'm dead,"  
The apple tree said;  
"Because I have never a leaf to show;  
Because I stoop,  
And my branches droop,  
And the dull gray mosses over me grow!  
But I'm all alive in trunk and shoot;  
The buds of next May  
I told away—  
But I pity the withered grass at my root."

"You think I'm dead,"  
The quick grass said,  
"Because I have parted with stem and blade!  
But under the ground  
I am safe and sound,  
With the snow's thick blanket over me laid;  
I'm all alive and ready to shoot  
Should the spring of the year  
Come dancing here—  
But I pity the flowers without branch or root."

"You think I'm dead,"  
A soft voice said;  
"Because not a branch or root I own!  
I never have died,  
But close I hide  
In a plummy seed that the wind has sown;  
Patiently I wait through the long winter hours;  
You will see me again—  
I shall laugh at you then  
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers."  
—Edith M. Thomas.

### That Tiresome Shoestring.

"Stop a minute. My shoestring is untied." "Oh, dear! What a nuisance! Your shoes are always untying, and there's our car coming." Result, fuss and bad temper. Though a shoestring is a very easy thing to tie, not one person in a hundred knows how to do it. We all know how to tie a bow and of what a bow consists, two loops and a knot in the middle. Now, suppose before you tighten your bow, and when you still have a loop in each hand, you take the loop in your right hand and pass it through the knot in the middle. Now go your usual way and give both loops a good hard tug, to tighten them, and there you are! No more untied shoestring. No more lost cars. When you want to unfasten it, take one of the tag ends in your hand, give a good pull, and the thing is done, or rather undone.

"Have I got 'the pleasing expression' you want?" asked Mr. Gubbins.

"Yes, sir," replied the photographer. "I think that will do very well."

"Then hurry up, please. It hurts my face."

Not long ago a prominent country lawyer, becoming nettled at the ruling of a judge, picked up his hat and started to walk out of the court room. He was halted by the court with the enquiry: "Are you trying to express your contempt for the court?" "No, Your Honor," was the reply; "I am trying to conceal it."

"England expects every man to do his duty," exclaimed the heroic Nelson at Trafalgar; and that the spirit of these words springs eternal in the human breast we have constantly recurring proofs. A boy who was holding the bridle of a doctor's horse the other day excited considerable attention by a series of most extraordinary bodily contortions, until at last one kindly-hearted lady approached and compassionately asked him what the trouble was.

"Oh, ma'am," he said, "I've got the awfulest air in my stomach you ever see, but I'm going to hold on to this horse if it kills me."



"The Staff of Life."

Be sure you've good yeast, then go right ahead. Even more important, the flour, it is said. In latter, well sifted, a deep well make, Scald quart of new milk, beat in as for cake; When lukewarm, add yeast sponge, or homemade yeast— If latter, a tadelupful take at least. A quart of warm water also now use; Your light rusks, for tea, pray, who could refuse? Immaculate hands to knead in the flour, Till firm the large loaf and don't mix an hour; This olden-time rule made bread void of taste, So dry it becomes—'tis surely a waste To use more of flour when less will well do, The bread, sweet and moist, and far better, too! Melt butter and lard, till quite soft and thin, To cover the dough, when in the bread tin, Tenacious thick crusts will never form then, And from "shortened" top, cut each biscuit, when You're ready for loaving—one hour or two, Pray don't knead again, or you will sure rue! And use no more flour, but shape each loaf quick— For freeing of gas, with knife probe and prick, When not overlight, each loaf one hour bake; With butter, served cold, 'tis better than cake. The bread hasn't risen over three times, If recipe's tried, as given in rhymes Acetic fermentation it hath withstood; Hence all will pronounce it sweet, wholesome and good— With such daily ration—no beer for a foil— Rejoices the lab'rer for loved ones to toil. —Fanny L. Fletcher, in the Tribune.

The Slide at the Summit.

BY F. H. WHITESIDE, LAMERTON, ALTA.

On the afternoon of the — of April, 1898, a part of the mountain back of Rogers' Pass Station, on the mountain division of the C. P. R., loosened by a slide, swept the station-house, with part of the town and track, into the gulch below, burying the agent, Wm. Cater, wife and family, together with night agent Carson, beneath a mass of snow and debris.

The little prairie town of Redfern was in mourning. Another of the pioneers, widow of one of the early settlers of the place, had just been laid away in the district cemetery. Since her husband's death, four years before, the widow had struggled bravely to provide for her little ones, but times had been hard and privation had undermined her constitution; the seed-time of youth was past, the harvest had come.

"Well, John," said one of the aged pall-bearers to his neighbor as they drove slowly away at the close of the service, "William's good woman has gone to him at last." "Yes, yes, she has that," returned John. "She'll be deserving of the good things over there, for she's had few enough of them here since he died."

"Aye, but she made a good fight, a good fight, what with a family of little ones, and Tommy, the eldest, not come to age yet. She did remarkable for the times."

"It's a queer notion she had at the last about Tommy." "About Tommy! I heard it not, man; what was it?"

"Did ye' not hear it, then? Why, ye' ken Tom's been up in the mountains, in B. C., you know, for the year or better, and sending home his money to help out with the needs and to get medicine and the like for his mother, for you know she's been failing this good while."

"Yes, yes, man, I know that; he's a good boy, is Tom." "Well, just at the last like, when they all thought she was gone—poor soul—she raised herself up and cried: 'Oh, Tom—my son— you've come—God bless you!'"

"Strange, strange, muttered the old man, wiping his eyes. Tom will be sore stricken; they've sent for him some time since, I believe."

"Aye, they thought he would be here in time."

Jack Tector stood before the fire in his little watchman's shack, preparing his supper and smoking his well-seasoned pipe. Jack was one of the snow-shed and bridge watchmen on the mountain division of the C. P. R., and, like most men in like lonely positions, was an inveterate smoker and burned up a lot of the weed between the monthly trips of the store car.

Presently, removing his foot from the hearth and shoving his steaming supper to the back of the stove, he walked over to the telephone in the corner and gave two sharp rings, and after a pause, a third, that would call up the next watchman down the line; and putting the 'phone to his ear and his mouth close up to the transmitter, as though he would fire his words right down the three miles and a half of wire, he called: "Hello, Johnny—I say—have you heard anything more of the freight? [A pause.] No, no, I mean the one from the 'Stoke (Revelstoke)—[another pause.]—between the Canyon and 'Cillewaet (Illecillewaet) now, you say?—all right, thanks." And, catching up the 'phone, he glanced at his watch, and, finding, "Good, I'll have time to chew first." Putting the action to the word, he put his table on and was about to "fall to," when the

door was pushed open and a young man with a pack on his back, very much covered with snow, looked in. "Good night, stranger, you're just in time; come in; had night, I guess, isn't it? Here, let me help you off with that 'turkey,' and rising from the table as he spoke, Jack proceeded to make the traveller comfortable.

"By jove, now, it is a bad night, you're right," said the stranger, as he untied a couple of strings from his pantlegs. "I was blamed glad to see your light from the curve back there. I thought I'd make through to Ross' Peak tonight, but this will catch me all right if you don't mind a tie-passenger sleeping on the floor."

"Not at all, pardner, but let's chew before we talk, or I'll have to get over my leat on the double jump. I haven't any time to spare now." And pushing another chair to the table, Jack bade the stranger help himself. Then, without further ceremony, he bolted his own share, donned his waterproof, put a few torpedoes in his pocket, and, with lantern in hand, started on his beat.

Small snow-slides had been coming down here and there on the mountain division all day, but as yet no damage had been done, and both freight and passenger trains were still making time.

Jack's beat covered a distance of two miles or more, and contained, besides several low bridges, four important, dangerously-situated snow-sheds, which were old and required close watching. Two or three small cut slides had come down between the sheds; otherwise the track was comparatively clear and safe.

As he waited at the mouth of the last shed to "show his light" to the boys on old three: twelve (312), the stranger came into his thoughts, and he wondered at the unusual appearance of "a winter beat," for although during the summer scores of men travelled back and forth on the ties "looking for work," cold weather usually drove the "job" or drove them to more congenial climes. But before he had gone further into the probabilities or possibilities of the question, the regular puff—puff—puff of the hard-working Mogul was heard as she dragged her weary way up the long grade, while less distinct, but quicker, came the chu, chu—chu, chu—of the heavy Baldwin as she pushed up the rear. Jack waited until the last wheel had clicked past, and giving the boys on the rear engine a good-night salute with his light, he lit off for home.

The stranger was seated by the fire, resting his head on his hands, with his elbows on his knees, apparently in deep thought. He moved to one side as Jack came in, and, reaching over, stirred the fire into a cheerful blaze. Jack brushed the snow off his overshoes, hung mackintosh and lantern on the wall, and began to fill his pipe. "Where's your meerschaum, man? Why ain't you smoking?" he asked. "No-tobac," replied the stranger, with a smile, "I'm clean out."

"No tobac, eh. Well, here you are for your pun. Load up and let's have a game of crib, or a little game of 'draw,' if you like."

"Thanks for the tobacco. No, I don't care to play poker. I haven't any stuff, but I'll try you with the pegs for a while if you don't beat me too bad." So drawing their chairs up before the table, the two began to play and smoke.

The stranger played well, but his mind did not appear to be on the game, and although he caught well and scored some good runs, Jack always managed to peg out first. After taking four straight games, he arose, laughingly remarking: "Stranger, if ever anyone asks you again if you can play crib, say 'No, sir,' and say it quick."

"Well, I don't know but what you're right. I can't play to-night, that's sure. I guess perhaps I have walked too much the last day or two."

"Say! Do you know you are running a big risk 'tramping it' through here in this kind of weather?" "Yes, I suppose I am," answered the stranger. "You suppose you are. Why, hang it, man, you should know you are. It's just such snow as is falling now that brings down the thunderin' big slides, and you'll find yourself snugly tucked away under a couple o' hundred feet of rocks and snow some of these warm afternoons. You might better ride a brake-beam than walk at this time o' year."

"No, I won't ride the brake-beams. I'm not hobo enough for that, but if I can get into an empty box car at one of these little side stations, I think I'll risk freezing for a hundred miles or so. I suppose you'll wonder why I'm walking at all, seeing that I am not completely strapped. Well, I've been working right along since last July down here at Notch Hill, and sending all I made home to the family. The old mother is down sick now—not expected to live, and they've written me to come home. I didn't have money to buy a ticket right through, so they are sending me word to the post offices here and there, and if there is any change for the worse, I'll buy a ticket and try and get through in time. I've got enough to take me from Rogers' Pass, and I guess I can make there to-morrow afternoon some time, if the tramping's not too bad."

"Well, you'll need to keep a sharp eye in your head along about three or four in the afternoon. There's not much danger in the morning, but when the sun strikes the west side of the hills, look out

for slides." And Jack, having filled and emptied his pipe for the fourth time, called up his east and west co-watchmen, but as nothing was reported to pass before seven in the morning, he prepared for bed. The stranger unrolled his blankets and made himself comfortable on the floor close to the stove, and being tired after his heavy tramp, soon fell asleep.

About five in the morning both men were awakened by a ring on the telephone, and Jack, jumping up, acknowledged a report from the east of a freight due to pass about seven-thirty. "Just in your mit, stranger," he said, seeing that his guest was awake. "You'll have a clean track ahead of you when she passes, and unless it's still snowing, you can make the pass before night dead easy."

Jack was not long getting breakfast under way, and leaving the stranger to give it the finishing touches, started off once more with light and flag. The freight was on time, the track still clear of slides, and about eight o'clock he returned to the shack. "A bird of a morning, pardner," he said, stamping the snow off his feet. "Makes one feel young again; just like spring, but a bad day for us watchmen; liable to be slides any time to-day; heavy ones, too, for the snow packs and sticks like the very deuce." Soon after, the stranger, having incurred Jack's good-natured wrath by offering to pay for board and lodging, started on his way east, and the watchman, with flag and shovel, went down west to knock the snow and ice off the bridges.

The morning was clear and mild. The mountains, in their mighty grandeur, seemed striving to lift themselves from their mantle of snow, the creeks and rivers roared at the prospect of spring, when they could go splashing on their way unhindered by the binding ice and the rushing, plunging snow-slides. The little birds twittered and skipped on between the rails as though their whole world lay between those two steel threads, and there was no place else wherein to sport. Occasionally the fir trees, bowing beneath their load of whiteness, would break their branches and the heavy shower would go rolling down the embankment, gathering unto itself and growing bigger and bigger, until with a plunge it would dash, no longer a snowball thrown by the mighty tree, but a miniature avalanche, into the gurgling stream below.

The summit of the Selkirks, on the line of the C. P. R., lies between the stations of Glacier and Rogers' Pass, about three miles east of the former and two west of the latter. Of the many dangerous places on this division of the line, this section is perhaps the most so, and the long sheds between the two places have carried the weight of many slides since construction. During the winter season of '98 and '99, they were a source of anxiety to the officials and watchmen alike, for the winter had come on before all necessary repairs had been completed, and instead of repairing, many of the crews had to turn to and back snow. However, by a vigilant watch, accidents had been averted, though the sheds had caved in in two or three places.

About four o'clock on the afternoon of the — of April, the agent at the Pass left his chair for a few minutes to stretch his legs, for his calls had been frequent, and he had scarce had time to speak to or play with his little girl as she amused herself with the waste paper on the floor. Picking her up in his arms, he sauntered to the door, whistling softly, while she pulled at his moustache and tried to take his cap. It would soon be time to waken the night operator, who was asleep upstairs, but he had had a hard night, and might better sleep—but what was that—a whistle surely. Yes, and a man waving his hat as he emerged on the run from the shed a short distance west of the station. The agent quickly looked east, but saw nothing alarming. He turned again west; the man was still running towards him, waving his hat and pointing to the mountain back of the station. Hurrying to the corner of the building, and taking but a glance upwards, Billy Cater bounded back through the door, with a cry on his lips. There was a rush of wind and a mighty roar and a grinding, groaning, tumbling mass of snow and rock and timber swept the station, with several small buildings and part of the shed, into the gulch below.

Humorous.

The only thing which beats a good wife is a bad husband.

They were getting a kindergarten lesson. The teacher took them as very simple subjects. She touched a table.

"What is this?"

"Wood."

"What is this?" she asked, as she touched the tender.

"Iron."

"What is this?" and she took up an acid bottle.

"Glass."

"What is this?" and she touched her watch chain.

"Brass," said one small boy, and she changed the subject.



**Uncle Dan.**

BY MRS. A. RODD, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Mr. Daniel Wilson, or "Uncle Dan," as he was familiarly known, was a wealthy man. He had a beautiful fertile farm of 150 acres, a good large dwelling house, and fine outbuildings. His house was sheltered from the north winds by large ornamental trees, with a thriving orchard in the rear. All the surroundings showed evidences of thrift, taste, and industry. He had also a fine stock, and plenty of money in the bank. His two nephews, Oliver and Willard, who had just returned from the States, were paying him a visit. They were on their way to the old homestead. They were surprised to find their uncle in such comfortable circumstances. They were warmly welcomed by Uncle Dan and his family. After tea, their uncle invited them into the tastefully-furnished parlor, when Oliver remarked:

"Uncle Dan, I cannot understand how you became so rich down here. Why, Willard and I used to think it was useless to try to save money on P. E. Island, so we started off to Yankeedom, to try what we could do there. Now, after being absent for ten years (working like niggers), we return to our native land with very little money, and find you surrounded by every comfort, happy as a king, and as rich as a Jew. Please tell us the secret of your success."

"Well, Oliver," said his uncle, "there is no secret about it. I have always been industrious and economical. I was started right. My parents were consistent church-members, and I was brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. Our home was a very happy one. My parents were always kind, considerate and loving. As I was an only son, the neighbors prophesied that I would be spoiled; but I wasn't. Harshness may spoil a child, but love never. I always loved the dear old farm. The calves, foals and lambs were my especial favorites. I was kind to them, and they were fond of me."

"But, uncle," said Oliver, "did you never grow tired of the monotony of farm life, after you grew up? Did you never long to travel?"

"No, Oliver, never; I was a home lover. Do you think I would have been so ungrateful and selfish as to go away and leave my beloved parents, when they needed me on the farm? No, I never dreamed of such a thing. After I left school, father dismissed the hired man, and I filled his place. How happy father used to look when we started off to the field to work. Father and I were great chums. He was always so cheerful, always looked on the bright side of life. I was always a saving chap, and when father used

to give me pocket money, what do you suppose I did with it, boys?"

"Oh," said Oliver, "I guess you bought some candy or beer then."

"Or," suggested Willard, "perhaps some cigars or tobacco."

"Both wrong, boys," said Uncle Dan. "I never bought candy, never used tobacco, cigars, and never tasted beer or intoxicating liquor. I have always been a total abstainer. But I will tell you what I did with my pocket money (as I suppose you would never guess). I saved up until I had a few dollars and then deposited it in the savings bank. It was safe there, and it was always growing a little. When I was sixteen years of age my father gave me a mare. I was a very happy boy then. I raised her foals, sold them (though I hated to part with the beautiful animals), and kept on adding to my bank account. By the time I was twenty I had a snug sum saved. Interest and compound interest runs up, boys."

"Well the firm of Father & Son worked on, improving the land, and everything prospered with us. We never forgot to thank the Lord daily for all His mercies."

"But, uncle," said Willard, "didn't you ever have some chums, or go away for a good time? You must have been a very steady chap, if you didn't."

"Chums! no," said Uncle Dan, "my parents and my beloved books and magazines were all the chums I wanted. After our day's work was over we sat down in our cozy parlor to read. Father subscribed for a number of agricultural magazines, and it is to the valuable information we received from them that we owe much of our success in farming. More knowledge is what farmers need."

"What a bookworm you must have been, Uncle," said Oliver. "Why, you were more like an old man than a young fellow, surely."

"Well, Oliver, that's just the name my cousin used to call me sometimes. She would say: 'Well, it isn't any use to ask Dan to visit us, for he is a regular old man; never goes anywhere!'"

"But I believe I was wise in staying at home. I kept clear of bad companions at any rate, and they prove the ruin of many. I have heard it said that boys must always sow their wild oats, but I never sowed any but tame ones. They give the best returns. We always rose early, kept our work well ahead; we never put off till to-morrow what we could do to-day. Our crop was always sown early and harvested early. The land was thoroughly cultivated and manured; that is why we had (and still have) such excellent crops."

"When I was 25 years old my father died. This was a severe trial, for a better father never lived. He left me the homestead, stock, and everything: on condition that I would support my mother."

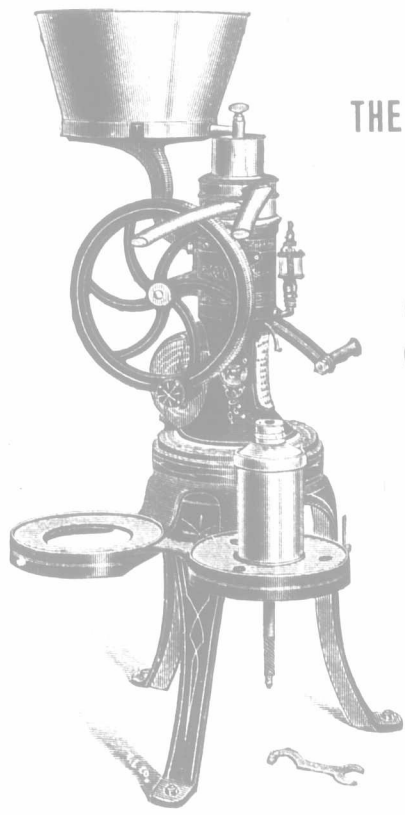
"The next year I bought some pure-bred stock, which proved a good investment. I fitted up the house, and as my mother wasn't very strong, and was lonely, I brought home a daughter for her, whom she warmly welcomed. This was another good investment, for May has been an ideal wife. She was a farmer's daughter, and loved farming. My children are industrious, economical, and trustworthy. They are happy and contented. James and Goldwin are out spreading manure now. I am quite proud of my children. But, boys, what have you been doing with your earnings for the past ten years? Each of you should have enough saved at least to buy a good farm by this time."

"Well, Uncle," said Oliver, "I often thought about trying to save money, but in Boston there are so many temptations; there are car-fare, board, theatres, clothing, and so many ways of spending money, it is just here a little and there a little, and away it goes. One has to stand the treat sometimes, too, or the fellows will call us mean and stingy."

"Oh, Oliver, this is a spendthrift's confession. I am afraid you will always remain poor. You seem to have very little self-control. What use is it for you to earn money and throw it away? Don't be a coward; let the fellows laugh. Never mind them. Take your old uncle's advice and start a bank account at once. Better late than never, you know. What do you say, Willard, to this proposition?"

"Uncle Dan, thank you for your good advice. I am going to close right down on this spending or wasting. We have wasted hundreds of dollars. I have a little money, which I am going to deposit in the bank at once. I am determined to save. We have been two fools, Oliver. I am not going back to Boston. Father has plenty of work for us both on the farm. Let us make a bargain with him. He would rather have us than the hired men. We can save more here than we can in Boston, although wages are higher there. What do you say, Oliver; are you coming to the bank?"

"Come on then, Will. We will make our first deposit to-day; and take the train from the city to the old farm again. Good-bye to theatres, cigars, beer, and all the foolish expenditure we have indulged in. It will be a little hard, I confess, but we will have our bank books to look at for consolation. Thank you, Uncle, a thousand times, for your good advice."



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NOTICE.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS. - The fact that the business of the Brandon Machine Works has grown so rapidly within the past three years, has forced this enterprising concern to move into more commodious premises. An efficient board of directors composed of some of Brandon's most active business men have taken up their abode in the machine works, an industry which will greatly repay the attention for any extensive amount of investment. The same board will be in charge of the same business, and the manufacturing thoroughness and satisfactory finish, special attention to the requirements, such as building of engines, grain separators, and other farm machinery, saw frames, and other general line of work, will be maintained. For store orders, and other business, has been appointed

agent for the Nicolls, Shepherd Threshing Machine Co. Many of the present residents of Brandon have watched with considerable interest the rapid growth of the works, ever since its establishment in 1881 until the year 1887, when it came under its present management - Mr. James Sherrill. It was made a joint stock company in 1897, with D. A. Hopper as president and James Sherrill as manager. Mr. Sherrill is a thoroughly practical man and intimately acquainted with every branch of the business. In conversation with an "Advertiser" representative, last week, he stated that the present premises, although extending over an acre of ground, would soon be too small for the ever-growing industry. At present there are only a few skilled mechanics at work in the various departments, but the number of men will be doubled in the course of a few weeks.



GOSSIP.

Dr. A. M. Livingstone, V. S., Melita, has received a diploma for barley exhibited by him in the Canadian collection of grains at Glasgow.

Frank Hart, Indian Head, Assa., recently imported three head of Ayrshire cattle.

Messrs. J. W. Reid and J. J. Wrightman, of West Hall, Man., recently imported from G. E. Brown, of Illinois, two Shire horses and a Yorkshire Coach. The former are Chevin Victor Chief 6046 and Dawesmere Prince 6048, and the latter Harold 1101, a 1,400-pound six-year-old.

THE RANCHERS MOVING EAST FROM THE FOOTHILLS.

At the Macleod stock meeting it was openly admitted by more than one prominent stockman that the ranching country was moving east, that the ranching country would be between Bow River and Swift Current. Around Fincher Creek, Macleod and Calgary, these men claim that the ranchers are being driven out of the business by the farmers—fenced and homesteaded out of the business. Some of them moved their herds out of that country and others are contemplating moving to the neighborhood of Medicine Hat. Right here we will say, and thirteen years' experience in this country prompts us, that we miss our guess if we do not get seasons when these farmers in the ranching country, outside the irrigated districts, will wish some good friend had told them that the seasons are not all like the past two or three, with plenty of rainfall, but that we have seasons of drought which will prove disastrous to farming in the ranching country.—Medicine Hat News.

NOTICES.

BROWN & CO., pork packers, Winnipeg, have purchased a valuable site adjacent to the transfer railway, and will erect a building for factory purposes on it.

P. GALLAGHER & SONS, Limited, Winnipeg, are asking permission to build an abattoir on Logan Avenue, opposite Gordon, Ironside & Fares, and railway spur track to same. It was announced that it was the intention to build the abattoir of brick and stone, and to have it up-to-date in every particular.

PREPARE FOR FLY TIME.—The attention of our readers is called to the announcement of the "Eureka Fly Killer," elsewhere in this issue. It is said to be sure death to the Texas horn fly, cattle and hog lice, and other vermin, and will be in large demand this season. Ross & Ross, Winnipeg, are the general agents for the "Eureka Fly Killer" in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

A WHEAT CITY JEWELLER.—On another page appears the advertisement of Mr. W. H. Mallett, jeweller and issuer of marriage licenses, Brandon, Man. A representative of the "Advocate" was shown through the large store and the repair department of the Mallett establishment last week. Mr. Mallett, from the very courteous manner in which he treats each and every patron, has won for himself a large circle of customers, although he has been in Brandon but six years. His 21 years of experience in the jewellery business renders him capable of executing the most difficult jobs in a thoroughly acceptable manner. A large two-story brick building is now in course of erection on Rosser Avenue, which, when finished, will be one of the most up-to-date buildings in the Wheat City. This handsome structure will be occupied by Mr. Mallett.

A RELIABLE FIRM.—A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" called upon Mr. D. A. Reesor, the enterprising jeweller, while in Brandon, last week, and on inspection of his commodious establishment found that besides a varied assortment of watches and jewellery, artistically displayed in show cases and cabinets in the salesroom, a most efficient corps of skilled workmen were busily engaged in repairing and manufacturing on the second floor of the building. It is not necessary to state that Mr. Reesor's efforts during the past 20 years of business life in Brandon have been rewarded in the establishment of one of the most up-to-date jewellery businesses in the West. Mr. Reesor has been appointed official time inspector of the C. P. R. system at Brandon. The "Advocate" does not hesitate to recommend him to its readers as a most reliable jeweller.

E. J. C. SMITH, Agent for Canadian Kodak Co. Supplies of all Kinds. Printing and Finishing for amateurs. 276 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG. Send for Catalogue. Established 1892.

GOSSIP.

Samuel Briggs of Wood Mountain, has recently made an addition of nine Shorthorn heifers to his herd. He purchased the lot from Jos. Lawrence, of Clearwater. Mr. Briggs has also purchased the bull, Oberon, one of the bulls included in Lawrence's recent importation from England.

Several farmers in this vicinity who entered into contracts with the Hedge fence pushers of Brandon have come to the conclusion that they are the victims of a cunningly-devised swindling scheme and have engaged a solicitor to take proceedings to annul the contracts. Some interesting developments are promised.—Neepawa Press, April 22, 1902.

Jas. Yule, manager at the Prairie Home Stock Farm, gave the "Advocate" a call on his return from a stock-purchasing tour in Ontario. The new importation consists of forty pure-bred boars and sows, Berkshires and Yorkshires, the former breed being the more numerous, as Mr. Yule states the greater demand in the West is for the Berkshire. The high prices prevailing in the east for bacon hogs at the time of his visit (\$7.50 a hundred, live weight) renders pure-breeds of the bacon breeds hard to procure unless at high figures. Included in the shipment are three Shorthorn heifers by George Bruce, of show-yard notoriety.

Volume 11 of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, new series since amalgamation, is received. It is a substantial, well-printed and well-bound volume of 269 pages, and contains the pedigrees of 1,281 animals—bulls and females, arranged together numerically, and is edited by Mr. Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who is the Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The book also contains by-laws of the Association, a list of the officers and directors, a list of members, and a scale of points.

The death is announced in our British exchanges of Mr. David Buttar, of Corston, Coupar-Angus, Forfarshire, Scotland, who had in recent years made an excellent reputation as a successful breeder of Shropshire sheep, winning in 1898, at the Royal Show at Birmingham, first prize for shearing ram and the championship for best ram any age, also the special prize for the best five shearing rams, a record that, so far as we know, has never been made by any other breeder. Mr. Buttar was in his 73rd year at the time of his death. His wife and six grown-up sons survive him.

Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa., report, under recent date, the following sales from their Craigie Mains Clydesdale stud: To J. A. Turner, of Calgary, the grand Clyde filly, Eva Charming, rising three years, winner of first at Winnipeg in 1900, also a winner in 1901 at the same fair. A daughter of the great sire, Lord Charming, this filly will make a strong addition to Mr. Turner's Clydesdale stud. To A. Caswell, of Maple Creek, a yearling stallion; and to Thomas Brooke, of Fairville, Balgreggan Heir, rising three years, and sired by Balgreggan Hero, whose record is too well known in the West to need any comment; dam Lady Seymour, imported in dam. Our sales of yearlings have far exceeded expectations, having sold nearly 40 horses to neighbors, which cleans us out of work horses. We expect, however, another car of first-class grade Clydesdales to arrive about the 20th of May.

Never yet in the history of Manitoba has the supply of choice poultry equalled the local demand, and the demand for dressed poultry in food markets is always strong, at remunerative prices, on the Winnipeg market. It always pays to use the very best strains of the best breeds of poultry, and in this connection we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, elsewhere in this issue, of M. Maw's Poultry Farm. He is agent for the celebrated Cyphers incubator, and in addition to handling a full line of poultry supplies, such as bone crushers, poultry markers, etc., he has long been a prominent breeder of the utility breeds of poultry, including Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin and Rouen ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Wyandottes. Send for his 16-page catalogue, and in doing so, please mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

YOUNG BRITISHERS FOR WESTERN FARMS.

Cheap land and the small amount of capital required to start farming in this great Canadian West tend to make men ambitious to own their own homes rather than work for others. This tendency makes skilled farm labor exceedingly scarce. Men having served a short apprenticeship on a farm and saved a little money are in haste to get started for themselves, to take advantage of the free homesteads or cheap lands before these are all taken up. There is scarcely a farm in the West where there is not room for a good willing young apprentice—young men willing and anxious to learn farming, ready to make themselves useful in any capacity on the farm, on small wages in exchange for the knowledge and experience they will acquire. There are hundreds of young Britishers coming out of the season, and those desirous of obtaining the services of one or more should make immediate application to the Dominion Immigration Commissioner, Winnipeg.

A FEW OF THE Many Prominent Users OF THE De Laval Separators.

- U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C. HON. LEVI P. MORTON, ex-Vice-President of the United States. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., the great banker and financier. JAS. J. HILL, Esq., the great railroad magnate. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Esq., President Standard Oil Co. WM. K. VANDERBILT, Esq., New York City. RICHARD WATSON GILDER, Esq., Editor of Century Magazine. HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT, New York City. H. B. GURLER, Esq., the leading American dairyman. DR. W. SEWARD WEBB, President Wagner Sleeping Car Co. FRED'K G. BOURNE, Esq., President Singer Sewing Machine Co. AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., the New York banker. J. B. DUKE, Esq., President American Tobacco Co. NATHAN STRAUS, Esq., of R. H. Macy & Co., New York City. GEO. BURNHAM, Esq., President Baldwin Locomotive Works. DR. CHAS. McBURNEY, the great surgeon. HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH, ex-U. S. Attorney General. GEO. W. VANDERBILT, Esq., of Baltimore, N. C. JAMES STILLMAN, Esq., Pres. National City Bank, N. Y. City. EX-GOV. W. D. HOARD, Proprietor of "Hoard's Dairyman." W. L. ELKINS, Esq., the Philadelphia street railway magnate. EX-U. S. SENATOR WARNER MILLER, of Herkimer, N. Y. JOHN H. STARIN, Esq., of steamship fame. H. McK. TWOMBLY, Esq., owner of the finest dairy in the world. J. C. HOAGLAND, Esq., President Royal Baking Powder Co. W. R. GRACE, Esq., of W. R. Grace & Co., New York. JOHN HUYLER, Esq., the great New York candy maker. JUDGE WARREN B. HOOKER, of Fredonia, N. Y. W. W. LAW, Esq., Ex-President American Jersey Cattle Club. C. L. HOOD, Esq., of sarsaparilla and fancy-cattle fame. MRS. E. M. JONES, of Canada, most famous of dairywomen. GEO. H. ELLIS, Esq., Proprietor of "Christian Register," Boston. HENRY C. TINKER, Esq., Pres. Liberty National Bank, N. Y. EDW. R. STRAWBRIDGE, Esq., of Strawbridge & Clothier, Phila. J. A. WHITTLE, Esq., Prop. Touraine and Young's hotels, Boston. HON. F. E. DAWLEY, State Director of Farm Institutes, New York. F. L. HOUGHTON, Esq., Sec. Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Ass'n. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, Esq., of New York City. TENNOCK E. SHARPLESS, Esq., of "Sharpless" butter fame. PROF. W. H. CALDWELL, Sec'y American Jersey Cattle Club. J. C. LESLIE, Esq., Supt. St. Albans Foundry Co. JAS. A. RUMRILL, Esq., ex-President Boston & Albany Railroad. SAM'L HAUGDAHL, Esq., Grand Prize butter winner, Paris Exp. W. A. SHAW, Esq., Proprietor of "Texas Farmer." HON. EDWARD BURNETT, of "Peetroot Farm" fame. H. D. LOUGHLIN, Esq., President American Brakebeam Co. GOTTFRIED KREUGER, Esq., the great brewer. GEO. H. SOUTHARD, Esq., Pres. Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn. J. VELAINE SMITH, Esq., Editor of "Farmer's Home," Dayton, O. B. P. NORTON, Esq., State Dairy Commissioner, Iowa. GEO. E. HASKELL, Esq., Pres. Nat'l Ctry Buttermakers' Ass'n. ISAAC ROSS, Esq., Pres. Alabama State Dairywomen's Ass'n. JOSEPH NEWMAN, Esq., Pres. Illinois State Dairywomen's Ass'n. CHAS. M. BULL, Esq., Pres. Massachusetts Creamery Association. J. H. RUSHTON, Esq., Pres. Nebraska State Dairywomen's Ass'n. G. F. WESTON, Esq., Pres. North Carolina State Dairywomen's Ass'n. M. A. ADAMS, Esq., Pres. Vermont State Dairywomen's Ass'n. EDW. VAN ALSTYNE, Esq., Supt. Model Dairy, Buffalo, Exp'n. W. H. GILBERT, Esq., Supt. Chicago World's Fair Dairy. WM. A. WRIGHT, Esq., President New York Milk Exchange. And thousands of others almost as well known.

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Montreal, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Chicago, San Francisco. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops: 248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.



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## J. E. SMITH, SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.



The get of Golden Measure (imp.) = 26057 - (72615), or Lord Stanley II. 22269 =. The greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**  
Mares and fillies, all ages. Write or wire:

**J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON.**  
Improved farms for sale or to rent.

## MILO BELTING FOR THRESHERMEN



On account of its INDIFFERENCE to influences MOST INJURIOUS to other kinds of belting, Stitches Canvas Belting has proved itself best for many kinds of service. The different layers of duck are held firmly together by parallel rows of stitches, and are then so thoroughly saturated with a moisture and oil proof solution that neither water, steam nor oil can in any way affect the belt.

By a special process "MILO" Belting is folded in such a manner that the edges cannot fray, while close and even stitches unite the plies so firmly that it is IMPOSSIBLE for them to separate. For least stretch, greatest power of transmission, greatest strength and longest service, "MILO" Belting is EASILY IN THE LEAD, and withal the CHEAPEST.

**FRED. HAMILTON, WHOLESALE AND  
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A Great Carrier. SOLE AGENT. HAMILTON.

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## Imperial Maple Syrup

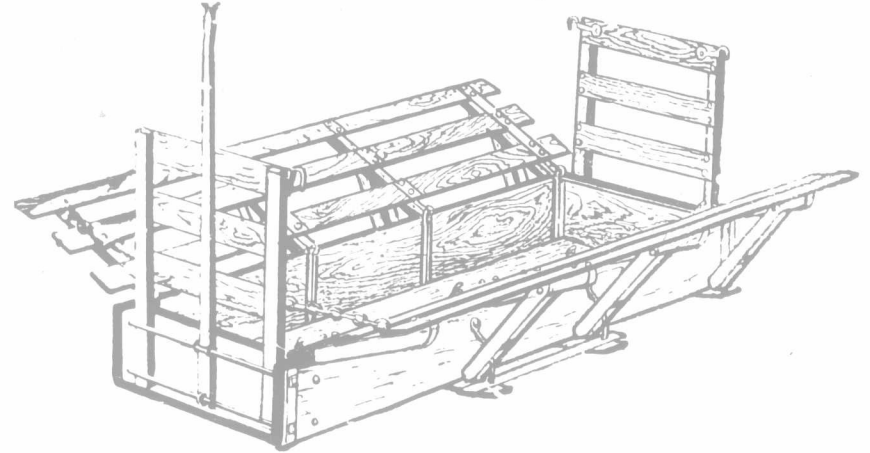
Return it to the dealer of whom you bought it,  
who is authorized to give you your money back.

**ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents, MONTREAL**

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has issued the annual statement of the business done at the Moose Jaw creamery for the season of 1901. The creamery opened on May 3rd and closed on October 31st. Cream was received from 24 patrons. The quantity of cream received was 15,512.4 inches, yielding 20,500 lbs. of butter. The average price realized was 20.19 cents, the lowest price received by any creamery for any year. After deducting 1 cent per pound for transportation, a total of \$83,302.85 was paid the patrons. Jas. Coventry, of the Co-operative Association, is the largest patron, having received \$453.94 for the season's output. The year the creamery will receive on May 1st, and there is every prospect of a prosperous season, the winter being cold and spring early.

## The Western Implement Manufacturing Company, Limited.

It is gratifying to learn that an agricultural implement concern has at last started, with headquarters at Winnipeg. The Company will be known as the Western Implement Manufacturing Company, and is being promoted by two enterprising and energetic men, Messrs. J. Harner and George W. Wettlaufer, both of Ontario, who have long been connected with the implement business, having represented the Massey-Harris Implement Company for a long time in the east. These gentlemen are placing on the market a number of patented articles that are in everyday demand, and some of which are a great improvement over many existing patents of to-day. The goods should merit the patronage of the farmer, not only from the fact that they are home-manufactured, but from the fact that the price will be in keeping with the improvements and up-to-date features embodied in the various articles. The combination wagon box, hay, grain and stock rack is a most serviceable and complete article. A boy 12 years of age can change this rack from a single to a double box, hay rack or stock rack without the use of a wrench, bolt or screw. "Simplicity" is the shortest explanation of this contrivance. The box is made of inch-and-a-half sides, thus enabling the farmer to carry the heavy load of three tons, which the manufacturers of the rack guarantee to do. The accompanying



cut gives the reader an idea of the construction and uniqueness of the rack. The Company has a fanning mill with which it is claimed that 60 to 70 bushels of grain an hour may be cleaned. This will enable a farmer to save all dispute with the elevator men over dockage for dirty grain. A number of other good articles, such as churns, wheelbarrows, washing machines, clothes driers, etc., all covered by patents, will be manufactured by the Company. This new enterprise deserves all success possible, and it should be to the interest of every farmer to give this industry all assistance possible. It is expected the plant will be in operation in the near future. The management will then be on the lookout for good live agents to handle their goods. It would, therefore, be well for any person who anticipates handling such articles to communicate with the WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., Winnipeg, Man., at once, or call and inspect the various articles.

FOR SALE:

## DRAFT HORSES

OF ALL AGES.

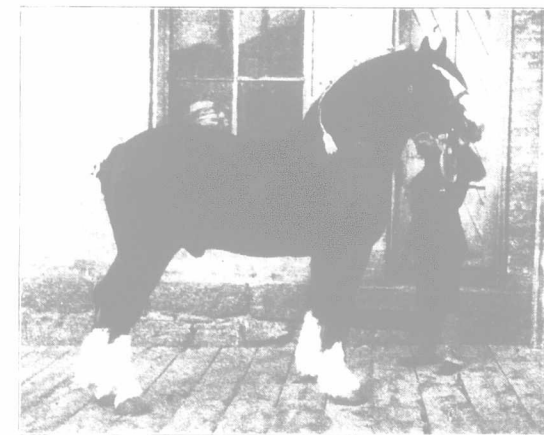
OWING to lack of range, we have decided to cut our herd of draft horses down to one-half and sell 2,000 head at greatly reduced prices. This great selection of mares, geldings and growthy youngsters of all ages represents the results of seventeen years of judicious mating to strictly high-class Percheron, 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.

NEW IMPORTATION OF HIGH-CLASS

## Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

ARRIVED AT BRANDON, MAN., FEB. 22.



PRIZEWINNERS AND THE GETS OF  
PRIZEWINNERS, AND EVERY  
ANIMAL THOROUGHLY  
GUARANTEED.

Parties in want of first-class stallions, with size, substance, quality, action and fashionable breeding all combined, should see these horses, or communicate at once with

**JAMES SMITH,**  
BEAUBIER HOUSE,  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.  
First come, first served.

**Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin.**

Above is probably the best lot of draft stallions ever offered for sale in Manitoba.



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**LIGHTNING  
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HORSE AND STEAM POWER. CATALOGUE FREE.  
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The Leading Western  
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**ZENOLEUM**  
is the most efficient parasite-destroyer on the market. It kills ticks, lice and all kinds of vermin on sheep, cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. It is absolutely non-poisonous, and always dependable. As a disinfectant it has no equal.

One-quart cans ..... \$ 0 75  
Half-gallon cans ..... 1 25  
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**The F. O. Maber Co.,**  
LIMITED,  
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**500 HORSES**  
FOR SALE.  
Good range band; Draft and Coach bred.  
Can be seen at

**High River Horse Ranch,**  
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.  
**PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
FOR SALE.  
Two prizewinners, registered, pedigreed Percheron stallions, sired by that noted horse, *Producture*. A rare chance to procure a high-class horse. Address:  
**G. W. BUCHANAN,**  
PINCHER CREEK, ALTA.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS.**  
If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature; fertile land; ample rainfall; heavy crops; rapid growth and splendid market for everything you raise, at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is particularly adapted to dairying. Write for farm pamphlet telling you all about it, and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale.  
**THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B. C.**  
BOX 540, VANCOUVER, B. C.

**Aberdeen Polled Angus Cattle.**  
Heifers and bulls, ready for service, for sale.  
Correspondence solicited.

**W. CLIFFORD,**  
AUSTIN, - - MANITOBA.  
**Clydesdale Stallion for Sale** *Pride of the West 2046*  
A prizewinner and sure stock-getter. By the noted Charming Charlie, a Provincial winner. Write for particulars.  
**SAM. McLEAN,**  
Franklin, Man.

**Bulls for N.-W.T.**  
Arrangements have again been made by the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, whereby pure-bred stock will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Applied to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. Freight charges: Only \$5 per head on bulls; \$7 on females. The Association can confidently recommend Mr. William Shaw, of Souris, Man., commission agent, to intending purchasers. Manitoba breeders should at once advise me regarding stock for sale.  
**GEO. H. GREIG,**  
Secretary, Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

A spring stallion show is to be held at Regina on May 6th, when, in addition to diplomas offered by the Agricultural Society, the President, Mr. G. Spring-Rice, is offering a champion cup and silver medal for the best Clyde or Shire stallion. It is worthy of note that no recognition is given by this Society now for stallions not registered in recognized stud books.

W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Ont., write us that their Shorthorns have come through the winter in good shape, and that they have made the following recent sales: To Wm. Maw, Milton, Ont., the home-bred Yearling bull, *Matabele Royal*, by Imp. *Matabele Chief*, out of *Duchess of Clarence* 37th, by 18th Duke of Hildale; to David Sinclair, Innisfail, Alberta, Alberta Prince, got by Prince Cruickshank (imp.), out of Imp. Myra Arabella 2nd, by Gold Casket; to John Sockell, Rockwood, Ont., Merry Hampton (imp. in dam), got by the richly-bred *Missie* bull, Lord Hampton, out of Lady Mary 2nd, by Eclipse; to Wm. Moore, Underhill, Manitoba, a satisfactory 1th, a three-year-old heifer, with hoifer calf at foot; to W. H. & J. O. Field, Vanessa, Ont., the choice young bull, *Gold Dust*, got by Imp. *Pure Gold*, of the Cruickshank Bravith Bud family, out of Imp. *Red Ruffy*, by the Miss Ramsden bull, *Walter Scott*; to James McArthur, Goldie's, Ont., the two-year-old (imp.) bull, *Spicy Count*, got by *Spicy King*, of the Uppermill Goldie tribe, bred by W. S. Marr, out of *Countess of Balmoral* 4th (imp.), by *Velvet Jacket*, a Nonpareil, bred by Mr. Guthrie, to Guy Bell, Brampton, Ont.; Imp. Prince Cruickshank, bred by John Marr, Cambrozie, Aberdeen, Scotland, got by *Emperor*, out of *Golden Princess*, a Cruickshank Lovely, by Master of the Mint (we have used this bull two years in our herd, and the young stock from him is very promising; he should make a valuable sire for Mr. Bell), to Messrs. Greenless Bros., Milton, Ont., *Luxury's Pride* (imp. in dam), got by *Luxury*, he by the same sire and same family as the great sire, *Silver Plate*, whose get made an average of about 300 guineas at the Guthrie-Marr sale in 1900, out of *Laura* 2nd, by Prince Horace, of the Princess Royal family, by William of Orange; to W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, a beautiful roan three-year-old imp. heifer, *Elsie* 3rd, got by the champion bull, *Cornet Stone*, out of *Elsie* 2nd, by *Star of Morning*, the great sire of championship winners (this heifer goes to the Indianapolis sale, May 13th, and should make a long price). We have two imp. bulls, two imp. in dam, four from imp. cows, by the great sire, Imp. *Pure Gold*, and four home-bred bulls, got by imp. bulls, all old enough for service now, that we will sell at very reasonable prices. They are all excellently bred, and fit to use on the best herds in the country. Nothing pays a breeder so well as to use good sires.

**THE ROYAL DUBLIN SPRING SHOW.**  
The spring show of the above society was held at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, April 14th to 18th. The entries in cattle were Shorthorns, 185; Herefords, 123; Aberdeen-Angus, 207. In the class for bulls born in 1901 before March 31st, there were no fewer than 138, the first prize going to *Viceroy*, a roan, shown by Mr. M. Marshall, Stranraer. He was bred by Lord Lovat, sired by *Royal Star*, and bought at the Inverness spring sale by his owner for 240 guineas. Second honors went to *Star of Roses*, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, and sired by *Lovat Star*. He was shown by Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gainsford Hall. The third winner was *Ingram's Style*, shown by Mr. John Handley, bred by Mr. Wm. Foster and sired by *Admiral Ingram*. Bulls calved in 1901 after April 1st were still more numerous, 143 being catalogued. Mr. Geo. Harrison's *M. P.*, a level roan, bred by Mr. A. Crombie, Woodend, and sired by *Haldray* 72655, a son of *Colstream* and *Sunflower* 5th, won 1st. Mr. C. M. Doyne's *White Prince Victor*, by *Robert Bruce*, was second, and Mr. R. W. Crawford's *Oxford May Boy*, by *Highland Laddie*, was third. The class for bulls calved in 1900 before August 1st numbered 66 entries, and the first place was given to Mr. G. E. King's (Bristol) home-bred *Lord Bruce*, a thick, compact roan son of *Chevron Oxford Cornelius* 74223, by the *Walls-bred Cornelius*, a Cruickshank Chipper, by *Roan Robine* Lord Bruce was also declared the winner of the *Champion Plate* or championship of the class. Bulls calved after Sept. 1st, 1900, were led by Mr. R. W. Crawford's *Master Stephen*, by *Master Eppin*, which in a big class of 57 bulls calved prior to 1900, Mr. Geo. Harrison's well-known Inspector, winner of the *Champion Plate* in 1901, was a popular first, and was reserve number for the championship. He is a roan son of *Grand City*, and was bred by Mr. Crombie.

Algernon Mort, of Josephsburg, recently sold to Fred Speers, of Winnipeg, a carload of wintered steers, which netted him good prices. These steers were fed through the winter with *Brome grass* and alfalfa. Mr. Mort is satisfied that it pays to winter-feed. This week he sold six head of fine horn cattle to J. Hunt & Co., local butchers. *Madison* has News.

**LISTER'S ROYAL FIRST-PRIZE**  
**"ALEXANDRA"**  
**CREAM SEPARATORS**



Rapid City, 1st March, 1902.  
Messrs. R. A. Lister & Co., Limited,  
Winnipeg:

Dear Sirs,—Please send me to Rapid City one of your latest pattern No. 114 Alexandra Cream Separators at \$75, in exchange for the old No. 12, which I have used for over two years, and which has given me entire satisfaction.

We are buying another ALEXANDRA because we consider it the best on the market, the simplest and easiest to clean.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) MRS. JAS. YOUNG.

Have proved themselves to be the best value for money to-day.

**THE STRONGEST. THE SAFEST.**  
**THE SIMPLEST. MOST RELIABLE.**

Cost less for repairs than any other. Will last a lifetime. Users claim that they increase the yield of butter at least 20 to 25 per cent. Any dairy farmer who is without one is losing money. Prices from \$40.00. Call on our nearest local agent and get terms of sale, or write to

**R. A. LISTER & CO.,**  
LIMITED,  
Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery in the British Empire.  
232 AND 234 KING ST., WINNIPEG.

**First-class Watch Repairing.**  
We take pleasure in calling your attention to our repair department. We do only first-class work, and guarantee it for one year. If you have a Watch, Clock or any piece of Jewellery to repair, you cannot do better than to give us a trial.

**OUR MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT** is a special feature in our business, and if you cannot call personally, send the article to us by express or mail, and it will receive the same **Careful Attention** as though left personally. A large variety of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Fancy Goods always kept in stock, and when in the city we invite you to call. Remember the place  
**W. H. MALLETT, Watchmaker, Jeweller, Optician, Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.**  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
When ordering by mail mention the "Advocate."

**W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM,**  
BREEDER OF..... MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
Prince Alpine (imp.), of the celebrated Glenlythan family, and Baronet (imp.), of the Sittyn Secret family, at head of herd.  
**20 BULLS TO SELECT FROM.**  
4 white bulls at half value.  
Farm seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection.

**PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM**  
CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.  
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee, and Ribbon's Choice, Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by *Surprise of Burnside*. Oak Lodge *Mighty 7th* and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, *Victor* (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.  
**THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR,**  
Jas. Yule, Manager. Crystal City, Man.

**NOTICES.**  
THE MARBLE WORKS of Thomas J. Somerville of Brandon, Manitoba, that were established in the year 1850, have developed into a very busy concern. Mr. Somerville, in his general Scotch manner, welcomes his customers, and has won for himself a wide reputation as being a skilled workman in the sculptor's art. Besides 19 mechanics in the workrooms and yards, an efficient staff is employed in the office, and five travelling salesmen represent the firm throughout the country. In the manufacturing department, a unique steam plant is located, which operates pneumatic hammer, stone saws, and mechanical work for himself a wide reputation.



DISPERSION SALE OF  
THE PIONEER HERD OF

# SHORTHORNS

FARM AND IMPLEMENTS.

Wednesday, June 11th, 1 o'clock p. m.

## 75 Head Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

PRINCIPALLY YOUNG FEMALES AND COWS IN CALF.

On account of advancing years, I am offering my entire herd, and farm, thoroughly equipped, containing 800 acres, well fenced; about 200 acres under cultivation; 70 acres young oak timber, affording excellent shelter; abundance of hay and water, and fair buildings.

The herd was established over 30 years ago, and is well known throughout the Northwest; has been handled on common-sense lines, and is noted for constitution, substance and utility.

Situated four miles from Westbourne, where teams will meet trains.

Lunch at 11.30. Positively no reserve.

Terms: Five months' credit, with interest at 8 per cent., and 8 per cent. discount for cash.

Reduced passenger and freight rates to intending purchasers.

FOR CATALOGUES AND FULL INFORMATION APPLY:

**D. S. MACDONALD,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

**WALTER LYNCH,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
WESTBOURNE, MAN.



## "EUREKA" FLY KILLER.

"EUREKA" is death to flies, a comfort to stock, and a profit to the farmer who uses it.

It kills Texas horn flies, cattle lice, hog lice, and vermin.

Send for Testimonials.  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND N.-W. TERRITORIES:  
**ROSS & ROSS, WINNIPEG.**

The Superintendent of the Provincial Government Farm at Truro, Nova Scotia, tested it beside all other known remedies, and EUREKA was proven superior. Read what this well-known English authority says:

TRURO, N. S., Feb. 4, 1901.  
I have used all the known remedies for prevention of flies, and consider EUREKA FLY KILLER superior to all others.  
F. L. FULLER,  
Supt. Gov't Farm.

Can you question which is best after reading this?

**The Lawton Saw Company, Limited,**  
MANUFACTURERS,  
**ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



EGGS for hatching from Mammoth Bronze Turkeys that won 1st, 2nd and 3rd young, 1st old and medal for heaviest gobbler at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st young gobbler weighing 27 lbs., 8 mos. old, at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Toulouse Geese, 3 colonies, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd pair at Winnipeg Industrial; 1st and 2nd pair, Poultry Show, and silver medal pair. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Pekin and Rouen Ducks, very large, with deep keels, that won 1st and 2nd at Poultry Show, and all leading prizes at Industrial. Eggs, \$1 per setting. Hero egg strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks—the very best utility flocks on 3 separate farms. Eggs, \$1 per setting. Silver 30, \$7.50 per 100. White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. White Leghorns \$1 per setting. Thirty prizes at Industrial and Poultry Shows. I keep only the best utility breeds of acclimatized poultry, and I will pay you to send in your orders at once or write for 16-page catalogue. I guarantee eggs to arrive in good order, no matter how far the distance. I carry a full line of poultry supplies, and am Northwest agent for the celebrated

### CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

Have a full stock in Winnipeg, and test and guarantee each machine. Also indoor and outdoor brooders that will bring your chicks forward better than any hen. Also brooder stove, incubator and brooder thermometers, bone mills, grit crushers, leg boots and poultry markers. Write for free catalogue.

## Do You Want to Buy a Farm

IN MANITOBA OR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES?

### Do You Want to Sell a Farm in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories?

We are the largest dealers in farm lands in the Northwest, exclusive of the railway companies. We own and have for sale two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Assiniboia, south of Indian Head. In one of the most productive wheat-raising districts on earth. We advertise very extensively in all the American papers, and have a large demand for improved and unimproved farm lands in Manitoba and the Territories.

## THE HASLAM LAND AND INVESTMENT CO.,

FORUM BUILDING, WINNIPEG,  
AND 1019 PIONEER PRESS BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

## David Maxwell & Sons,

ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.



PATENTED  
STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS,  
IMPROVED DETACHABLE LINK,  
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME,  
COMBINED LEVER AND FOOT DRIVE.

Improvements you will not find on other churns. Do you want the best? Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion

No.	CAPACITY.	Churns from
0	6 gl.	1 to 3 gl. cream
1	10	1 to 5 gl. cream
2	15	2 to 7 gl. cream
3	20	3 to 9 gl. cream
4	25	4 to 12 gl. cream
5	30	6 to 14 gl. cream
6	40	8 to 20 gl. cream

SOLD BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES AND DEALERS.

AS SUPPLIED TO

## H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour.

Ogilvie's New Rolled Oats.

Ogilvie's Whole Wheat Flour.

Ogilvie's Royal Breakfast Food.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **OGILVIE'S PRODUCTS** THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

## THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, ONT. RESERVE FUND, \$270,000. ESTABLISHED 1881.

Branch Office: Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

PRESIDENT: JOHN HOSKIN, K. C., LL. D. MANAGING DIRECTOR: J. W. LANGMUIR. VICE PRESIDENTS: HON. C. S. WOOD, W. H. BEATTY.

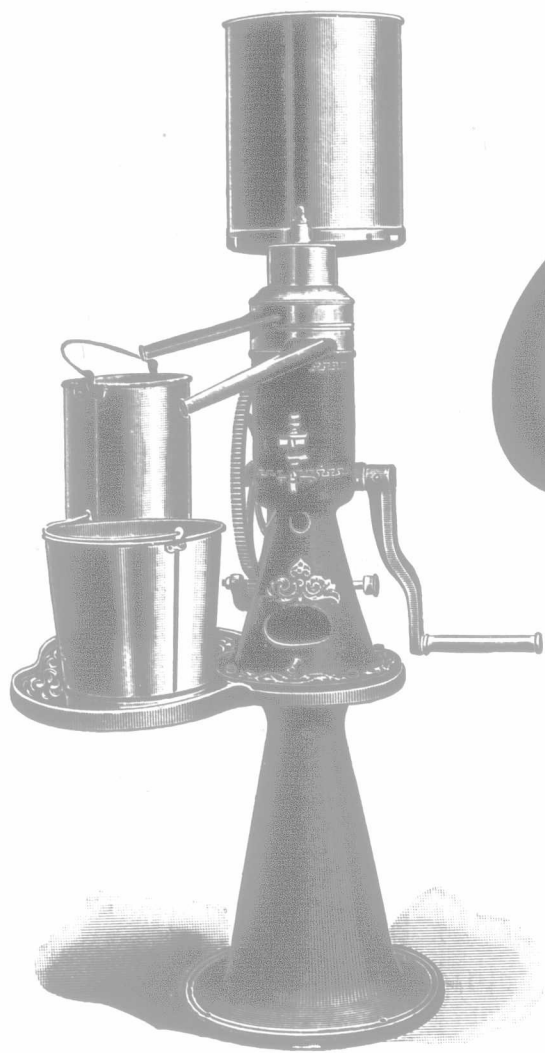
Authorized to accept and execute trusts of every description, and to act in any of the following capacities, namely: EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, LIQUIDATOR, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER and GENERAL AGENT.

MONEY TO LEND. The Corporation has a large amount of Trust and other Funds to lend on Mortgage Security at the Lowest Current Rates, either on first-class City Property or Improved Farms in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

MANAGER WINNIPEG BRANCH: JAMES DAVEY.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.





# Empire

EASY -  
RUNNING  
Cream  
Separators

Are the Simplest, Most Durable, and the Closest Skimmers. You are not making a mistake when you purchase one.

**The Manitoba Cream Separator Co.,**

H. P. HANSEN, MANAGER.

187 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**GALLOWAYS:**

Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO

**T. M. CAMPBELL,**

"HOPE FARM,"

St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

**Herefords.** The meat-makers. Range favorites and stocker-getters. FOR SALE: bulls of the right age and type. Also Barred Rocks—eggs or chickens. **FRED WEST, DELEAU, MANITOBA.**

**Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.**



LADY AMY.

Bulls and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake. **JAMES D. MCGREGOR,** Brandon P. O., Man.

**OAK GROVE FARM.**



Shorthorns and  
Yorkshires.

**MASTERPIECE** = 23750 =, red-roan, by Grand Sweep (imp.). Three young bulls by Masterpiece, and heifers by Knuckle Duster (imp.), Village Hero and Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows in pig. Boars fit for service. Orders booked now for young pigs. Pairs not akin.

White Plymouth Rock eggs.

**JAMES BRAY, LONGBURN, MANITOBA.**

**SHORTHORNS**

I am offering three red bulls, one aged, of the heavy-fleshed type, also well-bred females. **LEICESTERS** of both sexes for sale. **GEO. ALLISON,** R. R. STATION, ELKHORN, C. P. R. Burnbank, Man.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

of Scotch breeding, seven bulls and forty cows and heifers, mostly all in calf or calf at foot. A few Clydesdales of both sexes. **Geo. Rankin, Melrose Stock Farm, Hamiota, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS** Have sold all our young bulls for this season. Have still some fine young heifers for sale. Call and see them, and compare quality with what others are offering. Correspondence solicited. **PAULL BROS., Killarney, Man.**

**PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

Authorized Capital,  
**\$500,000.00.**

Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

THE only Company in Canada conducting Hail Insurance on established insurance principles, with absolute security for payment of losses.

**THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY**

SEEDING is a little late, but with the energy characteristic of the MANITOBA FARMER, it will be rushed to the finish. Then will follow the anxious season. Anxious days and nights for the man who, with a good crop in sight, takes chances on losing it by HAIL. Better insure it, and let us occupy the anxious seat. That is our business. You will sleep better at night with one of our Insurance Policies under your pillow. Don't wait until hail has given you a touch-up. Too much like locking the stable after the horse is stolen. Insure early and enjoy protection during the whole growing season. Our agents will be pleased to furnish full information as to rates, etc., or write to

**JOS. CORNELL, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.**

**RIVEREDGE FARM.**  
Shorthorn Cattle and Standard-bred Horses. Herd headed by Sittyton Stamp (imported). Females bred from or tracing to Windsor (imported). **A. TITUS, NAPINKA, MAN.**

**Breeder of Shorthorns.**  
Imp. Baron's Pride 28855 at head of herd, B. P. Rocks and Bronze turkey eggs for sale. **J. H. KINNEAR, SOURIS, MAN.**

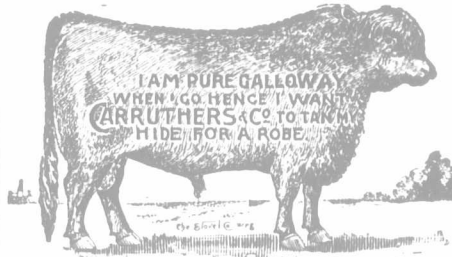
**SHORTHORNS.** Will sell either of my stock bulls, Robbie O'Day - 22672 - or Vetricity - 31419 - Also a number of young bulls, some good enough for herd headers. **YORKSHIRES.** - A few young sows to farrow in May. Orders booked for spring pigs. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** - Some choice cockerels. **RYE GRASS.** - Large quantity of clean, bright seed, also clean Flax Seed. **Andrew Graham, Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy, Man.** Carman and Roland shipping stations.

**LOCAL AGENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE WESTERN FARMERS' Live Stock Insurance Co.**

HEAD OFFICE: ROOM 251 GRAIN EXCHANGE, Winnipeg. Chartered by the Manitoba Govt. and the N.-W.T. P. O. Box 1382. **D. PRITCHARD, H. S. PATERSON, President, Secretary.**

**SHORTHORNS** Gold Medal herd of 1899-1900. Bulls in service are: Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Some good young bulls for sale.

**J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.**



"What a Wise Old Chap!" He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular.

**CARRUTHERS & CO., TANNERS,** and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc. 9th Street, Brandon, Man.

**Thorndale Shorthorns.** 25 BULLS, and about 100 FEMALES, of all ages, to choose from.

**JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.**

**D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.,** Breeders and importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale. 9-y-m

**CHOICE Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.**

All nearly 2 years old. Apply for pedigrees and particulars. **THE FOREMAN, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.** Or C. C. CASTLE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Maple Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.**

From three months to eight months old. Sired by Lord Stanley 25th - 29247 - Also have left a few

**P. R. COCKERELS, WALTER JAMES, ROSSER, MAN.** 5 mile west of Winnipeg, on main line C. P. R.

**Lakeview Stock Farm. SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

I am offering for sale bulls and heifers of good quality. Cheap if sold soon. **THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.**

**GOSSIP.**

When D. H. Andrews, president of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, who is at present in England, recently visited the War Office, and urged strenuously the institution of a remount station in Canada, he was received very cordially by the authorities and told that it was impossible at present to start a station in the Northwest, but arrangements were being made for annual purchases in Alberta - Calgary Herald.

At the Spring Stallion Show held in Hamiota on April 12th, the successful competitors were: Clydesdales - 1. John Rankin, Hamiota - 2. The Canadian Horse Syndicate - Percherons - 1. Stewart Bros., Oak River - 2. W. Lapsell, Arrowton - Suffolk - Pouch - 1. J. L. Lormer, Carriage and Roadster - 1. G. McCaug, Oak River - 2. F. G. Spurling, Oak River - Sweepstakes - 1. John Rankin's Clydesdale.



LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

3 young bulls, 11 to 14 months old; quality and prices right.

R. McLENNAN, HOLMFIELD, MAN.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

One Shorthorn bull for sale.

J. G. WASHINGTON, Elysee Stock Farm, Ninga, Man.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED

JERSEYS

FOR SALE:

1 cow 6 years old. 1 cow 5 years old. 1 cow 4 years old.

2 heifers 2 years old. 2 heifers 1 year old. 1 heifer calf 7 months old.

1 bull 1 year old.

Seven of the above herd believed to be in calf to pure-bred registered sires. The owner,

JOHN MACDONALD, R. N., would like an offer for the entire herd, as he is retiring from business.

STREETSVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.

Home Bank Farm

OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man.

YORKSHIRES!

Bred sows all sold. Orders taken for spring pigs from large and matured sows. Send your orders in early and have first choice. Price: \$10 each, \$18 a pair. Address:

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man.

White Plymouth Rocks

Pen No. 1.—U. R. Fishel strain; cockerel scoring 95, mated with pullets scoring as high as 96. No better pen in Canada. Eggs, \$3 per setting of 15, or two settings for \$5. Pen No. 2.—Headed by the cock bird winning first prize at the recent Winnipeg Poultry Show, and first as cockerel at the Toronto Winter Poultry Show in 1901. This fine bird is mated with pullets of high score. Eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, or three settings for \$5. Address:

E. SCARLETT, Oak Lake, Man.

Chambers' Barred Rocks.

They are always among the winners at the leading shows. Also Buff Rocks (Nugget strain), B. Hamburgs, and S. C. B. Leghorns. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$1 for 30. Thos. H. Chambers, Brandon, Man.

THERE ARE GIANTS IN THESE DAYS.

BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS.



My birds won the Lieut. Governor's cup (value \$100), Drewry cup (value \$100) and gold medal, the Brandon cup, the Winnipeg arm chair, the special for best breeding pen, special for best display, first for cockerel, cock and pullet, and other prizes, all at the Poultry Show held in Winnipeg, Feb. 17 to 21, 1902. A few cockerels and hens for sale. Price of eggs: \$3 for 15 eggs; \$5 for 30 eggs.

Shipped when wanted. Book orders early.

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, VIRDEN, MANITOBA.

Canadian Northern Railway

Victoria Day Excursions

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Will sell round trip tickets at

Fare and One-Third

Good to Go May 22, 23 and 24.

Good to Return till May 27.

Full particulars on application to any Canadian Northern Railway Agent, or

GEO. H. SHAW, TRAFFIC MANAGER, WINNIPEG.

Binder Twine

The farmers who have organized the Brandon Binder Twine Co., Limited, are naturally anxious to know whether they are to get any twine from their own factory for this harvest or not. It is now certain that an output of about 200 tons will be ready by August 10th. The brick factory, 15 x 200, is nearing completion. Thirty men are putting down the floor and putting on the roof. In a week it will be ready for the machinery.

The warehouse, 120 x 200, is also well on the way, and will be ready for storing material in two weeks.

The engine, 100 horse power, and the two boilers, 75 horse power each, were shipped from the factory of Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont., on the 16th, and will arrive in a day or two.

The binder-twine machinery was made by the Watson Machine Company, of Paterson, N. J. They are now the largest manufacturers of this machinery in the world. This machinery has been shipped, and will arrive before May 1st. Advantage is being taken of the best markets of the world for good and cheap fire. Three carloads are on the way from London, England. Three carloads have been purchased in New York. Though fibre can be bought in London to better advantage than in New York, yet the uncertainty of the time of arrival of material from over the ocean makes it necessary to have some coming from a nearer point, so that there may be no doubt about its getting here in time. Two carloads have been purchased in Southern Mexico, where it grows, and are on the way.

These will be followed by weekly shipments. About two carloads per week will be used. There has not been time to open up a route directly from Manila to Brandon. However, arrangements are now made whereby all the Manila hemp used in the future will be purchased at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, where it grows. It will be shipped in one long haul from Manila to Brandon by C. P. R. steamers and rail, via Vancouver, or via San Francisco, Northern Pacific and connections. This will effect a large saving. By far the larger part of this fibre used on the continent comes by way of London, England. The usual way is for merchants in Manila to ship to Hong Kong, China. The Hong Kong merchants sell to English merchants, who receive it by way of the Indian ocean, the Suez canal, and Mediterranean. They sell to American or Canadian brokers, who in turn sell to the factories. The position of the Brandon factory enables it to leave out all these middlemen and short hauls and to get their raw material directly from where it grows by one long haul to the factory. Nor does this factory have to pay the higher rate of freight on the manufactured twine from the distant factory to the consumer. It stands in the midst of its patrons.

The management has decided to begin on one grade of twine only, viz., that generally known as "100-foot Manila." This has been found, by careful numbers, to be the best all-round twine. A ball of 100-foot Manila will hold 250 more sheaves than a ball of 500-foot Sisal, and being almost wholly Manila hemp, it runs better and does not wear the machine as much as the harder Sisal fibre does.

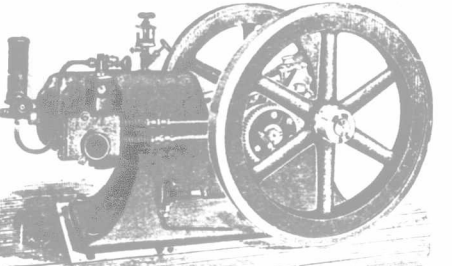
Very many of the shareholders of this Company are clubbing together and ordering their twine directly from their own factory. Since the shareholders own the factory and get, in the way of dividends, all the profits there may be in manufacturing the twine, there is absolutely no middleman's profit between Manila and the farmer on the Manitoba prairie. Ninety thousand dollars out of the \$100,000 to be followed by the charter has been subscribed. N. WOLBERTON, Brandon, Man., April 23rd, 1902.

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF YORKSHIRES

An extensive shipment of large Yorkshire hogs, says the London Live Stock Journal, was made from Glasgow on April 16th to the order of Messrs. D. C. Platt & Son, of Millersburg, Ontario. The pigs in question numbered ninety head, the large majority of them being from Lord Rosebery's herd at Dalnony Park. The shipment also included selections from the herds of Sir Gilbert Grenfell and Messrs. Daybell, Armitage, and Barron. Last year Messrs. Platt had three large consignments of pigs shipped to them from Dalnony, and with selected animals from these lots they won at Pan-American Exposition six 1st prizes, and also the sweepstakes championship, while at London (Ont.) and Toronto shows they swept the stakes. At the Chicago International Show, where Messrs. Platt won every 1st prize and championship in the class, one of the hogs in their group of prize-winners, bred from Dalnony stock, received the splendid prize of \$750. The animals were imported in the present large selection are all of first-class quality and pedigree, many of them being descended from prize-winning stock in the respective herds from which they have been drawn.

A. J. Moore, Swans Lake, has recently purchased through John A. Turner, the livestock and cattle auctioneers, 128151, bred by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont., a pair of Montrose Chief, imported out of imported Queen Mary (3001).

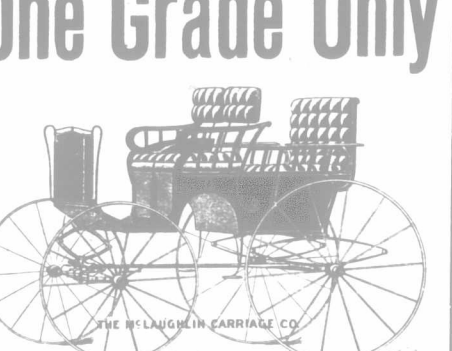
GASOLINE ENGINES.



For grinding, sawing, pumping and threshing purposes. Portable and stationary. Made by Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt.

THE BURRIDGE CO., Agents, WINNIPEG.

One Grade Only



McLAUGHLIN VEHICLES

ARE THE 83 STANDARD CARRIAGES OF CANADA. Eighty-three varieties to select from.

Factory: Oshawa, Ontario.

BRANCHES: WINNIPEG AND ST. JOHN.

Manitoba Commission Co'y, LIMITED, LICENSED AND BONDED.

Consign your grain and save middleman's profit. Perfectly reliable.

251 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

P. O. BOX 1382.

H. S. PATERSON, MANAGER.

SPELTZ

The most profitable feed grown.

SEED FOR SALE:

75c. per bushel of 50 lbs. at our farm, section 15, 15, 2 E., near Balmoral. Buyer's own bags or charged extra at cost.

Samples on Application.

Apply to the

EXORS. OF ALEX'D McINTYRE,

Room 203, McIntyre Block,

Winnipeg, Man.

SPELTZ

2,000 bushels at 75c. per bushel of 48 pounds for sale; also Rye Grass, Bromo Grass, Spring Rye, Flaxseed, and a quantity of Japanese Buckwheat at 75c. per bushel. Sacks, 8c. each, extra. All above are native grown, and are the very best.

W. J. LINDSAY, BOX 69, BRANDON, MAN.

THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

Simple, complete, practical. Every page is led for a specific purpose. Printed headings. No previous education necessary. Don't guess; have figures to prove what you are doing. Price, \$1.25, postpaid. If you breed registered stock, cattle, hogs or sheep, you should have our Private Herd Register; price, 50 cents. 2 pens for free. Address: THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK, Box 62, Miles, Iowa. We breed Southern cattle and Poland-China hogs.

For full particulars apply to the nearest C. P. R. agent, or write

C. E. McPHERSON, General Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.

EVERY FARMER

SHOULD HAVE A PUMP.

Do you want the best? Then try one of my

20th Century Cattle Pumps.

These pumps fill a pail in three strokes. I keep a full line of wood pumps and repairs of all sizes. Sole agent for Myers' Brass Lined Cylinder Pumps, and Hayes' Double-acting Force Pumps. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. Address: BRANDON PUMP WORKS (H. CATER, PROP.), Box 410, Brandon, Man.

At the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association fair, there was shipped an Ayrshire, bred by Laura Bell, Qu'Appelle.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Through Tickets

TO ALL PORTS EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH.

Cheap Tickets to California via Portland and Shasta route.

Ocean Tickets on sale to Great Britain and the Continent; also to Asiatic ports, etc.

Trains leave Winnipeg daily at 1.45 p.m. from Canadian Northern Railway station, Water street. First-class equipment, including Pullman and Dining Cars.

For further information call on any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or write

CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, 391 Main Street, Winnipeg.

45,000 Russian Poplars and Willows.

20,000 Petrof-ky Poplars, 10,000 Wobell Riga Poplars, 5,000 Russian Golden Willows, 5,000 Russian Laurel Willows, 5,000 French Laurel Willows.

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful, healthy, well-rooted, young Russian trees, about two feet high, for next spring's planting, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia creepers, etc. For pretty trees, very hardy and fast growers, there is nothing that compares with this Russian stock. Send for descriptive price list.

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

McMicken & Co., Farm Lands.

413 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

WE have a large quantity of vacant lands in Manitoba and the Territories for sale, on easy terms. Also some bargains in improved farms, in different portions of the Province. For instance, one hundred and sixty acres (twenty-five cultivated), good house, and two stables, for \$800. If you wish to sell, write us.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE EAST AND WEST.

THROUGH CARS TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE.

Passengers' comfort assured in through tourist cars to

TORONTO, MONTREAL, BOSTON, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE.

Rates quoted for tourists to

California, China, Japan.

AROUND THE WORLD.

For full particulars apply to the nearest C. P. R. agent, or write

C. E. McPHERSON, General Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.



GOSSIP.

At the dispersion sale of the herd of Jerseys belonging to Mr. Frank C. Ward, at Milburn, N. J., on April 12th, 16 cows sold for an average of \$141. The highest price, \$450, was realized for the seven-year-old cow, Kate of St. Francis.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club will be held on Wednesday, May 14th, 1902, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, at 10.30 a. m.

At the McGavock combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Chicago, April 11th, the average price for the 87 animals sold was \$186.60. The highest price for cows, and of the sale, was \$600 for Jilt 10th 29971, and the highest for a bull was \$350 for Jubal 41588.

A high-class Shorthorn bull is advertised for sale in this issue by an English breeder. The bull was highly commended at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Cardiff last year, which speaks well for his excellence of individuality, while his breeding is exceptionally good. His sire, the Royal champion, Major 59419, being bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and sired by the matchless Cruickshank bull, Field Marshal 47870, and his dam Queen Bess, of the favorite Hecuba tribe, was by the Duthie-bred Lord Chancellor 57594, by Gloster Royal 52943, dam Emerald, by Cumberland. Major General is in the prime of life, a rich roan in color, and has everything to recommend him to breeders requiring fresh blood through sound lines of breeding and constitutional vigor.

NOTICES.

SEPARATOR AWARDS.—The De Laval Separator Co., which reports no less than 300,000 machines in use, send us in pamphlet form an attractive history of the cream-separator awards made at the great competitions of the Chicago, Paris, and Buffalo Expositions, which is certainly an interesting record.

CANADIANS APPRECIATE CAUSTIC BALSAM. Berkeley, Ont., Nov. 26, 1901. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

I have been selling COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for a number of years and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best of results. Too much cannot be said in its favor. W. T. PRICE.

THE FARMER'S FURNACE.—The Hiborn wood furnace, manufactured by Clare Bros. & Co., Preston, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., is especially adapted for heating farmhouses, as it is provided with large doors and great radiating surface, and will take in large rough wood which cannot easily be split. This will be found a great advantage where first-class wood is scarce or dear. The same firm manufacture the Hecla furnace, which will burn any kind of fuel, coal, wood or peat, and a patent fused joint used in its construction renders it gas, smoke and dust tight, providing also for ventilation, and only first-class material is used in their make-up. Parties interested should note the advertisement and write the firm for further information.

MUSIC AT HOME AND ABROAD.—The Doherty organ, of Clinton, Ont., has won an enviable reputation, and now enjoys a marked degree of preference both in Canada and Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, where, during recent years, thousands of these instruments have gone. The reason for this undoubtedly exists in their durability, musical excellence and artistic design. Public taste has become educated and critical in such matters, but the Doherty organ stands the test. Before selecting an organ for parlor or church, careful enquiries regarding this instrument should be made.

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE.—One forty-five minute treatment of the above cure takes off most of the bad spavins. Splint, ringbone, curb, etc., just as easily cured by the same remedy. These statements are made boldly by eminent chemists, Fleming Bros., 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont., after thousands of cases have been treated and cured by this remedy. Their assurance in the efficacy of their spavin cure is attested by their agreement to refund the price in case of failure to cure. Have also poll evil cure and cure for lump jaw. A postal card sent them calling for Catalogue Q will place in your hands full information of this valuable remedy.

THE BRANDON BINDER TWINE COMPANY, Limited, having elected a new board of directors, is making extensive preparations for a big year's trade. The company intend to have the new binder in operation in the course of a few weeks. Prof. Wolberton, the President, states that the raw products from which the various brands of twine are made is the very best that can be produced in the world.

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two ounces of common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

Advertisement for Mica Axle Grease. Includes an illustration of a horse's head and the text: 'In every town and village may be had, the Mica Axle Grease that makes your horses glad.'

SOMERVILLE Steam Marble and Granite Works, BRANDON.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELPieces, CEMETERY FENCING TABLETS, ETC.

ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MANITOBA. Represented by W. Somerville, M. E. Bucknam, F. A. Ferguson, A. McCuaig.

Advertisement for Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Includes the text: 'A GOOD BREAKFAST is what you need if you want to do a good day's work; such a breakfast is to be got from SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT'.

SPRING BROOK POULTRY YARD. EGGS FOR HATCHING.

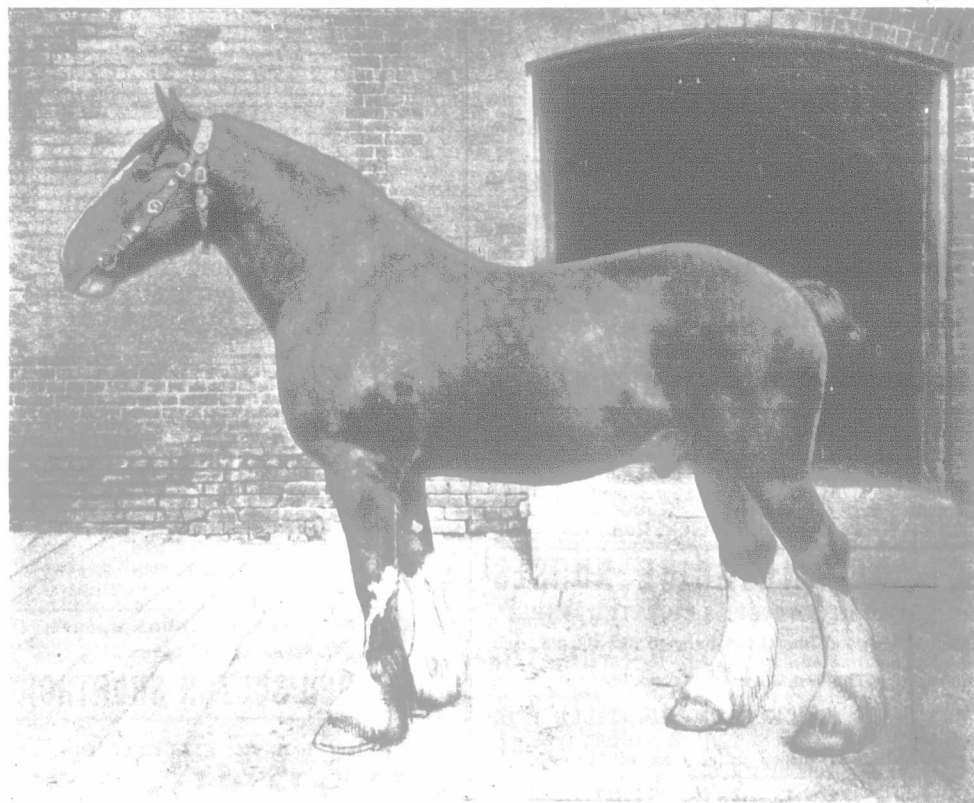
Barred Plymouth Rocks, from a pen of well-selected hens, mated with choice, typical cockerels of best strains, \$1 per setting, or 3 settings for \$2. Tamworths—Young pigs ready to wean. A few Holstein calves to spare.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT. FORMERLY NEW DUNDRE.

W. E. Baldwin, E. Shaw, N. Snyder, P. Steel, A. Hewitt, A. Baldwin, I. Motherall, all of Manitow, and Scott Bros., Darlington, have syndicated an imported Percheron stallion, black in color, with a view to breeding horses suited to farm work.

DALGETY BROS.

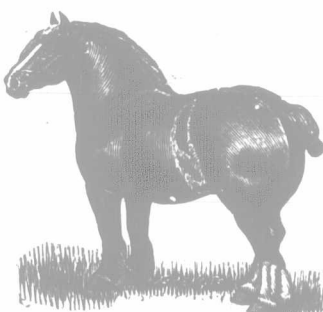
LONDON, ONTARIO, AND DUNDEE, SCOTLAND. The Largest Importers and Exporters of Horses in Canada.



STRATHCONA.

Winner of first prize as best three-year-old Clydesdale stallion and sweepstakes, Toronto, 1902. Imported by Dalgety Bros.

HAVING sold out our last consignment of stallions, we are again making preparations to bring out a large consignment in September, which will include many valuable horses, combining size, quality, breeding and action. Great care will be taken in the selection of this consignment. We have imported a great many winners at the principal shows, which goes to prove that we bring out the right kind of horses. We are in an excellent position to offer buyers the best quality at most reasonable prices, having our representative in the Old Country all the time, in the heart of the Clydesdale home. Intending purchasers desiring to place their orders with us for either stallions or mares, please write or call upon JAMES DALGETY, LONDON, ONTARIO.



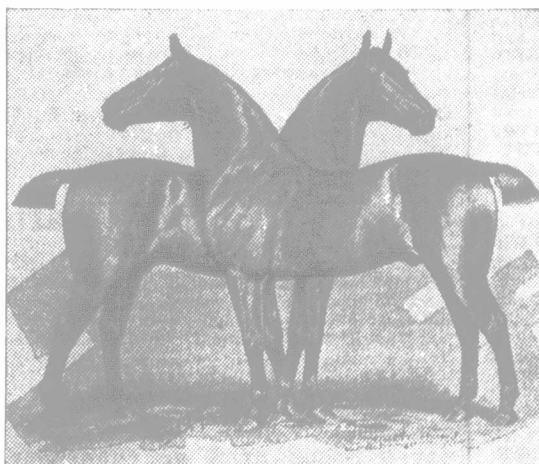
Choice Registered Fillies

That I am now breeding to that noted stock horse, Lord Lynedoch (Imp.) (4530), also 4 young stallions under 2 years, and The Royal Arch (3171), rising 4 years old, sired by Erskine's Pride (Imp.) (1332), and a grandson of that prizewinning mare, Daisy (Imp.) 977.

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

Lafayette Stock Farm.

LEADING IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS HORSES OF AMERICA.



One importation of German Coachers arrived January 9th, 1902; one of 42 head arrived March 9th, 1902, and our fourth importation so far this year, of Percherons and German Coachers, arrived March 30th. Our draft stallions, 3 to 5 years old, weigh 1,800 to 2,400 lbs. The great German Coach horse makes the best cross on small trotting-bred mares, producing horses that weigh from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds and stand 16 to 16 1/2 hands high, with finish and action. We give gilt-edge guarantee and terms to suit buyers.

Oldenburg German Coachers, Black Percherons, Normans and Belgians.

We import and sell more German Coach stallions than all others. We buy every horse ourselves direct from the breeder in Europe. Come to headquarters for high-class, serviceable stallions.

J. CROUCH & SON, LAFAYETTE, IND.



SPECIAL OFFER IN BARCLAY'S PATENT ATTACHMENT

FOR THE CONTROL AND CURE OF BALKING AND KICKING HORSES.

We will send our "Attachment," charges paid one way, to any part of Canada C. O. D., and subject to examination and approval of method. When satisfied it will do all we claim for it, pay the express agent our price, \$5.00. If not, the return freight will cost only a few cents. Our article will control any vice known to a horse, and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever used. Full illustrations and directions are enclosed. A boy can adjust it, and it can be used with any harness, vehicle or implement. If you have a troublesome horse, or a colt you wish to break in, write at once to THE BARCLAY MFG. CO., BROUGHAM, ONTARIO.



**FOR SALE:**

The roan Shorthorn bull, Major General 71981; calved March, 1898; winner of 1st prizes at Lord Tredegar's and other shows; H. C. at the Cardiff Royal, champion of United Counties Show. Sire the Royal champion Major 59419, by Field Marshal 47870, dam the prize Hecuba cow, Queen's Bess, by Mr. Duthie's Lord Chancellor. Major General is very active and an excellent getter. For terms write

**HERDSMAN,**  
Noyadd Wilym, Cardigan, South Wales.

**CLYDESDALE STALLION**

Kinellar Stamp [3044].  
One-year-old bay.

**WM. BRASH, ASHBURN, ONTARIO.**

**WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,**  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle**

**IMP. CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.**

The three imp. stallions, Copyright, Baron Frederick and Baron Laing, and the Canadian-bred stallion, Laurentain. Ayrshires all ages; and poultry, utility breeds. Eggs for sale.

**ROBT. NESS & SONS, Howick, Que., P.O. & Sta.**

**CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.**  
One extra good Shorthorn bull, 16 months old, red, by Imp. Prime Minister, g. sire Imp. Warfare. My motto: "The best is none too good."

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O.**  
om MALTON, G. T. R.; WESTON, C. P. R.  
Rosedale is fifteen miles west of Toronto.

**4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions 4**

Amphion, Vol. 21, 2 years old, bay; Bicepholus, Vol. 24, 2 years old, black; Voyageur, Vol. 24, 2 years old, brown; Lord Gartly, Vol. 23, 4 years old, brown. Representing the blood of Golden Sovereign, Sir Christopher, Montrave Matchless, and Royal Gartly.

**GEO. G. STEWART,**  
ROSEBANK FARM,  
P. O. and Station, Howick, Quebec.

**Clydesdale Stallions**  
FOR SALE.

One 8-year-old.  
One three year-old.  
Three two-year-olds.

Also a few mares and fillies of good size and good quality. I. Devitt & Sons, Freeman P. O., Ont. Burlington Junction Station 3/4 mile from farm.

**Shires, Shorthorns, and Leicesters.**

Young stock of both sexes for sale. Imported Prince Louis = 32082 = heads the herd. Write for prices or come and see them.  
**John Gardhouse, Highfield P. O.**  
Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**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 blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: om **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS,** 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

**The Sunnyside Herefords.**

Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head. The blood of Lord Wilton, Garfield, Grove 3rd, Beau Real and Diplomat represented. Special offering: 3 bulls, good ones, ranging in age from 9 mos to 2 1/2 years; 6 young cows and heifers. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 2 choice registered Berkshire boars, price \$10.00 each. om **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.** Lucan station, G. T. R. Alderton station, L. H. & B.

**High-class Herefords**

We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported and American sires. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 2 aged bulls, 20 young heifers. Correspondence invited. om

**A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT.**

**INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.**

A few choice heifers and young bulls by **Mark Hanna**, sweepstakes bull at Pan American.

Shropshire Sheep and Tamworth Swine

**H. D. SMITH,** Compton, Quebec, om

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**HIGH PARK STOCK FARM.**

**GALLOWAYS** of the choicest breeding and most fashionable strains. Inspection or correspondence invited. **A. M. & ROBERT SHAW,** om P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS.**

We are now offering a number of heifers and heifer calves; a few bull calves; a number of cows; all bred in the purple and as good as the best. Also Shropshire and Cotswold sheep. om **JOSEPH BELL ESTATE, Bradford P. O. & Sta.**

**JOHN DRYDEN,** BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,

BREEDER OF **CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

Choice Young Bulls and Ram Lambs for sale. Write for prices. om

**SHORTHORNS.**

Fashionably bred, of both sexes and all ages. om Nothing reserved. **H. PARKER, Durham P. O. and Station.**

**LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,** both sexes, all ages. As good as the best. Meaford Station, om **JAMES BOWES, G. T. R. North, Strathclair P. O.**

**JAMES A. CREEKAR, Shakespeare, Ont** BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

**HIGH-BRED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

A FEW CHOICE

**SHORTHORNS**  
YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS

In calf to Imp. Prince of the Forest and Prince Ramsden; also a few young bulls fit for service.

**G. A. Brodie, - Bethesda, Ont.**

**Bonnie Burn Stock Farm,** 40 rods north of Stouffville Station, Ont., offers Shorthorn bulls and heifers with calf, Shropshire ewes with lamb, and Berkshire pigs. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. om **D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ontario.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

Two good young bulls fit for service. Also females all ages. Herd headed by (imp.) Spicy Marquis. om **JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.**

**ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS**

Are of the up-to-date sort. We have for sale a number of young bulls and heifers of all ages. Marengo Heydon Duke (imp.) heads the herd. om **W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound, Ont.**

**Scotch Shorthorns**

Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Roselands, Claras, Matchless, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Fowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Bracelet bull, Red Duke = 36084 = (77,85).

**DAVID MILNE & SON, Ethel P. O.,** Huron Co., Ont. Ethel Station, G. T. R., half mile from farm. 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,** Ailsa Craig Station, Maple Lodge P. O., G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles. om

**GREEN GROVE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**

This herd is headed by the famous show bull, Spicy Robin = 28250 = (bred by J. & W. B. Watt), grandson of Imp. Royal Sailor and of the noted English family, and contains such noted tribes as Nonpareils, Crimson Fuchias, Mystics, Butterflies, and Langshires. Shorthorns of both sexes. Also a choice litter of Yorkshires, about 1 mos. old, for sale. Address: om **George D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont.** Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

**J. R. McCallum, Iona Station, Ont.**

Offers young **SHORTHORN BULLS** and **HEIFERS**, of choice breeding, at reasonable prices. Iona Stn. on M.C.R., half a mile from farm.

**"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.**

Herd comprises representatives of best Scotch bred families, with Lord Lavender at head. Young animals of both sexes for sale. om **ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavendar and Miss Ramsden dams. om **THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.**

**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.

**LESS LABOR AND MORE MONEY ON THE FARM.**

BUY A LOW-DOWN, THICK-FLESHED

**Hillhurst Shorthorn Bull,**

Scotch-topped, from Cumberland, Gloucestershire, or Canadian dairy strain, and raise **DEEP-MILKING, BIG-FRAMED COWS AND BABY BEEF** in nature's way. Many cows that do not pay board at the pail will give a handsome return in growing beef. Four handsome young bulls, seven to nine months old, reds and roans, by the celebrated imported sires, "Joy of Morning" and "Scottish Hero," for sale at moderate prices. Low freights.

**M. H. COCHRANE, COMPTON CO., P. Q.,** G. T. R., 117 MILES EAST OF MONTREAL. om HILLHURST STATION.

**Shorthorn Bulls.**

Good ones. Chocily bred. Moderate prices. Send for bull catalogue. Also Scotch-bred cows and heifers.

**H. SMITH, HAY, ONTARIO.**

Exeter station on London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R. adjoins the farm. om

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO.**

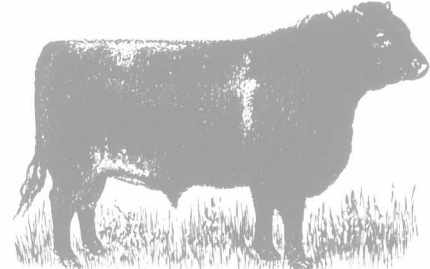
BREEDER OF POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. IMPORTER OF **SHORTHORNS ONLY.**

FOR SALE: 9 imported bulls and bull calves. 11 home-bred bulls and bull calves, from imported cows and by imported bulls, 17 home-bred bull calves. A large and excellent lot of young cows and heifers of various ages. om

**RAILWAY STATIONS:** PICKERING, G. T. R., 22 MILES EAST OF TORONTO. CLAREMONT, C. P. R., 28 MILES EAST OF TORONTO.

**Spring Grove Stock Farm.**

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
AND  
**Lincoln Sheep.**



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 om

**T. E. Robson,** ILBERTON, ONT.

**Rapids Farm Ayrshires.**

REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 20 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglassdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at— om



Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901.

Come and see or write for prices.

Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock.

**Robert Hunter, Manager**

for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

**BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.**

Both sexes. IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. All ages. FEW buyers at home and abroad.

**EDWIN BATTYE,** GORE BAY P. O. AND PORT. om

**HOLWELL MANOR FARM**

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, SCOTCH COLLIES.

**D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.**



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.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

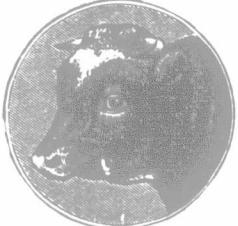


Cows and heifers, imp. and home bred. Bulls, imp. and home bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

Charles Rankin

WYEBRIDGE, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS, OXFORD DOWNS AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. Young stock always on hand.



10 SHORTHORN BULLS

From 6 to 18 months old. Nearly all from imp. dams, and sired by the imp. Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince. Catalogue upon application.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham P. O. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R. ONT.

W. G. PETTIT & SON,

FREEMAN P. O., ONT., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

Are offering 10 Imp. bulls from 10 months to 2 years old; 10 home-bred bulls from imp. stock, 10 to 15 months old; 40 Imp. cows and heifers, all ages. Home-bred cows and heifers all ages. Also a grand lot of ram and ewe lambs and yearling ewes for sale.

Burlington Jct. Stn. Tele. & Phone, G. T. R.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS.

ALL UNDER TWO YEARS OLD.

PRICE, FROM \$100 UPWARDS.

At the Toronto Industrial, 1900, the herd was awarded first for aged cows, three-year-old cows, two-year-old heifers, sweepstakes for female any age, first for herd (bull and four females), and first for breeder's herd.

Young Street trolley cars, from Union Station, Toronto, pass the farm several times a day.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (3729) - 2833 - and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. FITZGERALD BROS., -om Elmville Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P. O.

Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 2493, as in of Abbotsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

T. MERCER, MARKDALE P. O. & STN.

J. & W. B. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Leicester and Oxford Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs.

Contains such families as Matchless, Buds, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets, and Marthas. The best of the Scotch, Scottish Peer and Coming Star (a champion at Chicago in 1901), now head the herd.

2 miles from Elora Stn., G.T.R. and 12 miles north of Guelph.

HORSEMEN! - THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

The genuine without the signature of The Lawrence, Williams & Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U. S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Take the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Mark Your Stock Dip Your Stock Cure Your Stock Shear Your Stock

We make a specialty of Ear Labels and Buttons, Tattoo Markers, Milk Oil Sheep Dip, Cooper Sheep Dip (English), Worm Powders, Insect Powder, Rice's Lice Paint, Shears, Shearing Machines, Toxaline French Worm Cure, Crooks, Bells, Poultry Tonic, Poultry Bands, Shepherds' Cordial. All Best and Cheapest. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. F. S. BURCH & CO., 178 Michigan St., Chicago. Mention this paper

GEO. RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT., BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

SHORTHORNS: We are offering for sale 8 bulls, from 8 months to 3 years old, by Mungo 2nd and Scottish Bard. Also a few cows bred to Baron's Heir.

ROBT. GLEN, Owen Sound, 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, Lonsdale, Ont.

For Sale: Very heavy, massive cows of Bates and Cruickshank breed.

Two-year-old heifers in calf. Stock bull, Imperial 2nd, No. 28883. Bull calf, 11 months (Cancopper Boy 2nd = 39878 =), dam Flora = 32974 =; also dark red heifer calves. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont.

Shorthorns and Berkshires

Four young bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Pigs, 2 to 6 months old. Pairs supplied not akin.

WAC CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

An offering at present the grand stock boar, Crown Prince; also some young ones.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering a few young bulls, from 6 to 11 months; also a few heifers, from 6 months to 2 years; all showing No. 1 quality.

W. G. HOWDEN, -om COLUMBUS P. O.

SHORTHORNS.

One bull, 1 year old; two bulls, 7 months old; a few heifers of choice breeding and superior quality.

AMOS SMITH, Listowel station, Trowbridge P. O., Ont.



T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT., BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns & Clydesdales

100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37852 =. April offering: Eight grand young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages. Clydesdales: One 3-year-old stallion, and one 1-year-old mare (in foal). Farm one mile north of town.

FOR SALE: 5 Scotch Shorthorn Durhams (bulls), 5 to 16 months; 5 young cows and heifers. Berkshire pigs, both sexes. Price reasonable. "Camden View Farm." A. J. C. SHAW & SON, Thamesville P. O.

GOSSIP.

At the sale of 49 head of Shorthorns, at Newton, Iowa, on April 3rd, from the herd of Geo. M. Woody, Collins, Iowa, an average of \$188.87 was realized. The highest price was \$1,750, for Imp. Lily of the Valley 17th, by Musgrave. This was the only animal that ran up to four figures, but 16 other females sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$700 each. Bulls brought no high prices, \$200 being the top price.

On April 17th, at Indianola, Iowa, Messrs. Brown & Randolph held a signally successful sale of Shorthorns, when an average of \$584.50 was realized for the 49 head sold, the 42 females averaging \$637.85 each. The highest price, \$3,500, was paid by N. A. Lind, Kelle, Iowa, for the cow, Victoria of Village Park 3rd and her bull calf. Imp. Gazelle, sold for \$2,105, and three others brought from \$1,000 to \$1,275.

Mr. Wm. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que., manager of the Huntleywood Stock Farm of Senator Drummond, writes: "The Southdowns here are in fine condition. We are having wonderfully good success with the lambing. We have at this writing 130 strong, healthy lambs, and more to come. We were unfortunate about a month ago to lose our champion ram, Sandrumham. This is a great loss, as he was not only a grand show sheep, but also one of the best sires used in this flock. We have quite a large number of lambs by him again this season. The Shorthorns are doing nicely; the young bull, Cicely's Pride, is developing well, and promises to make an extra good one. We have a few heifers in calf to him."

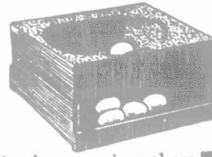
Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "An event of unusual importance in the Shropshire world took place on February 26th, when A. E. Mansell sold the balance of his flock. Last autumn the greater part of the flock was sold, but, as in all flocks, some of the lambs were late and backward. These were kept until now, as in them Mr. Mansell thought many of his good lambs were to be found. Out of twenty-two rams one year old this spring sixteen have been bought for me. Out of twenty-six ewes same age fourteen have been bought for me. The only 2-year-old stock ram reserved from last year for sale will also come to me. The sheep bought are in every case the best, so that the importation will be of great importance, for there will not be another chance to get sheep of Mr. Mansell's breeding. I have had a demand for sheep of Mr. Mansell's breeding that I could not supply; this lot will help me out a little. The loss of Mr. Mansell to the Shropshire breeders will not be secondary to the loss of Mr. Cruickshank from the Shorthorn world. He writes me of the safe arrival of his first consignments of Shropshires to Tasmania."

DALGETY BROS.' IMPORTATIONS OF CLYDESDALES.

Among the enterprising men who have catered to the active demand for high-class heavy-draft sires and mares, in the last few years, probably none have shown better judgment and skill in their selections and importations of typical Clydesdales of the approved stamp, combining size and quality, than have Dalgety Bros., of London, Ont., whose enlarged advertisement in this issue of the "Advocate" sets forth their advantageous position for securing the best class of horses in Scotland, bringing them out in the best condition, and placing them where they are reasonably sure to give good satisfaction. With one or more of the firm on the ground in the Old Country to make selections (who knows the history and homes of all the good ones), and one at this end to receive and place them, this firm is exceptionally well prepared to supply the trade. As evidence that they bring out first-class horses, it is only necessary to state that the first-prize three-year-old stallion at the Canadian Horse Show at Toronto in the spring of 1900 was one of their importations, and also the first prize three-year-old at the Toronto Industrial the same year, and in 1901 the first-prize horse in the aged class at the spring show there was imported by them, while in 1902, Strathcona, the first-prize three-year-old and sweepstakes stallion of the class at the Toronto spring show, was one of their last importations and was only a few weeks in the country when he made this proud record in a strong class. This is a record unequalled in recent years, if ever, by any one firm of importers at the leading Canadian shows, and speaks volumes for the judgment and care exercised in their selections. In their last importation came also the horse, Young Jubilee, coming three years old in June, which won at the Guelph spring show first in the three-year-old class and also in the aged class and the sweepstakes. Messrs. Dalgety have sold since the first of September last 38 imported Clydesdale stallions, six of which went to the United States and the others to various districts in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. They purpose making another extensive importation in September, for which Mr. James Dalgety, who makes his Canadian headquarters at London, will cross the ocean. In the meantime farmers and breeders desirous of securing first-class stallions or mares will do well to correspond with him.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING-ADJUSTABLE (Patented Can. & U.S.) The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs. Simple-Effective-Durable. No springs-Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mr., 12 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



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AUER GAS LAMP

It makes and burns its own gas-is cheaper than oil and as easy to manage-though eight times as bright. Gives out very little heat. Our free catalogue gives full particulars. Write for it.

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Half a million of these steel wheels have been sent out on our own wagons and to fit other wagons. It is the wheel that determines the life of any wagon, and this is the longest lived wheel made. Do you want a low down Handy Wagon to use about the place? We will fit out your old wagon with Electric Wheels of any size and any shape tire, straight or staggered spokes. No cracked hubs, no rotten felloes, no resetting. Write for the big new catalogue. It is free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 253, Quincy, Ills.

"Here's Your Calf."

Got Your Tag On? No need to silt the ear of your animals to mark them. Mark all your stock with the Alumina "Stay There" Ear Marker. Contains your name, address, and consecutive numbers on each tag. No rusting or wearing off, inexpensive, and perfectly easy and simple to attach. We send free sample and prices upon application. WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO. 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE: Cows, bulls, from 4 months old up. Cows and heifers in calf to Sir James, deep milkers.

H. E. HIND, Hagersville P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and M. C. R.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT., BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Scotch Shorthorn & Clydesdale

CATTLE HORSES. Forty-one head of Shorthorns arrived from quarantine 20th March. One Clydesdale stallion for sale. GOBOURG STATION, G. T. R. -om

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.

W. G. MILSON, GOBING P. O. and MARKDALE STATION.

SHORTHORNS-

Scotch and Scotch topped, War Eagle = 27600 = at head of herd. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Railway station; Coldwater, Midland branch, G. T. R. Write for prices. S. Dunlap, Eady 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.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (Imp.) = 32057 =; Lord Montali, by Collynie Archer (Imp.) = 28899 =. Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,

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FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



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**The SPRAMOTOR**

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Is the result of scientific study. It is formulated by Dr. Hess, a graduate of both veterinary and medical colleges. If the colleges of veterinary science know of nothing better it must be good.

What prominent Indiana stockmen say of it—

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GENTLEMEN.—We are feeders of Dr. Hess's Stock Food, and we will never do without it. We made a special test of it. We had a cow that was not doing well, little bit on the sick list. We began to feed Dr. Hess's Stock Food just as the directions stated, and in several days she showed an improvement in her appearance. A few days following we made a test of her milk, weighed it daily and in seven days she showed a gain of four pounds. We are feeding 80 head of cattle, 14 horses, 25 hogs, and our stock never did as well since we are in business. We cheerfully recommend Dr. Hess's Stock Food to the dairymen and stockmen. It will keep the cattle, horses and hogs in a fine condition.

Yours truly,

C. W. & C. KRATZ.

Dr. Hess's Stock Food is a Guaranteed Milk and Flesh Producer.

It is not a stimulant, but a tonic. It builds up the system of the animal generally. Horses show greater ambition when fed Dr. Hess's Stock Food. They do more work and stand it better.

Feed Dr. Hess's Stock Food to your cows: if it doesn't pay, your money will be refunded. 7-lb. sack, 65c; 12-lb. sack, \$1.00.

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**THE GREIG MANUF'G CO'Y, CANADIAN AGENTS, MONTREAL, QUE.**

FREE.—Dr. Hess's scientific veterinary work, giving the symptoms and latest treatment on stock diseases, will be mailed you for the asking. Address:

**DR. HESS & CLARK, ASHLAND, OHIO.**

**SHORTHORNS,** FOR SALE: 2 choice bulls—one 20 months old and the other 11 months. Also Banded Rock eggs, \$1 per setting. Millar strain. Write: **C. & J. CARKUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.**

**Hillside Shorthorns and Shropshires.** Bulls, from 8 to 18 months old; heifers, various ages, of true type and fashionable breeding; also 25 ram lambs and 15 ewe lambs, from imp. sire. Will quote prices right for quick sales. **L. Burnett, Greenbank P. O., Ont.; Uxbridge Stn., G. T. R.**

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**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. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.**

FOR SALE: A SPLENDID LOT OF **Jersey Cattle.**

**41 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.** Close descendants of my most noted prizewinners, and closely related to many animals I have sold that have won easily in the Northwest and all over Canada. My shipments last summer ranged from Manitoba to State of Delaware, U. S.

**MRS. E. M. JONES,** BOX 324, BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

**BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD** Offers: 3 St. Lambert bulls from 6 to 14 months old, out of high-testing cows; 1 yearling and 5 bull calves, sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.). Four young bulls sired by him won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes under one year, and 1st prize under six months, also 1st, 2nd and 3rd at London and Ottawa, in 1901. The best is none too good. These young bulls have never been beaten. Get one to head your herd. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.** G. T. R. and C. P. R. Stations.

**JERSEYS FOR SALE** A few choice Jersey bulls and bull calves for sale at very low prices. Choice breeding; good colors. Write for prices. **W. W. EVERITT, CHATHAM, ONT.** "Dun Edin Park Farm," Box 555.

**Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont.** Breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys and registered Cotswold sheep. Have yet two fine young bulls from Count. fit for service; also Yorkshire swine.

**MILKING STRAIN** Young stock of either sex for sale. One fine Ayrshire bull out of the famous Lady Bute (imported sire), 8 months old. Guernseys, 6, 8 and 12 months.

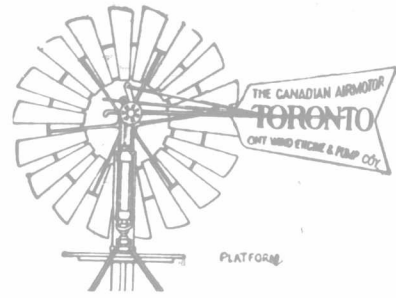
**AYRSHIRES GUERNSEYS** When writing for descriptions kindly state age. Address: **Isabel Grange Farm, Danville, Quebec.**

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**CANADIAN AIRMOTOR**

IS BUILT TO WEAR AND TEAR—VIZ.: WEAR LONGER THAN OTHERS; TEAR AWAY ALL THE TIME.

A little oil frequently and the wind will do the rest.

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**WOODSTOCK STEEL WINDMILLS**

Galvanized or Painted. For Power or Pumping. The **DANDY Windmill** with Graphite Bearings, runs easy and controls itself in the storm. **GRINDERS, PUMPS, WATER TANKS, DRINKING BASINS AND SAW BENCHES.**

**WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO.,** WOODSTOCK, ONT. (Ltd.)

**F. L. GREEN,** BREEDER OF Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Choice stock of each sex for sale. **PICKERING STATION, G. T. R. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R. GREENWOOD P. O.**

**Tredinnock Ayrshires.**

Imported bulls at head of herd: **Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchinrain, and Lord Dudley.** Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.** Farm close to St. Anne Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

**FOR SALE:** Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchinrain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Collie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address: **T. D. McCALLUM, Nether Lea, Danville, Que.**

**NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES.** Four (4) August, 1901, bull calves. A number of heifer calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. Also a few March, 1902, bulls. **W. W. HALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.** Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. R.

**Ayrshire Bulls** from 14 years to 6 months, from special milking stock, sired by the sweepstakes bull, Cook of the North—9987—also females all ages. Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, either sex, and B. P. Rocks. For particulars write **J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ontario.**

**LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS REDUCED.**

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**NO HUMBAG!** PERFECT instruments in One. Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf De-horn'er. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, large or small, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price, \$1.50; or send \$1, get it on trial, if it suits send balance. Patented April 23, 1901, U. S. **FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa.**

**A LOST COW.** That can never happen where the cows wear our patented **Swiss Cow Bells** Made from finest quality of Swiss Bell Metal, they are light but strong and lasting. Musical in tone. They add to the appearance of herd besides making them tame and tractable. Strap with each. Sold direct in sets or singly to introduce. Made in 8 sizes. Circulars on Cow, Sheep and Turkey Bells Free. **Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co., East Hampton, Conn.**

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**PEDIGREE AYRSHIRES.** Cows and heifers, all bred from prizewinning stock at the leading shows. **Robert Wilson, Mansurac, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.**

**English Shorthorns.** Both and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdsbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this. **WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.**

**Ayrshire HERD OF 150 cows and heifers,** bred from deep milkers, with large teats, of a commercial stamp. Established over half a century. **J. & A. Wilson, Boghall Farm, Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland.**

**FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,** LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY. BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to **ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England,** or to our American representative, **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.**

**WALTON HERD OF PEDIGREE PIGS,** The property of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Walton Hall, Warrington, England.

This herd is unrivalled for its true type, large size and strong constitutional vigor. It is the premier herd in England at the present day. Its show-yard career is unique, the champion prize for the best Large White pig at the R. A. S. E. having been won by pigs bred in the herd in 1896, '97, '99 and 1901, besides leading prizes too numerous to mention at all the principal agricultural shows in England. A choice selection of boars and sows for sale. Inspection invited. All purchases carefully shipped. For particulars, apply to the Manager, **MRS. J. HALLAS, Higher Walton, Warrington, England.** Railway stations:—Warrington (Bank Quay) per L. & N. W. Ry.; (Central) per Midland, G. N. or G. C. Rys. Telegrams, "HALLAS Higher-Walton."

**W. W. CHAPMAN,** Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

**Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper.** All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

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No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim, pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it doesn't, I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that \$9 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it.

Simply state which book you want and name of your dealer, and address. Dr. SHOOP, Box 59, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1, on Dyspepsia.  
Book No. 2, on the Heart.  
Book No. 3, on the Kidney.  
Book No. 4, for Women.  
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or other real estate may be found through me, no matter where located. Send description and price and learn my successful method for finding buyers. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TRIPLE  
TREATMENT

You can't get well without it.

## For LIVER KIDNEY and NERVE Troubles.

The three most prevailing causes of death in the present century. The Dr. Hope Medicine Co., Limited are so positive of the efficacy of their Treatment that they send Free Samples and their large treatise entitled "How to Live Long" on receipt of name and address. Write at once to

DR. HOPE MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., writes: "My Manitoba trade in Clydesdales has been good throughout, and I must say that the farmers of that Province have shown a far higher appreciation of first-class horses than the Americans have. I predict for that great Northwest country a brilliant future in regard to the production of first-class horses."

The noted Scotch Clydesdale stallion, Prince of Kyle 7155, now in his 15th year, sired by Prince of Wales 673, dam Mysie by Barnley 222, has been hired by his owner, Mr. J. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mans Kilnarnock, to Mr. Alex. M. Simpson, Whitcross, East Kilbride, for the season. He has won, among many other honors, the Cawdor challenge cup, and is full brother to the £3,000 horse, Prince of Athol, and his stock always improve with age, and have made a splendid record as prizewinners.

### GOSSIP.

E. F. Park, of the firm of John Park & Son, Burgessville, Ont., breeders of Cotswold sheep, writes the firm will show separately this year. The Cotswolds have wintered well. The new crop of lambs by Imp. Swanwick show grand quality and covering. Will have some good shearing rams to head flocks. E. F. Park, who for a number of years has had the care of the Cotswold Hill flock, will have out a show string made up of the same stock as those that have won so many prizes in recent years in the hands of the old firm.

The sale of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., held at Chicago, April 4th, was very successful, and was notable for the prices realized for two young bulls, which averaged \$1,660. The 44 head disposed of brought an average of \$497.50. The highest price of the day was \$1,710, paid by Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., for the red-roan two-year-old bull, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom 153672, the first-prize yearling and junior champion bull at the International Exposition, Chicago, last December. Nonpareil Hero, the first-prize bull calf under a year at the same show, a 19-months' red-roan, was sold for \$1,610 to H. Hagenfeldt, Storm Lake, Iowa. Messrs. Harding secured the second highest female, Imp. Collynie Wimple, at \$1,105.

Green Grove Stock Farm is situated in the County of Grey, Ont., about eight miles north of Markdale station, on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., and is the property of Mr. W. G. Milson, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, whose post office is Goring, and whose herd at present numbers 25 head, made up of the following popular Scotch families: Floras, Urvas, and Missies. Claret, Village Girls, and Missies. Among this lot are some extra good specimens of up-to-date Shorthorns. The heifers offered for sale in his advertisement are a good lot, and bred right. The younger animals in the herd are sired by Aberdeen of Markham 23331, by Aberdeen 18949 (imp.), a Toronto first-prize winner. The present stock bull is Freebooter 39909, by Imp. Knuckle Duster 28868, dam Fragrance 22729, by Prince Albert 3669. He is a rich roan, of more than ordinary quality, and bred and built on prizewinning lines, and should prove a very successful sire. Mr. Milson is also offering for sale the yearling bull, Confusion 40547, by Aberdeen of Markham, dam Red Rose 32424. He is a solid red, and gives promise of developing into a big, massive, useful animal.

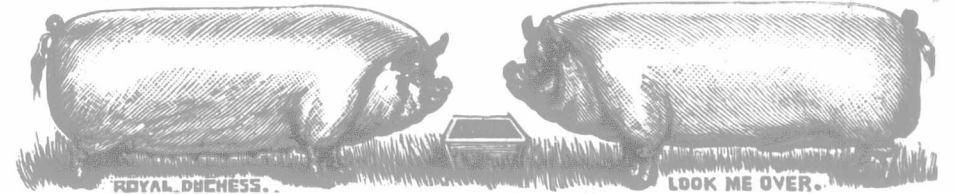
Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., write: "We have the following sales to report for the 'Gossip' columns of the 'Farmer's Advocate': To Mr. Amos Smith, Crowbridge, Ont., Imp. Clara F. 5th, a roan yearling heifer, a good one, of nice quality, straight in her lines, plenty good enough for show if put in condition. The foundation of her pedigree is the same as that of the Uppermill Claras. She was sired by Waterloo (75861), a son of the Clipper bull, Prince of Sanquhar, and of Water Lily by Proud Duke (59713). Her dam is Clara F. 3rd (imp.), a right good cow, sired by Cock-a-Bendie (68381), a son of the Inverchonnery Rosewood bull, Dost Mahomed (60626), out of Countess 11th, by the Lancaster bull, Donald (62379). To Mr. Richard Wilkin, Harriston, Ont., the roan bull, Provost, sired by Palermo (imp.), and out of Scottish Ringlet (imp.); she by the splendidly-bred bull, Scottish Victor (69537). This bull is one of the typical Scotch type, low down, thick, and level in his lines, top and bottom; with careful handling, a show bull here. Along with him goes the fine large heifer, Castilla C. While quite large for her age, she is at the same time smooth and thick. She was sired by that good bull, Count Amaranth (imp.), whose produce have made a bright record for him at sales during the past year. Her dam, Castilla (imp.), was female champion at the Royal Northern in Aberdeen in 1898. Both of the above-named gentlemen have been breeding Shorthorns for some time, but, recognizing the fact that they were scarcely up-to-date, determined to secure something which would at once place them among the foremost breeders. After careful consideration, the above selections were made, and we think they have made no mistake, the animals being well bred and excellent individuals."

### AN IMPORTANT TRANSFER OF SHORTHORNS.

Col. G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo., has purchased from J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horare, Ind., the bull, Choice Goods, and the Pan-American champion cow, Cicely, both imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.; also Cicely's heifer calf, bred by Mr. Flatt and sired by Consul; the International Show champion cow, Ruberta, by St. Valentine, and her heifer calf by Lovely Lad, by The Lad for Me; Clarissa, the two-year-old daughter of the last-named sire, junior champion of American shows except Chicago; the heifer calf, Lad's Giddy by the same sire; also Russell, the dam of Ruberta, and her bull calf by The Lad for Me. The terms are private, but the price paid for Choice Goods is said to exceed \$12,000, with relatively stiff prices for the others.

## 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. Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

## Large English Berkshires.

My herd consists of sows imported from England; three of them (including a show sow) were selected from the herd of Geo. Green and were bred to his show boars. Young stock for sale (not akin). JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.

## COOPER SHEEP DIP

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

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

If local druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

### PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. FLGIN F. PARK, om Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

### FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS

Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks. -om

### J. H. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN.

### 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.

### JOSEPH FERGUSON, UXBRIDGE, ONT., BREEDER OF

Pure-bred Cotswolds—choice quality om UXBRIDGE P. O. AND STATION.

### IMPORTED COTSWOLDS

We are now offering some choice shearings of both sexes; also this season's crop of lambs, sired by Imp. Swanwick.

BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE P. O.

SIX MILES FROM OSHAWA STATION, G. T. R. om

### CHAS. GROAT, BROOKLIN, ONT., OFFERS FOR SALE

Cotswold Ewes and Ewe Lambs of good quality and breeding. Also a registered stallion, 1 year old, and one filly foal. Good ones. A Duchess of Gloster bull, 15 months old, for sale. Write for price and particulars. om

### SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes. PETER ARKELL & SONS, om Teeswater P. O. and Station.

### BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Can sell a few choice ewes of different ages, bred to our imported rams, May King 1st and Earl of Fairford 2nd; also 75 good ewe and ram lambs, and an imported two-shear ram. Come and see our flock, or write us for prices, etc. om HENRY ARKELL & SON, TEESWATER, ONT. MILDMAY, G. T. R.; TEESWATER, C. P. R.

Linden Oxford and Shorthorns Flock composed of selections from the best English flocks and their progeny. None but the best imp. rams used. Stock for sale. om R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

### SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

## 50 REG. SHROPS. 50 FOR SALE:

Shearing and two-shear rams; also stock ram, bred by John Miller & Sons, and this season's crop of lambs ready for the fall trade. Foundation stock bred by Mansell, England. Prices moderate. A card will bring them. ROWAT BROS., Phelpsston station, G. T. R., 5 Hillsdale, Ont. miles east, Simcoe County. om

### HIGH-CLASS SHROPSHIRE.

A flock of 75, of good type. Two-shear rams, shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, fine lusty fellows. Flock headed by a fine imported ram. Write for prices. Abram Rudell, Hespeler P. O., Ont. om C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

### Shropshire Sheep.

Ram and ewe lambs for sale. Well covered.

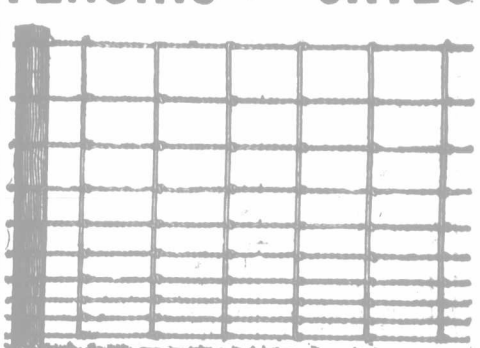
Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R. om

### WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Two boars 11 mos. old; 4 boars 6 mos. old; 3 boars 5 mos. old; 4 boars 3 mos. old; also a number of sows from 3 to 5 mos. old. Now is the time to order spring pigs, which are arriving daily, sired by Longfellow and Milton Lad (9690). Pairs supplied not akin. om

WM. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONTARIO.

## FENCING and GATES



Buy your fencing and gates direct from the manufacturer. The Oshawa Wire Fence Co., Limited, are the largest manufacturers of different styles of fencing and gates in Canada. Send for catalogue and prices.

### OSHAWA WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., OSHAWA, ONT. om

### Imported Poland-China Hogs.

We are offering something extra choice, of both sexes, any age (pairs not akin), from imported stock, and of the true type. Easy feeders, rapid growers. ROBT. L. SMYTH & SONS, om Fargo P. O. and Station, M. C. R.

### Imported Chester Swine.

Our present offering is both sexes, not akin, as good as the country produces. Also eggs from B. P. Rocks, B. B., and C. L. Games, S. G. Dorkings, G. Selbright Bants, Mammoth Pekin ducks—all prizewinners—\$1.50 per 13. Six extra B. B. Game cockerels or pairs for sale. om

GEO. BENNETT, CHARING CROSS P. O. AND STATION.

### 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.





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**Are Always Reliable** They are more economically durable and quicker to apply than any others, fitting accurately—and therefore most easily laid. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of climates, invariably proving **Fire, Lightning, Rust and Weather Proof.** If you're building, make sure of satisfaction by ordering EASTLAKE for the roof—fullest information if you write.

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

**DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER**

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

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

**Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents,**  
MONTREAL.  
Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

**FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins**  
Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** on Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

**YORKSHIRES.**  
TWO good 7 months-old, pure bred Yorkshire sows, bred to a pure-bred Chester hog. For sale reasonable.  
**R. H. HARDING,** Thorndale, Ontario.

**YORKSHIRES**  
Headed by Oak Lodge Prince 5071. Litters 15 weeks, either sex; 2 sows to farrow.  
**WM. TEASDALE,** Dollar, Ont.  
Northern branch G.T.R., 15 miles from Toronto.

### GOSSIP.

At the Kelso bull sale, last month, the 18 pedigreed Shorthorn bulls offered brought an average of £16 10s., as against an average last year of £19 16s. The first-prize bull, Bashful Boy, by Principal of Dalmeny, sold for 36 guineas.

The noted Shorthorn bull, Caledon Chief, the sire of which is the Collynie bull, Laureate, a son of the famous Scottish Archer, has just been shipped to South America. His dam is the first-prize cow, Rowena III., the sire of which was the great show bull, Sign of Riches, bred at Uppermill. For the last ten months Caledon Chief has been in use in Mr. Duthie's herd at Collynie.

Admirers of the late Duke of Westminster's famous racehorse, Ormonde, will be glad to hear that, although his success as a sire has not been proportionate to his great performances on the turf, his owner, Mr. W. O. B. MacDonough, has a son of Ormonde's which bids fair to recoup him a good portion of the £30,000 which he expended on the old horse. This is Ossary, which is described as being more like his sire than any of that horse's get, and but for an accident he would have made a great racehorse; as it is, he is a sure foal-getter, and his stock are described as most promising.

At the York (England) Shorthorn Show and collective sale, held last month, a gold challenge cup, valued at 100 guineas, was given by Messrs. John Thornton & Co. for the best three bulls calved in 1900 or 1901, bred by the exhibitor, or for a bull of any age, which need not be bred by the exhibitor, and two of his sons calved in 1900 or 1901. There were 17 entries in this competition, of which 15 were forward, and the coveted prize was given to the lot shown by Mr. Joseph Barnes, of Wigton, Cumberland. These were headed by Stoneytown Pride 77372 (bred by Mr. J. McWilliam, Keith) and his two sons, Baron Bridekirk 31st and Jessamine's Pride. At the sale the highest price was 55 guineas, but Stoneytown Pride was withdrawn at 100 guineas.

### AYRSHIRES AT CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

At the annual show at Castle-Douglas, on April 3rd, the tops of the classes of Ayrshires were very good, and the quey stirks were extra good. In the cow class, the milk lot were led by Mr. Wm. Murray, Burrowness, with his black-and-white cow which formerly won. She has a beautiful vessel and teats; she was got by Black Prince of Knockdon, and her dam was first here two years running. Dr. C. M. Douglas, of Auchloch, Ieshamcrao was second with Maid of Ardye, the cow which Mr. Andrew Mitchell showed so successfully last year. Mr. Andrew MacKie, Aitchison's Bank, Annan, was third with Dandy, a very good useful animal like giving milk. Mr. John McDonald, Kelton Mains, was commended with a good sort of dairy cow. In the class of cows in calf, Dr. Douglas was a clear first with Mary of Burnhouses, the £100-keeper of last year, looking extra well, and shown in the best of bloom. Messrs. A. & W. Kerr, Old Graitney, Gretna, were second and third with a couple of good cows. The second is the white cow which was first here last year as cow in milk, and the third is the quey that was second last year in Ayr Derby. The three-year-old queys in milk were led by Mr. Wm. Murray's heifer by Punch Bowl, and showing useful vessel and teats. Mr. Wm. Smith, Low Arkland, was second with a grand stamp of a dairy cow, and Mr. McDowall, Kelton, was third. In the same class in calf, the Messrs. Kerr were first and third. The first was got by Lord Bute out of the Juniper cow bought for 30 guineas at the Burnhead sale. The third is out of a daughter of Gay Lass, which stood second in Ayr Derby the year of the Castlehill sale, and the sire of this quey is a son of Peter. Second prize in this class went to Sir Mark J. McT. Stewart, M.P., for a quey by Prince II. of Knockdon, out of the noted Hoover-a-Bink of Burnhead. The two-year-old heifers were a very fine class. Messrs. Lindsay, Carscrown, and Mr. And. Slater, Hartburn, had a tie for the first place. The Carscrown heifer was placed first. She is white and brown in color, and a nice, stylish animal. Mr. Slater's was second. Yearling heifers were a fine class, and Sir Mark J. McT. Stewart was first and second with a pair by General Hunter, a bull bred at Foulton, which seems to be breeding very well. The first is a marvellously sweet, well-finished animal, showing style in head and neck, and great promise below. Her dam was Stately Maid. Messrs. Lindsay were third with a right good sort of a thoroughly sound color. In a superior class of two-year-old bulls, Mr. Slater was first with the stylish bull, Nonpareil, which won at Burnhead, Kirkcubright, and Dalbeattie as a stick. He is the breeding useful stock. Messrs. Lindsay were second with a dark-colored really good sort. Mr. Homer Young was third with a bull of good body proportions, mostly white in color. Sir Mark J. McT. Stewart was first and second with a pair of promising light-colored heifers. Zeroma, the bull which was second at Kilmar, nock, where he was purchased from Mr. Thomas Barr, M.P., of Dalbeattie, Ayrshire, had the best of the Ayrshire, and a good specimen of a Farmer.

## Write a Postal TO GET WELL.

Send No Money. Simply Tell Me Some One Who Needs Help.

If you are sick let me know it. If you have a friend who needs help, tell me his address. Let me send the book he needs. Let me offer the sick one a way to get well.

Do that much, and I will do this: I will send with the book an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell your druggist to let you test it for a month. If satisfied then, the cost is \$5.50. If not, I will pay your druggist myself. It shall not cost you a penny.

Please note what that means. I furnish the treatment, give you my best advice, answer all of your letters. If I succeed, the cost is only \$5.50 and the result is health. If I fail, my effort and my medicine is free. Can't you see that I must know how to cure?

The reason is this: I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. That nerve power is the force that operates every vital organ. It is to your body what steam is to an engine. When any vital organ is weak and fails in its duty, I bring it the power it needs. The results are certain, and most chronic diseases cannot be cured in any other way. My book will tell you why.

I don't mean that I never fail. I can always bring back this vital nerve power; but sometimes an organic disease, like cancer, makes a cure impossible. But such conditions are rare. In any case, no matter how difficult, I will take the entire risk. My records show that 39 in each 40 who get these six bottles pay for them—pay because they are cured. It is this remarkable record that makes such an offer possible.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you or your friend. It is absolutely certain that in most chronic diseases my treatment represents the utmost that medicine can do. It is certain, too, that no other physician will assume the risk, for no common treatment could stand a test like that. No matter what your prejudice or doubts, remember that I take the risk. I alone am the loser if I fail. And if I succeed, you are well. Be fair with yourself. At least get my book. I am sorry for the sick one who can say "no" to my offer.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

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

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.  
Book No. 2 on the Heart.  
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Used with uniform success on twenty-six Government Experiment Stations in the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and many thousands of persons in every walk of life. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or price refunded. The original and only genuine non-moisture Incubator, fully covered by patent.

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Agents carry incubators in stock, duty paid, and can save you money. Complete 180-page catalogue for 1902, finely illustrated, free if you mention this paper. Ask for Book No. 110. Address: **Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.**

**YORKSHIRES.**

A number of good young sows in pig, boars ready for service and young pigs from 2 to 3 months old, direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not akin.

**H. J. DAVIS,**  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.  
Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS**  
We are now offering a dozen boars fit to wean about 1st to the 10th May. A few young sows 3 months old, from Toronto Industrial winners. Prices right for quick sale.

**COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

**TAMWORTHS**  
Young best sows, from medal-winning sow, O. V. C. 119 and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Fat, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. **JOHN BIRD & SON,** Parkhill P. O., and Station.

**Agents Wanted**  
for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages to agents. A full-page announcement of this book appeared in the ADVOCATE of the issue of June 1st. Particulars mailed free. Address **WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Guelph, Ont.**

**Snelgrove Poultry Yard.** Barded Rocks exclusively. Canada's business hens. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per setting, 3 settings \$2. **W. J. Campbell, Snelgrove P. O., Ont.**

**All prizewinning strains**—Bronze turkeys sired by Imp. Tom that won 2nd at Pan-American, Narragansett turkeys and Pekin ducks. Also Oxford sheep, Tamworth swine and Collie dogs. **A. ELLIOT, POND MILLS, ONTARIO.**

Vol. 50 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, a handsome and substantial volume of 1,133 pages, has been received at the office, for which our thanks are tendered to the secretary, Mr. John W. Gaines, Springfield, Ill.



GOSSIP.

Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire has recently sold, at 1,000 gs., to Mr. D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, his two-year-old Shorthorn bull, Bapton Diamond, bred by Mr. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor; and Mr. Marr has also sold to Messrs. Nelson & Son, Liverpool, the four-year-old bull, Bapton Glory, which has been hired to Lord Calthorpe, Hants, for the season. These sires would not have been allowed to go out of Mr. Marr's possession had not the owner of the Uppermill herd recently secured three sires—two from Bapton Manor and one from Beauport—to take their places.

Messrs. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires and Yorkshires, in offering change of advertisement, write: "Our herd never wintered better, if so well, and are now milking extra well. A usual comment from visitors is, 'Such bags!' We have a very promising and uniform crop of calves. We feel a little proud of them, and when visitors are shown them, the usual remark is, 'They are the nicest lot I have seen you have yet. How do you tell them apart?' We think we can offer intending purchasers good calves, full of dairy breeding, type, and quality, of fashionable colors, at moderate prices. We have a few January pigs, of either sex, equal to any we have had, and would be pleased to place them in good hands."

Pine Ridge Stock Farm is situated four miles from the town of Newmarket, Ont., which is the post office and shipping station of the owners, Messrs. Wm. Willis & Sons, breeders of St. Lambert Jerseys, Cotswold sheep, and Yorkshire swine. The Jersey herd numbers 35 head, of straight-bred St. Lambert strain, that for size, dairy conformation, condition, perfect udders, and sleek, glossy skins, have few equals. Mr. Willis has never had any of his cows officially tested, but there are at least two of them that have repeatedly made 15 pounds of butter in one week. Last year, during the milking season, the whole lot then milking, including a number of heifers, averaged 300 pounds of butter each, and several of them gave 40 pounds of milk a day when fresh, and when it is remembered that all this is done on ordinary feeding and pasturing, it is certainly a remarkable showing. These cattle are all in splendid condition, having come through the winter with skins like silk. All being well, representatives of this herd will compete for honors at Toronto next fall, when somebody will have to hustle. A number of females, of all ages, are for sale, also three yearling bulls. Lately, the firm has purchased from the Wm. Rolph estate a young bull out of the great cow, Oxford's Ida, who has a butter record of 20 pounds 4 ounces in 7 days. This youngster will be used as the stock bull. The Cotswolds, like the Jerseys, are in the pink of condition, and are a grand lot, perfectly covered. The Yorkshires are from the well-known Brethour pens, which is a guarantee of their quality.

A number of high-class Shorthorn bulls have recently been purchased in Ireland for exportation to the Argentine Republic. Among these were three from the herd of Mr. W. R. Crawford, of Tullyhogue, County Tyrone, namely, Champion, Excelsior, and Star of Tullyhogue—all of them well known to visitors to the Dublin and Belfast Shows during the past few years. Besides these, mention may be made of Klondyke, purchased from Sir John Leslie, Clonsilla; Caledon, Chief, from the Countess of Caledon; Statesman, from Mr. Wilson, of Moy, County Tyrone; Lavender Royal, from Mr. Budgett, Armagh; Bright Baron, from Mr. Webster, of Gorey; and Stephen FitzLavender, from the Mote Park herd. Some idea of the prices obtainable for bulls suitable for the Argentine trade may be gathered from the fact that the three sold by Mr. Crawford are reported to have averaged close on £200 each.

Mr. Geo. Isaac, Bomanton, Ont., importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Clydesdales, writes: "I have made the following recent sales: Twenty imported heifers to Hector Cowan, Paulina, Iowa, and five to Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont. These were all selected and imported from the best herds in Scotland. My last importation of 41 head arrived in good condition, March 20th, including three young bulls, which I am offering for sale. All are red and of extra quality and breeding. One bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, sired by Bapton Chief 76076, dam by Wandarer, granddam by William of Orange. This is a very promising animal, and will be an acquisition to any herd. The second, bred by Mr. George Campbell, Hart Hill, Aberdeen, is of the favorite Jilt family, sired by Scottish Prince 73593. The third, also bred by Mr. Campbell, sired by Golden Fame 76786, dam by Lovat's Chief 72915. I have also a number of heifers from one to three years old, of such noted families as Mary of Lancaster, Jessemine, Queen Lady Dorothy, Elvira, Rpsie, Jilt, and Margaret, all imported, and in first-class condition. The imported stallion, sired by a beautiful dark bay, with very little white, is four years old, has plenty of bone and splendid feet. Although a very heavy horse, he has great action. He was got by Prince Robert 7135, sired by Gilderoy 2nd 5038."

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BECAUSE

The Knotter is very simple.

When good Twine is used,

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The **Massey-Harris Binder** is a Canadian product. Canadian products are more reliable than foreign importations.

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**PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.**

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL.

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We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for spring, 1902, at lowest possible prices. Headquarters for packing dealers' orders. Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list. Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place order early and secure the varieties you want. Correspondence solicited.

WINONA, ONT.

## Nitrate of Soda

THE STANDARD AMMONIATE FERTILIZER FOR

# MONEY CROPS

CORN, FRUIT, HAY, SUGAR BEETS, AND WHEAT.

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Head Office: Toronto, Ont. Absolute Protection. Profitable Investment. Agents wanted.

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SELECTED FARM AND GARDEN

are thoroughly reliable, and better cannot be found. We mail Free our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1902, to all sending us their addresses. No seed house has a higher reputation nor can serve you better in regard to quality, extent of assortment or prices.

WM. EWING & CO., SEED MERCHANTS, 142 MCGILL ST., MONTREAL.

## FIRE Safety

is best secured by using "Safe Lock" Shingles



on all your buildings. Prevents many fires and makes others easier controlled. The Safe Lock Metal Shingles are lightning proof too and keep out the snow and rain. Small Shingle showing construction mailed free.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited PRESTON, ONT.

## Windsor Salt Makes Fine Butter!

Creameries that have gained a reputation for making the finest high-grade butter are the largest users of Windsor Salt. Can you have better proof of its purity, dryness, evenness, than this?

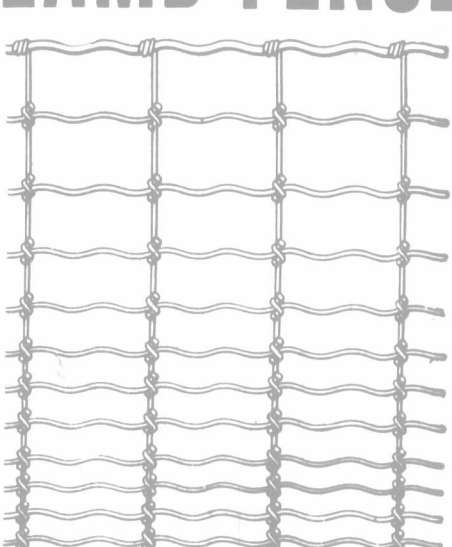
BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## GEM and McCLOSKEY

Latest and best devices for wire-fence building, including weaving machines, also Coiled Spring and other fence wire at lowest prices. Write on McCreger, Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Box 23, Windsor, Ont.

## LAMB FENCE



What is the difference between "LAMB FENCE" and a Bass Drum? You can beat the Drum, but you cannot beat "Lamb Fence." Heavy, hard wire cross-bar. High carbon laterals.

## H. R. LAMB,

LONDON, ONT.

## A MACHINE

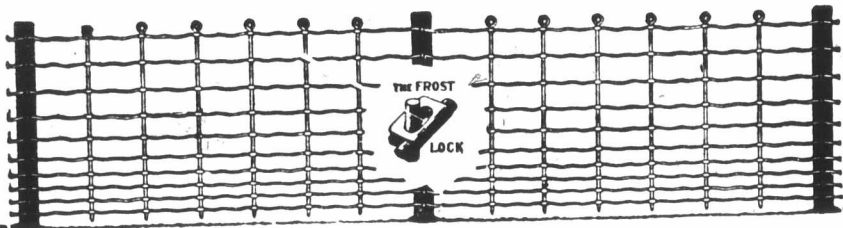
to weave your own fence of Coiled Hard Steel Spring Wire, 52 inches high, at 25 Cts. per Rod. \$25 buys wire for 100 rod fence. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. GARTER Wire Fence Mach. Co. Box 4 Midgetown, Ont.

FRED SMITH, BRANDON, MAN., Gen. Agent.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Alex. Cameron, Oshawa, Ont., has recently purchased from Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., the newly imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Keir, a horse that from his appearance and pedigree is bound to leave the right class of draft geldings to supply the markets. Mr. Cameron is owner of the great Lord Lyndoch, and until recently he also owned the World's Fair champion, Prince Patrick.

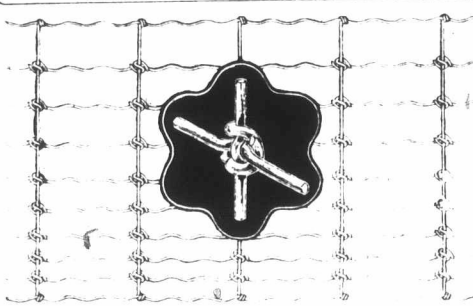




**The Frost 10 Wire and 6 Stay Fence**

is the strongest and heaviest wire fence made—good openings for good agents; write us at once for terms. Ask for catalog.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., WELLS, ONT.



**Ideal Woven Wire Fencing**

Complete in the roll. A heavy, one-piece stay that will not buckle up and cannot slip. Note the lock. No. 9 hard spring wire throughout. A fence that WILL LAST.

McGregor, Banwell Fence Co., Ltd. WINDSOR, ONT.

Coiled spring and other fence wires.



**Page Woven Wire Fence**

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

**DENTONIA PARK FARM**

<b>EGGS</b>	S. C. Leghorns—White, Buff and Brown	\$1.50 per 13.
	Andalusians, White Langshans,	1.50 per 13.
	White Wyandottes,	1.50 per 13.
	Pekin ducks (special matings),	1.50 per 11.
	"	5.00 per 100.

S. C. White Leghorn breeding pensmated with cocks direct from Wycholl's stock, of Groton, N. Y. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. REYNOLDS, Coleman, Ontario.

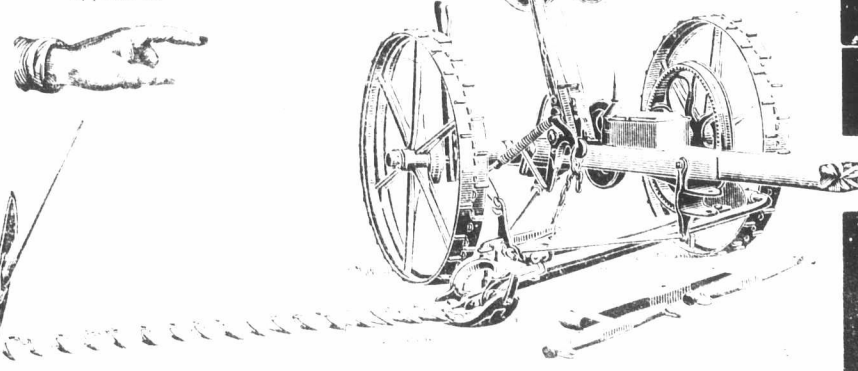
**NOTICE :**

On and after May 1st, 1902. We will continue as before to supply farmers with a full line of excellent FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Do you want a Mower? Then try the FROST & WOOD NEW No. 8. We believe it is the best hay cutting machine in Canada. Call on our agent and examine the mower yourself.

**OBSERVE :**

1. The excellent and handsome design.
2. The simple and powerful gearing.
3. The effective roller and ball bearings.
4. The wear and traction reducing design.
5. The strong and efficient cutting apparatus.



...to have the No. 8 Mower...  
...to have the No. 8 Mower...  
...to have the No. 8 Mower...

Head Office and Works  
**Smith's Falls, Ontario.**  
Branch Office and Warehouse  
Toronto, Ont.  
London, Ont.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Montreal, Que.  
St. John, N. B.  
Halifax, N. S.

**GOSSIP.**

The Brampton Jersey herd has made an enviable name for itself. Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., the enterprising owners of the herd, are enthusiastic admirers of this favorite dairy breed and devote their whole attention to the breeding of typical specimens of the breed. Their phenomenal success in the show-ring and the demand for their stock attest the superiority of their herd. At the present time there are something over 60 head in the herd, which includes such noted cows as Rhoda, whose butter record is 19 lbs. in 7 days, and who won first and sweepstakes at London, first at Montreal and Brantford, and second at Toronto. Annette of Brampton, a sister of the great Adelaide of St. Lambert, a cow that gives promise of rivaling her illustrious sister, Sunbeam of Brampton, who won first at Ottawa, Toronto, London, and Brantford, and first and sweepstakes at Montreal. Bettina of Brampton, winner of first in Provincial dairy test at Brantford, first at London and Ottawa, and second at Toronto, and who, at her first milking, milked 35 lbs. of milk a day. Elena of Oakdale, recently purchased, with butter record of over 19 lbs. in 7 days, a cow of more than ordinary quality, who won first in dairy test at Guelph, and silver medal as best dairy cow, any breed, at Woodbridge last fall. Jolly's Pet of Brampton, that made such a marvelous ring record as a two-year-old, and who will be fresh this year for the fall show. These are samples of the herd. All told, there are 43 registered females, that are either in milk or in calf. At the head of the herd is that grand old stock bull, Brampton Monarch (imp), a bull that has probably sired more prize-winners than any other bull of the breed in Canada. He is still in fineettle and good for years of service yet. Second to him in service is the champion St. Lambert bred bull, Ben of Dentonia. Both these bulls have been sweepstakes winners at Toronto, and the many excellent young animals in the herd sired by them testify to their superiority as sires and to the rare good judgment of the Messrs. Bull in their selection. There are just now in the stables a number of heifers that are sold, some going to Manitoba, others to different parts of Ontario. The whole herd is in the pink of condition, due to a very great extent, no doubt, to the splendid stables in which they are housed, with good high ceilings, abundance of light, cement floors, perfect ventilation, with disinfectants freely used. For ease, facility and rapidity in feeding, these stables are second to none we have seen, the water being carried throughout the stables in pipes, a drinking-pail being put in at all times in each stall, controlled by an ingenious device which prevents overflowing, the water being pumped from a living spring to a tank in the loft, which ensures an abundant supply of pure water. The contents of the three huge silos are emptied into one common chute, which empties into the stable. This is a model of the up-to-date sanitary stable. This is the herd that were gracious enough to give the Jersey Breeders' Association, to the honor of serenity, at "Hawthorne Villa," their home in June next.

**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLY FIN-FERESIAN COWS.**

From March 15 to April 15, 1902. During this period SIXTY-one records for seven days each, one for forty-two days, two for thirty days each, one for twenty-six days, one for twenty-five days, and one for sixteen days have been received and approved.

The records for seven days average as follows: Twenty full-age cows (age 8 years, 2 months, 21 days, days after calving) 21 milk, 126 1/2 lbs., butter fat, 11 871 lbs., equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat 18 lbs., 9 1/2 ozs., or 17 lbs., 5 1/2 ozs., 85.7 per cent fat, quality of milk, 3.19 per cent fat.

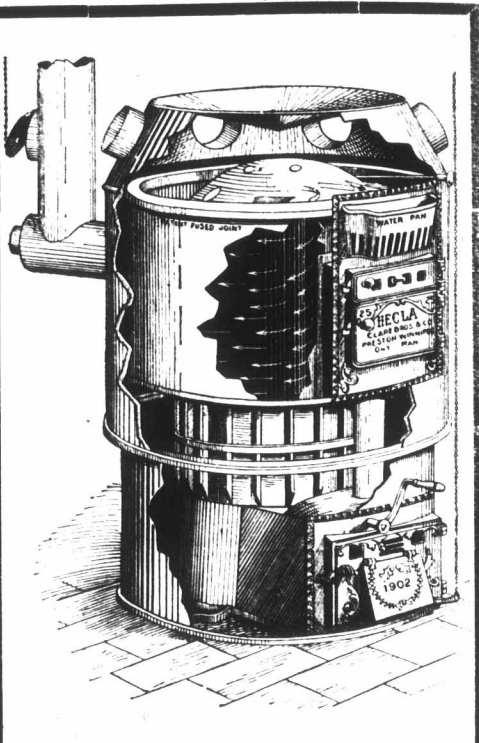
One four-year-old cow, age 4 years, 4 months, 23 days, days after calving, 16 milk, 196 1/2 lbs., butter fat, 17 224 lbs., equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat 16 lbs., 8 1/2 ozs., or 15 lbs., 5 1/2 ozs., 85.7 per cent fat, quality of milk, 3.11 per cent fat.

Eight three-year-olds, age 3 years, 8 months, 24 days, days after calving, 21 milk, 105 1/2 lbs., butter fat, 13 507 lbs., equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat 17 lbs., 11 1/2 ozs., or 15 lbs., 5 1/2 ozs., 85.7 per cent fat, quality of milk, 3.12 per cent fat.

Twenty-two two-year-olds, age 2 years, 2 months, 24 days, days after calving, 21 milk, 105 1/2 lbs., butter fat, 13 507 lbs., equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat 17 lbs., 11 1/2 ozs., or 15 lbs., 5 1/2 ozs., 85.7 per cent fat, quality of milk, 3.12 per cent fat.

The following record is that of a cow which was fresh 14 days after calving. It was a Jersey cow, owned by Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. It was a record of 19 lbs. in 7 days, and won first and sweepstakes at London, first at Montreal and Brantford, and second at Toronto.

...to have the No. 8 Mower...  
...to have the No. 8 Mower...  
...to have the No. 8 Mower...



A PATENT FUSED JOINT IS USED IN OUR

**Hecla Furnace**

To render it gas, smoke and dust tight. By means of this method of construction we fuse the steel and iron into one solid piece without the use of cement or bolts.

Another feature of the HECLA is that it will burn ANY KIND OF FUEL coal, wood or peat.

If you should desire a furnace for wood only, we should recommend our

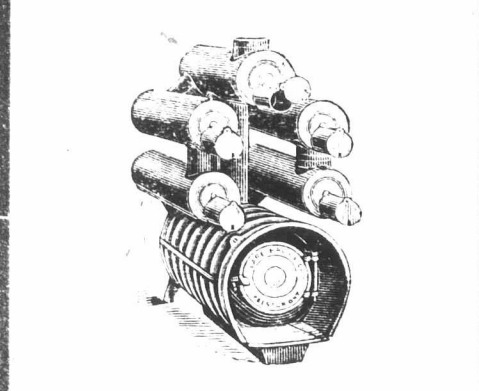
**HILBORN**

**Wood Furnace**

This furnace is so constructed that it will burn up large, rough wood to good advantage. It has a large fire-door and immense radiating surface, making it a powerful heater.

We are always pleased to give advice re heating systems, and ask you to write us. If you send a rough sketch, we shall submit plans and estimates free.

**Clare Bros. & Co.,**  
Preston, Ontario.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.





# Paris Green! Paris Green! Paris Green!

Protect your fruit trees and potato vines by spraying them with Paris Green, as recommended by the authorities at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

## THE CANADA PAINT CO'Y, (LIMITED), MONTREAL

The PARIS GREEN made by the CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited, is guaranteed to be in strict accordance with the Government Standard, and will, therefore, give thorough satisfaction.

To avoid disappointment and loss, all who are interested in growing potatoes should take this advertisement to the nearest store, hardware dealer or druggist, and INSIST upon the CANADA PAINT COMPANY'S name being upon every package of Paris Green. IT IS THE BEST.

## HARDY PERENNIALS,

Or, as they are often called, HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, are the best of all plants for borders and flower beds. Unlike annuals or the ordinary bedding plants, they live from year to year, and increase in size and beauty. We will send the following collection:

- 1 ANEMONE (Whirlwind),
- 2 GERMAN IRIS (named),
- 1 DAISY (double red),
- 1 ANTHEMIS (T. Kelwayi),
- 1 CAMPANULA (Persicifolia),

Postpaid to any Canadian address, for only 50 cents. We will send our descriptive catalogue, "Canadian Plants for Canadian People," with each order. Address:

WEBSTER BROS., HAMILTON, CAN.  
LEADING CANADIAN FLORISTS.

# The Good Points

IN A

# CEMENT SILO

MR. GEO. LEITHWAIT, of Goderich, explains their superiority over wood, and the cost of one he built.

GODERICH, HURON COUNTY, ONT., DEC. 1, 1901.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,  
310-312 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.,  
Sole Agents for THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

Dear Sirs— I take pleasure in writing you a few lines telling you how pleased I am with the result of the concrete cement silo built for me by G. O. Echlin. It has not a crack nor fault, and is as hard as stone. I hope that my experience will be of benefit to others who propose erecting silos. I have spent much time and trouble looking into this question.

A silo I built some time ago I built a small wooden stave silo, but found that the ensilage around the outside was about ten per cent. spoiled. Now, when I opened the cement silo, on November 1st, and found three or four inches off the top, I could not see any difference between what was in the silo and that against the walls.

This silo has a capacity of one hundred and fifteen tons, and cost me one hundred and sixty-four dollars, as follows:

Three hundred bags of BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT, \$90.00; forty-six yards of gravel, \$100.00; four-inch iron to build in walls, \$4.00; labor, four men eight and one-half days with mixing, \$50.00.

It is twenty feet high, fourteen feet in diameter, twelve inches thick at bottom and batter on outside being to 6 inches at top. The proportions of concrete were one of BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT to twelve of good gravel.

I would recommend the use of your cement where good solid, satisfactory work is required.

Yours truly,  
GEO. LEITHWAIT.

## "THERE'S ONE THING"

ABOUT

# "SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN Tea, it's all pure, undoctored tea; no coloring; no foreign leaves; no dust. It's as far ahead of Japan Tea as "SALADA" black is ahead of all other black teas. Sold only in lead packets, 25c. and 40c. per pound, by all grocers.

## "CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

### Big Crops Big Profits

is the returns you get when using Steele-Briggs' Field Root Seeds.

#### Field Root Seeds.

It is not the price you pay for the Seed, but the crop you get, that proves worth.

The Varieties that pay Growers to use:

#### CARROT

Steele-Briggs' "Improved Short White."

The surest cropper, heaviest yielder, most perfect shaped, easiest harvested, Field Carrot in cultivation. (Sealed packages only.)

Price (post paid) per lb., 75c., 1/2 lb., 40c.; 1/4 lb., 20c.

#### MANGEL

Steele-Briggs' Prize Mammoth, or Giant Long Red.

Produces immense crops of large, handsome, even-shaped roots. Price (post paid) per lb. 23c.; in 5-lb. lots or more, 20c. per lb.

Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval.

An improved strain of Giant Yellow Intermediate; roots large, clean, even-shaped; a great yielder. Price (post paid) per lb., 25c.

Steele-Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe.

The finest Globe Mangel in existence; roots are of giant size, very uniform and perfect shape, with small top. Price (post paid) 23c. per lb.

#### SUGAR BEET

Steele-Briggs' "Royal Giant."

A favorite with every grower who has used it; produces giant roots, immense crops and of richest feeding quality. (Supplied in 1-lb. sealed packages only.) Price (post paid) per lb. 35c.; 5-lb. lots or more, 30c. per lb.

For other Standard Field Root Seeds see Catalogue—mailed free.

Steele-Briggs' celebrated Field, Garden and Flower Seeds are sold by leading merchants everywhere. Should your dealer not carry them, send order direct.

IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST SEEDS.



THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED  
TORONTO

Mr. John Michie, factor to His Majesty the King, has recently sold the Royal herd at Aberdein Mains, to Messrs. Judy & Sons, for exportation to the United States, the highly-bred two-year-old double Erica bull, Flandslaughte (17745), bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., and bought at Perth last year at 250 gs. It is understood that the price now paid for him has been £300. Messrs. Judy have also acquired from the Royal herd a couple of two-year-old heifers and a two-year-old of the best fashionable breeding.

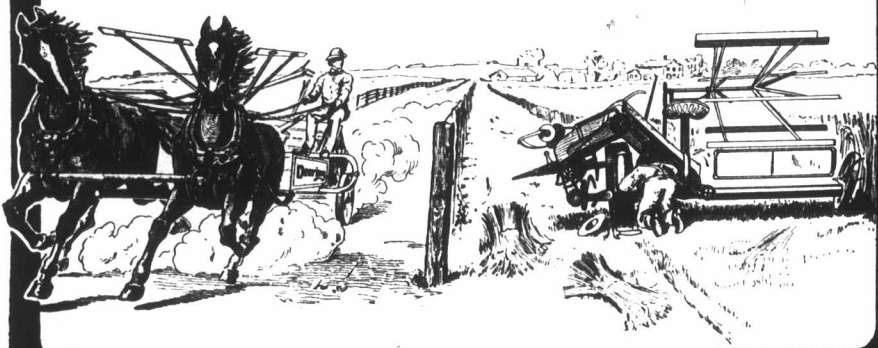


**A STARTLING**  
**Sale of Bicycles**

These prices are the result of a mammoth purchase of the high-grade "World" and "Manhattan" wheels. All 1902, up-to-date models. The famous "World" wheel broke all the world's records when ridden by "Jimmy Michaels, the Welshman." "World" Bicycles: regular price, \$50.00; Sale Price—Men's \$32.50, Women's \$33.50. "Manhattan" Bicycles: regular price, \$40.00; Sale Price—Men's \$22.00, Women's \$23.00. Juvenile Bicycles: regular price, \$35.00; Sale Price—\$21.00, Boys' or Girls'. Orders by mail promptly shipped.

**THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,**  
178 TO 184 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**DEERING TO THE RESCUE!**



**WHEN SOMETHING GOES SNAP**

on that binder for which so much was promised, and there is an enforced halt in the midst of the busy harvest, the farmer instinctively turns to the Deering for succor.

No crop is beyond harvesting when there is a **DEERING IDEAL BINDER** on the ground. It will cut, elevate and bind any condition of grain. It is built to meet every requirement, and meet it satisfactorily. It is the all-round, ever-dependable machine.

Get a Deering Binder and you will be always ready for harvest.

The Deering Harvester Company controls the entire output of the Mann Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Brockville, Ont., and are prepared to supply the trade with the famous Mann line of Seeding and Tillage machines.

**DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY,**  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.  
World's greatest manufacturers of Binders, Headers, Mowers, Reapers, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Huskers and Shredders, Rakes, Twine, and Oil.

THIS CUT ILLUSTRATES THE ONLY

**"Hinge" Stay Fence**

It will not sag, and is cheap, strong and durable. Write for circular and prices.

Good Agents Wanted in every locality, to whom we guarantee good returns.

**The Strathy Wire Fence Co. (LIMITED),**  
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

SHOWING HINGE MOVEMENT OF STAYS UNDER PRESSURE. STAYS CANNOT BEND & WILL SPRING BACK TO PLACE WHEN PRESSURE IS REMOVED.



**GOSSIP.**

John Ford & Son, breeders of Yorkshire and Tamworth pigs, and fancy poultry, Parkhill, Ont., write: "Our sales have been good this winter and spring. We have shipped a great many to the United States, the Northwest, and Ontario. The young pigs we are offering are from such noted sows as O. A. C. 110, a medal winner, English Lady (imp.), and others, and sired by Starlight (imp.), Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, winner of first prize at Toronto."

Messrs. Bowden & McDonald, Exeter, Ont., have sold to Mr. W. McMillan, Mount Forest, Ont., the imported Hackney stallion, Hinxton, Mandate 7123, sired by Royal Danegelt 5785, five times first and three times champion at the London Hackney Show, including 1902 first and champion at the Royal in 1896 and 1897; dam 5747, Mandate by Cadet 1251. Hinxton, Mandate 7123 won first prize, 1898, St. Christopher, also first prize, Colts, Isle of Ely. He is sire of first- and second-prize foals in

the Hackney class at St. Christopher, 1901. He was foaled in 1898, is a beautiful rich bay color, 15 1/2 hands high, with serene, fresh action and the very best of feet and legs, and is a decided acquisition to the district he goes to.

**THE IMPROVED U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

**Holds World's Record**  
For MOST EXHAUSTIVE SKIMMING  
Average test of skim milk from **50 CONSECUTIVE RUNS** - **.0138**  
At the Pan-American Model Dairy, 1901

No other separator has ever been able to approach this record  
Which proves conclusively that there **Is Nothing Equal to the U. S. Separator**  
For extracting the cream from the milk

Dealers who desire to sell the best should handle **"THE KIND THAT GETS ALL THE CREAM"**

Write for free descriptive pamphlets containing full particulars and much useful information.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,**  
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

**Why are London Fences better than others? It's because they are built and woven to fit the ground. London Fence cannot be beat, and London Fence Machines cannot be equalled. Write for catalogue and prices. See our ad. in April 20th issue of the ADVOCATE.**

**London Fence Machine Company, Limited, London, Canada.**

**A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE**

FOR YOU AND EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER, POSTAGE PREPAID.

This Stock Book contains 181 large colored engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. It cost us \$3000 to have our artists and engravers make the fine book. It is a valuable reference work for every farmer. The price is \$3.00, but you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated book for reference. **IF YOU ORDER THE \$3000 WORTH OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, ABSOLUTELY FREE IF BOOK IS NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.**

**THE BOOK WILL BE MAILED FREE (Postage Prepaid) IF YOU WRITE US (Letter or Postal) and Answer 3 Questions:**

1st—Name of the person to whom you wish the book sent.  
2nd—Address of the person to whom you wish the book sent.  
3rd—Write us the 3 questions and **Write Us At Once For Book.**

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.**

INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER, INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE, INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP, INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE, SILVER FINE HEALING OIL, ETC.