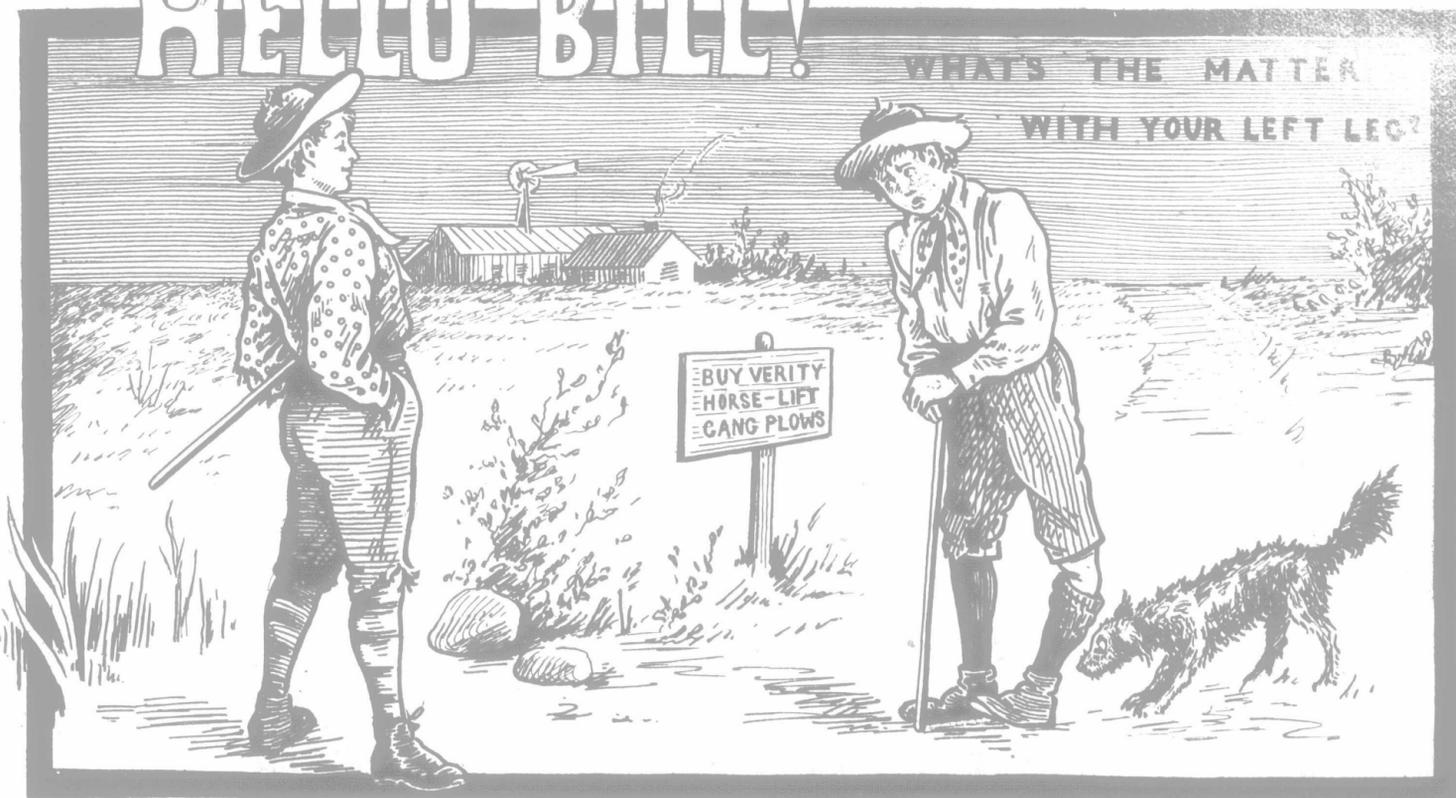


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HELLO BILL!

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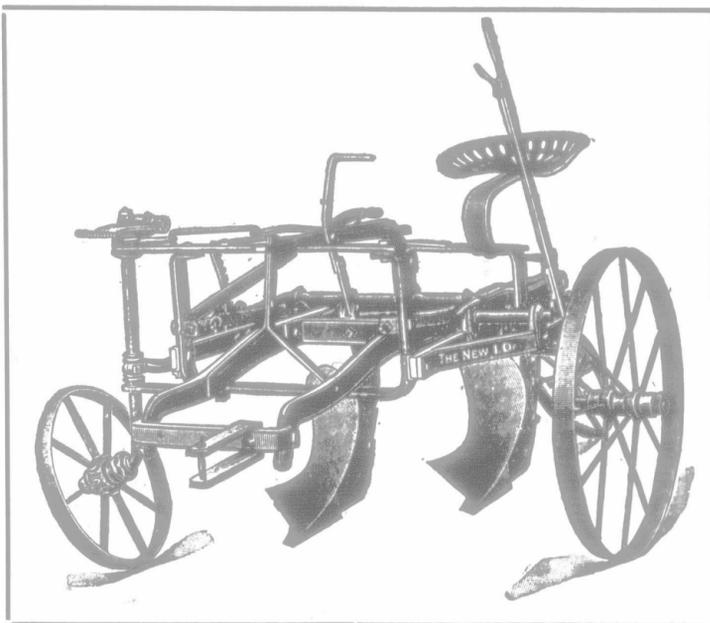
HORSE-LIFT GANG

THOUSAND-MILE AXLES.

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

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NEW SHARES
STRONGEST FRAME

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HORSES DO THE LIFTING,

and is **GUARANTEED** to clean where all others fail. Also guaranteed to be the

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., FEBRUARY 3, 1904.

No. 593

Editorial.

The Principal Needed Now.

Now is the time for the appointment of the Principal of Manitoba Agricultural College. If the institution is to be ready for a term next winter the work of erecting the buildings will require to begin in early spring. This, we believe, is the intention of the Local Government. But before the first sods are turned the man who is to direct the new college should have been given an opportunity of visiting similar institutions in the United States and Eastern Canada. The very best information obtainable regarding building plans and the course of instruction to be outlined should be in possession of the chief director before building operations begin. Upon his shoulders there will be a great responsibility, and he should be given ample time to prepare for it.

In filling this important position there is no reason to believe that the Government have not a high appreciation of the qualifications necessary. It should not be placed within reach of the heelers, of which both great political parties unfortunately appear to have their share. Nothing would be more fatal to the cause of agricultural education in this Province than the election of a principal who could not have a free hand to pursue as he believed the wisest course. The persistent wire-puller for government favors during the last decade particularly, has made himself an abomination to cabinet ministers, but in the present instance there is confidence in the hope that practical men will be appointed to the staff. The Principal should be selected without delay, and his work should begin at the earliest possible date.

Confidence Essential to Success.

With present low beef prices, and our ranges, as well as those of our neighbor to the south, stocked with mature steers more plentifully than common, the outlook for an average movement of surplus cattle, whether they be pure-bred or not, is far from satisfactory to breeder or seller.

Times of depression are certain, and it is well to remember that money is often lost through indiscriminate sacrifice during the backward movements of the great pendulum which regulates the value of the daily butcher bill of the world. The upward swings brings with it flush times, and misfits from other callings join in the cattle business and clamor for a share of the profits, but before he has mastered the art of cattle-raising the pendulum swings back again and the novice again changes his vocation.

When ups and downs are all counted, the stockman who understands his business has a good margin on the right side of his bank account, and, hence, experience has taught the prudent cattleman to view the situation calmly, without any lack of confidence in the ultimate result, for before long market prices will at least recover to the extent that a fair remuneration can be expected.

During times of depression it is common for those requiring sires to purchase cheaper animals than they would were prices good. Such a policy is ruinous to the best interests of their business. When beef is plentiful it is only the best type of animal, the one that gives abundant proof of first-class quality, that will find a ready purchaser, and these animals can only be produced by the right type of sire. Buy good sires, and have confidence in your business.

The Agricultural College Course.

As the time draws near for the appointment of a Principal for Manitoba Agricultural College, the course of study to be undertaken becomes a matter of greater moment to the agricultural interests of the Province. There can be no denying that there is a strong element centered in the higher educational circles of the City of Winnipeg, whose influence is being brought to bear in favor of having the college course laid down upon a four-year basis, leading toward a degree from Manitoba University. Of those who advocate the adoption of that course, it unfortunately must be said that they are either deficient in a knowledge of the practical needs of the Province or have a greater desire to set up an ideal than to help the young farmers of Manitoba who are interested in instruction that would be easy of application. It has been frequently pointed out in these columns that at the establishment of the institution it would mean a useless and unwarranted expenditure to provide the additional staff and equipment necessary to the advanced work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture (B. S. A.).

The expense of building and properly manning the college under any arrangement will be considerable, and it should be carried out on lines to suit the agricultural classes rather than to meet the whims or designs of university officials who desire that all education should be directed by the Provincial Capital of learning. Should the curriculum be one so arranged that students can take the regular course during winter without interfering with those necessary duties of the farm which come when labor is most needed, there will be undoubtedly a fair attendance from the beginning. The course should, therefore, begin in the fall, when the rush of summer work is over, and end in early spring. Under this system it would be impracticable to have the course lead to a degree, because students doing so would require to remain during the summer until June to pursue investigation work. It is, however, pretty certain that the number of young men who could spare the extra time or who have the desire to take a degree course in agriculture in this Province at present, and for a few years to come, is limited to a very small number.

In the Province of Ontario, with an agricultural college of high standing, and a people to whom the virtues of agricultural education have been preached unceasingly for many years, the average number who annually take the bachelor degree in agriculture does not exceed one dozen. Is it, then, to be supposed that in a comparatively new country, where the average citizen has much to learn of the advantages of an agricultural college, there is likely to be a sufficient number calling for advanced work to justify the establishment of a course to meet their needs?

The "Farmer's Advocate" is not opposed to a degree course where the conditions warrant it, quite the contrary. But this condition certainly does not exist in Manitoba at present. The time will surely come when it will be demanded, and then only should it be established. For the present the entire financial force which is available to promote the interests of agricultural education should be directed in such a way as will do the greatest good to the greatest number of the young farmers of Manitoba, and that way is in the establishment of a regular course extending over two winters, with a short course lasting for a fortnight or perhaps longer, when the elementary principles in grain growing, soil cultivation

and stock judging and management may be dealt with for those whose time for study is most limited.

Pointers.

The plans for Manitoba Winter Fair at Neepawa are well arranged. It will be worth seeing.

It will be a big deal when the B. C. lumbermen sell out to the C. P. R., but it has not gone through yet. Who is the biggest bluffer?

An Experimental Farm in Alberta would soon determine to what extent fall wheat and clovers could be grown along the sunny slopes east of the Rockies.

The Dominion Exhibition campaign is making substantial progress. So far those who have opposed it did so mainly for selfish reasons.

The stock-judging school at Brandon, Feb. 18th to 20th, promises to be even better patronized than last year.

Buying a stallion simply because he is big has been likened to voting for a candidate for office because he weighs 300 pounds.

Treat all live stock kindly. The value of such treatment cannot be overestimated.

Prepare now for the next harvest, by study and planning for an advantageous sowing.

The Manitoba Winter Fair.

The citizens of Neepawa are certainly to be congratulated for their enterprise in undertaking to carry on a winter fair. To that town must go the credit for the first exhibition of the kind in Western Canada, and the promoters and supporters of the movement are worthy of the hearty sympathy and support of all stockmen.

Being the first attempt at a show of this kind, the directors have prepared a very attractive list of prizes. In the beef classes a first prize of ten dollars and a second of five is being offered. Considering that there are a great many classes, the amount of money which has been raised is remarkable.

Prizes are also being given for sheep and swine; special emphasis being placed upon the bacon hog. A good poultry exhibit is encouraged, and a large display of dressed fowl is expected.

It is intended to submit some of the animals to the slaughter test, and lectures by competent instructors will be given on the live animal, and on the dressed carcass as well. The entire exhibition is intended as a great educational lesson for the farmers of the Neepawa and surrounding districts, and a large attendance is already assured. Farmers from a distance who can spare the time will be fully repaid for railway and other expense by spending the days of this exhibition at Neepawa.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station it was found that cows given warm water drank eight to ten pounds more per day than when supplied with cold. In one trial cows given warm water produced six per cent. more milk than those given cold, while in another trial the difference was only one per cent. in favor of warm water.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. 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.

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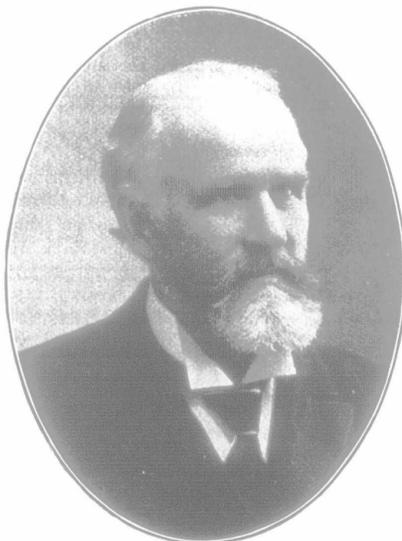
1. That the "Farmer's Advocate" is the most useful farmer's paper published in America.
2. That it is the most attractive.
3. That it pays to take it.
4. That its matter is high-class, its illustrations instructive, and its paper a pleasure to handle.
5. That many of our subscribers are keeping the "Advocate" with the intention of having it bound in volumes for reference.
6. That the women are as much interested in it as the men.
7. That our subscribers cannot see how we can give so much for the money.

We are glad to hear these things, and assure our readers that we are determined that the "Farmer's Advocate" shall retain its position as the best farmer's paper published, REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE. We ask the readers of the Home Department to help in spreading the circulation of the "Advocate" by talking about it to their friends, and getting them to subscribe. Our paper is not a cheap affair, like so many others that drift through the country and are not worth the handling. Nevertheless, we are determined to give a little less for our paper, so that every farmer would be able to get it. The "Farmer's Advocate" is the best.

The Railway Commission.

The creation of the Canadian Railway Commission, in accordance with the Railway Act of 1903, passed at the last session of Parliament, may be regarded as the most important public transaction of the year, affecting the agricultural and general commercial interests of the country. This Act abolishes the old Railway Committee of the Privy Council, and substitutes in its place a tribunal practically independent of the Government, and empowered to control the operation of railways, rates, trains, equipment, protection of crossings, and so on. It aims to remove long and short haul discriminations, provide uniform rates of classification, and is empowered to alter rates and control tolls. The public generally associates with the work of the commission relief from unfair rates, but not the least of its functions will be such oversight as will make railways safer to travel upon. Railway accident mortality of late on this continent has been frightful. It is said that there are more deaths for railway accidents in America, presumably caused by recklessness and carelessness, in one year than in England in thirty years. There is still something to be learned about railroading on this continent.

Who are the men to administer this Act? First, Hon. A. G. Blair, for the past seven years probably as thorough going a Minister of Railways as this country ever had. He has a backbone, because when he disagreed with the Gov-



James Mills, LL. D.

ernment in reference to the building of the Quebec-Moncton division of the new Grand Trunk Pacific, he stepped down and out. It has been complained that he was not friendly to the farmer. He was certainly no tool of the railways, and as he was the Father of the Railway Commission Bill, and fought it through Parliament, to the "Farmer's Advocate" he would seem a very fitting chairman, and should now be given unprejudiced opportunity to demonstrate the utility of what is claimed to be the most complete measure of the kind ever enacted, and in the position to which the Government, despite their disagreement with him a few months ago, have now placed him.

Next we have the Hon. M. E. Bernier, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, late Minister of Inland Revenue, an efficient business administrator of that department, a lawyer of repute, and a farmer to boot. By those who came in contact with him on the baking powder business and other points where the foods of the people are concerned, he enjoys the reputation of "getting to the bottom of things." He will have ample scope for that gift in fathoming the depths of railroading and getting our No. 1 hard, our cattle, our cheese, and our fruit to market on time, and without leaving too large a proportion of it in the hands of the transportation companies.

Next, but by no means least, we have a true "farmer's man," Dr. James Mills, for a quarter of a century publicly identified with agriculture and head of one of the most successful colleges of

agriculture in the world. He is a man of indomitable persistence in attaining the ends which he has in view, and if he had as College President a fault, it was, for example, in personally doing what should have been left to a foreman or clerk of works in the construction of the many new buildings that have been erected at the O. A. C. in recent years. He was bound to "see things done right," and this, in measure, was detrimental to his larger educational vision, and the educational advancement of the institution in recent years itself. But as a Railway Commissioner this very faculty may stand him in good stead. One weakness of the commission is that it is without an experienced railway man, and another that the West is not specifically represented upon it, but Dr. Mills is well versed upon the needs of the farmer from one end of Canada to the other, and in sympathy with agriculture.

A most superficial view will show that Hon. Mr. Blair and his fellow commissioners are about to approach the severest task to which an executive board has ever set its hands in this country, for they will have to deal with many of the oldest, keenest, and most capable railway men on the continent at the present time, and transportation is an intricate and many-sided business.

What is it that has made Canada, a country of vast agricultural areas, almost limitless in their possibilities, and of as yet small population, one of the greatest food-producing countries in the world? Transportation to the world's greatest market—Great Britain. What is it that may now retard the agricultural and commercial interests of the Dominion more than any other one cause? Want of transportation facilities, inefficient service and excessive charges. What is it that stands in the way of unifying the Canadian West and the Canadian East more than any other one cause? Want of sufficient transportation facilities, and charges that bear unduly upon the producer or the consumer, or both. Unchecked, the railroad tendency is to "clap on all traffic will bear," and let the public, which so largely helped to build the road, look out for itself. Now we have a railway commission to look after the interests of the people, and as it will cost us some \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year, we naturally expect something for our money, but let us not expect too much, nor expect it like magic. We have every reason to believe that the work of the commission will do much to improve the conditions of transportation in Canada, and will expedite under more favorable terms the carriage of our products and manufactured supplies.

The Commission will need information and the public will benefit at the very outset by publicity. Let all our great agricultural organizations, such as the associations of live-stock breeders and exporters, dairymen, grain-growers, fruit-growers, and others, have their transportation committees, who will collect the facts and back up the representation to the commission of individuals who have complaints of whatever character to make.

Dr. James Mills.

Dr. James Mills, who has resigned the presidency of the Ontario Agricultural College to become one of the Dominion Government Railway Commissioners, was born on a farm in West Gwillimbury township, Simcoe county, Ontario, on November 24th, 1840. His parents were both natives of the North of Ireland. At the age of twenty-one, while operating a thresher, Dr. Mills had the misfortune to lose his right arm. In those days the success of a farmer was measured by the amount of work he was capable of doing with his hands, and the misfortune of losing his arm so handicapped young Mr. Mills that he was forced to enter some other profession. Accordingly, he began again at public school, at an age when most young men have begun their life's work. From public school he went to Bradford Grammar School, from there to Victoria University, from which he graduated gold medalist in 1868; obtained the degree of M. A. in '71, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. in '92. After graduating in '68, he taught in the Cobourg Collegiate Institute, but was shortly chosen as Head Master of Brantford High School. From a third-rate school, the Brantford High School rose under Dr. Mills' regime to first rank in the schools of the Province. In the autumn of 1879, the Ontario Government appointed him President of the Agricultural College, Guelph, then a struggling and much discredited institution. From that time forward the college began an advance march, its growth being almost wholly the result of Dr. Mills' efforts, and on leaving it after twenty-five years of fostering care, he leaves a monument to his zeal and energy that is as enduring as the Province itself.

Horses.

Healthy Stables.

One phase of stock-raising that is claiming more than the usual amount of attention at present is the question of properly ventilating stables, and the effect upon stock of continued confinement in comfortable or warm quarters. It is not a fancied condition—the general hardiness of stock much accustomed to outdoor life, but an actual fact that confronts all thoughtful breeders. It would seem that in our anxiety to make conditions as favorable as possible to the development of the best types we had overstepped the mark, and have been subjecting our stock, with the idea of making them comfortable, to conditions more injurious to their health than the ordinary temperature would impose.

There is a tendency operating in all animal life to fortify itself against adverse conditions, and this tendency is developed by gradually subjecting stock to conditions that without proper preparation would appear severe, but which, with gradual and continued use, are endured without any ill effects. Writing on this subject in the Live-stock Journal Almanac, Sir Walter Gilbey says:

Though originally the inhabitant of a hot climate, the horse can endure without danger, or even discomfort, a much lower temperature than is generally supposed. In this country, given extended pasturage and water, he requires little attention from man, the most that is necessary, perhaps, being an open lean-to shed or hovel wherein he may find shelter in tempestuous and stormy weather, or during the heat of summer find refuge from the annoyance of flies.

It is interesting to observe the behavior of horses in a pasture where such shelter has been erected. They will seldom seek its protection in cold weather, even when snow falls and there is frost on the ground. This indifference to cold is significant, indicating, as it does, that what the horse desires above all things is fresh air.

There can be little doubt that the principal cause of most diseases to which the horse is subject is confinement in close and ill-ventilated stables; the effluvia arising from excretions in ill-ventilated stables are harmful to his lungs and eyes alike.

The horse, by reason of the character of the work exacted from him, is peculiarly exposed to the dangers of bad air; coming into his stable after the day's work, he suddenly exchanges the fresh, cold, outdoor atmosphere for that of a close, sometimes artificially heated, building.

Moist, hot air relaxes the fibers, while fresh air acts as a stimulus, bracing up strength and vigor. We all know the exhilarating effect of clear and frosty air upon ourselves, when in winter we come out of doors. Equally we know from experience the drowsy sensation produced by

sitting in a warm room with a number of people; this drowsiness is produced by breathing a vitiated atmosphere.

The supreme importance of ample ventilation is not yet fully understood in this country, though, as already said, the subject has received much more attention of recent years. Stables have almost always been, and still are, built less with an eye to practical advantages than with regard for appearances. Only too frequently the horse owner who contemplates erection of a range of stabling devotes by far the greater part of his attention to questions of proportion, architectural design and external appearance, than to the questions of ventilation and light, which are of the first importance in securing the health of the horses to be kept in the building. When we consider how large a proportion of his existence the race horse, carriage or saddle horse spends in his loose box or stall, the vital importance of ventilation becomes apparent to us. With the large majority of such horses it is probably within the mark to say that, taking the whole year round, the animals pass fully three-fourths of their lives indoors.

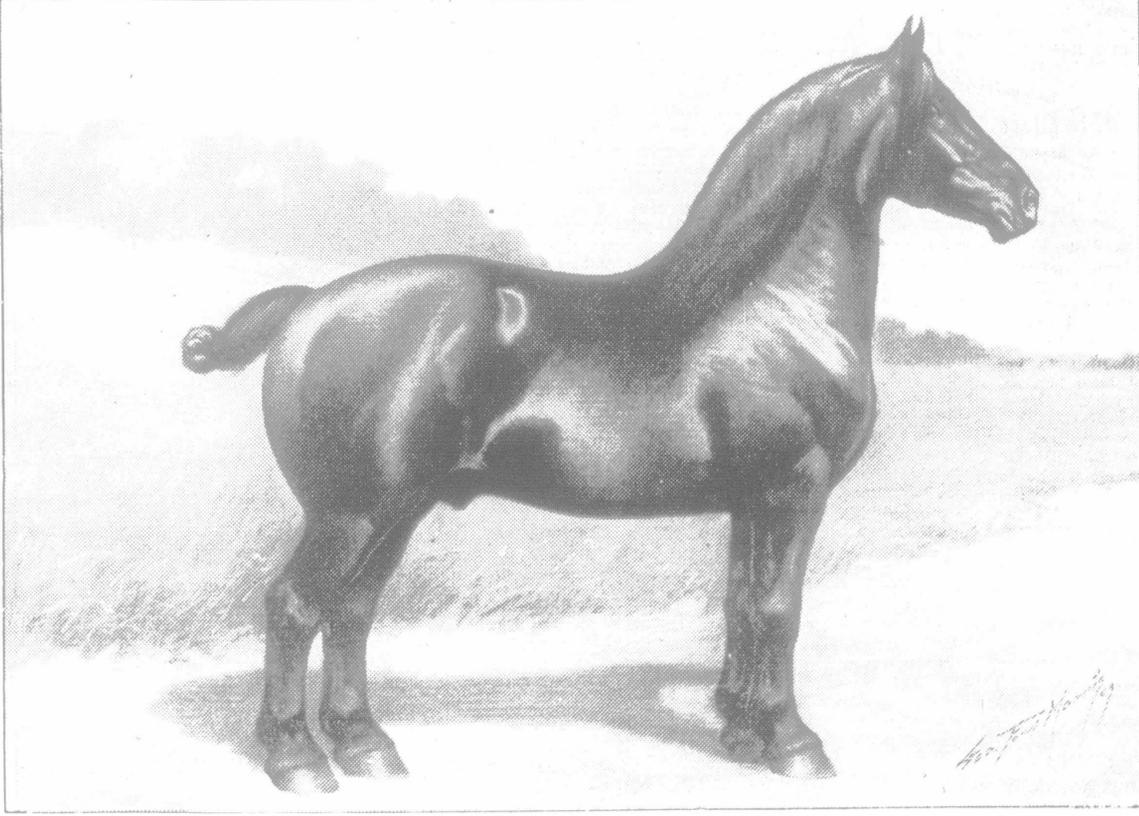
When the erection of stabling is contemplated, the first point to be considered in arranging details of construction is to provide for free circulation of air. The aspect of the stables is almost equally important. "Sun is life." The horse in confinement revels in the brightness of the early morning sun, and his love for it should be indulged by selecting a south or south-eastern aspect for his stable.

It was an article of faith among those who built stables during the earlier and middle decades of the nineteenth century that a stable should be dark. It was supposed by some that the light from a window in front of the horse tied up in his stall was injurious to his eyesight, for which reason windows on the manger side of the stable were made small and placed high up in the wall; and, being small and not convenient to open, were too generally left closed, thus blocking the only passage for the ingress of fresh air and the escape of foul air. Light in the stable was held objectionable on the supposition that light attracted flies, the truth being that foul litter, etc., are the attractions which bring swarms of flies to annoy the horse in his stall.

One day recently, says the Rochester Post-Express, a certain Justice of the Supreme Court of that district invited a friend of his, a lawyer, to go sailing with him. The wind was brisk at the start, and it soon freshened, and their little craft began to toss and roll in a manner that caused the lawyer much inward uneasiness. The judge, reading his friend's plight in his contortions, laid a kind hand on his shoulder, and said: "My dear fellow, can I do anything for you?" "Yes, your honor," replied the lawyer, "I wish you would overrule this motion."

The Age at which Light Horses Should be Taught to Drive.

The value of a harness horse depends to a great extent upon his manners, and his manners depend largely upon his education. The age at which he should be taught to drive is a matter of opinion. Some, apparently, think that he should not be handled any more than sufficient to halter break him (and sometimes not even that) until he reaches adulthood, or, at least, three or four years old, and is ready to be fitted for the market or go to work on the roads for his present owner. Under these conditions he is usually put to work without any preliminary education or fitting; he is large and strong, has spent a few years in idleness, and is unaccustomed to restraint. As a consequence, he is more or less self-willed and stubborn, is hard to handle, and the exertion of fighting for his own way and performing the functions of a road or carriage horse is much harder on him than it would be if he were prepared, both in training and muscular development, for the labors required. It also requires more strength, tact and skill on the part of the driver to handle a green, full-grown horse, than it does to handle a younger animal, and in the majority of cases a horse that has been broken in this way does not make as reliable, safe and pleasant a horse to drive as one that has been gradually educated when young. While we consider it very unwise to ask a colt to do much work until he is at least four years old, we think it advisable to teach him to drive while quite young. For racing purposes, where money is the main object, the racing of one, two or three year olds may, in a manner, be justified, but when we wish to develop a sound, strong, mature animal, he should not do much work of any kind under the ages mentioned. If we notice the career of racing animals, we will observe that a colt that distinguishes himself on the turf as a one or two year old, seldom continues to attract notice as a mature horse. Excessive continued physical exertion in an immature animal of any breed tends to weaken the constitution and prevent development, and while there are exceptions to this, the rule holds good in most cases. At the same time the gentle exertion necessary to educate a colt to go well in harness has a tendency to increase rather than impair his growth and muscular development, and at the same time educate him gradually, rather than break him quickly. We advocate the very early handling of a colt, especially one of the lighter breeds, whose future function will be to go in either light or heavy harness. He should be taught to lead when a few days, or, at the most, a few weeks old, and the more gentle handling he gets at this age the better. It teaches him early to not fear man, to yield to restraint and do as he is asked, and in after years he has no stubborn will to conquer. He should be taught to stand tied the first winter, and he should also get his first lessons in biting, or, in other words, "giving him a mouth." This can be done with little time or trouble by putting a nice light bridle with an ordinary snaffle bit on him, and leaving it on for a few hours each day, until he ceases fighting the bit. He may also be taught to lead by the bit, and to stand tied by it instead of by the halter. In addition, he should be taught to submit to having his feet handled and pared. The paring of his feet is, in most cases, necessary for his comfort and future usefulness, as well as for his education. When the time arrives in the spring of his second year, when he is turned out to pasture, his education usually ceases until the following fall. As soon as he is taken to the stable for his second fall and winter his schooling should be continued. He has now reached sufficient age and development to be taught to drive, but he should not be asked to go in harness without further preparation. He should be given a nice, large box stall, or if the weather be not too cold and rough, a paddock. It is good practice now to use a dumb practice on him a few hours each



The Imported Percheron Stallion, Pink.

Champion at the International, 1903; grand sweepstakes Minnesota State Fair, 1903; and first prize Iowa State Fair, 1903. The property of Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.

day, allowing him to wear it in the box or paddock, gradually shortening the check straps until we get his head as high as we wish. This teaches him to yield to the restraint of the bit, and to hold his head in the desired position. A substitute for a jockey can be made with an ordinary surcingle, crupper and sidechecks. When he has had sufficient handling of this sort a set of harness should be put on him and left on for a few hours daily in stall or paddock until he becomes accustomed to it. He is, or should be, now ready to drive, but should be driven a few times in the harness before he is hitched to a rig. He should be taught the meaning of the words of command that he will hereafter be expected to obey; as few words as possible should be used. He should be taught to stand at the word "whoa," step backwards at the word "back," go forward at a chirrup or the command "go on," lessen his gait at the word "steady," etc., etc. The same word should be used at all times to express a certain action. We often hear drivers use the same word to express different ideas; for instance, we hear a man say, "Whoa, back," when he simply wants his horse or team to slacken their gait, or say the same when he wants them to stand, etc. This certainly has a tendency to confuse a colt. We should say "back" only when we wish the animal to step backwards; "whoa," only when we wish him to stand, etc. In driving with the harness only, the lines should pass through the shaft tugs, instead of through the terrets, as they then pass along the sides, and the driver can prevent the colt turning, as he has leverage on his hips. After this has been done until the pupil has learned to obey the words of command, and not endeavor to turn or become frightened at objects on the road or street, he is ready to be hitched. It is wise to hitch him to a two-wheeled rig at first, as if he should turn suddenly there is much less danger of serious results. It is also good practice to use a kicking strap (or, possibly, we should say an anti-kicking strap) for the first few times. In most cases very little trouble is experienced when the colt has had the foregoing education, and until the time comes to drive him very little time has been spent. When once we commence to drive, he should be driven a little every day until he becomes handy. While I prefer teaching a colt to go in single harness first, others think it wise to teach him to go double, and where a steady, prompt and reliable mate can be had, it probably is as well. We usually find that when a colt is taught to go well in either harness there is little trouble with him in the other. During the summer of his third year we consider he should again be in pasture, and his training should be continued his third winter. When three years old he should be safe for any person to drive, and do a reasonable amount of work, but should not be expected to do hard and steady work of any kind until at least four years old, and we find that, with few exceptions, horses that are useful at a very old age have not done much work until five or six years old. It certainly pays when practicable to go easy with horses until fully matured.

"WHIP."

Wind-shield Records in a Separate Class.

The officials of the three light-harness associations which control the sport in America, at a recent meeting decided that the so-called "wind-shield" records which were made last year by Lou Dillon, Major Delmar, Cresceus, Dan Patch and Prince Alert on numerous occasions, and over which there has been much agitation, shall be placed in a class separate from the regulation trotting and pacing records which are on file as official marks. This action leaves Maud S. the undisputed queen of trotters, inasmuch as her record to high-wheeled sulky has not been broken, according to the race associations.

There is a good story told of a Scotch golfer. He was playing when he noticed the ragged condition of his caddie. Rather touched by this, he gave the boy something to buy some food with, and promised him a suit of old clothes. Later, hearing about a dependent mother, he despatched a load of coal and a round of beef. The lad was very grateful, indeed, for all this kindness, and, with his eyes brimming with tears, he tried to say something befitting the occasion.

"Please, sir, ———," he began, and then he halted.

"Oh, that's all right, my boy," said the benefactor, cheerily, "say nothing; be a good lad, that's all."

Then the caddie could no longer restrain himself. The beefy thought which lay at the bottom of his

eyes came through.

"I'm sorry you're such a

big man, but I'm glad to see you're

so good at your job."

"I'm glad to hear that, my boy," said the benefactor, "but I'm sorry you're such a big man, but I'm glad to see you're so good at your job."

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Stock.

Our Scottish Letter.

I don't know how much attention is bestowed on the new year in Canada; it is still the great winter festival in Scotland. Having got it over and settled down to work again, the first thing that attracts attention is the report on the carcass results of the Smithfield champions. For many years the Live-stock Journal (London) has laboriously collected information from the butchers who have killed the champions and published these. The information is useful, and educative to a degree. The champion of 1903, the cross-bred heifer, Miss Charles, was mercilessly criticised by some outside critics, but they cut a very poor figure now that the carcass results are announced. Her buyer says he never cut up a show heifer like her. She was up to a great weight, being the heaviest animal in the show, and was a fine model of a beef animal. Her sire, Count Alaric, was a Duthie-bred Shorthorn; her dam was a pure-bred A.-A. cow. She killed 68.99 per cent. carcass to live weight. Her average daily gain in weight from birth was 2.01 lbs. Her butcher gives her the high praise of being full of lean flesh, and the best 100-st. heifer he ever saw, as far as that is concerned. The favorite for the championship with many was Mr. John Cridlan's A.-A. steer, Twin Ben, and it is interesting to see how he pegged out. His average daily gain was 1.80 lbs.; his percentage carcass to live weight, 68.58, and his butcher says he was a very well-fleshed animal. Exactly the same percentage is placed to the credit of the King's champion Hereford. His average daily gain was 1.73 lbs., and his butcher says he cut up well. One of the best animals shown was the Inverness and Edinburgh champion, "The Baron." This extraordinary cross-bred was of the same cross as but in the opposite way from the champion Miss Charles. He was got by an A.-A. bull, from a pure-bred Shorthorn cow. His average daily gain was 2.11 lbs., and he dressed 68.53 per cent. dead to gross live weight. His butcher describes him as a mass of lean flesh—not an atom of waste fat in his body. Certainly he looked like an ox that would kill well. The best killing animal reported on was a Highland bullock, which dressed 72.33 per cent. carcass to gross live weight—certainly an extraordinary result. His average daily gain was 1.44 lbs., and he killed full of lean meat, the weight of fore and hind quarters being about equal. The Highlanders generally get splendid certificates from the London butchers. "A splendid body of beef," "Best-fleshed bullock," "Full of prime flesh and no coarse meat"; such are some of the tributes to this great race. The ripening is, however, slow. The average daily gains of the Highlanders reported on are as follows: 1.34 lbs., 1.33 lbs., 0.95 lb., 1.36 lbs., 1.44 lbs., 1.17 lbs. The ox with the average daily increase under one pound is described as a grand body of beef, full of prime meat and no waste. He was, however, 5 years 7 months 10 days old, so that it must have cost a deal to make him what he was. Only one Galloway is reported on—the Edinburgh champion. His flesh was well-marbled, but the carcass was altogether too fat. The average daily gain was 1.60 lbs., and the percentage of carcass to gross live weight 68.47.

We are having open weather now, after about a fortnight of frost. Generally, the weather seems disinclined to freeze hard. Some days curling was in vogue, but, as a rule, the ice lacked keenness, and a good curling day was usually followed by a day when the ice had to be left alone; 1903, by all accounts, had the heaviest rainfall of any year in our time. It is doubtful whether it was excelled in this particular by any year of the nineteenth century. One consolatory reflection in connection with a study of the rainfall tables of the nineteenth century is that there is no need to anticipate a succession of wet seasons. The years of last century reporting the heaviest rainfall were almost invariably followed by years in which the rainfall was slight. We are, therefore, hoping that 1904 will be a dry year.

At the close of the first week in January we begin to be within measurable distance of the Spring Horse Shows and Bull Sales. February is always a crowded month, and a great deal of work has to be compressed into narrow space. The Scottish Stallion Show at Glasgow takes place in the first week of the month, and promises to be an interesting event. Good horses are fairly numerous, and 1903 was a splendid export year—over 400 horses having been sold. Canada was the best customer. Even at the low price of £100 each, this means a trade involving about £40,000, or \$200,000. Perhaps £100 is too high an average, but one-half of it is too low. This week a small but very valuable shipment has been made to Australia. The buyer is an Ayrshire gentleman, named Mr. Gibson, who has made a fortune out there. He placed his order in the hands of Mr. James Kilpatrick, of the Messrs. Kilmarnock, who selected high-

class mares in foal to the leading horses. Mr. Gibson in this way hopes to import two animals for every one actually shipped. May good success attend him. Canada has been our best customer, and it is earnestly hoped that those who have taken out and bought the horses may have good luck with them.

Co-operation is better understood among farmers in Canada than at home, but here we are rapidly progressing. The official organ of the Government recognizes the importance of the movement, and those in authority have been at considerable pains to collect full information from all quarters. The Dane is the great co-operator in production, but the principle is being applied in many other ways. One of its most useful examples is seen in the matter of insurance. An interesting company exists in Ayrshire, the object of which is the compensating of such of its members as suffer loss through fire. The company is founded absolutely on the mutual principle, and very good results have been obtained through its operations. Much is being done to develop Irish dairy farming on Danish lines, and Canadians have undoubtedly keen competition to face in that quarter.

Several landlords are giving abatements of rent, on account of the unprecedentedly bad harvest. In the case of one estate, the whole half-year's rent, due in November, has been remitted; in other cases one-half the amount has been cancelled, and in others abatements have been made. It seems probable that the British farmer will surmount the difficulties of even the abnormal season, 1903. 8th Jan., 1904. "SCOTLAND YET."

Beef Cattle from Dairy Cows.

Even in this day of advanced live-stock knowledge, we are frequently met with the question as to the possibility of producing young stock for beef from cows of the distinctively dairy breeds. In the dairy sections of the country, where the present scarcity of labor is most acutely felt, and people are turning about for some line of production involving less labor than dairying, some attempt is being made to raise young stock for beef production, either the offspring of dairy cows and dairy or scrub bulls, or of dairy cows and beef bulls, which are brought in for the purpose of producing young stock fit for beef. Farmers' Institute lecturers in many parts of the country are asked the question, "What breed would you recommend me to use, to cross with my herd of dairy cows—Holstein, Ayrshire or Jersey—in order to produce a calf that can be profitably turned into beef?" That it is impossible to combine a distinctively dairy business, based on the use of dairy breeds, with the production of beef, seems to be a thing that has not yet dawned on a considerable portion of our people. As a consequence, numbers of ill-fed and ill-bred calves are raised, to be sold as stockers at two or three years old, which are a source of loss to everyone that has anything to do with them.

The distinctive dairy type and the distinctive beef type are too far apart to be successfully combined. The wedge-shaped, skinny dairy cow, belonging to breeds that have been bred for many years with the sole purpose of producing milk, cannot, in the nature of things, be the mother of the compact, square, fleshy animal which alone is profitable as a producer of beef. No matter what sort of a bull may be used, the offspring of such cows will show the narrow back, light quarter and high flank which are characteristic of the dairy breeds, but are fatal when they appear in a beef animal. No matter how well such calves were fed, they would never be really good beef animals, would never, in fact, be more than unprofitable culls. In the dairy districts, however, where cheesemaking is followed in the summer, it is impossible to feed the calves well, and the result is seen in the miserable, ill-shapen, undersized young stock found in many dairy districts, ill-bred, ill-fed and unprofitable from start to finish.

It is not the intention here to make any comparison between dairying and beef-raising. Both have their place in our agriculture, and it is impossible to say which is the most profitable. Each of these industries has found some particular breeds which are best suited to its purposes, and the characteristics of the animal suited to the one industry are almost the direct opposite of those suited to the other. Under these circumstances, the folly of attempting to raise beef cattle from dairy cows at once becomes apparent. As a matter of fact, very few, if any, of the men who buy stockers care to touch any that show even a trace of the blood of the distinctively dairy breeds, and such animals are always disposed of at a disadvantage. We do not think it wise for those who are engaged in a dairy business, and who have herds of Ayrshires, Holsteins or Jerseys, to make any attempt to raise young stock for beef, or to purchase bulls of the beef breeds with the object of producing young stock that can be used for beef-production.

There is, however, such a thing as a dual-purpose cow, but she is found in only one breed—the Shorthorn. This breed has been developed

along the two lines of beef and milk production, and the two strains have been largely intermixed. Hence, it is possible to get cows of this breed that will give fair returns in milk, and, at the same time, produce a good beef calf, and, as a matter of fact, the great majority of the best stockers are the offspring of such cows. These cows, however, do not, as a rule, give as large returns in milk as the distinctively dairy breeds, and the man who would raise cattle for beef must be content with a smaller return in milk.

In conclusion, we would strongly advise those who are engaged in the dairy business, and use the dairy breeds, to make no attempt to raise young cattle for beef. If, however, some should decide that it is necessary for them to raise beef-cattle, owing perhaps to exceptional circumstances, they must discard altogether their dairy breeds, purchase a herd of grade Shorthorns, and be content with a somewhat smaller return in milk. D.

Farm.

Destroying Wheat Smut.

Enquiries have been received of late asking for the best method of destroying smut in wheat. It is, perhaps, a little early yet for farmers to undertake this work, but perhaps none too early to give the subject thorough consideration. There are two methods commonly used: one known as the bluestone and the other the formalin treatment, and both have been found fairly effective if properly carried out.

For the former dissolve one pound of bluestone in from three to five gallons of water, the amount depending upon the percentage of smut in the wheat. In dissolving this material, a good plan is to place it in an old sack and suspend it in a barrel just below the surface of the water, the amount of which has been previously measured. In this way the bluestone solution sinks to the bottom and allows the clear water to come in contact with the undissolved material.

With a barrel two-thirds full of this solution, then put the wheat in a close sack and immerse it, moving it up and down until it has become thoroughly wet, after which it should be withdrawn and hung over another barrel placed close by to catch the drippings, which may be used again. When the dripping is over, spread out the wheat on a smooth surface to dry. The idea in having it placed on a smooth surface is that it can be quickly and easily filled with a shovel.

The formalin method is used by adding one pound of formalin, which may be obtained at any drug store, to from 45 to 50 gallons of water. The wheat should be spread out two or three inches thick on the floor and sprinkled with this solution until every part is moistened. The proper time to do this work is really just before seeding, but any one who has wheat in any way affected should have the material on hand and his mind made up in good time to carry out the work, as one bushel per acre lost through smut would, on a large acreage, amount to considerable financial loss, as will readily be seen.

The Miller and Export Wheat Rates.

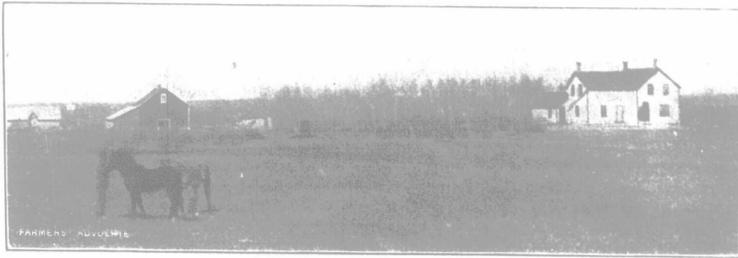
There is a miller in London who is about to erect a large plant in that city. He bases his chances of success on his ability to secure American wheat at such a low rate of freight that he will be able to make flour on the spot with which to drive out American competition. The trunk lines leading to the Atlantic seaboard, if they follow their usual policy, will help him to do this by carrying wheat to his mill door at far less rates than they will take flour to his neighbor, the importer. After a time, when this London miller becomes firmly established and has driven out American competition, he will substitute other and cheaper wheat for the American grain. Having knocked out the American competition, he will destroy the standard of quality for which that competition stood. Therefore, he can readily drop the use of the wheat which made the competing flour. When he does this, he will no longer pay even the low rate of freight which the kind American railroad gave him, and by means of which he firmly established himself and drove out competition. He will not take any American wheat, and, as a result, the obliging railway will get the haul on neither wheat nor flour. It will get nothing but the blessed memory of having made a blooming idiot of itself. The railway which gives a preference to wheat as an article of export is helping this ambitious miller. The railway which gives the preference to flour is blocking his little game. In the long run the latter will win, and with an export trade based on the manufactured product of its own territory it can safely count on a traffic which will endure as long as the foreign bread eater is born with a stomach.—[Northwestern Miller.

Ontario Millers Dissatisfied.

Speaking in Montreal of the necessity of having the grain standards changed, F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., reported the condition in Ontario as follows:

The dissatisfaction among Ontario millers in regard to the confusion and uncertainty regarding the matter of standards has increased, if anything, since the first of the year. One of them used some very strong language to me in discussing the matter. "It is well known," said he, "that Ontario flour ground from the last wheat crop is superior to that of the year previous, the Ontario wheat crop of 1902 being very inferior. A considerable proportion of it was sprouted and otherwise damaged, hence the importance of having the standards changed in order to more fairly represent the better qualities of the new crop Ontario flour. Owing also to the num-

ber of the different grades of winter wheat flour, millers and dealers in Ontario, Quebec, the Lower Provinces and Newfoundland consider it absolutely necessary to have some fair standard fixed every year in October. I can't understand why the Government is throwing obstacles in the way, and in any event to avoid the confusion and uncertainty now existent, it should announce without any further delay, its definite and final conclusion in this matter. Last year after waiting for several months it found it necessary to fix the standards, thus causing serious inconvenience and loss to the trade."



Home of A. Cummings, Lone Tree, Man.

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Tanning Skins with the Hair On.

An approved method of tanning skins with the hair on is to spread the skin, flesh side up, as soon as it is taken from the animal, and rub or sprinkle pulverized alum over it, followed by a small quantity of saltpetre, and plenty of common salt. Roll up and put it away where it will not freeze. Two ounces each of alum and salt will tan a skin the size of a fox skin. Cat and other thin skins have their hair fixed in about three days; heavier hides need considerably longer time. Skunk and other greasy skins need considerable saltpetre. When the skin is tanned the flesh remaining on it will rub off easily. Then nail the skin to boards in the sun, stretching it tight, and apply a little neat's-foot oil with a brush. The oil should afterwards be worked out with a wedge-shaped piece of wood. The skin can then be wet until it is softened, and then it should be worked until dry. If it is not worked and rubbed it will dry harsh and stiff. For sheep and lamb skins a strong suds is usually first made with hot water, in which the skins are washed carefully, squeezing them between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool. The skin is then washed in clear water, and alum and salt, half a pound each, are dissolved in a little hot water, which is put into enough cold water in a tub to cover, say, two skins. Here they

Growing Seed Grain.

By S. A. Bedford, Brandon.

Owing to the importance of the cereal crop to Manitoba, the question of high-class seed grain should receive every attention. Although the greater portion of this Province is capable of

producing an excellent sample of Red Fife, a pure crop of this variety is seldom seen. Let any one examine a growing field of so-called Red Fife and it will be found to contain generally many different kinds, some of the ears bearded, others red or brown chaff, a considerable number of the heads will be found too square at the point

or the chaff too loose for that variety.

As our Red Fife wheat is the most valuable variety of wheat known to the milling trade, it naturally follows that the purer it is kept the better satisfaction it will give to both grower and miller. Pure seed wheat ensures uniform ripening of the crop, and, therefore, an absence of immature kernels. Freedom from foreign kernels also greatly assists in making the sample uniform in color and strength; in other words, it improves the grade. Pure wheat grown on clean land will always be in active demand for seed purposes, and command a better price than a milling grade. A grower of pure-seed grain of any good variety has the satisfaction of knowing that he is not only improving his own financial condition, but conferring a benefit on mankind.

One of the first requisites for a good seed farm is land free from noxious weeds. This condition can only be maintained by constant vigilance, for weed seeds distribute themselves in so many ways that the most careful farmers are sometimes caught unawares, and their land is polluted in a very short time. A well-built fence around the farm greatly assists in preventing the introduction of weed seeds through stray cattle. Borrowed bags and hired grain separators are also frequent introducers of noxious weed seeds.

All farmers should be able to recognize our principal weeds in every stage of their growth; a young Russian thistle, for instance, has very little resemblance to the same plant when three months old. When the weeds are of a very noxious kind and cover only a limited and well-defined area, I have found it an excellent plan to make a clean summer-fallow of the spot for a number of years, until all the weed seeds have germinated and the plants destroyed. In the case of French or Stink weed, I have known it to take five years of summer-fallowing to exterminate it, but the reward was well worth the trouble.

It is seldom that cultivated timber or scrub land will produce No. 1 wheat; for that reason clean and fairly level prairie is the most suitable



Stook Threshing Scene on the Farm of R. A. Wallace, M. L. A., High River, Alta.

for this purpose. Well-prepared backsetting of new or other grass land is usually free of weed seeds, the straw generally stiff, the heads well filled, and the kernels plump and of a good color. Wheat stubble land plowed either in the spring or fall seldom gives larger returns, but the sample is frequently better than that on summer-fallow, especially in the eastern portions of the Province, where excessive rankness often injures both yield and sample. In my next article I shall take up the selection of seed and the general cultivation of a seed-grain farm.

Stables and Fences Built of Willow.

A great deal might be learned from a visit to some of our German neighbors, who came from Dakota, Kansas and other States in the Union and settled in our own Northwest about three years ago.

One thing which I consider would be of especial value to settlers in sparsely-settled districts is to know the use that can be made of the common willow. Even in districts where there is a total absence of timber suitable for building purposes, there is generally an abundance of willow. These are utilized by our German neighbors for a score of different things, viz., stables, sheds, pig-yards, poultry-runs, garden fences, stable brooms, etc. A recent visit to one of these farms impressed me greatly with the neatness and strength of some of their outbuildings and fences.

STABLE OR SHED.

The size of the building is laid out by placing a row of posts, four or six inches in diameter and the required height, set firmly in the ground eight feet apart. Rails are then nailed horizontally two feet apart from the bottom to the top. Next a similar row of posts and rails is set two or two and a half feet outside of the first row. The sides are now filled in with willows, interwoven perpendicularly between the rails, and the space between the two rows packed solidly with hay. For a roof, poles are placed here and there across the top, being supported by an occasional post in the center. The entire top is then covered with hay. This makes a very warm stable or shed, and is also inexpensive.

A PIG-YARD.

The best pig-yard I have yet seen constructed of any material except lumber or wire, which is not always available, was about half an acre in extent, and was fenced with willows. It had a division fence through the center, to keep pigs separate when required. Small willow stakes about two inches in diameter are driven into the ground every three feet around the enclosure. Young, slender willows were then interwoven in and out of the stakes to the required height.

When weaving in the willows for such a fence, start at the corner, and take half a dozen willows, placing the butts outside the corner post, then bend the twigs inside the second post, and outside the third, and so on. When the top of the willow is reached, take another and place butt where top of last one reached. Go thus around the yard; then start at corner again, placing the butts of the first half dozen inside corner stake, outside second, and so on till completed. If carefully and neatly done, this makes a very strong fence. The garden fence is made the same way, but has one drawback, by causing the snow to drift, and causing great inconvenience if near the buildings.

A POULTRY RUN.

A poultry run fenced with willows may not be a thing of beauty, but it is inexpensive, and fills the bill. In building it, posts are driven into the ground twelve feet apart. Three rails are then nailed on—one near the bottom, one at top, and the third between. Long slender willows, eight or ten feet long, are then interwoven perpendicularly between the rails.

Assn.

WESTERNER.

Knowledge Needed.

A few bits of knowledge which the thoroughly successful farmer requires:

- (1) Botany enough to enable him to recognize weed enemies, and understand the nature of his crops.
- (2) Geology enough to know different kinds of soil.
- (3) Entomology enough to know which insects are pests and which are friends.
- (4) Ornithology enough to know which of the birds are injurious and which helpful.
- (5) Forestry enough to know how to preserve, extend and harvest his bush lands.
- (6) Horticulture enough to know how to manage his fruit and vegetable gardens.
- (7) Veterinary science enough to understand his horses and cattle and their ailments.
- (8) Mastery of the principles of stock-raising.
- (9) Practical ability and push enough to enable him to apply his knowledge of all these things in actual work.

In addition, he must be a carpenter at times; he must know how to mend harness, file saws, keep up and care for machinery. He must possess the habit and manliness enough to stand the usual and inevitable hardships of his community; he must be able to take his place in the indispensable social and business relations of his community; he must be able to wisely all the resources of his own mind and body. Yet some people are so ignorant and so stupid that they cannot do any of these things. Many of our people are a failure.

Alberta's Experimental Farm.

A PLEA FOR THE SOUTH.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—The "Advocate" has for the past few months given considerable attention to the necessity for an experimental farm in Alberta. Correspondents from north of Calgary, Red Deer, Lacombe, etc., have urged the claims of their respective districts, and from their remarks and the trend of your leader a month or so ago, one would think that nowhere but in Northern Alberta is there need for such an establishment. Permit me, then, a few words in favor of Southern Alberta:

Of course, I am well aware that many people imagine that down here is no country for the plow-and-harrow farmer. The received opinion usually is that this is the land where the cow-puncher punches, the broncho-buster breaks bronks, and the frequenter of the round-up has his happy hunting grounds. Outsiders may still be in this belief, but we who are living here know that the open range is nearly a thing of the past, the round-up just about a memory, and the erstwhile cow-hand is constrained to turn his delicate attention to riding a sulky or a binder, or to mastering the sciences of erecting a wire fence to keep his cattle inside his own pasture. Of course, also, we all know that the "old-time" ranchers prophesy cheap wire and a great "giving away of implements" in a few years, "when the dry years come again," but we also know that Messrs. Grier Brothers, Taylor, McNaught, etc., have been farming near Macleod for from thirteen to twenty years, and have got crops every year. Even in the dry years they "got their seed," and "if you kept your hoes going you always had a splendid crop of potatoes," as one of the above-named gentlemen told the writer some little time ago. We also are perfectly well aware that many of the said "old-time" cattlemen, on the advent of the "Pumpkin Roller," showed their confidence, alike in the recurrence of the dry years and the prophesied "give away," by either literally departing to fresh fields and pastures new, along the Red Deer River, or by selling out altogether, as, for example, the New Oxley, Bar U, Glengarry & Alberta Ranching Co., etc. If these people believed in their own prophecies, why were they all seized with such a simultaneous desire to pull out? Probably it was merely a coincidence. No doubt it was, but no doubt they all equally felt that the species of farmer who had invaded their once undisputed territory had been through the process of converting a patriarchal industry into a modern wholesale provision factory before, and would be likely to stay with it till they did it again. And they are doing it, too, for fifty bushels of fall wheat at Claresholm is not a bad crop, nor is the forty-six of spring wheat on the farm of Taylor Bros., near Willow Creek. Could the famous wheat regions of Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia do much better? Of course, we all well know also that the prosperity of the south is said to be due to irrigation. Nearly every agricultural paper one picks up has something to say about it, but it is really time such an idea were exploded. No doubt the irrigation companies won't like it, but even the Mormons don't depend on the ditch for their grain crops. A visit to the Mormon country will soon disclose the fact that very few of the farmers there have the laterals as yet on their land, and that many of those who have, never used the water for their crops. Many of these so-called "Apostles of Irrigation," indeed, came from Utah to avoid irrigation, both the extra work and the dues. "I know what irrigating grain is," said a prominent church official the other day, "and we don't want to begin it here." No doubt on their beet, alfalfa, timothy, etc., crops, the water will be most beneficial, but to say that the prosperity of Southern Alberta is depending entirely on irrigation is misleading. They grew grain at Cardston, Pincher Creek and Macleod long before the irrigation canal went through, and from Spring Coulee to Stirling, right in the irrigation country, they are growing grain without irrigation, even though the canal is through.

Perhaps enough has been said to show that Southern Alberta is not quite the "semi-arid" region that many believe it, and that the legend, "Ranching and grazing country," still stretching across the Government maps in a graceful curve from Calgary to the Cypress Hills, may safely be doctored of at least its northern half, if not, indeed, deleted altogether in future editions. Now, sir, although we have proved this Southern Alberta of ours to be a fruitful country, still it is a peculiar country. Our soil and our climate is peculiar. This is true of our soil, in that although we often have little or no snow in winter, nevertheless we can grow fine crops of fall wheat. (I notice, by the way, that Mr. Mackay reports another failure of fall wheat at Indian Head.) Our climate, too, is peculiar, with the temperature to-day (Dec. 30th) at 58° in the shade, and very little snow or cold weather this fall, whereas, last winter, we had more cold weather

before January than we seem likely to have after it this winter. Up north they have no chinooks, and a steady winter is the rule after it sets in. They have lots of trees and moisture, and but for the difference in elevations, their conditions are not so much different from some portions of Ontario. Why, then, an Experimental Farm for the North? Assuredly, it would be of no use to the South, whereas the chances are that experiments succeeding in our truly variable climate would be more likely to be successful in Northern Alberta than vice versa. The whole future of agricultural Alberta turns on the forage question; green feed and prairie hay will soon no longer satisfy the energetic farmer. He will look for clover fields and alfalfa. Already patches of both are being tried, but we lack the experience and sagacity of a Mackay in these things. A man like the "Wizard of Indian Head" would work wonders here.

In the north country they have more rain, and grass is more abundant. The cattle have lots of feed and natural shelter, and dairying, which is their staple, seems to be the best form of agriculture adapted to that region. Early frosts have done great damage of late years. No Experimental Farm could help that much. It is most gratifying, though, to note that fall wheat is proving successful, as well in the north as in the south.

Somewhere along the C. & E., or the Crow's Nest Railways, from Nanton to Macleod, would be most suitable for experimental work, for there the wind truly bloweth when and where it listeth, and you don't know when it is going to begin or when it is going to stop; and a district that was able with its first crop to ship 60 cars of wheat to Edmonton, besides what went to Calgary and Victoria, B. C., surely is worthy of recognition by the establishment of an Experimental Farm in its midst. OBSERVER.

Different Classes of Weeds.

In dealing with the difficulties of destroying weeds or of methods to prevent their introduction into new districts throughout the country, it should not be forgotten that, like all other plants they are cultivated according to their length of life as annuals, biennials and perennials. Annuals, as the name would indicate, spring up from seed and arrive at maturity, producing seed in a single season. To this class belongs French weed, mustard and many others well known to the farmers of this country. Biennials, although requiring two years to complete their life history, only produce one crop of seed. The first year of their growth is devoted entirely to the building up of a strong stem or plant body, and in their fleshy taproot is stored up the energy required to produce seed-making materials. The second year the plant develops more fully, matures seed and dies. Perennials, like biennials, produce no flowers or seed the first year, but, unlike either of the other two classes, they yield repeated crops during succeeding seasons. There are two classes of this kind of weed: one having creeping or underground stems, by which the plant spreads, while the other has an ordinary root.

In exterminating weeds, it will, hence, be understood that any methods of cultivation which will prevent annuals from producing seed will in time cause them to become extinct. This work could be accomplished in a single season if it were not for the oil which many of them contain, and which prevents them from decaying. For this reason they remain in the soil, in some cases, for years, and still retain vitality. The effort against such a class of weeds should be one which would not only hasten the germination of the weeds already in the ground, but also prevent further production.

Biennials must also give way in time to measures which prevent seeding. Although their life history extends over two years, they do not to any great extent resist the influence of good cultivation, and, as a result, have been found most abundantly along roadsides and on the uncultivated prairie. Under such conditions, continued cutting would have to be resorted to if their extermination would follow.

Perennials, however, are more difficult to eradicate than either of the foregoing classes. It has been noticed that those varieties which creep, reproduce both by seed and rootstalks. A prominent example of the latter is the Canadian thistle. These rootstalks, after having been stirred, require only light and moisture to send up innumerable new shoots. Cultivation in moist weather will therefore tend to increase rather than decrease their numbers. When an attempt is made to exterminate this class, it should be such as will crush them out in one summer, and this can only be accomplished by such a method of tillage as will prevent the plants from breathing, which they do through their leaves.

Train-loads of Flour.

Before the storage privileges on flour afforded Minneapolis millers by the railroads were abolished at Buffalo, car-lot orders could be filled from the big warehouses on short notice. When that advantage was removed Western millers sought to hold the Eastern trade, and have since been shipping flour straight through in train loads.

Harvesting Ice.

It requires no argument to convince anyone that there are great advantages in having a supply of ice at command during the heated season. Not only is it profitable as an aid to keeping milk and cream in best condition, but it affords a great deal of comfort in making it possible to hold fresh meats, fruit, etc., without deterioration for a reasonable length of time. Whether it will pay or not to store a supply of ice, is more a question of nearness to a suitable body of water from which to secure it than the providing of a place to store the ice, as a cheap shed that will keep out the sun, rain and wind is all that is required in a storehouse. Provision must be allowed, however, for drainage, but that, in general, is easily secured. We find throughout the country many ice-houses consisting simply of sheds of inch lumber, using 2 by 4 inch scantling for frame, constructed at the north side of the house or woodshed, or at the back of a driving-house. Occasionally, a box stall, apart from where stock are stabled, is appropriated, and we have seen a corner of the woodshed binned off so as to answer the purposes of a suitable storage for ice.

In filling the house, the blocks of ice should be cut as nearly even as possible, a convenient size to handle, so that they will pack in close and leave but little space between. It is well to pack in broken ice between the rows, and if the filling is done on a cold day, by pouring water on the broken or chapped ice between the rows the whole mass will freeze together, which is an aid in reducing the waste by melting during the season. Sawdust, where it can be secured, is an excellent packing material; it is convenient to handle, and is a good non-conductor. It is well, after providing for good drainage, to cover the floor of the house, which should be of earth, with several inches of sawdust. This will prevent the warmth of the earth from reaching the ice. The ice should then be laid in tiers, fitted closely and chinked, leaving ten inches or a foot of space between the ice and the walls. Build up the tiers as high as is needed, and fill the spaces outside with dry sawdust, well packed down as each tier of ice is laid. Straw, shaff or shavings will answer well as packing, but they must be well packed down. The top should be covered nine or ten inches deep if sawdust is used. More than this is liable to heat and melt the ice. Straw is sometimes used for covering, and answers a good purpose when from one and a half to two feet deep, as when ice is taken out in summer the straw can be rolled back easily, and after the ice is removed the same cold surface is rolled on again; whereas, when sawdust is used, some of the warm dust may be thrown on the ice, causing more or less waste. Whatever is used, it should be kept well tramped down, so as to fill all spaces, and thus avoid the introduction of air. While it is important to keep wind from blowing into the building, good upper ventilation should be provided, so as to protect the ice from the ordinary atmosphere.

Rancher vs. Settler.

Everyone in this country knows that the foothills are admirably suited for grazing purposes. The old home of the buffalo is, in every respect, a fit home for his successor, the ox or steer. There are nice creeks or springs here and there; but these have been and are still being permitted by the Government to be taken up indiscriminately by settlers, and are being rapidly fenced in, and the real range, if I may use the term, is being fenced out from what naturally belongs to it. Should such a state of matters continue, what must be the result? Simply ruination to all concerned. For should the old dry seasons again come upon us, and these same lakes, creeks and springs that we have at present were to dry up entirely, it would be a sad condition. Creeks which at present have trout in them over two pounds in weight, I have myself seen without a drop of running water. The old trails used to run right through the middle of what is now a considerable lake, and the springs that now feed them were not. At the same time, to my eye at least, this part of the country is in no way suitable for general agricultural purposes.

This is not the first instance in the history of farming that the indiscriminate breaking up of pastoral lands has been its ruination. Let us just take, for instance, the wholesale breaking up of the beautiful pastoral hillsides in auld Scotland before the passing of the corn laws, when every farmer thought that corn would never again decline in price. What was the result? After the passing of the bill, away went the prices, but, alas! the old hillsides could not be returned to their old natural state. The old natural sod, once turned down by the "greedy" plow, could never be seeded down again to its natural state. Even at the present time, Farmers' Clubs in Scotland are seeking for a means of improving these wasted lands. Surely there is still plenty of land in Alberta that would satisfy any settler that wishes to use the plow without infringing upon what Providence never intended for anything else but pasture, and the Government would do well to look into this matter before it is too late.

T. M. B.

Farm Laborers in U. S.

The total number of farm laborers in the United States, according to a report prepared by the Department of Agriculture, is 4,410,910, of whom 2,366,149 are members of families of the farmers, leaving only 2,044,761 persons hired on farms outside the farm families, or less than one hired laborer for every alternate farm. The greater number of farmers manifestly do their own work, by aid of their families, with occasional exchange with a neighbor for work requiring more than one person.

A Demand for Good Seed.

There is a very keen demand for pure, clean Red Fife wheat, Banner oats, and Mensury barley, and I have often thought that there is money in growing them on a clean farm by a reliable man.

S. A. REDFORD.



Prof. J. H. Gridale, Ottawa.

One of the lecturers at the meetings of stockmen at Neepawa, Brandon and Winnipeg this month.

Dairying.

Thermographs for Creameries.

A thermograph is a recording thermometer, which can be locked up and left to give the actual temperature at any moment during a period of two weeks or less. It would pay every creamery to have one of these instruments. If the owner of any creamery would like to have a thermograph placed in his refrigerator for a week or so next summer, he should apply to Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, who has been authorized to comply with such requests as far as possible. Creamery owners should give the matter of temperature in their refrigerators very close attention, and patrons should see that such things are attended to. They have a direct interest in the matter, as the butter belongs to them. Where a thermograph is not available, it is possible for a person to obtain a fairly accurate average temperature by inserting an ordinary dairy thermometer a few inches into a box of butter which has been in a room at least three or four days.

W. A. CLEMONS.

A new volume, recently published under the direction of Mr. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is devoted to the subject of dairying, and it is one of the best of an excellent series. Although dealing partly with the requirements of Kansas, the matter is of general interest, and covers the ground in an admirable way. The book is divided into three parts: The first, Kansas Dairy Farming; the second, Dairy Improvement; the third, the Creamery Industry. There is a wonderful collection of original and selected articles, and the volume contains much information on the subject. It is profusely illustrated with typical specimens of the various breeds, and will be perused with interest by all connected with the dairy. The motto is as follows: "What a wonderful thing is milk! Born of the mother-love, it nourishes the young of all warm-blooded creatures, whose term of life would quickly end were it wanting. From the lowest mammal to noble man, milk is for all the flesh-builder, the nerve power, the very essence of life. It is the one product all indispensable, universal." There are 288 pages in this report, and on its collection and arrangement Mr. Coburn is to be congratulated. The book is published by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Mr. F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

Milking Cows by Electricity.

The "World's Work," London, in an article descriptive of scientific farming in France, says: "One has often heard of reaping and chopping dairy food by electric motors, but the latest story, which comes from France, shows that the motor has taken the place of the rosy-cheeked dairymaid herself, and actually draws the milk from the cow's udders in what seems to be a manner perfectly satisfactory to the cow, and certainly more cleanly and more efficient for the dairymaid."

The beauties of rural France pale in significance beside the intricacies and surprises of modern invention installed amongst them. In the cowhouses, with between one and two hundred inmates, consisting of Jersey, Brittany and Normandy breeds, straw, for instance, the immemorial accompaniment of dairy farms, is conspicuous by its absence. The cows sleep on dry sand, this being considered, both from hygienic and economical points of view, preferable to vegetable litter. Each stall, with stone feeding and drinking troughs in front, has a sloping floor with drains, so that it is always kept clean. But all this, interesting as it is, cannot compare with the sight of cows being actually milked by electricity. The apparatus is known as the Lawrence-Kennedy cow-milker, and is said to be the only one in existence worked by electricity. It is designed to imitate the sucking of a calf, and is operated by an ordinary vacuum pump, driven by any motive-power. This power is distributed to the stalls by a range of pipes running through the stable above the cows and descending between each alternate cow into a pulsator on the top of the cone-shaped tail, from which branches out a tube on each side carrying four cups for attachment to the teats of the animal. When the vacuum cock is turned on, the pulsator commences to work, causing the rubber caps to collapse and expand. The number of pulsations to the minute, as well as the strength of each pulsation, can be regulated to a nicety by means of adjusting screws, which allow of the apparatus being adapted to the characteristics of each cow. The milk on its way from the teats to the pail can be seen passing through a glass tap, protected by a wire cage. As soon as the flow of milk ceases, the vacuum tap is turned off, but the cups remain on the teats until they are taken off to be put on another cow, so that during the whole operation the milk is not for a moment exposed to the air. Not only is the milk absolutely protected from the impurities of the air and contact with the hands of the employees, but trials have always shown the yield to be greater than when cows are milked by hand, and the milk is said to keep fresh for a much longer time.

In response to a question as to whether the animals objected to this novel method, the manager of the farm said: "At first it was doubted whether any mechanical system could be safely applied to Jersey cows, which are notoriously of a highly sensitive character, but we have never had any trouble, and they are not only perfectly amenable to this mechanical treatment, but actually take no notice of the apparatus, and continue to feed with less concern than when milked in the ordinary way."

Poultry.

Business is Meant.

A few weeks ago we noticed a Poultry and Pet-stock Association had been formed in the town of Strathcona, and we are now advised they contemplate holding a show during the month of February.

This is what we call Business (with a capital B), and the association has the "Advocate's" best wishes for the success of their show and the upbuilding of their association. At the same time, it is necessary that they should "make haste slowly."

The expenses of an exhibition foot up considerably and rapidly, and we would advise them to have their prizes for their first exhibition simply premium ribbons. This will be acquiesced in by such exhibitors as incur no expense to send the birds. Where expense is incurred, either the express expense both ways should be assumed by the management, or cash prizes offered.

We would like to see a few good birds of the utility breeds sent to Strathcona from Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden, and hope that some arrangement to that end can be effected, despite the heavy express rates.

Poultry Show at Brandon.

The Manitoba Provincial Poultry Association held a most successful show at Brandon, January 25th to 29th. From the fanciers standpoint the show was spectacular. Never before in Manitoba has a judge passed upon as many and so good Barred Plymouth Rocks. The White Rock was also very popular. Other well-filled classes were the White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns (both Rose and Singled Combed), Black and Buff Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Games, with a good sprinkling of bantams and pigeons. A disappointing feature of the show was the small exhibit of turkeys and geese. The entries in dressed fowl were also small. The people of Brandon and surrounding country turned out in fair numbers to visit the show, and admission fees reached a reasonable sum. Next week we will give a more extended report.

will be a surprise to him who has not tried it before to see how soon, with proper attention, his seedlings have developed into a close, compact hedge, or into an avenue of beautiful symmetrical trees, of sufficient height to afford ample protection for his fruit plantation.

Having secured the necessary shelter, you are now in a position to attempt something a little more tender. A little care in preparation of soil and selection of varieties and you may venture on some strawberry plants. Doubtless you will be enquiring next about the best kind of crab apple and plum; in fact, you are now ready for anything, and who knows what the next ten years may reveal in the introduction of new varieties of tree fruits.

The care and cultivation of any of the fruits we have suggested cannot be dealt with here, but are frequently discussed in these columns, and the Farmer's Library furnishes a list of valuable books of reference on the subject.

But, you say, where is the farmer in this country who has time to spend over such nonsense? Is it nonsense? Then, don't indulge. But let us ask, in conclusion, is there any comparison between the barren waste surrounding too many of our farmhouses and outbuildings, and the nicely-kept and attractive area of productive bushes and beautiful trees and hedges occasionally seen. Of two districts, one where the farm homes are of the former sort, and one where the latter are in the majority, which will be the more pleasing and attractive to the would-be purchaser and settler? Of two countries, the one, its rural homes having a forsaken, neglected, lonely aspect, simply because its people have not chosen to make it otherwise; the other, a country of homes—homes in every sense of the word—surrounded by all that nature can generously afford them; which the more happy, contented and prosperous people? Which the more likely to repel the coarse, repulsive intruder, and to invite the refined, intellectual citizen? W. G. COWLE.

The Trees Grew Rapidly.

The large avenue trees portrayed on this page were planted in 1899. They were slightly larger than whip-stocks at that time, writes S. A. Bedford. All were nursery-grown from seed. The evergreen spruce in the same avenue were obtained from low land in the sand hills south-west of Carberry, and planted in 1891. The land has been kept thoroughly cultivated, and the maples pruned from time to time as needed. So far, only one maple has died, and since the first two years of planting only two spruce have died. The spruce were obtained from strong soil on the edges of sloughs, and a block of soil was brought with each tree.

The spruce were planted about six inches deeper than they were growing naturally. This gives firmness to the tree, and prevents the roots from shaking free of the soil. They have not been watered since they were planted.

The maples have been subject to slight attacks from the green aphid, and the spruce, on two separate occasions, were attacked somewhat similarly by a red spider, but it was not found necessary to spray to any great extent. One or two trees were treated just for an experiment.

We think that the best remedy for either of these two attacks is to keep the trees in full vigor.

Events of the World.

A dreadful hurricane, which swept over the Fiji Islands recently, has caused great loss of life.

Henceforth, consumption will be treated as a very infectious disease in Victoria, Australia. Patients will all be sent to isolated hospitals.

Word was received at Quebec last week that Mr. Hubbard, of the exploring party sent out by "Outing," has died of starvation in the wilds of Labrador.

From the latest measurements by Curie, the discoverer of radium, it is estimated that the energy of fifteen pounds of the substance, fully utilized, would run a one-horse-power engine many centuries.

It is reported that another engagement has taken place between the British forces and the Mullah's hordes in Somaliland, in which fifty spearmen were killed, and 3,000 camels and thousands of sheep captured by the British.

A little war is going on in Uruguay, S. A., where a rebellion has broken out against the Government. Three battles have been fought, all of which were won by the Government. The total loss amounted to 500 killed and wounded.

The Chief of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine died recently of plague contracted while he was experimenting with living plague cultures. All who were near him have been treated with anti-plague serum, and isolated.

Hall Caine, the noted novelist, author of *The Manxman*, *The Deemster*, *The Bondsman*, *The Christian*, and *The Eternal City*, is quite broken down in health, and will, in all probability, be able to write no more. He has gone to Switzerland to try the mineral baths at St. Moritz.

The town of Oalesund, Norway, with a population of 11,000, has been completely destroyed by fire, most of the inhabitants losing everything they owned. Thousands were compelled to spend twenty-four hours in the open fields, without food, and, exposed to a bitterly cold rainstorm.

A monster octopus which lodged in the intake pipe of the Treadwell gold mines, on Douglas Island, Alaska, stopped the operation of the mines recently. When the octopus was extricated, the Indians had a great feast on the beach. They look on the devil-fish as an epicurean dish of high order.

As a result of Dr. G. R. Parkin's recent tour of South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, where he has been distributing the Cecil Rhodes scholarships, seventy-five students will attend the University at Oxford, England, next year. The total number who will receive scholarships will be one hundred and seventy-five, taken from the above colonies, Canada, Germany and the United States.

According to the latest despatches from Thibet, the British force has been met by a deputation, consisting of a general from Lhasa and a number of lamas, who offered terms upon which the British were requested to retire. Col. Younghusband refused to consider these terms, and was given to understand that his further advance will be opposed. The lamas are threatening to appeal to Russia.

Fire wrought destruction in the Masonic Temple, in Chicago, on January 23rd. There was over 3,000 people in the building at the time, and a panic ensued, but, owing to the bravery of the elevator men, who stayed at their posts, all were rescued, only sixteen being injured in any way. The Temple was noted for its great height, being twenty-one stories high, with a roof-garden on top.

A terrific explosion in the Harwick Mine of the Allegheny Coal Co., near Pittsburg, Pa., occurred on January 25th. The death list is supposed to amount to nearly 200. None have been extricated, at the time of writing, except one unconscious man. Mr. Solwyn Taylor, the first to descend the shaft in an attempt to reach the imprisoned miners, was also overcome by poisonous gas, and is dead.

A petition signed by 45,100 white voters in the Transvaal, or about seventy per cent. of the white residents, has been presented to the Legislature, requesting the passage of a law which shall provide for the importation of Asiatic laborers into the Colony. The Government has intimated to the Premiers of New Zealand and Australia, who objected to the step, that, under the circumstances, the importation of Chinese workmen is considered quite justifiable.

A revolt of the Hereros, which promises to give the Germans some trouble, has broken out in German Southwest Africa. The rebellion is said to have been induced by arbitrary practices of German merchants and traders, who have been in the habit of purposely involving the natives in debt, then seizing upon their cattle, without legal procedure, for payment. The Germans, in several unsuccessful attempts to relieve Okahandja, which is in a perilous situation, have lost heavily. German marines are now on the way to suppress the rebellion.

An agricultural experiment station, the first of its kind in Mexico, is to be established in the near future, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The undertaking will be carried out by the Ulbero Plantation Co., which is composed principally of Boston capitalists, and the first expenditure will be the sum of \$7,000, which will be utilized in the erection of buildings. In return for this, the Government will make an appropriation of \$10,000 annually for the maintenance of the institution for the first five years. During this time the



Champion Seedling Apple Tree.

Owned by Thos. Franklin, Stonewall, Man. The fruit from this tree won first prize for Manitoba seedlings at the Western Horticultural Exhibition, Winnipeg, Aug., 1903.

Dr. F. B. Turek, of Chicago, has invented an appliance by which the whole of the inside of the human stomach and other internal organs may be seen and examined for disease. The apparatus consists of a system of tubes, lenses, and an electric lamp. The tube is to be inserted somewhat in the same way as that of an ordinary stomach-pump.

Col. Lynch, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason at the time of the Boer War, has been released, after spending just one year in prison. He has been given full liberty, but will not be permitted to sit in Parliament again, or hold any position of trust. The King, it is said, on account of the friendly reception which met him in Ireland, favored Col. Lynch's release.



A Beautiful Driveway at Brandon Experimental Farm.

(See article, page 172.)

station will be under complete control of the Americans, but at the expiration of the period it will be turned over to the Mexican Government. This step promises to be one of great importance to Mexico.

Scarcely any new developments have occurred in the Russo-Japanese situation. The hopes of peace, however, which were high last week, have sunk again to the lowest ebb, and the general attitude now is simply that of waiting. The Russians have not yet made any response to Japan's last note, which was despatched so as to reach the Russian Cabinet on January 16th, and was prepared by the Government with such secrecy that even the people of Japan do not know the exact nature of its demands. This long postponement, which is looked upon as a manoeuvre to gain time, is making the Japanese extremely uneasy. In the meantime, however, they can do little except forward the construction of the railway between Fusan and Seoul. A despatch from Warsaw states that arrangements have been made for calling out 86,000 more Russian reserves from the south of Russia, if required. Recent despatches also state that the Koreans are beginning to show sympathy toward Russia and hostility toward Japan.

Field Notes.

Shipments of flour from the Pacific Coast (United States and Canada) increased 360,000 barrels during the past year.

Mr. D. O. Bull, of Brampton, Ont., has purchased 40,000 acres west of Yorkton from the Canadian Northern Railway for a cattle ranch.

One of the two great steamships built by J. J. Hill for the Oriental trade, by name the "Dakota," will be launched February 6th at New London, Conn.

In eleven months of the past year 110 new post offices were opened up in the country west of Winnipeg. That looks as if the country was doing very well.

Red Deer, Alberta, can boast of a new industry. A young basketmaker from England has located in that town, and is plying his trade by making chairs and baskets of native red willow.

Exports of wheat from Argentina from January 1st to December 24th, 1903, amounted to 62,811,000 bushels, against 19,695,000 bushels for the corresponding period in the preceding year.

A Lethbridge man is having remarkable success with his chicken ranch. He brings in ten dozen eggs daily that sell in the town for fifty cents a dozen.—Who says there is no money in poultry-keeping!

The Secretary of the Montana Live-stock Board recently gave it as his opinion that overstocking of the range was the most potent factor in deteriorating the quality of range beef shipped from that State.

On January 5th a traveller on the Fort Saskatchewan trail, leading from the coal mines, ran across five robins, hale and hearty. That beats by a great deal the State of New York, where the thermometer at that time registered thirty-two degrees below.

Wetaskiwin Public School Board is considering the advisability of erecting a commodious schoolhouse in their town during the coming summer. Members of the board have been visiting other towns in search of information.

In some of the unorganized districts of the Territories intoxicating liquors have been the cause of considerable trouble, and the Territorial Government has decided, for the present, to cease issuing permits for the use of alcoholic beverages where there is not an opportunity for proper supervision.

Alberta College, the new Methodist institution established at Edmonton last year, has an enrollment of over fifty students. Two of these are young Galicians, one of whom is taking up the commercial course, and the other the course in English. Higher education is receiving due attention in Northern Alberta.

The agricultural association at Minnedosa has purchased twenty acres of land adjoining the present agricultural grounds, for the purpose of enlarging the exhibition park. The addition includes the purchase of the hillside, commanding an excellent view of the valley below. This Society now has one of the most beautiful show grounds in Manitoba.

As a means of stopping Chinese from crossing over from Canada to the United States, Representative Dickson, of Montana, lately introduced a resolution at Washington with a view to estimating the cost of erecting a wire fence along the boundary from Lake of the Woods to Point Roberts, and suggesting that the fence be equipped with telegraphs and telephones for aiding officers entrusted with the execution of the law.

Wetaskiwin Poultry and Pet Stock Association has decided to hold a show during the end of February. Earl Stenstrom, who was selected Honorary President of the Association, has suggested a theme for \$50.00, and several of the members have contributed \$20.00 each to the fund. The show list will be published in the next issue of the Advocate. It is expected that the show will be a success, and that it will do much to advance the interests of the poultry and pet stock raisers in the district.

Western Progress Summed Up.

By a Leading Financier.

In his address to the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at their annual meeting, held in Toronto last week, Mr. Byron E. Walker, the General Manager, dwelt at some length upon the gratifying progress and prosperity of our great Canadian West during 1903. Coming as they do from a man whose responsible capacity brings him in touch with country-wide conditions, his words are of more than passing interest.

Referring to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, Mr. Walker said in his opening references:

"Turning now to our great grain and cattle areas, while the year has been very complicated and not easy to sum up accurately, and clearly less satisfactory than the unbounded prosperity of 1902, we have still only progress to report.

"In 1902, the average in Manitoba per acre of all grains was twenty-six bushels, a most generous outcome for that country. This year, the average is only 16.42 bushels per acre, and the grain, owing to the great storm and other climatic features, less good in quality in many parts. Many localities, however, produced quite as much per acre as last year. When the production of the Territories is added and the additional acreage and the better price taken into account, the total money result is not very different from last year, although divided among a larger number of people.

"Our comparison of the two years, combining the figures for Manitoba and the Territories, is as follows:

	1902.	1903.
Wheat, bushels	64,000,000	50,000,000
Oats, bushels	50,000,000	40,000,000
Barley, bushels	13,000,000	11,000,000
Flax, bushels	618,000	580,000

and we estimate that, after allowance is made for the country mills and for seed wheat, there is about 36,000,000 bushels of wheat for marketing. Our estimates of last year were exceeded by about 10,000,000 bushels. This year they have been made, as usual, independent of Government reports. Our figures for Manitoba, when compared with the since-published estimate of the Department of Agriculture, are practically the same.

"Notwithstanding this large falling off, and what we shall have to say of the cattle trade, the whole country from Winnipeg to the foothills has prospered in almost every species of trade and industry."

Having thus given a general resume, Mr. Walker proceeded to show what sectional advancement had been achieved. The bank's Winnipeg manager, in considering the present position of the Western farmer, had said:

"He has within the past two or three years improved his position by going into mixed farming. The cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and all classes of animals so necessary to the eastern farmer have increased very rapidly in numbers on Western farms, and, as regards grade and breeding, compare equally with any part of Canada, so that the Western farmer is not now so dependent upon a big grain crop as formerly, or as the majority of eastern Canadian people suppose. He has also been somewhat cured of the craze for more land, and is directing his attention more to improving what he already holds, in the way of better buildings for his live stock and more home comforts for himself and family."

This report is eminently satisfactory, for it indicates a disposition on the part of our agriculturists to take advantage of every resource that the vast acreage of the wheat belt affords. It would be too bad, indeed, if land-hunger and grain-raising succeeded in dominating the interests of Western farmers to the exclusion of other profitable lines of effort.

Mr. Walker went on to say:

"Nothing, perhaps, shows more significantly the growth of this part of Canada than the land sales, and the development of the chief city, Winnipeg.

"The actual number of acres sold is less than last year, but whereas last year large blocks changed hands, with little relative settlement thereon, this year the sales are mainly for actual settlement, while the prices obtained are fifteen to twenty per cent. higher. Of course, what we want is settlement, not speculation in wild land. The new settlers who came into the Northwest in 1902 numbered 72,800. This year, estimating December, the total reaches 118,000. Winnipeg, as a distributing center, grows rapidly, building exceeds even what seems prudent; electrical power, an inestimable boon to a prairie city, has been secured, and while signs of manufacturing are not large, still effort in this direction is being made.

In Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and in the many smaller towns of Alberta, there is a great deal of activity in building, and, indeed, steady improvement in this respect is the rule throughout all of Manitoba and the Territories. The cattle trade, however, on which, in the ranching districts, so much depends, has been affected by the sharp fall in prices, and by other factors which had not to be considered a year ago. A very severe storm caused a considerable loss in young animals, and a greater rainfall than usual prevented the grass from becoming properly ripened, resulting in the cattle being less firm and less fat than they should be. Freight facilities have been insufficient and freight charges too high under the circumstances. In consequence, many ranchers have not sold freely, and there may be an oversupply later, which may affect profits unfavorably for a year or so. The year has also been a bad one for the shippers, who have lost heavily. Some

idea of the growing importance of our cattle trade will be gathered from the fact that in 1877 our shipments from Montreal were 6,940 head, while in 1903 there were shipped 147,216 head. In some of the dry districts ambitious efforts at irrigation are being put forth, and, having regard to what has been accomplished in the United States, we shall look with keen interest for the outcome of these ventures."

Mr. Walker went very closely into trade and commerce conditions on the coast.

"In British Columbia," he said, "the most noticeable feature has been the rapid development of the lumber industry. The demand from the Territories, as well as elsewhere, has been unprecedented, and a trade, which a few years ago was small in proportions and most unsatisfactory as to profits, has now reached figures which almost create the feeling that there may be an overproduction. In copper-gold mining there is a quiet, but steady, progress, the actual mining and smelting on a paying basis in the Boundary district being larger than at any previous time. Coal mining has enjoyed great prosperity, despite the curtailing of the possible output by strikes in some of the collieries. In silver-lead mining, notwithstanding the richness of our mines and some increase in the price of silver and lead, there has not as yet been a substantial recovery from the depression caused by the attitude in 1901 of the Smelter Trust in the United States, and the tariff of that country regarding lead, and by the low price in the markets of the world then ruling for both silver and lead. However, better results are expected next year.

"The past year has been one of the most unsatisfactory on record in salmon canning. The quantity packed in British Columbia was only 473,547 cases, against 625,982 for the lean year or 1902, and 1,236,156 for the bumper year of 1901. In the regular course of things, it would have been a lean year, but this has been aggravated by the numerous fish traps on Puget Sound and by the Quesnelle River dam, which some think cuts off one-quarter of the best spawning grounds of British Columbia. We have before urged the importance of having expert knowledge in these matters. If the salmon fishing on the Fraser River can be removed from politics and treated fairly as a national industry, it should be for all time to come a great source of wealth. The pack being also small in the United States, prices have risen, and old stocks will thus be cleaned out, leaving an excellent trade position for the next catch. There are great possibilities in other kinds of fishing on the Pacific Coast, and it is a pity that public interest in our fisheries cannot be aroused and some national sense created of our great wealth in this respect.

"Agriculture and fruit-growing in British Columbia are increasing, but not as rapidly as should be the case in this wonderfully productive soil. In the city of Vancouver, the increase in population and in building is as pronounced as in other large Canadian cities. As a port of entry, its growth may be illustrated by a few figures: In 1888, the revenue collected was \$63,016; in 1898, \$667,842; and in 1903, \$1,388,595.

"Now that the finances of the Province have been put upon a sound basis, and the speculative features of mining have passed away, we can but hope for a cessation of labor troubles, and that we may see a growing desire on the part of the politicians to work together for the Province, in order that this great section of Canada may have its fair chance. In any event it would be well for the rest of Canada to realize what an undertaking it is for such a small body of people as British Columbia at present contains, to carry on the affairs and build the improvements for such an enormous area of country, the major part of which is practically not even sparsely settled."

"In the Yukon Territory, we have only to record another year of prosperity. Lack of water during a month or so caused the quantity of gold mined to be a little less than the estimate made in midsummer, but the total reached in value between twelve and twelve and a half million dollars. Such additions to our wealth are very gratifying, and the arrival of this gold is still important enough to attract the attention of Wall Street in times of activity in the money market. Canada now provides the bulk of the supplies for the Yukon Territory, and had we been so fortunate in the decision on the Alaska boundary as to secure a port on the Lynn Inlet, this route would doubtless have been an important permanent avenue for this large trade. We will now have to consider other quite feasible but very different routes, involving, however, the expenditure of a large amount of money which we might have saved without any loss whatever to the United States."

To Break the Beef Trust.

There is a powerful movement on foot among stockmen of the United States to establish a gigantic meat-packing plant, sufficient to loosen the grasp of the great beef trust. At the National Convention, held at Portland, Oregon, recently, it was strongly endorsed, and energetic projectors now have the proposition in hand.

Rates are Raised.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, according to the opinion of shippers, have raised their rates on live stock. The size of the cars in use has been increased from thirty to thirty-six feet in length, and railroad men claim the extra freight rate is only in proportion to the increase in size of car. From Washington, and other points in the Northwestern States, the rate to Chicago is \$261.00 per car of cattle, sheep and hogs.

Programme of Farmers' Stock Conventions.

In the Showrooms of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Princess St., Winnipeg.

Monday, February 22nd.—

7.30 p. m.—Annual meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association; election of officers, etc.

Tuesday, February 23rd.—

9.00 a. m.—Annual meeting of Horse-breeders' Association; election of officers, etc.

1.30 p. m.—Annual meeting of Pure-bred Cattle-breeders' Association; election of officers, etc.

In Wesley College Convocation Hall, Portage Avenue.

8.00 p. m.—Joint convention

Address—"The Experimental Farm and the Live-stock Industry," Prof. J. H. Grisdale.

Address—"The Improvement of the Local Fair," Hon. Dr. Elliott.

Address—"The Draft Horse" (illustrated by stereopticon views), W. S. Spark, Canterbury, England.

In the Showrooms of the Cockshutt Plow Co.

Wednesday, February 24th.—

9.00 a. m.—Discussion of subjects for National Live-stock Association.

The nationalizing of all Canadian live-stock records.

The customs regulations on pure-bred stock imported from foreign countries.

The minimum valuation of horses imported from United States.

The importation of swine from United States in relation to the introduction of hog cholera.

The importation of stockers from Mexico and Texas in relation to the introduction of Texas fever.

Legislation re the adulteration of woollen goods.

11.00 a. m.—Judging beef cattle; Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, in charge.

1.30 p. m.—Judging beef cattle; Prof. J. H. Grisdale and A. P. Ketchen.

4.30 p. m.—Seed selection and breeding; Geo. H. Clark, Ottawa.

In Wesley College Convocation Hall.

8.00 p. m.—Joint convention.

Agricultural Education; Live-stock Commissioner F. W. Hodson and others.

In the Committee Room, City Hall.

Thursday, February 25th.—

9.00 a. m.—Meeting of representatives of local agricultural societies.

In the Showrooms of the Cockshutt Plow Co.

9.00 a. m.—Judging bacon hogs; Prof. Grisdale.

11.00 a. m.—Judging mutton sheep; A. P. Ketchen.

1.30 p. m.—Judging draft horses; W. S. Spark and A. P. Ketchen.

8.00 p. m.—Stockmen's banquet.

In the Committee Room, City Hall.

Friday, February 26th.—

9.00 a. m.—Annual meeting of Dairy Association; election of officers, etc.

In the Showrooms of the Cockshutt Plow Co.

9.00 a. m.—Judging light horses; W. S. Spark.

11.00 a. m.—Judging seed grain; Geo. H. Clark.

1.30 p. m.—Judging dairy cattle; J. H. Grisdale and A. P. Ketchen.

4.30 p. m.—Judging bacon hogs; dressed carcasses.

8.00 p. m.—Dairy Convention.

Address—"Can We Grow Clover?" S. A. Bedford, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Brandon.

Address—"Some Pointers on How to Get the Most Out of a Dairy Herd," Prof. Grisdale.

9.00 p. m.—Banquet, O. A. C. Ex-students.

Saturday, February 27th.— The abattoirs and pork-packing houses will be visited in the forenoon.

President G. C. Creelman.

The Ontario Government lost no time in naming a successor to President Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College, Mr. G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., the well-known Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, being appointed at a cabinet meeting on January 22nd, the announcement of which was in the nature of a surprise to many. The newly-appointed President is to take office on February 1st, at the same salary as Dr. Mills, \$2,000 and residence.

Prosperity in B. C.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Provincial Information, B. C., in which the industrial conditions of the country for 1903 are reviewed places the output of the mines at 1,276,000 tons. Coal amounted to 168,000 tons, and the total value of the mining output to nearly \$2,000,000 over that of the year 1902. While the salmon industry shows a great decline, agricultural pursuits show a large increase, the cut of lumber during the year having increased fifteen per cent.; dairying, thirty-three per cent., and fruit, thirty-five per cent. Altogether, the total shows an increase of \$5,000,000. It looks as though there were brighter days in store for the Pacific Province.

Suitable Building Needed.

Winnipeg Poultry Association intended to hold a poultry show during this month, but it now transpires that a suitable building cannot be had, and hence the show has had to be declared off for this year.

With all its rapid growth and marvellous business progress it is significant, that there is not a building of a public character in the Gateway of the West where the live-stock, poultry or horticultural associations can hold a show. Surely the time will come when the civic men of this great city will appreciate, in even a small degree, the work which the breeders of good stock are doing in the development of the country.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat.—The market for wheat continues to fluctuate, and the strong speculative element surrounding the Chicago Board of Trade continue to influence prices. It has been believed for some time that Armour had May wheat practically cornered. Higher figures have been looked for by some, but the wiser ones are pretty unanimous in the opinion that wheat has gone about as high as it will likely go, unless the much-talked-of war should become a reality. This is borne out by a survey of the world's wheat fields and granaries, the sum of which shows no reason why prices should rule higher than at present. On the local market, the only wheat coming forward of any account has been feed. No. 1 northern has been ranging from 81c. to 83c.; No. 2 northern, 3c.; No. 3, 7c.; and No. 4, 17c. lower. Feed wheat of first quality goes at about 48c., or perhaps a little better, with No. 2 ten cents lower. Thompson, Sons & Co., in their weekly market report, have suggested the possibility of lower prices, unless the visible supply decreases very soon.

Barley.—Little or no barley has been coming forward of late; and the demand is comparatively small, at about 37c. per bushel.

Oats.—The market for oats has not yet shown any very special activity, although the prevailing opinion is that prices will be much higher as seed time approaches. Locally, there is a fair demand at the old

figures: 31c. to 32c. for No. 2, and feeding qualities at 29c.

Hay.—The price for hay remains steady, with liberal receipts. Fresh baled, on the track, brings \$10.00 per ton, with perhaps a little higher figures for extra good quality. Loose hay, on the market at Winnipeg, sells at from \$10.00 to \$12.00, but the quality, as a rule, is poor.

Mill Feed.—There is a good demand for bran and shorts at the old prices: \$16.00 per ton for bran, and \$18.00 for shorts. Oat chop sells for \$25.00, and barley, \$20.00 per ton.

VEGETABLES.

Since the very severe weather began the offerings of green vegetables have been quite limited. Potatoes have been selling at 60c. from farmers' sleighs.

POULTRY.

The demand for poultry continues good; chickens, 10c. to 12c.; ducks and geese, 11c. to 12c.; turkey, 16c. to 18c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Choice creamery butter in the hands of commissionmen is being offered in 56-pound boxes at 23c., and in 28-pound boxes at 24c. In dairy butter there has been practically nothing doing, and the prices show an upward tendency of 20c. to 22c. for fresh butter in one-pound rolls, and 16c. to 18c. for tub butter.

Eggs.—There is a very strong demand for fresh eggs, ranging from 30c. to 40c., by the local trade, pickled and limed running at about 25c. per dozen.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—There is practically nothing being done in the cattle trade at present. The butchers are pretty well supplied. Beef brings about 3 1/2c. off cars at Winnipeg, with common stuff ranging at about 2 1/2c. to 2 1/4c.

Sheep.—Butchers complain that it is impossible to secure Western mutton high enough in quality to supply the best trade, and, consequently, supplies are being brought in from the east. This condition should not exist, as there is undoubtedly fair money in sheep-raising when properly carried on. Supplies that are obtainable bring from 3 1/2c. to 4c. off cars, with lamb one cent per pound higher.

Hogs.—Prices are unchanged, although supplies have declined somewhat, owing to severe weather. The best bacon type of from 175 to 250 lbs. weight sells at \$5.00 per hundred, with light weights and heavies one cent per pound less. The over supply of light weights has fallen off of late. Prices are not likely to go lower, and hopes are entertained for a slight allowance next week.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$4.95 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$4 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.10. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.80 to \$5.05; light, \$5.60 to \$5; bulk of sales, \$4.90 to \$5.05. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.20 to \$4.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3.85 to \$4.20; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.15.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Choice butchers', \$4 to \$4.50; good, \$3 to \$3.75; medium, \$2 to \$2.75; common, \$2. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, 3c. to 3 1/2c., lambs selling 4c. to 4 1/2c. Hogs, \$5.50 to a fraction more, owing to scarcity.

British Markets.

London.—American cattle are steady, at 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb., dressed weight; Canadian, 10 1/2c. to 11c.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. per lb.; sheep, 12c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; lambs, 14c. to 14 1/2c. per lb.

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If you're going to do a kindly deed,
Tis never too soon to begin,
Make haste, make haste, for the mo-
ments speed,
And the world, my dear one, has
pressing need
Of your tender thought, and your kindly
deed,
Tis never too soon to begin.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"I would wear something rather quiet and—simple, my dear Octavia," she said. "A white muslin perhaps, with blue ribbons."

"Would you?" answered Octavia. Then, after appearing to reflect upon the matter a few seconds, "I've got one that would do, if its warm enough to wear it. I bought it in New York, but it came from Paris. I've never worn it yet."

"It would be nicer than anything else, my love," said Miss Belinda, delighted to find her difficulty so easily disposed of. "Nothing is so charming in the dress of a young girl as pure simplicity. Our Slowbridge young ladies rarely wear anything but white for evening. Miss Chickie assured me, a few weeks ago, that she had made fifteen white-muslin dresses, all after one simple design of her own."

"I shouldn't think that was particularly nice, myself," remarked Octavia impartially. "I should be glad one of the fifteen didn't belong to me. I should feel as if people might say, when I came into a room, 'Good gracious, there's another!'"

"The first was made for Miss Lucia Gaston, who is Lady Theobald's niece," replied Miss Belinda, mildly. "And there are few young ladies in Slowbridge who would not emulate her example."

"Oh!" said Octavia, "I dare say she is very nice, and all that; but I don't believe I should care to copy her dresses. I think I should draw the line there."

But she said it without any ill-nature; and, sensitive as Miss Belinda was upon the subject of her cherished deals, she could not take offence.

When the eventful evening arrived, there was excitement in more than one establishment upon High Street and the streets in its vicinity. The stories of the diamonds, the gold-diggers, and the silver-mines, had been added to, and embellished, in the most ornate and startling manner. It was well known that only Lady Theobald's fine appreciation of Miss Belinda Bassett's feelings had induced her to extend her hospitalities to that lady's niece.

"I would prefer, my dear," said more than one discreet matron to her daughter, as they attired themselves,—"I would much prefer that you would remain near me during the early part of the evening, before we know how this young lady may turn out. Let your manner toward her be kind, but not familiar. It is well to be upon the safe side."

What precise line of conduct it was generally anticipated that this gold-digging and silver-mining young person would adopt, it would be difficult to say; it is sufficient that the general sentiments regarding her were of a distrustful, if not unkind, nature.

Miss Bassett, who sat at the table in the very air she breathed, and the nervousness of the condition of things was only a little touching. When her daughter appeared, she was not at all likely to

please, and had quite awakened to an interest in the impending social event. She seemed in good spirits, and talked more than was her custom, giving Miss Belinda graphic descriptions of various festal gatherings she had attended in New York when she seemed to have been very gay indeed, and to have worn very beautiful dresses, and also to have had rather more than her share of partners. The phrases she used, and the dances she described, were all strange to Miss Belinda, and tended to reducing her to a bewildered condition, in which she felt much timid amazement at the intrepidity of the New-York young ladies, and no slight suspicion of the "German"—as a theatrical kind of dance, involving extraordinary amount of attention from partners of the stronger sex.

It must be admitted, however, that by this time, notwithstanding the various shocks she had received, Miss Belinda had begun to discover in her young guest divers good qualities which appealed to her affectionate and susceptible old heart. In the first place, the girl had no small affectations: indeed, if she had been less unaffected she might have been less subject to severe comment. She was good-natured, and generous to extravagance. Her manner toward Mary Anne never ceased to arouse Miss Belinda to interest. There was not any condescension whatever in it, and yet it could not be called a vulgarly familiar manner; it was rather an astonishingly simple manner, somehow suggestive of a subtle recognition of Mary Anne's youth, and ill-luck in not having before her more lively prospects. She gave Mary Anne presents in the shape of articles of clothing at which Slowbridge would have exclaimed in horror if the recipient had dared to wear them; but, when Miss Belinda expressed her regret at these indiscretions, Octavia was quite willing to rectify her mistakes.

"Ah, well!" she said, "I can give her some money, and she can buy some things for herself." Which she proceeded to do; and when, under her mistress's direction, Mary Anne purchased a stout brown merino, she took quite an interest in her struggles at making it.

"I wouldn't make it so short in the waist and so full in the skirt, if I were you," she said. "There's no reason why it shouldn't fit, you know," thereby winning the housemaid's undying adoration, and adding much to the shapeliness of the garment.

"I am sure she has a good heart," Miss Belinda said to herself, as the days went by. "She is like Martin in that. I dare say she finds me very ignorant and silly. I often see in her face that she is unable to understand my feeling about things; but she never seems to laugh at me, nor think of me unkindly. And she is very, very pretty, though perhaps I ought not to think of that at all."

CHAPTER IX.

White Muslin.

As the good little spinster was arraying herself on this particular evening, having laid upon the bed the greater portion of her modest splendor, she went to her wardrobe, and took therefrom the sacred handbox containing her best cap. All the ladies of Slowbridge wore caps; and all being respectfully plagiarized from Lady Theobald, without any reference to age, size, complexion, or demeanor, the result was sometimes a little trying. Lady Theobald's head-dresses were of a severe and bristling order. The face of which they were composed was induced by some ingenious device to form itself into aggressive

quillings, the bows seemed lined with buckram, the strings neither floated nor fluttered.

"To a majestic person the style is very appropriate," Miss Belinda had said to Octavia that very day; "but to one who is not so, it is rather trying. Sometimes, indeed, I have almost wished that Miss Chickie would vary a little more in her designs."

Perhaps the sight of the various articles contained in two of the five trunks had inspired these doubts in the dear old lady's breast: it is certain, at least, that, as she took the best cap up, a faint sigh fluttered upon her lips.

"It is very large for a small person," she said. "And I am not at all sure that amber is becoming to me."

And just at that moment there came a tap at the door, which she knew was from Octavia.

She laid the cap back, in some confusion at being surprised in a moment of weakness.

"Come in, my love," she said.

Octavia pushed the door open, and came in. She had not dressed yet, and had on her wrapper and slippers, which were both of quilted gray silk, gayly embroidered with carnations. But Miss Belinda had seen both wrapper and slippers before, and had become used to their sumptuousness: what she had not seen was the trifle the girl held in her hand.

"See here," she said. "See what I have been making for you!"

She looked quite elated, and laughed triumphantly.

"I did not know I could do it until I tried," she said. "I had seen some in New York, and I had the lace by me. And I have enough left to make ruffles for your neck and wrists. It's Mechlin."

"My dear!" exclaimed Miss Belinda.

"My dear!"

Octavia laughed again.

"Don't you know what it is?" she said. "It isn't like a Slowbridge cap; but it's a cap, nevertheless. They wear them like this in New York, and I think they are ever so much prettier."

It was true that it was not like a Slowbridge cap, and was also true that it was prettier. It was a delicate affair of softly quilted lace, adorned here and there with loops of pale satin ribbon.

"Let me try it on," said Octavia, advancing; and in a minute she had done so, and turned Miss Bassett about to face herself in the glass. "There!" she said. "Isn't that better than—well, than emulating Lady Theobald!"

It was so pretty and so becoming, and Miss Belinda was so touched by the girl's innocent enjoyment, that the tears came into her eyes.

"My—my love," she faltered, "it is so beautiful, and so expensive, that—though indeed I don't know how to thank you—I am afraid I should not dare to wear it."

"Oh!" answered Octavia, "that's nonsense, you know. I'm sure there's no reason why people shouldn't wear becoming things. Besides, I should be awfully disappointed. I didn't think I could make it, and I'm real proud of it. You don't know how becoming it is!"

Miss Belinda looked at her reflection, and faltered. It was becoming.

"My love," she protested faintly, "real Mechlin! There is really no such lace in Slowbridge."

"All the better," said Octavia, cheerfully. "I'm glad to hear that. It isn't one bit too nice for you."

To Miss Belinda's astonishment, she drew a step nearer to her and gave one of the satin loops a queer-expressing little touch, which actually seemed to

mean something. And then suddenly the girl stooped, with a little laugh, and gave her aunt a light kiss on her cheek. "There!" she said. "You must take it from me for a present. I'll go and make the ruffles this minute; and you must wear those too, and let the people see how stylish you can be."

And, without giving Miss Bassett time to speak, she ran out of the room, and left the dear old lady warmed to the heart, tearful, delighted, frightened.

A coach from the Blue Lion had been ordered to present itself at a quarter past five, promptly; and at the time specified it rattled up to the door with much spirit,—with so much spirit, indeed, that Miss Belinda was a little alarmed.

"Dear, dear!" she said. "I hope the driver will be able to control the horse, and will not allow him to go too fast. One hears of such terrible accidents."

Then Mary Anne was sent to announce the arrival of the equipage to Miss Octavia, and, having performed the errand, came back beaming with smiles.

"Oh, mum," she exclaimed, "you never see nothin' like her! Her gown's 'ev'ingly. An' lor! how you do look yourself, to be sure!"

Indeed, the lace ruffles on her "best" black silk, and the little cap on her smooth hair, had done a great deal for Miss Bassett; and she had only just been reproaching herself for her vanity in recognizing this fact. But Mary Anne's words awakened a new train of thought.

"Is—is Miss Octavia's dress a showy one, Mary Anne?" she inquired. "Dear me, I do hope it is not a showy dress!"

"I never see nothin' no eleganter, mum," said Mary Anne; "she wants nothin' but a veil to make a bride out of her—an' a becomer thing she never has wore."

They heard the soft sweep of skirts at that moment, and Octavia came in.

"There!" she said, stopping when she had reached the middle of the room. "Is that simple enough?"

Miss Belinda could only look at her helplessly. The "white muslin" was composed almost entirely of Valenciennes lace; the blue ribbons were embroidered with field-daisies; the air of delicate elaborateness about the whole was something which her innocent mind could not have believed possible in orthodox white and blue.

"I don't think I should call it exactly simple," she said. "My love, what a quantity of lace!"

Octavia glanced down at her jabots and frills complacently.

"There is a good deal of it," she remarked; "but then, it is nice, and one can stand a good deal of nice Valenciennes on white. They said Worth made the dress. I hope he did. It cost enough. The ribbon was embroidered by hand, I suppose. And there is plenty of it cut up into these bows."

There was no more to be said. Miss Belinda led the way to the coach, which they entered under admiring or critical eyes of several respectable families, who had been lying in wait behind their window-curtains since they had been summoned there by the sound of the wheels.

As the vehicle rattled past the boarding-school, all the young ladies in the first class rushed to the window. They were rewarded for their zeal by a glimpse of a cloud of muslin and lace, a charmingly-dressed yellow-brown head, and a pretty face, whose eyes favored them with a frank stare of interest.

(To be continued.)

The Twins of Culleston Manor in 1685.

(Continued.)

But alarming indeed was the news which Madam Culleston sprang up to receive as she dropped her pen at the last entry. How could she carry it to her wounded husband lying concealed in the secret chamber of the old Manor House, and whose place of retreat might be found at any moment? "No," she concluded, "he shall know nothing of it until the fever of his wound abates, and his mind becomes clear enough to advise. Her one gleam of comfort had failed her! Her bonnie daughters too were to be sacrificed, and she, helpless mother that she was, could not raise a finger to help them. Their youth would be no protection to them; their names, with those other ones, some mere babes, who had walked in the maids' procession, were already entered upon the list of prisoners to be tried as rebels before that cruel judge, whose name had become already a terror in the land. Who could have foreseen that the mad enthusiasm which had wricked so many lives should have so upset the judgment and blinded the eyes of the instructress in whom the parents had placed such implicit trust, that she not only had not held them back, but had led her pupils onwards to their fate.

Just then there was a quiet tap at the door, followed by the gentle voice of her handmaiden, saying, "There is one who would have speech of you, madam. Is it your pleasure that I may admit him?" "Yes! admit him," she answered wearily. "God grant it may be words of hope he brings. Of evil tidings I have had more than I well can bear."

"Ned Halliday, dear lad, is it you, I had not at first known you under that disguise. I suppose there is a price upon your head too? Have you heard the news from Taunton?" "Yes, dear madam, I have. Nay, more, I have spoken with Mistress Dorothy herself, and she bade me tell you that they are both of good courage, and have friends outside who are working for their escape. They are not committed to the common jail as yet, though Madam Tredgood is, and with her Mistress Letitia Lamorne, who, as the bearer of the golden standard to Monmouth, is also marked out for greater punishment. The school is surrounded by troops, and closely guarded, but nevertheless, dear madam, if you will but send by me a token, telling my dear playmates to trust themselves to me and those who will help me in their release, I pledge you my word that I will defend them with my life as we bring them back to Culleston once more."

What could the mother say but "yes," making on her side every possible provision to further the project which, as presented to her, seemed almost feasible, in spite of the risks which must be incurred.

HOW THEY ESCAPED.

It would take too much space to describe the several incidents and hairbreadth escapes of that perilous journey homewards of the two little maids of Culleston. But, staunchly guarded by Ned Halliday and his faithful henchman, sometimes covered by dried heather and fern in the donkey-cart of the Broom-Squire, who had a shanty in the coppice behind Culleston church, and sometimes in linen smocks and with broad flapping hats covering their bonnie laces, which were dyed a rich brown to make them look like gypsies, carrying faggots for the camp fire, at last, at last, they stood at the postern door of their home awaiting admittance. Behind them were what appeared to be two rough-looking country lads offering big besoms for sale, whilst Dorothea and Bettina each held up a bunch of lighter ones, saying, "Please buy our brooms! do buy our cheap brooms; they are strong, good brooms; oh! do buy our brooms!" The face of buying

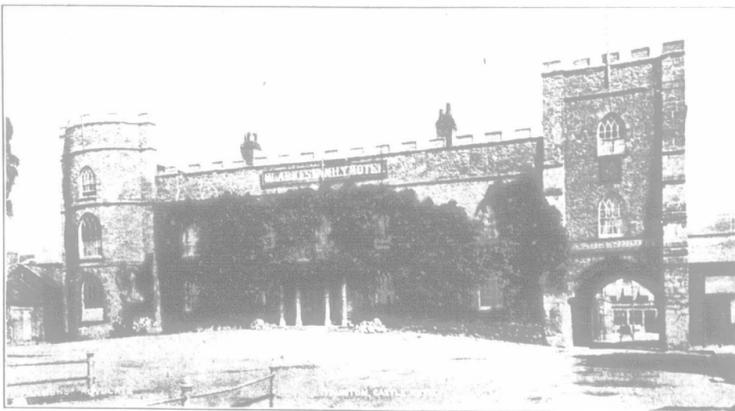
their brooms was kept up to deceive any prying eyes, until the glad news of their safety was brought to madam.

BY WAY OF INTERPOLATION.

I, as the compiler of this series, feel as if I should just here tell how it came about that I was enabled to follow almost step by step a great part of the very ground covered by the weary feet of the poor little rebel girls of Culleston Manor. Just one short summer ago I spent a month at a farm house upon the Quantocks overlooking the Vale of

stood the "linhay," under the eaves of which they crouched afraid to whisper least a sound should betray them.

Of this moment of terror, Bettina writes: "To our dying day, methinks, neither Dorry nor I will ever hear the dismal croaking of a frog, nor smell the vile odor from a stagnant weed-covered pond without living it all over again. As swords were thrust through the tangle of coarse grass, which alone formed the walls of our hiding place, we hardly dared to breathe. Even though we lay under the loose bundles of un-



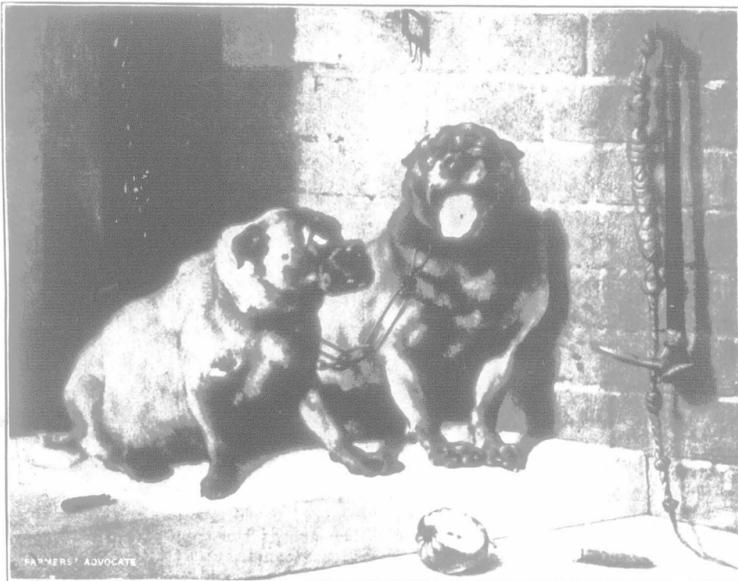
On Castle Green, 1903.

H. A. B. bedroom window below "X."

Taunton Deane. From my bedroom window I had a forty-mile view across to the Blackdowns and other ranges, so with that for my central point I was able to check off, as it were, every incident of what the scant records from the old oak chest revealed. Every spot from the still-standing archway, under which one can pass to Castle Green, to that grimmer archway, which even now mounts guard over the courtyard of Culleston, had its tale of absorbing interest to tell. At one place I would say to myself, "Ah! this is where they hid themselves, when their

used furze, over which Ned Halliday and Robin his man stood with sickle and withes in hand, as if they were but the hedgers and ditchers they pretended to be. Ah! gallant Ned, and kindly Robin, what do we not owe you? And, well, I wot, will one of us repay you some day, if our lives are spared to us."

Dorothea will, I know, pay Ned in the only coin which could ever pass current with him, and I will see that faithful Robin has his reward when Nannie, who has flouted him so long as a stay-at-home and a mere country bumpkin, learns not only of his



"Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale." (Lambert)

initial and perhaps greatest peril of all was passed, that of getting clear of the guards within and without the castle walls. Here they must have crouched "under the hedge in Cann's fields until they heard die away in the distance the sound of the hoof beats of a set of troopers." About here must have "swung to the clapping-gate over which they had to climb to pass by the footpath into the Bishop's Hall road; perhaps on this corner, where now stands that big modern mansion, with its gay flower-beds and wide carriage drive,

frequent acts of unselfish heroism, but also of the many times his sharpness of wit and readiness of resource have saved her little mistresses from cruel disaster.

It took the fugitives many days of hiding in the big dips of the Somersetshire Coombs, many long marches by night through long, unfrequented and circuitous byways to cover what would have been by direct route but seven miles in all. They had to avoid the intervening villages, leaving it to Robin to beg at nightfall a pannikin of milk or an occasional

crust, wherewith to eke out the supplies in the fast-emptying wallet, but they won home at last. Each night before they started they had knelt amongst the bracken on the moor, or the gorse in the hedge, and had asked the Father who would not that even "one of His little ones should perish," to guide their wandering footsteps into safe pathways, and again, at day dawn, when they had once more to shrink into some new hiding-place, they had thanked Him for his protecting mercy, and knowing that either Robin or his master were in turn keeping watch and ward, the two brave little women had slept peacefully in one another's arms, until the signal agreed upon, the soft cooing of the wood pigeon, as if from the sheltering branches above them, would arouse them from their slumbers, and the weary tramp had begun all over again. True, they had reached their home at last, but it will take at least another chapter before the story of Dolly and Betty's "little great-grandmothers" is all told. A sad little tale you will perhaps say, but not half so sad, after all, as that of many others which have been or could have been told during the reign of terror which followed upon the great rebellion of 1685.

H. A. B.

Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale.

Another of Landseer's stories, told by the brush, instead of the pen. This time it is a story of dumb despair and wifely sympathy, not the less felt because both husband and wife have four legs, instead of only two! Yet, to the human eye, there hardly seems to be cause for either sentiment. The heavy chain, the cruel whip upon the nail, tell their own tale—a change of masters could hardly be for the worse. Let us hope, for the sake of Uncle Tom and his faithful mate, that it may be for the better.

H. A. B.

A Song for the New Year.

A song for the New Year! Exultant its hours—
The dust of defeat hath not sullied its flowers,
But Fancy hath dipped them in roseate dew,
And brought them—all blooming in beauty—to you!

A song for the New Year! A clarion strong;
Achievement—thru' service—refreshment—thru' song!
Not mountain too mighty for faith to remove;
No labor too lowly, transfigured by Love!

A song for the New Year! A message of Joy,
May never a discord its music alloy!
But, growing in sweetness and melody clear,
May it ever inspire, and strengthen, and cheer!

—[Ernest Neal Lyon, in 'The Reader Magazine' for January.]

Good-bye

We say it for an hour or for year,
We saying it smiling, say it when our tears,
We say it coldly, say it with a sigh,
And yet we have no other word than this—
"Good-bye."

We have no dearest word for our heart's friend,
For him who journeys to the world's far end,
And scars our soul with going; thus we say,
As unto him who steps but o'er the way—
"Good-bye."

Alike to those we love and those we hate,
We say no more in parting, At life's gate,
To him who passes out beyond earth's sight,
We cry, as to the wanderer for a night—
"Good-bye."



"Some Things Hard to be Understood."

St. Peter tells us that his beloved brother, Paul, has written "some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures unto their own destruction."

There is no doubt about the truth of his statement. The Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, contains many things "hard to be understood." Would you be better pleased if you could understand everything in it? In that case, it would soon lose its interest for men. The Bible is able to interest and instruct everybody. There are stories for the children, battles and adventures for the boys, love-stories for the young people, wise advice for the man of business and the farmer, high aims and heroic deeds for the idealist, problems for the student, words of peace and comfort for the old, and, as Ian Maclaren has pointed out, even the agnostic who doubts the very existence of God, may study Ecclesiastes and feel as though it were written for him alone. As for the sick, the sorrowful and the sinful, who can measure the inspiration and power of its mighty words?

Just because there are so many difficulties in the Bible, men of every age have studied it with eager and never-fading interest. It is a great mine from which each generation digs out some treasure and passes it on to those who come after. There is still much to explain, and there are still plenty of students and men of science doing their very best to throw light on difficult passages.

A short time ago, while preparing a Bible lesson, I came across a possible explanation of one of these difficulties. You remember that Hezekiah, King of Judah, was given a marvellous sign of his recovery from illness. "Isaiah the prophet cried unto the Lord: and He brought the shadow ten degrees backward, by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz." It seems unlikely that God should turn back the hands of the great clock of the universe for what seems to us such an insufficient reason. Of course He could do it. He who "hangeeth the earth upon nothing," and upholds all the other great worlds which sweep so marvellously through infinite space, could, if He pleased, stop the motion or reverse it. But has He ever done such a thing since the sun, moon and stars were created and started on their majestic march? At first sight the Bible seems to teach this, but new light has been thrown on the subject. It was not the sun but the "shadow" that went back. Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S., says—and a man with all those letters after his name ought to know what he is talking about—that the going back of the shadow is not of itself miraculous, and has several times been noticed during the 19th century. "The shadow is not invariably dependent on the position of the sun, but upon the brightest point of light in the sky. If when the sun nears the western horizon a dark impenetrable cloud covers that orb, the shadow will be cast by the bright silver lining of the cloud, which may be near the zenith, and the shadow will repeat nearly a quarter of the circle. In the present century an instance is recorded by the Canon of St. Asaph's Cathedral."

Now, if the explanation is correct, the shadow of the dial of Ahaz would be cast by the bright lining of a cloud near the zenith, and the shadow would repeat nearly a quarter of the circle. In the present century an instance is recorded by the Canon of St. Asaph's Cathedral.

hailstorm of that long day must have been caused by a wave of intense cold, which is not uncommon even now in Syria. "It is always at a time of intense cold that refraction of the sun occurs. Travelers in the Polar regions give many instances when the sun is seen for several days, when they know the orb is one degree below the horizon. This refraction of the sun is quite a common thing."

As for the captious critics who say that Joshua's language was unscientific because he spoke of the "sun" standing still, when really it is the motion of the "earth" which causes day and night, that hardly deserves consideration. Even these learned critics themselves would probably speak of the sun as "rising" in the east and "setting" in the west, and no one in this critical 20th century would think of objecting to such a form of expression.

Wonderful and miraculous indeed both these events must have been, because the sun and clouds are usually anything but obedient to man.

As I walked to the station a few weeks ago to catch an early train, I realized more than ever before the mighty power of the daylight. The moon was shining brightly when I started, but in a few minutes it faded out before the irresistible march of the dawn. If all the boasted strength and wisdom of men could have been concentrated, how powerless it would have been to stop that onward march for the millionth part of a second.

The daily miracle of the dawn seems to me as wonderful as the occasional miracles spoken of above; just as the yearly miracle of the fruit which appears so marvellously on the trees, now bare and leafless, and the mysterious increase of the buried grain every summer, seems as incomprehensible as the multiplication of the loaves and fishes beside the Sea of Galilee. As a little boy once said while he watched the chickens hatching in an incubator, "I see how they get out, but I don't see how they got in." Is not "how they got in" one of the many mysteries which we are almost too familiar with to wonder at? I have not space to-day to mention any more things "hard to be understood," but as puzzling things in the Bible record are constantly being explained, may we not trust God to make everything plain some day? Fresh proofs of the truth and accuracy of Bible history are still being found. For example, ancient historians seem to contradict Daniel's statement that Belshazzar was king of Babylon, and was killed when the city was taken by the Medes and Persians. Berossus says that "Nabonadius" was king of Babylon, and that he was not in the city at that time, but lived to fight several battles after Babylon was captured. Of course, many people at once concluded that the Bible account must be untrue. But wait! Pierson says that twenty or thirty years ago a great cylinder was dug up among the heaps of ruins there. It was covered with inscriptions, and when these were translated it was found that "Belshazzar was the son of Nabonadius, and a regent under him," so the Bible spoke the truth after all—Belshazzar was reigning in Babylon and was killed there. Often a seeming contradiction may be reconciled by a little more information. Can we not trust God a little? We don't know everything yet.

Each place is the master-key To the straight gate and narrow way. The locks are made of pack-sticks, he, The locks are made of pack-sticks, he, HOPE.

The Golden Rule.

"Are you almost disgusted with life, little man?
I will tell you a wonderful trick,
That will bring you contentment, if anything can—
Do something for somebody, quick?"

"Are you awfully tired with play, little girl?
Weary, discouraged and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world—
Do something for somebody, quick!"

"Though it rains like the rain of the flood, little man,
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,

You can make the sun shine in your soul, little man—
Do something for somebody, quick!"

"Though the skies are like brass overhead, little girl,
And the road like a heated brick;
And all earthly affairs in a terrible whirl;
Do something for somebody, quick!"

The Old Days.

The old days!—the far days!
The ever-dear and fair!—
The old days—the lost days—
How lovely they were!
The old days of Morning,
With the dew-drench on the flowers,
And apple-buds and blossoms
Of those old days of ours.

Then was the real gold
Spendthrift Summer flung;
Then was the real song
Thrush and robin sung!
There was never censure then,—
Only honest praise—
And all things were worthy of it
In the olden days.

There bide the true friends—
The first and the best;
There clings the green grass
Close where they rest;
Would they were here? No!—
Would we were there! . . .
The old days—the lost days—
How lovely they were!
—James Whitcomb Riley.



How to amuse children during the cold winter months is a problem to many mothers. The little ones cannot play out of doors as much as in the summer, and there is so much less to take up their attention that they are apt to get into mischief. A host of harmless devices is necessary to provide them with occupation, and one of these is having them "grow" things. Few mothers, perhaps, have any idea of the interest the majority of children take in seeing how the different seeds sprout and send forth roots, and develop; or of the valuable educational training such observation is to the child-mind. But the child must do all the work, from the very beginning. Half of the interest is lost if even mother sows the seeds or waters the growing plants.

The pupils in a schoolroom, which I once had the privilege of visiting in a Chicago suburb, were very much interested in the growing of seeds in eggshells. The eggshells were nearly filled with sawdust, which was kept moist, and peas, corn, cucumbers, oats, etc., were planted in them. Some of the shells were placed in little bags of netting, and suspended, like little hanging baskets; others were placed side by side in very shallow boxes, so that they could not topple over. At different stages in the growth of the seedlings, they were pulled up, and the children observed the development, and made drawings of the tiny plants. These drawings were kept in books used especially for that purpose, and were supplemented by a few remarks neatly written beneath, stating the number of days after planting, etc., etc.

Another plan, if the house be warm enough, is to stretch mosquito netting across the tops of any old clear glass vessels, then fill the vessel with water, and place seeds upon the netting, so that the children may watch the development of both root and shoot at the same time. Of course the water should be warm when put in, and the vessel kept in a warm place.

The children may wish to watch other plants grow on and on. If so, let them try a few morning-glories, or sweet alyssum in pots. Parsley, too, makes a pretty fern-like growth, and is very hardy, but its seed germinates so very slowly that it should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting. I have heard that a very pretty hanging-basket for the children may be made by moistening a sponge, sprinkling it with flaxseed, and hanging it up in a warm window, taking care that

it is kept damp by frequent sprinkling with warm water.

Last of all, I shall add just one more plan, which has been clipped from a contemporary newspaper: "Take a large carrot and cut off the end of the root, leaving a piece about three inches and a half long adhering to the portion where the leaves grow. Now hollow out this piece, and in the edge of it make three little holes by which wire or string may be inserted to hang it up with. You will now have what will look very much like a little terracotta pot. Keep this filled with water, and you will soon find the green growing up round it, and without expense you will have a feathery, fern-like plant for your window."

It may be objected that all of these things make a "muss." After all, they do not take up so much room, just one of the kitchen windows will do. There are few mothers who will object to giving up just one window for the interest and instruction of the little ones.

FLORA FERNLEAF.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Win-nipeg.

The following contribution from Miss Agnes D. C. Hisey is gratefully acknowledged: F. F.

Primulas.

"Any one who sows a packet of primula sinensis will not regret it. Use a large, shallow box and good, loamy soil, free of vermin. This precaution is worth while heeding, as I have had several dozen of the tiny plants destroyed as soon as they came above the soil by troops of almost invisible white lice. I saved two plants out of one packet. I have since learned to heat the soil before sowing the seed.

"After the plants show four leaves, they should be transplanted to pots or cans, and when the weather is warm enough, set in some cool, shady place, and watered freely all summer. In September give them a north or east window, and by Christmas, one has the pleasure of seeing the softly-frilled flowers of delicate mauve, rose, white or purple. The foliage is quite ornamental and no vermin ever bother it."

One of our readers says of our trained nurse's articles: "Miss Owen's papers are excellent. When I read her advice on ventilation, I at once went and opened my bedroom window."

Another speaks: "I wish to congratulate you on giving the reading public a weekly agricultural paper of such excellence, and trust that your venture will be as great a success financially as it deserves to be.

Yours, etc., R. M. Manion."



Why Some Succeed.

"Ho, boys, I'd like to say to you,
As if I were you father,
With earnest mind and good intent,
A word—or three words rather.

"Pluck, Purpose, Perseverance they;
I call them simply glorious,
For they who have and use them well
Shall surely be victorious.

"Purpose sees something to be done
For our own good or neighbor's;
Pluck dares to do it and in faith
For the great object labors.

"But Pluck and Purpose both are vain,
As teaches many a story;
'Tis Perseverance wins the day,
And leads the boy to glory."

Yes, boys, if you want to get on in life—as, of course, you do—begin at once to cultivate Pluck, Purpose and Perseverance. The three P's can't be won in a day, or a year, so you have no time to lose. Several years ago, a ragged little newsboy was standing looking up at a handsome house in New York. His bare hands were red with cold, and the blinding snow nearly lifted him off his feet. A gentleman was looking out of a window across the street, and noticed that the little fellow was often in the same place on stormy days, but never in fine weather. At last he grew curious, and beckoned the boy, who hurried over with a cheerful shout of, "Here you are! A Record, did you say?"

The gentleman called him in, and told him to warm his stiff fingers. "Don't you find it hard selling papers this weather?" he asked.

"Ye-es, sometimes. Then I hustle over there as fast as I can," and he pointed to the millionaire's house. Then he explained that about a year before, when he was terribly cold and couldn't sell any papers, two fellows passed him, and one said that the man who lived in that grand house was a beggar once. "Yes, or what amounts to nearly the same thing—a newsboy," said the other. "I've heard him say dozens of times that nothing but pluck and the grace of God would ever have brought him through." "Then," said the little lad, "I made up my mind I'd got the pluck all right, and I'd ask over and over for the grace of God. I didn't know just what that was, but every day I said all I could remember of the Lord's Prayer, and finished up with, 'and give me the grace of God,' and I began to get along right away. I'm saving money now to go to school with, and on stormy days when I have bad luck I come and take a look at that big house, and say, 'Pluck and the grace of God,' over and over again. After that the papers always sell like hot cakes. I call that house my bank, and I draw on it when I'm hard up. I 'spect it's a deal more comfort to me than to the man who built it."

Then he dashed off, shouting, "Hyers yer mornin' papers! Year-ald! Tribune! Record!"

I haven't heard whether that boy ever became a millionaire or not, but he was pretty sure to succeed, for he encouraged his luck, never grumbling at hardships, and stuck to his purpose perseveringly, like the plucky little chap he was.

I once heard of another little fellow who was selling papers in a crowded car, when the train started. "Caught this time, Joe!" laughed the conductor. "You will have to run to Fourteenth street."

"Don't care!" was the cheerful answer. "I can sell all the way back again."

An old gentleman got interested in the boy who faced a difficulty so pluckily, and asked him some questions about his home and family. It

turned out that Joe supported himself and a small brother called Jimmy, who was lame and "couldn't earn much himself."

"Oh, I see," said the gentleman, "that makes it hard. You could do better alone?"

This time Joe's answer was more defiant than merry.

"No, I couldn't!" he exclaimed, indignantly, "Jim's somebody to go home to. He's lots of help. What would be the good of having luck if nobody was glad, or of getting things if there was nobody to divide with?"

And Joe was quite right, boys, for the richest people are often the people who have big families and cannot spend thousands of dollars on automobiles and steam yachts. Get rich by all means, if you honestly can, but never imagine that riches can make you happy, or that people who have millions are better off than the people who have enough to live comfortably rather than expensively. A boy whose highest ambition is only to make money will never be worth much. I don't believe, either, that the boy who always has to dress for dinner, and sit patiently through seven or eight courses, behaving in a dignified way, so as not to shock the waiter who stands behind his chair, enjoys his food half as much as you do, although you may act more like this:

"When Jimmy comes from school at four
And rushes home, how things begin
To whirl and buzz and bound and spin,
And brighten up from roof to floor.
The dog that all day long has lain
Upon the back porch, wags his tail,
And leaps and barks and begs again
The last scrap in the dinner pail,
When Jimmy comes from school.

"The cupboard latches click a tune
And mother from her knitting stirs
To tell that hungry boy of hers
That supper will be ready soon;
And then a slab of pie he takes,
A cookie and a quince or two,
And for the breezy barnyard breaks,
Where all things cry, "How do you do?"

When Jimmy comes from school.

"The rooster on the garden fence
Struts up and down, and crows and crows
As if he knows or thinks he knows,
He, too, is of some consequence;
The guineas join the chorus, too,
And, just beside the window-sill,
The catbird swinging out of view,
On his light perch begins to trill,
When Jimmy comes from school."

—COUSIN DOROTHY.

Let Something Good be Said.

By James Whitcomb Riley.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadows of disgrace shall fall, instead
Of words of blame, or proof, of thus and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,
And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said.

A Willing Slave.

Helen and Dick pulled their grandpa down,
Right down on his knees by the door,
And Dick got astride, demanding a ride
Across the wide kitchen floor.

Then they cried "Gee up! whoa! haw!
and back!"—
How could the poor horse understand?
But he plunged and pranced while wee
Helen danced
And Dick exclaimed, "This is grand!"

"You're the dearest and nicest grandpa
That ever was known," they cry.
"You've said that before and it's rather
a bore."
He says with a perfect sigh.

But he laughs as they pull his whiskers—
And they get their story too,
A tale of his youth—for to tell the
truth,
He does what he's told to do.

—COUSIN DOROTHY.

Humorous.

The mother of a little girl named Marjorie had become greatly interested in domestic economy. Several courses at a fashionable cooking school had opened her eyes to the fact that nothing should be wasted. The servants were almost daily admonished not to throw away any material that could be re-cooked or hushed or served up in some new form. Of course, much advice reached the child's ears.

Not long afterwards a kitten belonging to the next-door neighbor died suddenly. Half an hour later, Marjorie appeared before her mother, carrying the sad and drooping remains.

"Mamma," she said, "just see what I've found thrown away now! A perfectly good kitten!"

Willie, a little five-year-old, who felt his manhood greatly minimized in a bodice and kilt, was very ambitious to put on trousers, and never missed an opportunity to examine and discuss those worn by his little associates. "Oh, when may I wear breeches?" was his daily cry. One Sunday afternoon he was taken to a gathering of children, to whom the rector, who appeared in his cassock, talked of Bible characters in language which could be comprehended by his audience, and concluded his remarks by saying in a very kindly tone, "Now, if any little boy or girl wants to ask me a question, I shall be glad to answer it. Don't be afraid, little children, speak right out. Raise your hand and I will see you."

To the surprise of all, it was Willie's hand which responded to this encouragement. His face was radiant with delight and expectation as the rector discovered the little hand and said, "Well, Willie, what do you want to know? Speak out."

"Oh, mister—oh! oh!" exclaimed Willie, fairly choking with eagerness and the burden of his enquiry, "oh, sir, do—do—please tell me—do you wear your breeches under your gown?"

In some parts of Canada it is customary to call a justice of the peace, or local magistrate, "The Squire." One of these worthies, a very estimable man, who always enjoyed a good story, even if it was at his own expense, used to be fond of relating an experience he once had with an uneducated English farmer. After transacting some business, the squire and the Englishman sat down to enjoy a smoke together. When they had lighted their pipes, the stolid Britisher started the conversation by remarking:

"Hi notice as 'ow folks call you 'The Squire,'"

"That's because I am a justice of the peace," replied the Canadian.

"Things is so different hat 'ome."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; in Hingland a squire—W y, bless your 'eart, a squire 'e's a gen'l'man!"

—Harper's Monthly.



"Won't you give me a ride now, grandpa?"

"It's my turn!" cries little Nell.

But poor grandpa groans, "Oh, my poor old bones.
Just wait while I rest a spell!"

"Then you'd tell us a story, grandpa,
A story of long ago."
So they climb on his knee though tired
is he,
Dead tired, yet happy, you know—





Dear Friends,—So great has been the interest shown by the friends of the Ingle Nook in the art of bread-making, that I have determined to devote one whole "nook" solely to that subject. In writing on the "Why of Bread," I do not mean to imply that I am capable of making any better bread, or perhaps even as good as that which hosts of our correspondents can make. I have simply had an opportunity, denied, possibly, to thousands of our readers, of studying a few things which were very interesting to me, and which I am glad to give for the benefit of those who like to get at the bottom of things, and to know why they do what they do. The more we know of the scientific reason for things, the more we want to know. No fiction can possibly be as fascinating as the revelations of science to the science-lover. But now we must go back to our bread again.

"The Why" of Bread.

Perhaps no operation in house-keeping is more interesting, when one understands the "why" of it, than the making of bread. An understanding of the principles underlying the process also helps wonderfully in obtaining "good" bread, the light, finely-porous kind, which is so much more digestible as well as more palatable than the dark, heavy article. In making bread, the first thing, as everyone knows, is to prepare the "yeast," by dissolving yeast cake (now almost universally used) and incorporating it with "lukewarm" water, potatoes and flour mixed. If the mixture be too cold, as everyone also knows, the "rising" will take place very slowly; if too warm, it will rise quickly, but is apt to sour.

Now, the reason of these vagaries is simply this: The yeast cake contains, in a dry, dormant state, the requisites for the production of the "yeast plant," one of the very lowest orders of plants, to be sure, and of microscopic size, yet a plant which grows by multiplication of its cells, as other larger ones do. Moisture and heat only are necessary for its development; hence, when we dissolve the cake and put it with the warm water and flour, it immediately begins to grow, and this growth causes alcoholic fermentation. If sugar is added the yeast acts more quickly, especially if the mixture be semi-fluid. Whether sugar is added or not, a certain sort of sugar is formed, for the starchy substance in the flour and potatoes becomes changed, chemically, into it. Here, then, is a cue for making bread rise in cold weather. Add a little sugar, do not make the "yeast" or sponge too stiff in the first place, and, of course, do not let it become chilled. Salt keeps back the growth of the yeast plant, hence in cold weather, if the house be not very warm, salt should not be added until the last possible minute. As soon as the sugary part is decomposed by the yeast plant into alcohol and a sort of gas called carbon dioxide, the latter shows itself by bubbles, and the swelling of the whole mass.

Most people make this "yeast" in the afternoon, then at bedtime add more "lukewarm" water and a little more flour, cover the whole up, and let it stand over night. In the morning this "sponge" should be very light and airy. It is then thrown into a pan of water. This "sponge" is dissolved in lukewarm water, and the mixture is put into a pan with a little more flour and salt. The mixture is then covered and left to rise until it is very light and airy.

bread may not be hole-y. Most people just let this dough rise once, then make it into loaves and put it in the pans.

If kept too warm at any of these stages the embryo bread will sour, the reason of this being that it invariably contains the bacteria or germs of acetic acid or vinegar. If the temperature rises above 90 degrees, these bacteria immediately begin to multiply very, very quickly, forming a sort of vinegar right in the bread. At such a high temperature, too, the yeast plant does not grow well; hence, the bread simply stops rising, and sours. If kept at a temperature of about 60 degrees, there is no danger of the dough becoming charged with acetic acid, but, of course, at this low temperature it will take quite a long time to rise, and must not be hurried.

When the loaf is baked, the ferment is at once killed. At the same time, the starch of the flour becomes very much more digestible through being heated, while the little bubbles of gas all through the loaf expand with the heat, and thus make it light. If baked too slowly, the loaf will be heavy, because the gas has had time to burst away from it before being imprisoned in the stiffening walls of the loaf, and possibly sour, because the oven has not been hot enough to prevent fermentation from still going on. On the other hand, if baked too quickly the loaf will be very white, because the starch has not had time in which to undergo much change, but it will not be so digestible as that which has been baked at the right temperature, and for the right length of time.

"Good" bread should be of a slightly yellowish tint, evenly and finely porous, and of an agreeable flavor. It should never be eaten until about twenty-four hours old. Bread is much more digestible than biscuits, pastry, or crackers. It is, in fact, the best form in which starchy food can be presented to the digestive organs; hence, has been well named the "staff of life."

The following contributions are very gratefully acknowledged:

"Dear Dame Durden,—Seeing that one of your readers wished for a quick way to make bread, I send my recipe, which is not only quick but good. I have made my bread by it for twelve years and always have thorough success. Formerly I used to set sponge one day and make bread next, etc., three times the trouble and labor, and no better result. Trusting others may be helped by this, and wishing the 'Advocate' every success, I am, Sincerely yours, S. A. W."

The Method of Making Quick Bread.

"On the noon of the preceding day, on which I bake, I take the water in which the potatoes have been boiled for dinner and when luke warm, put in a medium-sized covered pail or saucepan with a half cup of white sugar, 1 1/2 Royal yeast cakes and enough flour to make a batter. Set it in a warm (not a hot) place until evening, about eight o'clock. During the afternoon, put 8 quarts of flour in a kneading-pan and let it get warm by the stove. Then, at eight o'clock, add to the flour scant a half cup of salt, and rub in a lump of butter or lard the size of a small egg. Make a hole in the center of flour and empty in yeast and enough lukewarm water to make into moderately stiff dough. Knead for twenty minutes, until it will not stick to hands, then cover, and wrap up warmly, and next morning after breakfast, cut into loaves, and bake in a moderate oven according to the size of the loaves. Let rise in warm (not hot) place. Loaves are half as big as those baked in moderate oven from the morning after breakfast, according to

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size of loaves. The above quantity should make ten good-sized loaves.
Souris, Manitoba. S. A. W.

"Dear Dame Durden,—I read with much interest in your issue of the 7th, the letters of New Ontario Boy and Tenderfoot. In my early married life I baked up a barrel of flour every month. I tried many ways of breadmaking. The last was the easiest and best. I send it for Ontario Boy and Tenderfoot's benefit, and any other busy house-keeper, either Lachelor or maid, who may care to try it."

An Easy Recipe for Bread.

"Save the water the potatoes have been boiled in for dinner. Mash two or three potatoes and put to it. Set it away until after tea. A yeast cake will make six or eight two-pound loaves. After tea, or when convenient before going to bed, get the flour you need for a batch of bread, soak the yeast cake in a cupful of warm water, warm the potato water like new milk or lukewarm, it needs to be warmer in winter than summer, make a hollow in the middle of the flour and pour in the potato water, and stir in flour to make a batter. Stir up the yeast cake until dissolved and pour into the batter. Have ready a jug of warm water, as more may be needed. Work all the flour into a stiff dough, and knead about fifteen or twenty minutes. At least turn the dough that is on the bottom of the pan up; it ought to have a nice, smooth round surface. Then cover with a cloth and lid. Set in a warm place and cover well to keep the cold from it. Throw an overcoat, if you have nothing better, over the pan. In the morning you ought to have a nice light dough. While the kettle is boiling for breakfast, get the pans ready, knead and work the dough for five or ten minutes; then cut off the loaves and mold them on the floured baking-board, and set to rise until light. Then bake in a moderate, steady oven for an hour. When done wrap in a cloth, an old white tablecloth can be kept for a breadcloth. This will steam the crust and make it tender and much nicer to eat, and cause far less waste than when the crust is hard and brittle. If you are short of bread, you can first make a pan of rolls out of some of the dough. Set them to rise in a warm place near the stove, and bake them for breakfast. This plan gets the bread made and baked and out of the way before you begin to cook the dinner. I proved it for years."
Humber Bay. MRS. Y. R.

It may just be necessary to add that in a cold house, during the winter, the flour may become like ice. In their case it should be warmed before incorporation with the yeast, in order that the growth of the little plant may be in no wise hindered. We are sure that many friends of the Ingle Nook will be thankful for these "tried" recipes from Mrs. S. A. W., and Mrs. J. R.

About the Competition!

For various reasons, we have decided to hold the essay competition upon the subject, "The kind of girl the Western man wants for a wife" open during the month of February. Write short letters about this subject, and make them spicy as

well as sensible. Address them to Dame Durden, and win one of our prizes if you can.

DAME DURDEN.

Farmer's Advocate office, Winnipeg.

Cuddle Doon.

By Alexander Anderson.
The bairnies cuddle doon at night
Wi' muckle faucht an' din.
"Oh, try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues,
Your feyther's comin' in."
They never heed a word I speak,
I try to gie a frown;
But aye I hap them up, an' cry,
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"
Wee Jamie wi' the curly heid—
He aye sleeps next the wa'—
Bangs up an' cries, "I want a piece"—
The rascal start them a'
I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks—
They stop awee the soun'—
Then draw the blankets up, and cry,
"Noo, weanies, cuddle doon!"
But ere five minutes gang, wee Rab
Cries oot, frae 'neath the claes,
"Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at ance—
He's kittlin' wi' his taes."
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks;
He'd bother half the toon.
But aye I hap them up, and cry,
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"
At length they hear their feyther's fit;
An' as he hears the door,
They turn their faces to the wa'
While Tam pretends to snore.
"Hae a' the weans been gude?" he asks,
As he pits off his shoon.
"The bairnies, John, are in their beds,
An' lang since cuddled doon!"
An' just afore we hed coarsels
We look at oor wee lambs.
Tam has his arm roun' wee Rab's neck,
An' Rab his arm roun' Tam's.
I lift wee Jamie up the bed,
An' as I strak each croon,
I whisper, till my heart fills up,
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

The bairnies cuddle doon at night
Wi' mirth that's dear to me;
But soon the big warl's cark an' care
Will quarter doon their glee.
Yet come what will to ilka ane,
May He who sits aboon
Aye whisper, though their paws be bauld,
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

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Nature Study.

J. B. Wallace, Winnipeg.

(Continued from issue of Jan. 20.)

Nature is around us everywhere, and her wonders literally crowd upon us; but alas! we are usually too blind to see them. How many of us, when eating an apple, ever think why the mother tree gives her brown baby seeds the fleshy coat we enjoy so much? To us it is something to eat, and not something to marvel at. Again, how many of us ever think, when we hold a branch or twig in our hand, of trying to read its often pathetic story of a weary struggle against adverse conditions? Instances of new ways of looking at the common things around us might be multiplied indefinitely. If we have but interest in anything, animate or inanimate, in nature, and sympathy to interpret its story, we shall indeed find "Sermons in stones."

Nature costs nothing; we cannot escape from her; she forces herself upon us. Engross ourselves as we will with other matters, she still claims our attention once again. Even in cities something may be found to remind us of green fields and shady woods. And we should take advantage of this, for it is in cities that nature study is most needed. There the children grow up in the sordid atmosphere of commercial life, and the ancient environment of the race. Nature in all her glory gets no opportunity to exercise her silent though real influence in the formation of character. Our city boys and girls should be trained to take an intelligent interest in those bits of nature which are at hand—the shade trees, the insect visitors to trees and flowers, the birds which nest in the branches, the flowers and even the humble wayside weeds—for in every one there is something of the marvellous. An interest such as this does not readily die out, for it is natural, and with such interests, we shall have the best possible antidote to the stress and worry of modern life.

Another way in which nature study will conduce to the happiness of the race is the correction of wrong beliefs. Many, nay most of us go through life with full belief in the power for harm of some unfortunate and misunderstood creature, which, for this reason, naturally suffers wrong at our hands. We make a joke of woman's fear of a mouse, but how much real misery do women suffer because of the terror of that pretty little creature! How many people are afraid to handle a toad for fear of getting warts, and who almost jump at the sight of a reptile which is one of our best friends! I knew of a young lady, who, walking one day in the country, saw a snake. Much frightened, she hurried on, only soon to see another. Her fears were rising rapidly, and her terror may be easily imagined when in going but a short distance further she saw two more. This was too much. Frightened to go on for fear of meeting more, as afraid to go back for fear of those already seen, the poor girl simply collapsed into tears. How much pain might she have been spared if, in her school days, she had been shown that our pretty little snake is both absolutely harmless and very useful.

Most children are afraid in the dark, and their terrors are added to outside by the fear of bears or of wolves. Stories dealing with these animals go to show their ferocity, where as they should show their harmlessness and cowardice, for neither our bears nor our wolves are at all to be dreaded. Very many instances of this kind might be given. The fear of the beautiful dragon-flies, whose popular name "devil's darning needles," tells of the estimation in which they are held by the public, is quite unnecessary, for they are quite harmless as well as useful and interesting.

Nearly all these fears are matters of education, a very few may be instinctive. All children will touch or handle any living thing, almost without exception, unless at some time they have been

taught to fear. The baby boy or girl picks up a caterpillar, but is told to drop it; "it's dirty," or "nasty," and so the first lesson is given in a fear of a harmless and most wonderful creature. So in other cases, and parents are often directly to blame for allowing their children to get fears which may last through life, when a little forethought or explanation or example would prevent such a consummation.

Two instances of how easy it is to overcome these groundless fears have come under my notice during the last few months. In one case, I collected some salamanders in the country and took them to a friend's house, where I was visiting. Now there is probably no creature more disliked than the perfectly harmless salamander, or "lizard" as it is usually improperly called. Most people look upon them loathing, and the four or five girls of the house—old pupils of mine—aged from eight to fifteen, were no exceptions. They ran when I introduced the salamanders to them. However, I told them there was nothing to fear, showed them I did not fear the poor creatures, and finally put the salamanders in a barrel with a few inches of rain water at the bottom. The girls were very much interested in watching them, and before three days were passed all fear was lost, and the girls would handle the clammy reptiles with as little fear or disgust as if they had been kittens.

The other case was in a room in a Winnipeg school, where the class was asked to study a caterpillar. The looks of abhorrence on the faces of some of the big girls in grade VI. when the announcement was made were quite amusing. However, the class became interested, and on my next visit, some eight or ten days later, those same girls leaned back in their seats and allowed caterpillars to crawl all over their hands and wrists! Surely, if nature study will merely help to overcome the fears of our boys and girls with regard to the creatures about them, it is worthy of our most serious consideration.

(To be continued.)

Educational Notes.

There is nothing more important in the education of a girl than to teach her good housekeeping.

To make the boys better mechanics is a part of the teachers' legitimate work. This is an industrial age.

The greatest educational need of the day is competent and devoted teachers in rural schools and the lower grades, perhaps, after all, we get better service than we pay for. For a hundred people who can sing a song, there are not ten who can read a poem.—[Tennyson.]

Intelligent disagreement is morally and substantially healthy. Watch the man who always tries to agree with you. He may be an incapable, if not something worse.

Don't worry because you cannot teach religion in your school. Religion is life and cannot be taught—it can only be imparted. Live it, and your school will get it.

Father.—You are getting on in fine style, Daisy. If you keep on, you will soon know as much as your teacher.

Daisy.—I'd know as much now, daddy, if I had the book in front of me like she has.

The school that builds up character is a successful school. Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

Teachers, what sort of questions do you ask your pupils? Are they such as the lawyer asks the witness whom he wishes to embarrass? If so, change them. A question should be clear, concise and thought-provoking.—[Educator Journal.]

The man, who is thoroughly unselfish in small things, is the man that you will feel is a gentleman. Let his rank in society be what it may, let him be ignorant of the ordinary conventionalities of social intercourse. Still if he be self-sacrificing; if, in his ordinary re-

lations with his fellows, there is true and genuine humility; true and genuine unselfishness, it is impossible for those, who have much to do with him, not to feel "That man is a gentleman." I don't care whether he is learned or not; I don't care how ignorant he may be, or how he may stand; I don't care if he be ever so poor; the man who constantly shows that he is giving himself up for the sake of other people, that man is at heart and in reality one of nature's gentlemen.

Tell your friends that a paper that comes each week is vastly more interesting and valuable than a semi-monthly.

School Architecture in Western Canada.

By S. Carson Lee, B.A., Collegiate Inst., Portage la Prairie.

One of the most striking features to the Easterner on arriving in Winnipeg, the gateway of the West, is the splendid buildings that are being erected on all sides in this infant city; yet in no department is this more noticeable than in the public school buildings. Considered from without they are models of neatness, as well as showing evidences of considerable artistic care. In choice of material, as well as design, good judgment and a cultured taste on the part of those responsible for their erection is at once impressed on the observer.

Not is it the outside alone that is deserving of note. On examining the inside, it is at once evident that everything has been laid out and arranged along the most approved, modern lines. Everything has been done with the object of providing comfortable, healthy and efficient surroundings for both children and teachers. The heating and ventilating systems are thoroughly up-to-date, and fully adequate in all the recent buildings. Each room is furnished throughout with single seats, slate blackboards and ample and convenient cloak-rooms, taken in conjunction with a good supply of light, heat and fresh air, to say nothing of the artistic surroundings, makes indeed an ideal classroom.

The citizens of Winnipeg, in general, and the School Board, in particular, deserve the greatest credit for the manner in which they have shouldered the burden of providing for the education of the masses. The unprecedented influx of population has undoubtedly forced on the city a grave and most expensive problem. To provide accommodation of even a mediocre character and supply teachers to this rapidly swelling school population was in itself a serious undertaking. But the people of Winnipeg are doing much more; they are not only keeping abreast with the increasing school attendance, but are at the same time providing the very latest and best design of buildings as well.

No city in Canada has been called on, heretofore, to provide for such a rapid influx. In no city in Canada have the residents been asked to give so much support in so limited a period of time, and in no city in Canada has a people been found who so liberally and manfully rose to the occasion and responded so promptly to the growing demands. While at present this demand may seem heavy, it will be seen before many years are past, that the extra effort now put forth in supplying the best and most modern buildings at the outset will in the end prove the cheapest. School buildings such as that of the Alexandria type may fear no need of any remodeling for many years to come. This is exactly what would happen if half way measures were resorted to. The buildings would barely be paid for, when remodeling would force itself on. Happily

ly, the good sense of the progressive School Board has completely debarred such a contingency.

The one feature that perhaps calls forth regret in connection with this work is the rather limited grounds surrounding the buildings. This is, of course, unfortunate; but, especially is it so, when it is considered that as time goes on the difficulty of obtaining any further addition to the present play grounds rapidly increases. In the case of new school sites that are being chosen in the outskirts, this should especially be emphasized. But Winnipeg city is not alone by any means in this important question. In every progressive town along the main line west of Calgary, as well as on the principal branch lines, the same problem is being faced only on a smaller scale. The rapidly increasing population is yearly overcrowding the existing school accommodation, and the various town boards are compelled to make some provision to relieve the congestion; and it is just here that the Western spirit of progress shows itself to best advantage. Instead of putting up buildings of a middle-class type, such as you find in similar towns in the Eastern provinces, the Western people have said "no; we will have the best that can be had; the best is none too good for us." Thus it is that we find such excellent public school structures as those in Carman, Carberry, Moosomin, Indian Head and other small towns. Just at present possibly the larger places outside Winnipeg are worst off. These places were compelled to build schools at an earlier date, and had not the advantage of the more improved models of the last few years. Again their populations have only recently begun to expand anew to any great extent, and consequently the former buildings have not, in many cases, yet been replaced by the later designs. This is especially true of Portage la Prairie and Brandon; but a few more years will see these towns also supplied with the most approved structures.

Leaving the towns and villages and going through the rural districts, the same progressive policy obtains, especially in the better settled parts of Manitoba. Good substantial buildings, neat in appearance and thoroughly equipped, are to be found in most of the rural localities. In this connection, the Education Department, at Winnipeg, have contributed in no small degree. Mindful of the difficulties, which confront the rural school trustees in the matter of estimating the cost of proposed buildings, the Department have very wisely given in their annual report, not only plans of buildings suitable for country schools, but also have furnished data respecting the average material required and its probable cost. Through this the rural boards are aided greatly

(Continued on next page.)

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School Architecture in Western Canada. - Continued.

at the very outset when erecting their schools.

The next few years will undoubtedly see this same commendable policy extended, also to the centers for higher education. None of the collegiates in Manitoba, nor yet any of the high schools of the Territories can boast much of their respective buildings at the present time. But it is tolerably certain that within a year or two at most both Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie will be provided with collegiate buildings second to none in Canada.

The work carried on in the collegiates with a view of supplementing and broadening, that begun in the public school, has a more potent influence and a deeper moral effect on the development of the Country, and the tone of its people, than the majority of us dream of. This is especially true in this province, where higher education is practically thrown open to everyone independent of rank, wealth or creed. The training in our collegiates is almost as freely obtained as that in the lowest grade in our public schools, and, as a result of this, the greater number of our people avail themselves of this opportunity of giving their children a collegiate education of two or three years at least, to supplement that obtained in the public school. This advantage cannot be overestimated in a young and growing country, such as the West. In this light alone, even if in no other, the erection of spacious and up-to-date Collegiate buildings would undoubtedly prove a profitable, as well as commendable investment.

"Why don't you see a physician?"
 "No, siree," said he. "If I git cured it's got to be by patent medicine. Nobody gits his picture in the paper fur being cured by a reg'lar doctor."—Washington Star.

GOSSIP.

IF YOU ARE WELL-BRED.

- You will be kind.
- You will not use slang.
- You will try to make others happy.
- You will not be shy or self-conscious.
- You will not indulge in ill-natured gossip.
- You will never forget the respect due to age.
- You will not swagger or boast of your achievements.
- You will think of others before you will think of yourself.
- You will be scrupulous in your regard for the rights of others.
- You will not measure your civility by people's bank accounts.
- You will not forget engagements, promises, or obligations of any kind.
- You will never make fun of the peculiarities or idiosyncracies of others.
- You will not bore people by constantly talking of yourself and your affairs.
- You will never under any circumstances cause another pain, if you can help it.
- You will not think that "good intention" compensates for rude or gruff manners.
- You will be as agreeable to your social inferiors as to your equals and superiors.
- You will not sulk or feel neglected if others receive more attention than you do.
- You will not have two sets of manners; one for "company" and one for home use.
- You will never remind a cripple of his deformity, or probe the sore spots of a sensitive soul.
- You will not gulp down your soup so audibly that you can be heard across the room, nor sop up the sauce in your plate with bits of bread.
- You will let a refined manner and superior intelligence show that you have tact, instead of constantly talking about your personal attributes, you have

wrap the perches with it, and put pieces in the bottom of the nests.
 10. Use it instead of American imported paper roofing.

Blue Ribbon Tea Premiums

FREE FOR BLUE RIBBON COUPONS AND BOWS OF CARDS IN BLUE RIBBON TEA.



No. 17. Remex Fountain Pen. - Is manufactured by the celebrated firm of L. E. Waterman & Co., who make nothing but the best, and gives solid satisfaction.



No. 18. Harp Clock.—One of the daintiest and most popular little clocks ever produced, and a very reliable timepiece. Handsomely finished in gold, about 2 1/2 times size of cut. Suitable for bedroom, parlor or office. Free for 2c. stamp and 375 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 50 Blue Ribbon Coupons and 80c.

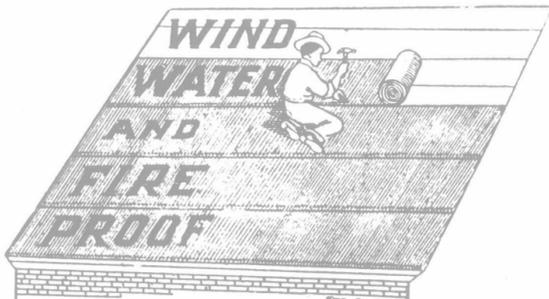
No. 19. Boy's Watch.—Set on wind and set, open face, nickel case. Gentleman's size, and a fine timekeeper. Free for 2c. stamp and 275 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 25 Blue Ribbon Coupons and \$1.00.

Complete, profusely illustrated BLUE RIBBON PREMIUM LIST sent FREE. Write a post card TO-DAY to

Blue Ribbon Mfg. Co., Box A. C., Winnipeg.

When in Winnipeg be sure to call at the Blue Ribbon premium rooms, 85 KING ST. They are worth seeing, and you will be welcome.

THE BEST REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE THE GREAT ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING



1. It is all wool shielded on both sides with mica.
2. It is impervious to moisture.
3. It is wind-proof.
4. It is warm in winter and cool in summer.
5. It is lightning-proof—a non-conductor.
6. It is frost-proof.
7. It can be laid in the coldest weather—no other felting can.
8. It is the greatest economy to use it.
9. It is vermin-proof—line your chicken-house and nests.

Mr. W. G. Fonseca: It gives me much pleasure to state that the "All-wool Mica Roofing" I bought of you seven years ago to cover a building, is satisfactory to this day. By painting over and resanding, I believe it will require no more care for ten years. (Signed) GEORGE MOOR, Furby Street.

W. G. FONSECA & SON, Limited, 188 Higgins Avenue, WINNIPEG. Send stamp for answer.

Gerhard Heintzman, Mendelssohn, Palmer

A GREAT TRINITY

These three pianos cover every point of excellence in piano manufacture. Having had a third of a century experience, we know them as combining the best instruments for the least money, when quality is considered. We have our showrooms especially arranged to receive visitors to the bonspiel and to all, whether visitors or not, sending or bringing the corner of this advertisement, we offer special prices for the bonspiel season. The sending of the slip does not involve an obligation to purchase. Come in while in the city, and enjoy an hour in our phonograph room. The latest sheet music in stock.

THE Grundy Music Co.

Please register my name as one entitled to your bonspiel prices, should I decide to buy.
 Please send descriptive matter of the _____ Piano.

Name _____
 Address _____

Grundy Music Co., LIMITED

470 Main St., Winnipeg.

GOSSIP.

"How are your-hens doing?"
 "I'm not getting on very well with them. They have taken to eating their own eggs."
 "By jove! Now, I think that's good. Why, they won't cost you anything for their keep."

Dr. W. J. Tolman, of the Institute of Social Service, tells this story of an incident that befell him during his recent trip abroad:

"I was invited to a dinner in London, and my hostess instructed me to take a certain lady to the table. There was a woman there whose husband, a somewhat noted man, had recently left for India. I thought this one was my partner.

"After we were seated I started in on the weather as an Ice-breaker.
 "'Been a very nice day,' I remarked, affably.

"She replied to the effect that it had been too hot to suit her.

"'Yes,' said I, genially, 'but it doesn't begin to compare with the place where your husband has gone.'

"She looked pained and stiffened. Afterwards I learned she was a widow."

DATES OF EASTERN SPRING SHOWS.
 Toronto—Spring Stallion Show, March 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

TRADE NOTES.

AN AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED ANIMALS, male and female, in lieu of the sale formerly held under the direction of the live-stock associations, will be held at Guelph, on 16th March, 1904, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club. Entries will be received until 30th Jan., 1904. Full particulars later. Apply for further particulars to John McCorkindale, Secretary, Guelph P. O., Ont. Advt.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED.—This great farm implement company, of universal enterprise and world-wide reputation, do not allow long intervals to pass without putting something new on the market, and a great and commendable characteristic of their business is, that whatever they put into the field goes there to stay. Their latest addition to the long list of agricultural implements has been announced in our advertising columns as the "Horse-lift Gang Plow." As the name indicates, the plow is lifted out of the furrows by an arrangement which calls into play the draft employed by the horses in operating the plow. By a similar arrangement, a reverse action is effected in putting the plow into the ground. The mouldboards and shares are shaped so as to run the furrows with as light draft as possible, thus cleaning the mouldboards in almost any soil, and causing the minimum draft. There is no doubt but the plow will be a popular addition to our cultivating implements, and all the farmers who require new plows this spring should see the "Horse-lift Gang" before deciding upon a purchase.

EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS.

Mr. Robt. Adamson, of the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior, is on his way to Scotland for the purpose of bringing out a number of experienced farm hands, who will enter into a year's engagement at two hundred and twenty-five dollars, wages, board and lodging. These men will be carefully selected by Mr. Adamson, and are expected to arrive in Winnipeg about the first week in April. Any farmer who desires to secure one of these men should make application in writing to the undersigned, accompanied by twenty-five dollars, on account of the passage-money for each man, and no order can be accepted unless accompanied by the sum mentioned, which sum will be deducted from the first three months' wages. All applications to be filled from this party should reach the undersigned not later than the fifteenth day of February. J. Obad. Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

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

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

LANDS ARE SELLING RAPIDLY.

TWO THOUSAND NEW SETTLERS

ARE ALREADY THERE and moving in. Many FROM the BEST DISTRICTS OF MANITOBA

BUY BEFORE THE PRICE GOES UP AGAIN

\$8.10
PER
ACRE!



ON
EASY
TERMS

Manitoba Farmers should secure some of the most fertile part of Assiniboia. Do not let outsiders get the best.

SIXTY TOWNSHIPS TO SELECT FROM.

WRITE FOR MAP AND
DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

WM. PEARSON & CO., 283 Main St., WINNIPEG

WAIT, WATCH FOR AND ATTEND

Shorthorn Combination Sale.

Twenty-five choice animals from herds of W. E. PAULL and D. HYSOP & SON, under cover on

Exhibition Grounds, at 10 o'clock Sharp,

KILLARNEY, MARCH 1, '04

Eight bulls; balance females, all young, some in calf. others with calf at foot.

Terms: Eight months' on approved joint notes at eight per cent. per annum, or five per cent. discount for cash.

Note.—Purchase ticket to Killarney (not return), and get a standard certificate from agent on account of this sale. This will entitle you to reduced fare or free return home, according to number of standard certificates issued.

APPLY FOR CATALOGUES TO

W. E. PAULL or D. HYSOP & SON,

J. T. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer. m KILLARNEY, MAN.

Unreserved Auction Sale

of high-class SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS. At his farm at Markdale (on Owen Sound branch of C. P. R.), in the County of Grey, Ontario, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24,

Mr. Thos. Mercer will sell his entire herd of

54 HEAD SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE

including 3 imported bulls, 4 Canadian-bred bulls, 19 heifers, from 8 to 15 months old; balance breeding cows in calf and calves at foot. In this herd are a number of show animals.



The whole will positively be sold, as Mr. Mercer is going west. At the same time and place will be sold his choice 200-acre farm, without doubt the best-equipped stock farm in the County of Grey; is in first-class state of cultivation; buildings A1; water in stable; first-class orchard, etc. For fuller particulars see Gossip and catalogues, for which apply to

AUCTIONEERS: CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, GEO. NOBLE, WM. SHEPARDSON. THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

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



**Musical Instruments,
Sheet Music, Music Books**

And everything known in music. We have the largest and best selected stock of these lines in Canada to select from. If interested, write for Catalogues. Mention Goods required.

Whaley, Royce & Co.
LIMITED.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**SEWING
MACHINES.**

Thirteen Different Styles
to Pick From.

All Machines Warranted
for Five Years.

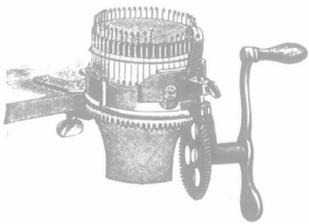


Prices—THE LOWEST.
Quality—THE BEST.

Robert Donaldson & Son
30 Youville Square, MONTREAL, QUE.

FAMILY KNITTER.

Plain, \$8 ; Plain and Rib, \$12.



DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.



Popular Music Folios

INSTRUMENTAL.

- Royal Crown Folio of Music..... 50c
- The Crown Dance Folio..... 75c
- Album de Danse..... 50c
- Star Dance Folio Nos. 1 and 2..... 50c
- Broadway Dance Folio..... 50c

VOCAL.

- The Wide-world Song Folio..... 50c
- The Globe Song Folio..... 50c
- The National Song Folio..... 50c
- 120 Scotch Songs..... 50c
- Songs of Ireland..... 50c
- Everything in Music.

Barrowclough & Semple
228 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

SHIP YOUR FURS
HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.
To McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

GOSSIP.

The Social Economics Club, an organization made up of women representing a score of women's clubs, which recently met in convention at Chicago, has been searching for the "essentials of a happy home."

Mrs. Edward A. Bigelow appears to have suggested one "essential," if the applause which has greeted her words by the "other half" can be taken as a criterion. She said:

"Feed the brute good, well cooked food, and forgive him."

The husband, father and provider was only mentioned incidentally, and as a possible though not altogether an indispensable requisite.

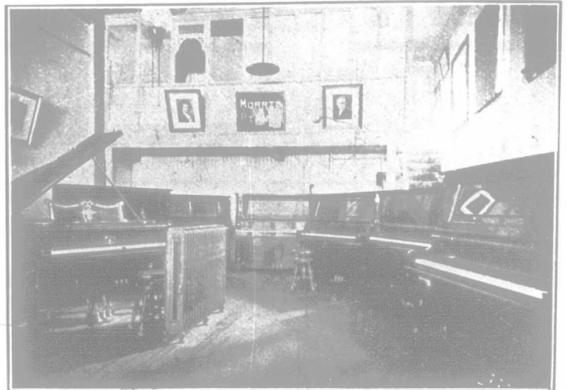
Some of the women—in fact, the majority of them—were strongly of the opinion that the wife and mother was the chief essential.

The only good words said of the husband was this, by Mrs. Carroll, who lives in the country: "It must now and then occur to women, and even to the most advanced club woman, that the home is not quite complete without the husband and father and provider. The wife and mother must recognize in him a piece of household furniture not altogether ornamental, only occasionally useful, but very much needed when wanted."

"It has taken ages of repression to bring the husband and father to his present condition of abject slavery to the wife and mother. He is the victim of a process that began in the Garden of Eden and gives no promise of ending until he is called to the reward that awaits the humble on the other and brighter shore."

SITTYTON STOCK FARM.

Mr. Geo. Kinnon, of Cottonwood, near Regina, owns a fair-sized herd of Shorthorns. The stock, when seen by one of our representatives not long ago, were in good, thrifty condition, and numbered over thirty. Some calves of the low-down, thick kind were cozily feeding in their comfortable box stalls. Mr. Kinnon has a large bank barn with splendid roomy stables. Still his intention is to increase both stock and buildings. His herd is headed by the thrice Winnipeg champion, Sittyton Hero 7th. As most of our readers know, this bull was second at the Pan-American, being beaten only by the \$5,000 Imp. Lord Banff. The massive appearance of this excellent show and breeding sire, along with his quality and general smoothness, makes the grand old bull a great favorite. He is in splendid condition at present, and uncommonly active for a bull of his size. Banner Bearer, the former stock bull, is now for sale, as can be seen elsewhere in this issue. He was got by Royal Banner, a bull that Platt took to Chicago, and sold for over \$1,500 to head the Browndale herd. His dam is Lady Lorena, by Money-fuffel Lad. Banner Bearer is a thickly-made roan of good Shorthorn character. Excelsior, a good thick, meaty type of bull, is also for sale. He will be two in May, and was sired by Duke of Cardinal, dam Rosalie 2nd, by Barmpton. Endymion is a red-roan cow of good show type, being thick, deep and smooth. Twice she won first at Regina. She was sired by Albert Victor (imp.), dam Ury's Adieu, by Lord George, second dam Ury 9th, by Golden Crown (imp.). Easter Lily won second at Regina. She was got by Crimson Warfare. Last year she raised a bull calf of extra quality. Another good breeder, as proved by her fine bull calf of last year, is Grayburn Rose, sire Sir Jasper, dam by Prince Royal. Golden Flower =37671=, sire Barmpton, is an excellent breeder; in fact, nothing but breeders are kept at the Sittyton Stock Farm. The yearling heifer which won first at Regina last year, also an extra smooth, red bull calf, are the progeny of the last named cow. Emma Lavender 2nd, got by Balm of Gilead, dam Emma Lavender, by Duke of Lavender (imp.), also proved her breeding ability by the type of young heifer she was suckling. Golden Flower =42039=, got by Golden Robe, dam Crimson Lily, by Scotch Nobleman, also increased the herd last year by adding as her share a very fine, well-coated, roan heifer. The last crop of calves, and a fine lot they are, were by Banner Bearer. The yearlings were by Duke of Cardinal, Honest Tom and Duke of Lancaster, one bull, sired by the latter, won first at Winnipeg in the C. P. R. section. Look for Mr. Kinnon's advertisement.



MORRIS PIANO PARLORS.

**DURING BONSPIEL WEEK THE WESTERN HOME
OF THE MORRIS AND KNABE**

PIANOS

**WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO ALL
VISITORS TO THE CITY.**

A PROFITABLE HOUR can be spent looking over our large stock of pianos and organs, testing the tone and action of instruments, and getting our prices and terms. THE OLD ADAGE OF "KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE," may apply to every earlier's trip to the BONSPIEL—business may be combined with pleasure, and as well as engaging in the fun of the "ROARIN' GAME" you can visit our warerooms and select a piano for the home, and as you return, possibly carrying with you some well-earned trophy, you can at the same time take back an article in which all the members of the family will have an equal share of pleasure.

The MORRIS PIANO is a recognized leader, and justly so. If you want tone, a perfect action, and a durable piano, you will have no other than a MORRIS.

We always have on hand a large stock of new and second-hand organs, ranging in price from \$25 to \$100. A full description of any instrument given on application.

We are also agents for the world-renowned APOLLO PIANO PLAYER. This is the most complete player manufactured. Music may be rendered as artistically on this as with the human hands.

S. L. Barrowclough & Co.
228 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.



GLASS BOTTOM
LIGHT STRIKES DOWN

**For Parlor or Stable, the
ANGLE LAMP.**

As pictured, it is the ideal lamp for barns, sheds and stables. It is perfectly safe, as the oil in the reservoir could not ignite were the whole wick to burn. It

Gives a clear light, and throws it down.

The Angle is the only lamp which has no under shadow. Send for catalogue of the many kinds. As pictured, \$6.00.

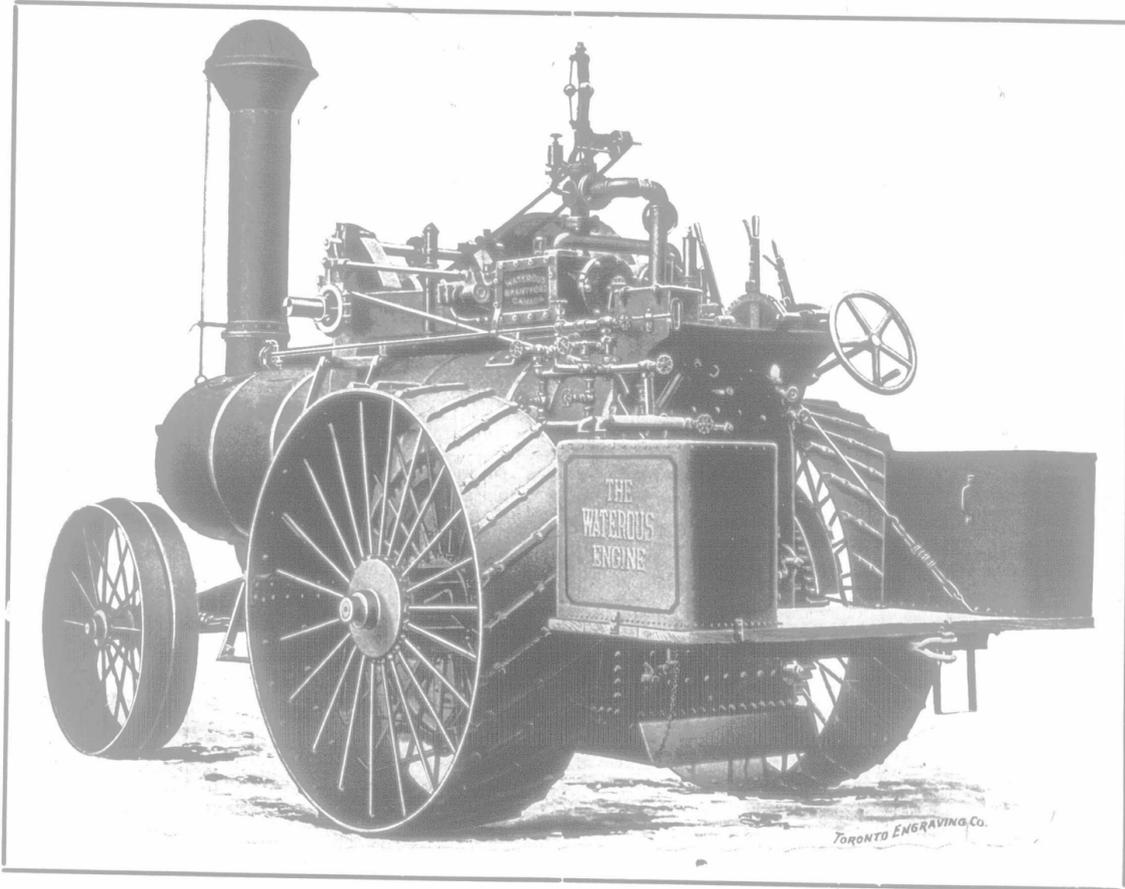
HILTON, GIBSON CO.,
247 RUPERT AVENUE, WINNIPEG.



- No. 1—WHAT HAVE YOU DECIDED TO DO REGARDING THAT COURSE OF INSTRUCTION BY MEANS?
- No. 2—Remember that we can give you a very interesting, practical and profitable course of training at your home in Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Penmanship.
- No. 3—If you have not seen our Mail Course Catalogue No. 3, write for it.
- No. 4—The winter months are passing quickly, and we find our students make the best progress during the long winter evenings. Why not register now? If you are anxious to start immediately send \$5 to apply on first payment and outfit, which have a national reputation, so you will be taking no risk by sending your money in advance.
- No. 5—The person who commences now will have a year the start of the one who commences a year hence.
- No. 6—If you wish to attend at Chatham, write for General Catalogue 2 A. Address: D. McLACHLAN & CO., CHATHAM, ONT.

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

Plowing Engines.

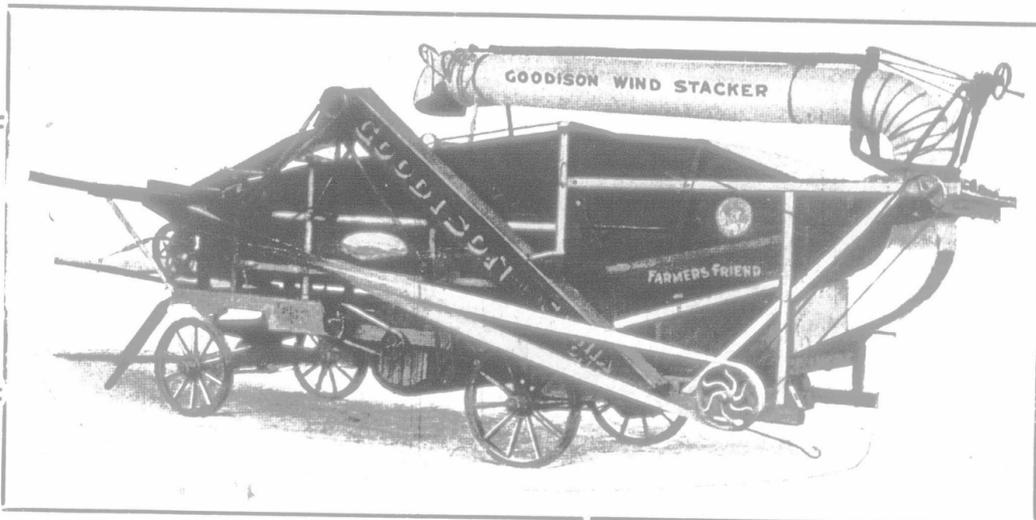


THE ABOVE IS A CUT OF OUR STANDARD
26 h.-p. Waterous Double-cylinder Traction Threshing Engine.

OUR PLOWING ENGINE WILL BE THE SAME WITH THE FOLLOWING CHANGES:

Road wheels, 78 inches in diameter, 36-inch face. All gearing and countershaft increased in weight and strength. Additional water tank capacity and coal bunker. Draw-bar arranged for plowing and strengthened. Steering circle put on front axle.

We are only building a few for 1904. If you intend purchasing, order at once.



**MCCLOSKEY
 MANITOBA
 THRESHER.**

**MCCLOSKEY
 MANITOBA
 THRESHER.**

Waterous Engine Works Co'y,
 WINNIPEG, = = MANITOBA.

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

A Letter from One Who Knows, and Whom You Know.

We have the utmost faith in our INCUBATORS and BROODERS. Our liberal terms are ample evidence of this. Still it is cheering to receive the indorsation of such a successful and well-known poultry raiser as Mr. F. J. G. McArthur, of Carman, Manitoba. We reproduce his letter here that it may bring the undecided to a decision.

We have considerable proof, gathered from careful tests, that you cannot get a better machine than the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR.

We are sure you will acknowledge that you cannot get more liberal terms than these: We will ship you a Chatham Incubator, freight prepaid by us, without a cent of cash from you. Examine it thoroughly, and if it is all we claim for it, give us your notes payable October, 1904, 1905 and 1906. Could anything be fairer or more liberal than that?

The Chatham Incubators and Brooders have every new improvement worth while in an incubator or brooder. The incubators are made with two walls, case within case, of dry material that has been thoroughly seasoned in our lumber yards. They are built solid as a rock, and will stand any amount of usage for years. They are fitted with a steel and brass regulator that ensures a successful hatch.



Write us a post card to-day and we will send you our catalogue and full particulars. Don't delay—write to-day.

M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co. CHATHAM, ONT. LIMITED.

Manufacturers of Chatham Incubators and Brooders.

DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES AT
 Montreal, Que. Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.
 New Westminster, B. C. Halifax, N. S.

FACTORIES AT
 CHATHAM, ONT. DETROIT, MICH.

Mention this paper. m Also manufacturers of the Famous Campbell Fanning Mill.

OFFICE OF
F. J. G. McARTHUR
 BUFF WYANDOTTE
 SPECIALIST

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN BUFF WYANDOTTE CLUB

CARMAN, MAN.
 Dec. 5, 1903.

William Attwell, Esq.,
 Mgr. M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co.,
 Brandon, Man.

Dear Sir:-

I take pleasure in writing to congratulate you for the M. Campbell Fanning Mill Company on the excellent incubator that your Company put on the market this year. As you are aware I purchased a No. 2. and after four hatches I can state that it is a first class machine, and it pleases me more inasmuch that it is made in Canada by Canadians.

Yours truly,
F. J. G. McArthur

COSSIP.

BALGREGGAN STUD FARM.
 A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" recently called at the home of Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary, and saw his latest importation of Clydesdales, and in addition the many others which he owns.

First we shall mention the recent importation, of which there are six. Montrave Layman (imp.) (11436), three-year-old, got by Macgregor, and bred by Sir John Gilmour, dam the famous Airies-bred mare, La Belle (8325), a noted prize mare, bred by the late Mr. Lockhart, and winning both for him and Sir James Duke. La Belle was sired by Loudon Laird, second dam Susie of Airies, by Darnley. Montrave Layman has a bold, fine appearance, good limbs and action. He was used by Mr. Montgomery, at Thrieve, Mains, Scot., as one of his stock horses. Tom Sirdar (imp.), brown, also three years old, sire Prince Thomas, a champion at the Highland and Aberdeenshire shows, dam Kate Sirdar, by Sirdar, by Darnley, second dam Kate of Wales, by Prince George of Wales, by Prince of Wales. Redburn (11872) (imp.), by the well-known premium horse, Gay Everard (10758), was bred by Mr. St. Clair Cunningham, and out of his champion big prize mare which, besides other awards, stood first at Dumbartonshire Fair last year. Mr. Turner considers this horse one of his best, and looks forward to show-yard honors. Redburn is an active two-year-old, weighing 1,700 lbs, and girths 6 feet 11 inches. Lord St. Clair, a cross of Darnley on the sire's side and Lord Erskine on the dam's, is a big, good horse. He was sold a few days after his arrival in Calgary. Granite Prince, an extra large, promising yearling, was got by King Lynedoch, dam Granite Lily, by Granite City. Proud Beauty (imp.), a fine three-year-old filly, winner of first at Dumfries and Castle Douglas, Scot., was sired by the renowned Baron's Pride, dam Crown Imperial, second to Queen of the Rose at the Highland. She is an active mare of beautiful appearance and large size, with good bone and springy pasterns. Orpheus (imp.) is the present stud in service. He is a grand, active horse of excellent quality. At Calgary Fair last season, he won sweepstakes over all draft breeds, also silver cup donated by the Dominion Clydesdale Association for the best Clydesdale stallion, any age. At that Fair, Judge Geo. Gray, Newcastle, Ont., said he was one of the best three-year-olds he had seen. Orpheus was sired by Prince Sturdy, he by Cedric, by Prince of Wales, dam by Prince Robert, sire of the champion Hiawatha. Royal Verdict (imp.) is a horse of extra size, weighing 2,200 lbs., yet withal in no sense awkward. He is that type of sire likely to beget strong geldings, suitable for heavy dray purposes. At Calgary's last fair he won first in aged class, open to all draft breeds. Glen Nevis, two-year-old, by the champion, Macqueen, and out of that mare of note, Cherry Sweet, is a colt of great promise, having size, quality and action. Of the mares, Sonsie's Lass deserves first mention. She is well known as a prizewinner. At Toronto and London, she won the championship for three years in succession. At Calgary, she has also stood in the same coveted spot; and as a breeder she is still to the front. At Calgary, along with two of her property, she was placed first. Her offspring on more than one occasion has been favored with the red tickets. She was sired by Second Choice (imp.), champion at Toronto in 1899. She is again with foal. Maggie Charming is another solid mare, sire Lord Charming, dam McMargret, out of Sonsie Macgregor, first at the Highland, Glasgow and Ayr. Delectable Lass is a promising two-year-old, sire Prince Delectable, dam Sonsie's Lass. Sonsie's Star, another two-year-old, is an extra good stamp of Clyde filly. She won first at Calgary last year. She was sired by Sonsie Lad, dam Jennie's Heroine, by Balgreggan Hero. Miss Wallace (imp.), yearling, is perhaps the choice of the females. She is sweetly-turned, yet strong in all parts. Her sire is the noted Baron's Pride, and her granddam the famous mare, Whittleburg Jean, for which Sir Robt. Jardine paid 700 guineas. Pride of Scotland, a son

(Continued on next page.)

COSSIP.

Judge Burton, a very old and infirm stipendiary, was engaged in trying a case, when an equally old and infirm witness came into court to give evidence. By mistake he took the passage leading to the bench, whereupon counsel asked: "Come back, sir, where are you going? Do you think you're a judge?" "Indeed, sir," said the aged one, glancing toward Judge Burton, "I fear I am fit for little else."

GRAIN

GET OUR QUOTATIONS FOR
 WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND
 FLAX SEED. WE ARE
 ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,
 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

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

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR
 (J. F. Sims) want everyone to know all about the
 A 200 Egg Hatcher Costs But 85¢. It's Cheap and Prac-
 tical, and assures success to everybody. Agents Wanted,
 either sex, no experience necessary. Secure your territory.
 Catalogue and Size Here Form No. 1. R. E. Address,
 Natural Hen Incubator Co., 15 Columbus, Mass.

WANTED

Strictly fresh EGGS
 and prime BUTTER
 for high-class trade.

J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST.,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

**SPRING CHICKENS
 WANTED.**

Highest prices paid by
 W. J. GUEST,
 600 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT

Chambers' Barred Rocks are better than ever. Do you remember their great sweep at Brandon's big fair? 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pens, special for best pair, and silver cup for best pen, any breed. At Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, 1903, I won the lion's share of prizes. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 13; also Buff Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
 Brandon, Manitoba.

Stonewall Poultry Yards.

MY BIRDS PLEASE THE BUYER.

Now is the time to buy, as prices advance towards spring. I have for sale old and young stock in Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, Black Langshans, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Stock birds in White Chinese geese and Pekin ducks. Prices in full accord with quality.

IRA STRATTON, STONEWALL.

AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRYMEN Don't buy poultry or setting eggs until you have seen the mammoth circular, costing only a 2c. stamp, of

FENN'S FAMOUS PRIZEWINNING STRAINS

There used to be no choice, but since these record-breakers are on earth there is no excuse for buying others not their equal at the same price. A trial order for them will prove they are the long-looked-for fowls.

A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

122 1/2 ACRES

less 3 acres taken by railroad,
 DWELLING, BARN
 AND DAIRY,

old, but of say \$750 value. 40 acres under cultivation, 30 acres grazing, 12 acres alder, easily cleared; balance valuable cedar. Land cannot be surpassed for value. Railway station, steamboat landing, post office and schoolhouse close to this property.

Price \$9,000

On any reasonable terms. Best of reasons given for selling. Lands at all prices, according to state of improvement and location.

T. R. PEARSON,
 NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.



Choose the soap you

use, and you

will find it the best

and the most economical

and the most effective

and the most pleasant

and the most economical

and the most effective

and the most pleasant

and the most economical

and the most effective

and the most pleasant

and the most economical

and the most effective

and the most pleasant

and the most economical

Good News to Stock Owners
 Just the information that you must have to successfully treat Flaming, Poll Evil, Sweeney, Knee-Sprung, Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone and all blemishes hard or soft, also Lump Jaw in cattle.

Bone Spavin Ringbone Lump Jaw

Certain and inexpensive methods fully described in our two big booklets, which we send free if you have a case to treat. Over 140,000 farmers rely upon these same methods. Write for the books.
 FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 46 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

1903-XMAS-1903

Xmas papers—Graphic, London News, Pears, Black and White, Globe, etc., etc., 50 CENTS EACH.

Diaries and Daily Journals, '04

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

LINTON BROS., CALGARY.

Salt Sense.

The fame of Windsor Salt grows steadily. It is the highest grade of pure salt. No salt can possibly be purer, whiter, drier, or flakier than Windsor Salt.

Windsor Salt.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA
 FARMS**

Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloudbursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price.

Write for farm pamphlet to
THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,
 BOX 540, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Please refer to this paper.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.

6, 8, 9 and 12 foot widths. The favorite rollers for all the Provinces. Write for full description and reasons why Bissell's are the best. Address to



T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.



FARMERS ADVOCATE

VIRDEN NURSERIES.

175,000 Russian poplars, Russian willows, flowering shrubs, Virginia creepers, cutting, small fruits, apples and crabs. We have by far the largest stock in the Northwest of best quality, fast growing trees. Drop us a card and for price list and printed directions.

WALDWELL CO., VIRDEN, MAN.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 187.)

of Whittleburg Jean, after winning championship at the Highland, sold for 2,000 guineas. Another yearling is Charming Venus, sire Lord Charming, dam Mr. Sorby's show mare, Venus, by Queen's Own. Another out of Eva, a winner of first at Toronto and London, and sired by Lord Sharming, is Charming's Best. Besides many more Clydes, Mr. Turner also has a few vary fine Hackneys, one of which is all we shall have space to mention at this time. Royal Ruby, her dam, is full sister to the twice champion horse, Rufus, at London, and got by Ruby, one of the best getters of carriage horses in England, who sired the well-known show mare, Miss Baker.

Mr. Sam. Scarlett, of Carstairs, on the C. & E. Line, 40 miles north of Calgary, owns 300 head of grade Short-horns. His herd bull is Bencher #46177, a well-developed, thick fellow. Fifty head of horses, mostly large, active drafters, with several crosses of Clyde blood, are also on the ranch. Drumble, a pure-bred Clyde stallion, smooth, compact in conformation, is the stud horse. Mr. Scarlett's colts and young horses are a fine lot.

One of the most attractive calendars to reach our office for 1904 comes as the compliments of Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man., importers of high-class horses. It bears a beautiful photo-engraving of the "Return of the prizewinners," of which the history of the Galbraith stud have many triumphs to record.

Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman write: "Owing to the fact that the last of their 1903 importations of Percheron, French Coach and Belgian stallions and mares did not reach the United States until late in the last year, the issuance of the Oaklawn catalogue has been somewhat delayed. It will, however, be ready for mailing in a few days now, and all who desire a copy of this splendidly illustrated book should write the firm at Wayne, Illinois. The regular advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue."

BOOK REVIEW.

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

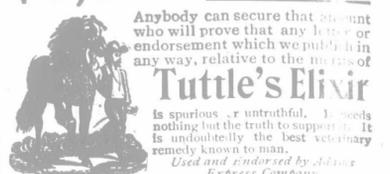
POLISHING GEMS.—By Prof. Shaw, of Minnesota University; Webb Pub. Co. More fascinating reading for young people than that presented in "Polishing Gems" would be hard to find. The book consists of a number of short sketches, each one complete in itself, and told in an attractive manner. The incidents, which are drawn from authentic sources, are those that are common in every-day life, and might never be noticed by a less close student of nature than Prof. Shaw. Nevertheless, they are well chosen and presented in a convincing way—high and noble ideals of life and standards of honor. The author, who was originally a Canadian, has taken many of his subjects, like "The Telephone Girl" and "She Did Not Know Who It Was," from true Canadian life, and presented them in a way that begets in the reader a personal interest. The book is well bound, artistically illustrated and printed on a superior quality of paper. It is a book which we would place in the hands of our friend feeling that his life would be enriched by reading it. We heartily commend it.

TRADE NOTES.

THOMPSON & SONS, grain commission merchants, Winnipeg, have issued a handsome calendar bearing a picture of Eaton's famous oil painting—"An Old Mill." The "Advocate" acknowledges the receipt of a copy.

POULTRYMEN AND FARMERS, after reading the poultry columns, turn to the advertisement of M. Campbell and see what he is offering in the line of incubators and brooders. These machines are made by a firm that have gained a world-wide reputation through the efficiency, durability and general excellence of the goods they turn out. The old hen can't do all the work of laying eggs for 400, and doing and hatching chickens too. Chickens can be raised by machinery, but we should have the best for laying purposes.

\$5,000 Reward.



Anybody can secure that amount who will prove that any horse or endorsement which we publish in any way, relative to the merits of Tuttle's Elixir is spurious or untrue. It is undoubtedly the best veterinary remedy known to man.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.
 Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
 Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.
 LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,
 Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Troubled with Kidney Trouble for Six Months.

Many Men and Women Are Troubled With Kidney Trouble, Some For Less Time, Some For Longer—No Need To Be Troubled For Any Length Of Time, If They Only Knew Of The Cures Being Made By

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.
 Backache Is The First Sign Of Kidney Trouble—Then Come Complications Of A More Serious Nature.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
 TAKEN AT THE FIRST SIGN OF BACKACHE WILL SAVE YOU YEARS OF MISERY. Mrs. William H. Banks, Torbrook Mines, N.S., tells the public about the great qualities of Doan's Kidney Pills in the following words:—I was troubled with kidney trouble for six months, and had such terrible pains across my kidneys all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

FERRY'S SEEDS MEET ALL NEEDS

Experience has established it as a fact. Sold by all dealers. You sow—they grow. 1904 Seed Annual postpaid free to all applicants.
 D. M. FERRY & CO
 WINDSOR, ONT.

E. J. C. SMITH,

Kodaks AND Supplies

Printing and Finishing.
 ESTABLISHED 1892.
 276 Smith St., WINNIPEG.

THE EDMONTON STAGE LINE, & ATHABASCA

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leaves Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

Rates, \$7. Express, 3c. pound.

PERRY & MACLEOD, EDMONTON, P.O. Box 229.

any order, and advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

Every Prospective Purchaser

of a Separator begins with the settled conviction that the De Laval is the STANDARD. Then he looks for something "Just as good for less money."



Every Prospective Local Agent

acts just the same. Call on us while at the Bonspiel and you will learn just why there is nothing "JUST AS GOOD" as a De Laval to buy or to sell.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
248 McDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG.
MONTREAL, TORONTO, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK,
CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO.

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN

IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES
Salary or commission, \$840 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

COW & HORSE HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES.

I AM PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
WHEN I GO HENCE I WANT CARRUTHERS
TO TAN MY HIDE FOR A ROBE.

"SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND FREE SAMPLE"

CARRUTHERS & CO. BRANDON, MAN.

IF YOU WANT A CARLOAD OF
Lumber, Cedar Fence Posts, Tamarack Piling,
write us for a price delivered at your station.
THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON, 396 Main Street, WINNIPEG.
P. O. BOX 659.

HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE
Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1 1/2 Minutes.
Makes a Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting. A man, boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue Free, giving prices, terms and other appliances for clearing timber-land.
MILNE MFG. CO., 885 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Milne Bros. for SHETLAND PONY Catalogue.

GOSSIP.

There is some useful stock offered in the advertisement of Mr. James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., in another column. Good Aberdeen-Angus females are on offer, in calf to Canada's champion Angus bull Imp. Prince of Benton. Young bulls of the type that will make good beef, hardy and good rustlers are also listed. A special offer, now, is that of the Clydesdale stallion, Prince of Elm Park, two years old next June, and bred by Mr. Bowman. Sorby's celebrated horse, Lord Charming, is his sire, and for dam he has Queen of Sunnyside, by Master Lynedoch (imp.). His color is dark bay, white strip, and three white stockings, and his weight over 1,300 lbs.

Pat had been misbehaving himself, and appeared before his commanding officer charged for the third time with the crime of disorderliness. After Pat had stated his case, the colonel, in severe tones, said: "Eight days' confinement to barracks!"

But in endeavoring to write the "S" on Pat's defaulter-sheet, the pen spluttered. Pat, noticing this, leaned forward and said in a loud whisper: "Thry if it will make a sivin, sor." This remark caused a general burst of laughter, and Pat got a day's confinement less.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S IMPORTATION.

"Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.," says the Scottish Farmer, "made their second shipment of Clydesdales for the season ten days ago from Liverpool. Mr. Fred. Richardson was himself over, and made the selections. He purchased five stallions from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and an equal number from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. Among the horses purchased and shipped by them was Michaelhoe (11434), the big, thick son of the champion Hiawatha, which stood reserve for the Glasgow premium when a three-year-old, and again last February occupied the same position. He grew into a great horse, and his weight, thickness and good breeding will make him a formidable competitor at the Toronto Spring Show. He was bred by Mr. James Fleming, Bent, Strathaven, and is descended from rather a famous tribe of Clydesdales. Other horses bought from Mr. Crawford were got by the famous £1,000 horse, Montrave Mac (9958), which ranks so high among breeding horses, and has an unequalled pedigree, being got by McGregor, out of the celebrated champion mare, Montrave Maud; and Prince of Johnstone, one of the biggest and weightiest sons of Prince of Carruchan (8151). Of the horses bought from Messrs. Montgomery, one was a full brother to the celebrated prize mare, White Heather, owned by Mr. St. Clair Cunningham. This is a fine thick, broad-boned horse, of true Clydesdale type and character. He had one of the Kirkcudbright premiums during the past season. Another was got by the Lanark-premium horse, Coroner, a prizewinner at the H. & A. S. Show as well. Two were well-bred, thick horses, bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, at Holystone, Thornhill. Altogether this lot of horses is likely to sustain the reputation of the firm of Smith & Richardson, and to command a speedy sale in Canada."

TRADE NOTE.

WONDERFUL REMEDY
Montreal, P. Q., Oct. 25, 1903.
152 Dalhousie Street
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen,— Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." I can't get it at our drug store. I think your Kendall's Spavin Cure is a WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR SPAVINS. Yours truly,
J. Lockington

Anxious Mothers of Sick Children

Appreciate the Relief and Cure Which Comes with the Use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

It is the mothers who have made Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine popular.

They are quick to recognize the superiority of this great medicine over ordinary cough medicines, and in their enthusiasm told their friends and neighbors of the benefits of this treatment.

They told of their anxiety when their children were suddenly seized with croup or severe colds.

They told of how quickly relief and cure were obtained by the use of this remedy and of how pleased the children were to take it.

The good news of the merit of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has spread until few people in this broad land have not heard of it.

Croup, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, throat irritation, severe chest colds and pneumonia soon yield to the extraordinary soothing, healing influence of this preparation.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanscn, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every bottle. —om

E. A. Harris & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Farms, Ranches and Residences

VANCOUVER ISLAND and on mainland.

Write us exactly what you want, to **VICTORIA, B. C.**

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate, air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd., Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.

New importation arrived November 14th, 1903. This shipment includes a number of horses that have won good premiums in Scotland as well as prizewinners at the H. & A. S. S. and R. A. S. shows.

30 IMPORTED STALLIONS

for sale. Inspection is solicited and prices and terms will be found defying competition.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

W. S. CURRIE,
LIVE STOCK DEALER,
Box 46j, MEDICINE HAT, N. W. T.

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission.
JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.

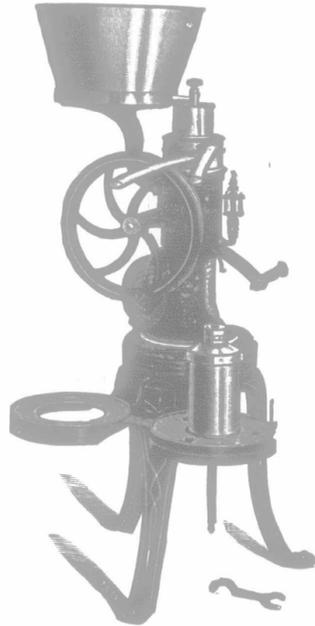
D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

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

The National Cream Separator.

THE
NATIONAL is free from complicated parts.
And is a close Skimmer.
Turns with the least effort.
Its construction and its
Operation is perfection.
None more durable, and
An up-to-date machine.
LEADING THE MARKET.



NATIONAL.
 STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs per hour.
 No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
 No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Send for Catalogue and Prices to
 The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for
 Southern and Western Ontario.
 The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern
 and Eastern Ontario.
 Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for
 Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
 H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime
 Provinces; or to the well-known
 manufacturers

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
 GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

STOP! Farmers, Think.

ARRIVED—The pick of the Clydesdale stallions shown at the International Live Stock Show just held in Chicago.

Winners! Winners! Winners!

We have the **CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903**, and many other noted prizewinners. This lot comprises twelve head, an aggregation I defy to be duplicated in this country. **PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES** would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST."
 PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.**
 OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**

What Dr. Murray says:

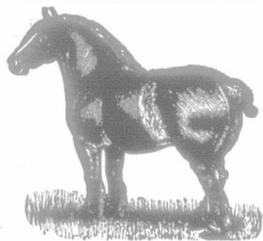
A. J. Brown & Co.:

Dear Sirs,—I hereby certify that I have examined the formula of the **Northwest Horse Fever Powders**, and in my opinion they excel any preparation ever put before the public for horse fever and swamp fever, also influenza.

Yours truly, **GEO. P. MURRAY, V. S.**

Single packages mailed upon receipt of price.

A. J. BROWN & CO., Druggists,
 207 MARKET STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.



GOSSIP.

Mr. Bert E. Millar is an enterprising young farmer, four miles north of Snowflake town, on the C. P. R., who is making a start in the breeding of pure bred stock. Mr. Millar has a farm admirably suited to wheat raising, but he has more faith in mixed farming, and during the past few years he has developed a fine herd of grade Shorthorns. Last spring, however, he determined to start a herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, and laid a foundation for the herd by the purchase of a young bull and two heifers from Mr. Purvis Thompson, of Pilot Mound. The prospective sire, Royal Banner—48371—, is a thick, low-set fellow, with broad, well-fleshed back and loin, showing good quality, with plenty of vigor and masculine character. He is bred out of Marchioness 10th—2902—, by Caithness—22065—, both of the herd of Mr. Thompson. The winner in the heifers, Rosebud, is certainly a superior animal. She was bred by Wm. MacDonald, Pilot Mound, out of Queen Lil—32953—, by Cronje—33002—. She has a low-set, breedy appearance, is vigorous and thrifty, and carries a good depth of flesh. Her half-sister, Red Empress 5th, is by the same sire, out of Red Empress 3rd. While she does not show such good handling quality as Rosebud, yet she is a very serviceable animal, of good size and strong constitution. Mr. Millar has also made valuable additions to his farm equipment. He has set up an 8-h-p. gasoline engine, with which he runs a grain crusher and cutting box. He is well satisfied with the engine as a farm power, and prefers it to any other. He also claims that there is quite an advantage in cutting the feed for both horses and cattle.

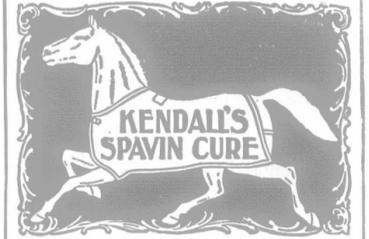
TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES.

Rosehaugh of Pitlivi (imp.), sire Prince Albert of Rosehaugh, dam Rose of Garguston, is an exceptionally well-proportioned two-year-old Clyde stallion. He is of thick, compact make, strong in constitution, very muscular for his age, a great springy fellow, with the best of bone and pasterns. In disposition, he is all that could be desired. When viewed from any point he commands admiration, the slope of his shoulder, the muscular development of his fore arm or thigh, his well-rounded barrel, his arched neck and stately head, all appeal as being points seldom excelled. Another of different type is Darnley Gordon, a brown yearling of more upstanding conformation, and very large of his age, yet smooth withal, a well-muscled, splendid actor, with lots of clean flat bone, springy pasterns and good feet. He was sired by Gordon, of Prince of Wales blood, dam Lady Grace, by Grandeur (imp.), he by Darnley. Lady Claire, light bay, a full sister to the younger stallion, is a large, growthy mare, of regular draft type. Marjory Gordon, another full sister, three years old, is an extra large mare, of blocky type, with foal to the imported two-year-old, Sturdy Macgregor is a promising foal, sire Torpedo (imp.), by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric. Lady Macgregor (imp.), sire Macgregor, is the foal's dam. She was shown at the World's Fair, Chicago, as one of Macgregor's get, and in that capacity helped to win the progeny prize, which the noted Macgregor and his stock won at that time. Before being imported, she was also a Glasgow winner, and has proved an excellent brood mare. She is still owned by Traynor Bros. Lady Grace, previously mentioned as the dam of the yearling stallion and two young mares, was sired by Imp. Grandeur, dam Lady St. Clair (imp.), by St. Clair Erskine. She is a splendid breeder, of great size, and is again with foal to Gordon. As a yearling, she won first at Toronto. Bella D. is another fine mare, sire Royal Standard (imp.), winner of first at Toronto, 1896, dam Scottish Lass, by Scottish Isle (imp.). Bella D. is carrying a foal to the imported two-year-old, Rosehaugh of Pitlivi. Gordon [2268], sire Prince of Eyre, dam Evening Star (imp.), noted as the dam of many high-priced winners, by Morning Star, is still of Traynor Bros.' stock barns, at Regina. He has proven an excellent sire.

THE HORSE MARKET

Demands Sound Horses Only.

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



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

Cured two Bone Spavins of Ten Years' Standing.

Earlville, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1901.
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:—Some years ago I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse that had two Bone Spavins, and it removed them entirely. The Spavins had been on him from birth, and were of ten years' standing. I now have a case of a mare that was injured by falling through a bridge, and am going to give her complete treatment with your Spavin Cure. Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Yours very truly,
 CLARK O. PORT.

Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

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

J. M. MACFARLANE, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

FOR SALE: A strictly

First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure roa-getter.

YORKSHIRE SOWS

A few choice sows for sale, all bred.

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

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

CLYDESDALES



Young Stallions and Mares from imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also well-bred draft teams.

Traynor Bros. REGINA.

Clydesdales, Standard-breds, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and P. R. Fowls.

A number of young stock constantly for sale. Three young bulls ready for service. Several spring litters of pigs.

S. BENSON, NEEPAWA, MAN

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

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stonyville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE! You surely will if you purchase a registered



Shire, Clyde or Percheron

Stallion or mare without first seeing my stock or corresponding with me. I have a superior lot on hand—all young, sound, vigorous and well bred. My terms are liberal to responsible parties. I do not take risky paper and add a large per cent. to my prices to cover bad losses. I only charge you for the horse you buy.

I WANT A FEW RELIABLE AGENTS AT VARIOUS POINTS. GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

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

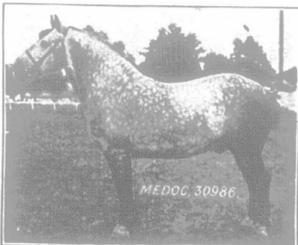
Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED

Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prize and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser.



CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

LEW W. COCHRAN, 607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY [2443], 5 years old;

Also

STANLEY CAMERON [3274], rising three; and a few Stud and Filly Colts. Also a grand young Bull Calf.

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



Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.

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

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

Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

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

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Black Leg Vaccine PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

GOSSIP.

CRAIGIE MAINS.

A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assa., are well known to most of our readers as owners and breeders of high-class Clydesdales. Of late, they have also added some Shorthorns of select breeding and good individual merit.

Recently, when a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" visited these progressive breeders, he was pleased to find a commodious and well-fitted new stable of substantial make in addition to the large ones already on the premises. The new barn and stable is 42 x 144 feet, with metal roof, and a large loft where feed is handled in an up-to-date manner by means of a horse hayfork. A wide passageway runs the full length of this building in the stable, and on each side are large box stalls tightly-boarded for a reasonable height, and above that, provided with iron bars so that the whole is well lighted, and visitors can see every animal without going into the stables. A complete feed-room and water tank is provided in one corner.

Two other barns of the following dimensions are also filled with the large stock owned by Messrs. Mutch: One 53 x 102 feet, and a smaller 34 x 40 feet. Thirty-five pure-bred Clydesdales, besides a large number of high-class Clyde grades are kept. Fair size with extra quality is the model in view, and close indeed do these breeders keep to the standard which they admire. Clean, flinty bone, good action and smoothness are characteristic qualities of the bunch as a whole. Baron's Gem (imp.) [3830] (10974) is their present stock horse. He was sired by Baron's Pride, dam Bet of Barcheskie, by MacMeekan, second dam by Royalty, third dam by Sanquhar. At Winnipeg last year Baron's Gem won second. He is a blocky, clean-limbed individual, with excellent pasterns, good feet, and full of quality. Prince Stanley [2443], sire Grandeur (imp.), dam Miss Stanley, by Stanley Prince, grandam Nelly Macgregor, is also a horse of excellent quality and a first-class stock-getter. As a foal he won first in Toronto, and has since won twice at Winnipeg. He weighs 1,900 lbs., is five years old, and as can be seen by Mutch Bros.' advertisement elsewhere in this paper, is for sale. Stanley Cameron [3274], sire Prince Stanley, dam Miss Cameron, by Tannahill (imp.), second dam Ivy (imp.), by Macfarlane, is a good-sized two-year-old bay, clean limbed and of good quality, also for sale. Space will not permit us mentioning many of the mares, and it is difficult to make selections after the first two or three. Montrave Geisha (imp.), bred by Sir John Gilmour, Montrave, Scotland, and sired by Montrave Mac, dam Montrave Gay Lass, by Garnet Cross, is entitled to first place. She is a top-notch. At London (Canada), where she was first shown on this side of the Atlantic, she won first and sweepstakes in 1902, beating the Toronto champion. When seen she had a beautiful filly by her side, by Baron's Pride. The latter's colts made a splendid record at Glasgow and other fairs in the Old Land last fall. Lady Mackinley (imp.), a three-year-old, sire Mackinley, and Jeanie of Boghead, an imported yearling, sire Montrave Mac, grand sire Lord Erskine, are an extra fine pair of fillies, of large size, good movers and clean-limbed. Princess Macqueen (imp.), dam Countess of Derby, is a beautifully developed mare; as a foal she won first at the International, Chicago. Lady Charming, winner of first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg in 1901, also a Toronto winner, sire Lord Charming, is in the pink of condition. Charming Star, by the same sire, won first at Toronto and London, also first (twice) at Winnipeg. She is with foal to Baron's Gem (imp.). Lady Eva, sire Lord Charming, won first at Winnipeg in 1901. Mutch Bros.' stallions have twice won the Regina Agricultural Association challenge cup; and at the last fair in the Territorial capital, Mutch Bros.' team as champion of all classes won the silver medal donated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Shorthorns. At present Shorthorns at Craigie

(Continued on next page.)

Horse Owners! Use



COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes 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 sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Imported Clydes & Shires, Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions; one Shire Stallion eleven Clyde Fillies; three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam, a few imported Heifers; and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion. Write for prices, or come and see.

GEO. ISAAC,

Cobourg Station, G. T. R. COBOURG, ONT.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses



In the Dominion, including first prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.



R. Ness & Sons, Hawick, Que.

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

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES 36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gardhouse, Prop. CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. E. Stns.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

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

THE ART OF FEEDING.

It is not what an animal eats, but what he thoroughly digests and assimilates that goes to make the profit in feeding. Undigested food is the rock that feeders most often come to grief on, and undigested food is the origin of almost all stock ailments. The successful feeder is the feeder who can most rapidly manufacture animal products from the raw material at the least cost, and one case of indigestion often spoils the record of a whole herd. By many of the most successful feeders, Herbageum has come to be recognized as the greatest and most economical means of ensuring perfect digestion and assimilation of foods. It enables feeders to utilize coarser and cheaper foods without retarding the growth or the fattening process.

We give here a report of a test made by a practical feeder. The test was made on stall-fed cattle, but the argument applies to all classes of stock. The report is as follows: "Last winter I fed 18 steers. I had previously used Herbageum, and was satisfied that there was a good profit in its regular use. However, in order that there should be no possible doubt about the matter, I fed 17 of the steers Herbageum in addition to their regular food, and to the one remaining steer, which was a good one, I gave exactly the same food without addition of Herbageum. The 17 steers gained rapidly, and at the end of two months' feeding were greatly in advance of the one steer that had been getting no Herbageum. I then began giving him Herbageum also, and in a short time this improvement became as rapid as the others.

"My experience shows me that when stall cattle get Herbageum, there is never any trouble from indigestion or waste of food through lack of assimilation." JOHN GIBBS. Fordyce, Dec. 18th, 1902.

GALLOWAYS: Bulls and heifers for sale.

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

POPULAR BLUFFS RANCH. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings Post office, Pine Lake, RR. station, Red Deer. C. H. CROCKER & SON.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES. A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females. J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

BONNIE BRAE HEREFORDS

A carload of choice young bulls for sale at a bargain. Always a nice lot of females on hand. Farm one and a half miles west of LACOMBE, ALTA.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

Herefords, Herefords

Imported and American bred for sale. This herd, 300 strong, won first prize in every ring shown, except one, at the Winnipeg Industrial this year; also male and female championship. Pedigree and individual excellence unsurpassed.

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

ROBT. SINTON

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

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS! SHORTHORNS

from 5 mos. up for sale; well bred, and several fit for service. For sale cheap. Could also still spare a few cows and heifers in calf or calves at foot, at very low prices. Stock all right and good in every way.

D. Hysop & Son, Landazar Stock Farm. Box 103, Killarney

SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM

Most noted prize-winning herd of the Territory. 40 for sale of various ages and both sexes. Youngstock sired by NOBLEMAN'S PRIDE, sweepstake bull at Sask. fair for 3 years, sired by Nobleman (imp.). Prices and terms to suit purchasers.

J. J. CASWELL, Saskatoon, N.-W. T.

THE RANCHE STOCK FARM

JOHN JARDINE, MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

For sale: Calves and yearling bulls. Also some fine sable collier pups, either sex. Apply MANAGER, above address.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two year old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General = 30399 =, Lord Stanley 43rd = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) 28878, our present stock bulls.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS HAMIOTA, MAN.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices. J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

For sale: Shorthorns of both sexes, best quality and breeding; sired by Sittytton Hero Yet and The Corker, and out of very fine dams. JOHN MENZIES, SHOAL LAKE, MAN

Shorthorns, Clydesdales First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

SHORTHORNS—Bull calves, strong, promising, thrifty fellows for sale. Also young females. Best blood and quality. Current prices. SAM. FLETCHER, Holmfeld, Man.

SHORTHORNS and HERD HORSES

For sale: BULLS and HEIFERS out of Maiden's Blush and Marilla 2nd families, two families unsurpassed in Manitoba for breeding and quality. Good prize-winning record made by herd. Write or call

Thos. Wallace, Portage la Prairie, Man. Two miles from town.

CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares



SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.

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

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

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEVER at head of herd. Sittytton Hero 7th = 2887 = won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 2 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901 and 1902 at the Pan American, being only beaten by the same (imp.) Lord Banff.

Also bred by ROYAL BEARER, got by Royal Bearer, bred sire, and showing winner, 1901 and 1902 at the Pan American, being only beaten by the same (imp.) Lord Banff.

Also bred by ROYAL BEARER, got by Royal Bearer, bred sire, and showing winner, 1901 and 1902 at the Pan American, being only beaten by the same (imp.) Lord Banff.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 191.)

Mains are not numerous, but the start made is of the right kind. Golden Gloster is a thick, smooth cow, of the Brawith Bud family. She was sired by Prince Gloster, dam Golden Trophy, by Revenue, second dam Golden Gem, by Sussex (imp.), third dam Orange Flower (imp.), bred by Cruickshank. She has seven straight Cruickshank crosses on the dam's side, and six on the sire's. Recently she dropped a fine heifer calf from Clipper Hero, junior champion at Toronto. Another broad-backed, thick-hearted cow of the Lavender strain, and by Prince Gloster, is Lavender Gem, dam Lavender Princess, by Barmpton Victor. She also is sucking a fine heifer calf by Clipper Hero. Amaranth, red, sire Collynie Archer (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, dam Amy, bred by Hon. J. Dryden, sired by Earl of March, is an outstanding two-year-old. Her great thickness and depth, well-fleshed back, and broad buttocks gives her that compact, meaty appearance which is desired, and her natural smoothness and general conformation completes all that is needed. She is heavy with calf to Prince Gloster. Another two-year-old, with calf to the same bull, is Fair Beauty. She was sired by Collynie Archer (imp.), dam Red Beauty, by Earl of March. Like her mate she is of grand conformation and thrifty appearance. Maid 6th, sire Village Boy 9th, dam Maid 5th, by Duke of Sonya, is an excellent breeder. Her yearling heifer, Golden Drop, sired by Sittytton Hero B., is one of the best. A choice pair of two-year-old heifers, one a Ury and the other a Lavender, and a Mayflower cow with her bull calf completes the list. The bull calf is one of the very best seen by the writer this season, a splendid deep, straight-backed, masculine-looking fellow, and has a grand coat, as can be seen by referring to the advertisement. He is also for sale.

A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Man., writes the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "In reporting to your valuable paper my sales for the past year, I might say that I feel satisfied with my sales, and my showing at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1903, as it was my first year to show a pure-bred herd of hogs. I won eight firsts, three seconds and three diplomas. My sales are as follows: First-prize boar of calendar year to P. McGrath, Oak Bluff, Man.; second-prize boar of calendar year, also another good boar, to E. Winkler, Gretna; first-prize sow of calendar year, also the great show and breeding sow, Hill Grove Maid No. 4562, to John Lawrence, Wakopa, Man.; second-prize sow of calendar year, and another promising young sow, to J. H. Burgess, pipestone, Man. A boar to the following: A. T. Fasson, Roleau, Assa.; W. Cartler, Alameda, Assa.; W. Collie, Hamiota, Man.; Alex. Henderson, Ninga, Man.; C. M. Brownridge, Willocks, Assa. B. Hibbert, Knee Hill Valley, Alta., boar and sow. Sows to: W. J. Thorn, Sidney, Man., pair; Jas. Torrence, Bossevain, Man., pair; one to Jas. Hamilton, Jr., Wakopa; Fred James, Wakopa; Hugh Frazer, Miami, Man.

I have also added to my pure-bred herd of Hereford cattle (to head the herd), Lord Ingleside 6th No. 1742 (93914A), winner of four firsts, three diplomas and silver medal. He has headed Mr. Jos. A. Chapman's (Berestford, Man.) herd for the past three years, and has yet to sire a poor animal. I also purchased from Mr. Chapman Lady Tushingham 32395A and three two-year-old heifers, bred by Mr. Hunter, of The Maples, Ont.; Pride of Durham 3rd No. 2025; Lady Normandy 2nd 2023, and Lady Glenelg 2nd 2021. Elsie No. —, purchased from B. & W. George, Aurora, Ill., winner of second at Winnipeg and first at Brandon, has done well, and is due to drop her second calf in March, by Imp. Cook Robin. Three young boars and three sows are for sale, and two bulls.

Mr. Gerald Wade, of the Dept. of Registrar of Live Stock, and who has been connected with the Dominion Shorthorn Association for the past twelve years, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and a regular Editor of the Herdbook.

Deranged Nerves

AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young BULLS by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.).

Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock boar Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and mullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

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

PINE BURST STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns Headed by Golden Count = 39062 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. ROBT PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA.

FOREST HOME FARM CLYDEDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. ROCKS.

We have a grand lot of young bul's, from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick, heavy, richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from; some choice show animals, also cows and heifers. Sows, all ages, bred and ready to breed; spring a-d fall

sows; at right prices. A beautiful lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. Roland, C.N. R.; Carman, C. P. R. ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop., Pomeroy P. O.

SHORTHORNS—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Pick of 3 heifers, all to calve in February and March. JAS. B. GOVENLOCK, Neepawa, Man. Three miles straight east of town. Box 54.

For further information on this page, kindly mention THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

In a cathedral, one day after service, the bellows-blower said to the organist, "I think we have done very well to-day."

"We!" said the organist, in no small surprise at the independence of his mental; "how can you pretend to have any merit in the performance? Never let me hear you say such a thing again."

The man said nothing more at the time, but when they were next playing he suddenly intermitted in his task of inflating the organ. The organist rose in wrath to order him to proceed, when the fellow, thrusting his head out from behind the curtain, asked slyly, "Shall it be 'we,' then?"

One of Governor Hoard's recollections is of a prosperous old German farmer with whom he was once conversing in northern Wisconsin, when the subject of humor came up.

"It has always seemed strange to me," said the Governor, "that you Germans, as a rule, do not appear to understand American humor. You have some remarkably clever humorists in Germany, and their jokes are easily comprehended by the American mind, yet your people do not seem to see the point of our jokes at all."

The German promptly controverted this, claiming that his people were quick to see and appreciate American humor.

"You gif me a joke," said he, "and you vill see dat I vill understandt it yooost as well as you."

So Governor Hoard told of a man in his county who had feet so big that he had to use the fork of a road as a bootjack.

The German stood smilelessly waiting for the point, when the Governor said: "There! I told you a German wouldn't comprehend an American joke."

"Do you mean to tell me dat dis man haf feet so big dat he haf to go outt efrey night and pull off his boots mit der fork of der road?"

"That's the idea," the Governor admitted.

"Ven you talk about der fork of der road do you mean der blace where one road runs dis vay und der odder runs dat vay?"

"Yes."

"Und you say dis man haf sooch big feet dat he haf to use dis fork of der road for a bootjack?"

"Exactly."

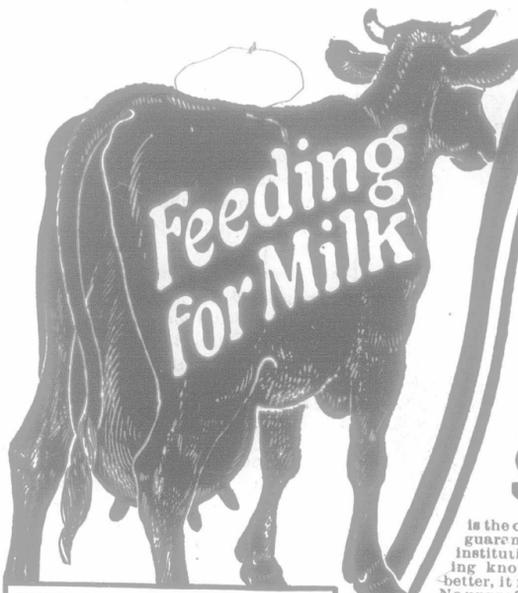
"Vell, dat's no joke. Dat's yooost a tam lie."

\$3,500 FOR A SHIRE STALLION.

At the Finch horse sale, at Joliet, on the 13th inst, Mr. J. G. Truman, on behalf of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Illinois, secured the champion Shire stallion, Commodore 5th, being the last bidder, at \$3,500, said to be the highest price ever paid for a draft stallion at auction in the United States. Finch Bros. purchased Commodore 5th from Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm when the colt was coming three years old, soon after he was imported by the Trumans. They have shown him at the Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Indiana State Fairs, and won first at each place with him, and also at the International the same year he won first, and was reserve for championship. At the last International Show, in his four-year-old form, he won first in the best class of aged Shire stallions ever shown in the United States; also gold medal offered by the English Shire Society, and the gold medal offered by the American Shire Association; also the grand champion ribbon for the best Shire stallion in the Show.

It is claimed that in the Truman stables, at present, may be found stallions and mares that have won twenty-five ribbons and three gold medals at the last International Show, and horses that have won several at other large shows in England, to say nothing of the winners of all the first prizes at the Iowa State Fair last fall.

Truman Bros., it is said, had fully made up their minds before starting for the sale that Commodore would be brought to Bushnell, even if it took \$5,000 to bring him.



FREE VETERINARY ADVICE DURING FEBRUARY

Until March 1st, Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.) will furnish every reader of this paper a letter of advice, and a special stock prescription, free of charge. This information is free to the users of Dr. Hess preparations at all times, but this month we offer it to those who have never used our goods as a means of demonstrating Dr. Hess' ability to formulate stock preparations. If you are in need of special veterinary advice, describe your difficulty fully in a letter to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care Information Bureau, and the letter of advice and prescription will be furnished you free, providing you state what stock you have (number of head of each kind), what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper. Enclose 2c stamp for reply.

Milk is a very complex fluid, containing all the elements of the animal body. The food, therefore, to produce it should be rich in all these elements. The error too frequently committed by dairy men is in supplying a ration from one kind of food instead of giving a variety. It is a fact that butter has a higher flavor when produced from hay cut from an old meadow, because old pastures seldom contain less than 12 to 15 species of grass. It requires two thirds of the full ration of the dairy cow to keep up the animal heat and supply the necessary waste. If the system of the animal is in poor condition, it requires more. By adding Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great cow tonic, to the food regularly as directed, the digestion is kept in perfect order and every particle of the nutrition is extracted from the food eaten, and is applied to fat, bone, muscle and milk formation; thus, less food is required to keep up the animal system, and more goes to produce profit.

Dr. Hess Stock Food

It is the only scientific stock food on the market. It is sold on a written guarantee; it is formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.) If these institutions of learning know of nothing better, it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small doses.

Our Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock difficulties either in the stock food itself or in the special prescription to which the little yellow card entitles you. Endorsements from physicians, scientists and stock feeders furnished on application.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Mfgs. of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-o-e-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....\$4.75 For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid.
150-foot roll, 5 feet high..... 5.50
150-foot roll, 6 feet high..... 6.50

THE PACE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED 253
Walkerville Montreal Winnipeg St. John

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

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

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

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,

Rockland, Ontario.

W. B. WATT'S SONS, Breeders of SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Sailor (imp.), and in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.), by Silver Plate.

Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price.
Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.

SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm, Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right price.
ANDREW COOK, Ten miles from Mtnedosa, C.P.R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales
For sale. Some choice young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family. Young stock sired by Caithness and President. It will pay any person wanting good show and breeding stock to see these animals.
MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitow, Man. F. A. BROWN, Mor., Box 1.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) 4037. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero (three champion at Calgary); also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right.
JOHN RAMSEY Priddis, Alta.

Shorthorns for Sale.

Seven cows in calf, several of them prize-winners at Calgary in 1902; also 6 calves, sired by Loyalty (imp.), and 2 yearling heifers and 1 yearling bull, sired by Royal Sampson. These are choicely bred, and of the low-set, meaty type. Write for prices.

ALEX. MURRAY, Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (3138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. A deep-fleshed, level bull; price reasonable. Also one seven months' bull calf.
A. E. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Butterfly—A bull with a grand breeding record.

Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man. Five miles from Franklin Station (C. P. R.).

SHORTHORNS

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

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Prize-winning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2 1/2 years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale.
GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA.

Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd.

Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 = dam Missle (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.
JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOBA, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of
J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—quality. Right prices.

Five young bulls, 1 heifer; grand
J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

We are offering 18 BULLS

from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont.

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

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont Sta., C.P.R. om Brougham P.O.

Present offering in Shorthorns: Our stock bull, Helt-at-law = 34563 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows, Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd om JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont.

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorn of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincoln. Apply on

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **GOODFELLOW BROS.,** MACVILLE, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

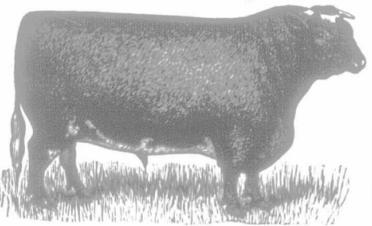
CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application. Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW SELECT EWES. Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

HUNTLYWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the noted Broadhooks tribe and one Secret. Write for prices. **W. H. GIBSON, Mgr.,** Point Claire P. O., Quebec



19

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

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

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesborg, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBOURG STA. & P. O.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. **JAS. A. GREER, Shakespeare, Ont.**

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS.

For sale: One bull by Barron's Heir (imp.) (8884), also a few females. Herd headed by the Alton bull, Altonico 3105. **J. H. BLACK & SON, ABERFORD P. O. and Station, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS.

Four full-blooded young bulls, all sired by four heifers, all sired by A. J. C. of four cows, also a few females. Imported and bred by imp. **W. H. FAIRBANKS, The Farm P. O., The Farm and G. T. R. Station, Midway, G. T. R., Ont.**

W. H. FAIRBANKS, The Farm P. O., The Farm and G. T. R. Station, Midway, G. T. R., Ont.

Piles Cured Without Pain

In the Privacy of Your Own Home.

The free trial package which we send to all who write will give instant relief, and start you toward a perfect cure. After you have tried that, you can get a



MRS. MAUD SUMMERS, Cured of Piles by Pyramid Pile Cure. After All Remedies and Doctors Had Failed.

full-sized package from any druggist for 50 cents. Frequently one package cures. It is applied in the privacy of the home. Call for Pyramid Pile Cure and nothing else. All druggists have it, for it has cured so many cases of piles and is so popular a remedy that no druggist can afford to be without it.

The healing process begins immediately with the first application and continues rapidly till the sufferer is perfectly cured. The pain ceases at once, and you go about your duties without further inconvenience.

This is much more sensible than being cut and tortured with a knife. It is much more satisfactory than a humiliating examination by a physician. It is much cheaper than paying a big doctor's bill for an operation. It is a certain, safe and painless cure for piles.

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for free trial package, which will be sent in plain wrapper. After that is used, you can get full-sized package from us or any druggist for 50 cents.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS HOME FARM HERD.

Headed by COLANTHA 4TH'S LAD. Official test of three nearest dams, 25.1 lbs. of butter in seven days. Herd numbers 125 head. BEST FAMILIES REPRESENTED. Special prices on six or eight bulls of serviceable age. **W. B. BARNEY & CO., Hampton, Ia.**

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

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes, bull and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS." An old-time choice eye and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. **W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, C. P. R., Midway, G. T. R., Ont.**

GOSSIP.

When Lord Kitchener was in Ireland he visited the Wishing Well at Killarney, with two plain, elderly spinsters. Beside the well sat an old Irish woman, who looked up into Lord Kitchener's handsome face, and asked:

"Phwat are you wishin' for?" "What do you think I wish for?" he good-naturedly inquired.

"Och, thin, for a beautiful young swateheart, of coorse," said she.

He pointed to the two spinsters, who stood at a little distance, and said:

"Don't you see I have two with me?"

"Ah, thin, it's the grace o' God you'll be wishin' for!" replied the sympathetic old woman.

Mr. James Boden, manager Tredinnock Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q., writes: "Our Ayrshires never looked better than now, and the cows are milking splendidly. Sales have been good, and prices first-class. I have just sold to an American six head (one bull and five females) to start a herd. He would have nothing but Lord Dudley heifers and a Glencairn bull. Size, milk and teats was what he was after. Our Dudley heifers are turning out great; we never had such fine vessels and teats on our young stock. Old Glencairn 3rd is looking well in his fourteenth year, and we have a bull calf of last August, I think the best he ever sired, and we have four of our last imported cows in calf to him again. Kirsty Wallace has just dropped a bull calf, sired by Glencairn 4th, our first-prize one-year-old bull. I expect great things from this calf, as for milking on all sides he can't be beat. Kirsty never milked better than at present. The wonder is, where do some papers go to; but the wonder is, where does the 'Advocate' not go to, as I have enquires from all over Canada, the States, from Southern California, to Newfoundland—it is the same thing, 'I saw your advertisement in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' I wish you every success with your venture as a weekly."

MERCER'S SHORTHORN SALE.

On Wednesday, February 24th, at his farm, just outside the corporation limits of the Village of Markdale, Ont., a station on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., Mr. Thos. Mercer will hold an unreserved auction sale of his entire herd of fifty-four head of imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorn cattle, including his show stock bull, Imp. Broadhooks' Fame, Vol. 19, bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire; sired by the great bull, Golden Fame; dam Roan Rose (imp.), by Abbotsford 2nd. This bull is considered by his owners one of the best, both from the breeder's standpoint and individually, in Canada to-day. There are also two other young imported bulls, both belonging to the noted Jilt family, that are strictly A1 (for pedigrees, see catalogue), besides six home-bred bulls, bred in the purple and choice individuals. The females, of which there are nineteen heifers from eight to fifteen months old, belong to the following well-known and fashionable families: Missie, Stamford, Matchless, Flora, Claret, Pineapple, Minn, Village Girl, Scottish Lass, Lovely, Red Rose, etc. Every one of the breeding cows is guaranteed a breeder, and is now in calf to the stock bull, Imp. Broadhooks' Fame, or has a calf at foot. As will be seen by referring to the catalogue, which will be sent on application, the breeding of this herd is gilt-edged, and seldom is a better opportunity afforded the buying public of getting foundation animals and increasing herds already founded, with fashionably-bred animals at the buyer's own price; also, among the heifers are several that are said to be fit to enter any show-ring, the progeny of the cows that will be sold, so that buyers will be in a position to see exactly the kind of stock they are bred from. Mr. Mercer says every animal offered at this sale will be sold, as he is moving to British Columbia.

SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

A dozen bucket bowls but only one Tubular.

We alone make the Tubular, all competitors make the old style bucket bowls. They cannot make tubular bowls because of our patents. The Tubular is worth fifty per cent more than any of the old style bucket bowl separators, as thousands of dairymen will testify. Write for Catalogue No. 193

THE SHARPLES CO., Chicago, Illinois. **P. M. SHARPLES,** West Chester, Pa.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

HOMB BANK FARM OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Are still at the front. Two young boars fit for service and early spring pigs from choice sows for sale. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices. **JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.**

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. **HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.**

Tamworth Swine and Barred Rock Fowl

Tamworths for this year sold out. Orders taken for spring; 6 to litter; also Barred Rocks—large numbers to select from. Cockerels, \$1.75; pullets, \$1 each. **A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa.**

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars fit for service; sows in pig fit to breed. Also a number of young pigs of both sexes. Pairs supplied unrelated. Also 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, a rich dark red, grandson of Royal Sailor (imp.), Watts' famous stock bull. Price, \$150 if taken at once. A snap. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale. **JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.**

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale: PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, JR., Rosebank Farm, Church Hill, Ont.**

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: **om**

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT. Willow Lodge Berkshires.

I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. **om**

YORKSHIRES

For sale: Sows in pig to imported boar; sows 3 months old; boars imported and home-bred; at reduced prices for one month. Write **om** **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, COBOURG, ONT.**

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY, om** **Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.**

ChesterSwine

From Toronto and London prize-winners. Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable. **R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, om** **Thorndale, Ont.**

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