

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

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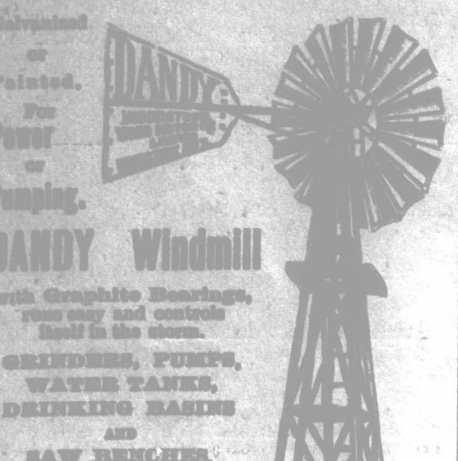
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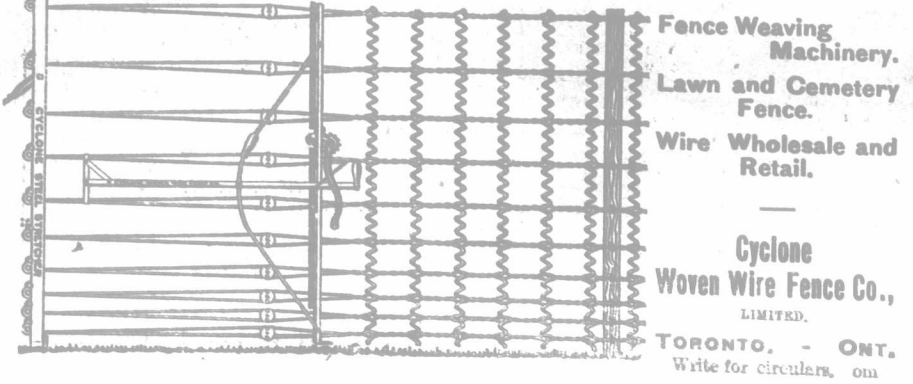
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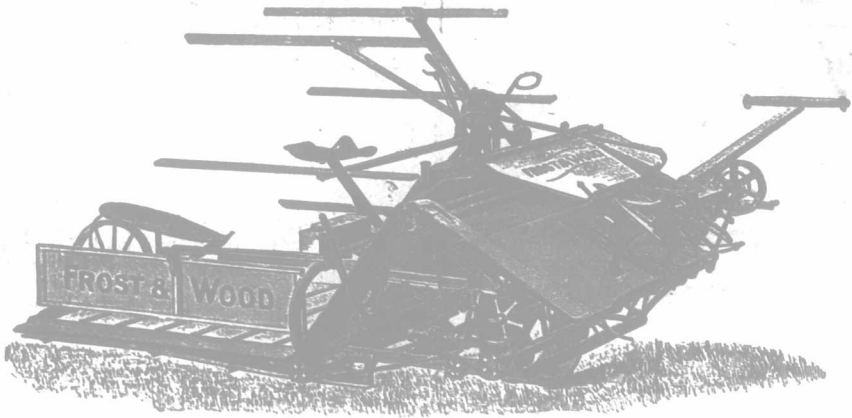


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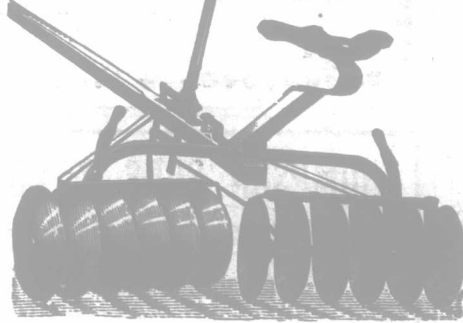


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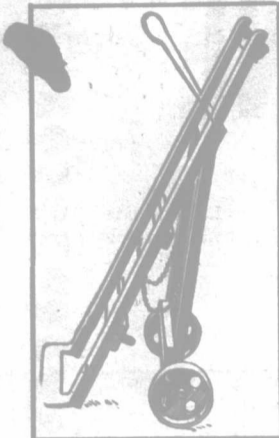
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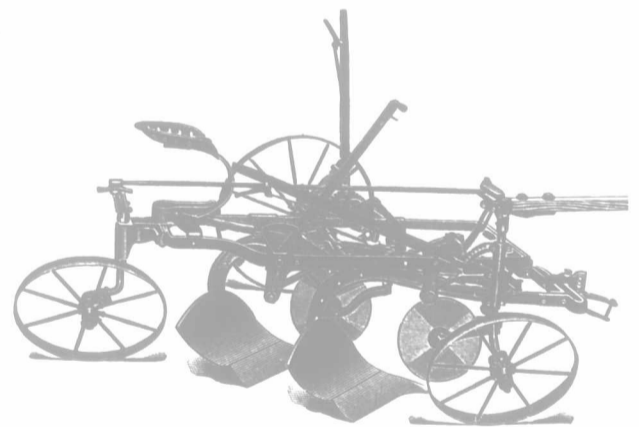
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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No. 565

## EDITORIAL.

### The Need of Co-operation.

Since the first sods in the cultivation of this vast wheat-growing country were turned, nothing has given the farmers greater reason for agitation than the grain blockade, or car shortage, which has existed during the last few months. The situation has been, and truly is, alarming, and should impress everyone concerned, and there are many, with the great necessity of united action, so that redress may be found in some way, and the crying need of the country in a more efficient measure supplied.

According to conservative estimates, our last wheat crop amounts to at least sixty million bushels. Of that amount, it is said fifteen million were shipped from Fort William before the close of navigation. The elevators throughout the country, including those at shipping ports, are now full, and all together contain upwards of thirty million bushels, so that money has now been realized by the farmers on a fair proportion of the crop. To the returns thus received, and the briskness of the live-stock market, can the remarkable activity in present commercial circles be attributed.

For the bountiful harvest which has been reaped and the full granaries of the land, we have reason to be grateful to a kind Providence, but in availing ourselves of His dispensation, we should do so without abuse or waste. In spite of all that has been or can be done, a loss in marketing exists, and further losses of the grain stored in temporary granaries are certain. All along the railway lines these structures stand full upon the prairie, and cannot now be possibly emptied before next spring.

During all the fall, cars have been wanted, and at nearly every station across the broad wheat-growing belt they are wanted to this day, and their presence will be anxiously looked for, even into the months of early spring. The question is how shall they be obtained? What is to be done? Some have become tired of agitation and feel almost like falling back and allowing the matter to take its course, as if it would right itself. Such is not the best policy to be adopted by those whose interests are at stake. If ever any material relief is to be secured, it must be through persistent and intelligent agitation. To recklessly talk about burning elevators and dynamiting the track can be of no avail. It is worse than futile. It has been urged by some, and it seems to us wisely, that all agricultural societies, live-stock associations, boards of trade, municipal bodies, travellers' associations and kindred organizations co-operate to bring pressure upon the Federal Government to remedy the distressing lack of railway facilities which has existed, and continues to exist, in Western Canada.

The controlling management of our railways, and in some degree our political destiny, appears to be largely in the hands of Eastern men, who are not fully alive to the pressing needs of this new country. To anyone who has studied the situation, it is evident many of them are listlessly ignorant of our conditions, and must be awakened by our efforts.

When we remember that the manufacturers have arranged for a monster delegation, the largest that ever visited Ottawa, to wait upon the Government, urging for increased protection, the futility of half-hearted measures should be seen. The Territorial Grain Growers' Association are doing a good work, but they need the united support of

every farmer within their jurisdiction. Let co-operation be the watchword, until a brighter day shall dawn and better railway facilities be at hand.

### The Fair: When Shall We Hold It.

Agricultural fairs were first instituted to promote farming by teaching the farmer. That they have been, and are yet, to a certain degree, filling this mission no one will dispute, but the question arises, can better results be reaped without additional expense or time? This, we think, is worthy the most serious consideration of all lovers of farm husbandry.

Certain seasons there are when farm work must not be neglected, or the results will prove disastrous, and, unfortunately, in the past, fair dates have too often clashed with these periods. Harvest time and the threshing season should especially be respected in wheat districts when setting dates. It is ruinous to the purpose intended to expect farm work to cater to the fair, but there appears to be no substantial reason why the fair should not cater to the farm work. Summer fairs have many advantages, especially in such centers as are chiefly devoted to wheat-growing. During that period the grain-grower has time to devote to the necessary arrangements, whereas when harvest begins his full time is required saving and threshing his crop and preparing for the next. With the stock-men, however, the case is different; animals, without special fitting, are not in nearly so good condition during summer as in late September or October. This is especially noticeable in the classes of the calendar year.

Another feature is that the leading fairs, such as Winnipeg and Brandon, coming as they do toward the last of the summer season, and having standards higher than the smaller shows, draw large crowds, and, consequently, many who attend these decide that they have seen sufficient, and take no interest in and do not even attend their home show if held near that time.

Inasmuch as agricultural fairs are conducted as a means of encouraging hearty competition, through displaying in some central spot the best products of the farmer's skill, they invariably give new ideas that stimulate and fire with honest zeal all those who participate therein.

It is a grand work to create inspiration toward anything calculated to be helpful, and this can often be done at our fairs, especially in the minds of the young. What the brain carries away is often reproduced and frequently improved. Many are the ingenious contrivances which have been given to mankind simply through viewing some article prepared for another purpose. The knowledge we thus acquire often becomes so closely allied with our very natures that we frequently fail to give credit where it justly belongs. The fair deserves more credit than it ever gets. We ought to be continually adding to our storehouse of learning, and the country fair is one of the real live educators which the farmer has at his command. Try and set the fair dates in your locality so that the largest percentage of the farmers can be accommodated, is the advice of the "Farmer's Advocate." What our numerous readers think on this question we would be pleased to hear. Write it at once; our columns are always open for good honest expression of opinion on any question of public interest.

### Siftings.

Honesty should begin at home, and from there spread.

Shrunken wheat and the coarser grains can be most profitably sold on foot.

In this new year, so lately entered, most men can realize, largely, what they expect—provided they hustle for it.

Living and staying in the world are two different things. Make the home comfortable, and learn to enjoy life every day.

Now is the right time to prepare for the ice needed next summer. The advantages are many; see to it now.

Many men are good beginners; they engage in a new venture quickly, but are equally as ready to stop. It is the "stayer" who counts every time. Become a "stayer."

It may be difficult to get farmers to agree upon what ought to be, but not so hard to get them to agree upon what should not be. The car shortage, for instance.

When you make a mistake and discover it, face about and admit it. There is no sense in trying to overshadow wrongdoing; it will quickly come to light. The simplest way is the safest and most manly.

"A little Chat with Prairie Mothers," by Mrs. McEwen, in the Home Department, should be interesting to all our readers. Beautiful surroundings go a long way toward making happy homes.

One good rule, which if followed, will help lead to the goal of happiness, is "live within your income." Raise as much of the necessities and comforts of life as possible, and waste not.

In raising stock, it is only the best ones that add to the bank account. Fasten this securely in a convenient chamber of your memory, where its full significance will continually crop out at each breeding season.

When buying stock for feeding purposes, the intelligent stockman desires high individual merit, combined with select pedigree. What about the average breeder, who breeds to sell and has to live by it? Does his mating show that he is catering for this trade?

It may not be generally believed that a horse will put on flesh more readily if watered regularly. A light drink in the morning before feeding will assist very materially in improving the digestion and general health of our noble friend.

To winter twenty animals on the food that would give best returns if fed to only fifteen is poor policy. Although the twenty might not starve, the extra time required for them to regain their normal condition would prove the experiment a sorry failure.

Be careful in putting away medicine that has been used, to notice that it is distinctly labeled; it is also well to mark plainly on the wrapper the name of the disease which this remedy is intended to cure. Many a serious mistake would be avoided if this were carried out.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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### A Term Misused.

In this age of specialization, much importance is attached to terms. In every department of trade, and with every professional man, there is a vernacular peculiar to the class. Words originate in or become common to any particular vocation, because they have outstanding significance. Among the breeders of live stock there is a term that is used and misused until it has come to have different meanings with different people. That term is "Thoroughbred."

According to men who are at the very front in breeding and dealing in live stock, this word has but one use, namely, to designate a certain breed of horses—the English Thoroughbred—and stands in relation to that class of horses as the word Clydesdale stands to the great Scotch breed. In other words, the Thoroughbred is a distinct breed, as the Shire or Percheron are distinct. To say that a horse is a thoroughbred Shire, or a bull a thoroughbred Hereford, is just as ridiculous as to say he is a Percheron Shire or a Shorthorn Hereford. To the English race-horse alone belongs the term, because he has been longer bred in a direct line than any other domesticated animal. To distinguish the improved breeds from the scrub stock, the proper term to use is "pure-bred," "registered," "pure," or "pure-blooded," but the best authorities prefer only the term as given—pure-bred. Let the term "Thoroughbred" be used only where it applies.



BUGLER.

Twelve years in active service at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg.

### The Agricultural College.

The announcement recently made by Manitoba's Premier, while at Brandon, that the Government had decided to establish an agricultural college in the Province, should be hailed with satisfaction by all who have at heart the highest interest of agriculture—the foundation and superstructure of this country's wealth. It was long ago that the "Farmer's Advocate" first pointed out the need of an institution suited to give to the sons of the farm that education which would fit them to more intelligently manage the great grain and stock-producing areas of Western Canada, and enable them to compete, both in the press and on the platform, with their brothers of the so-called higher professions. Many valuable articles, involving in their preparation both time and research, were published; and a course suitable to the needs and within the finances of the Province was outlined.

All this it is unnecessary to repeat. Our position on this question is the same to-day as it has always been. We believe that the agricultural interests of this country demand such a school or college of instruction; and it is certain the will of the people cannot be ignored. Every little State and Territory to the south of us can boast of its center of agricultural learning. Why not Manitoba? Was a more productive soil ever tilled than ours? At no time was agricultural development more in evidence in this land than at present, and never was the necessity for the establishment of an agricultural college more apparent. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the seeds so well sown in the past may soon bring forth fruit. The action of the Government in this matter and the stand taken by the members of the Legislature representing both political parties during the approaching session of Parliament will be watched with unusual interest by all who consider the welfare of their country before party.

A traveller recently returned to Winnipeg, says: "A sore evil I have seen under the sun. A farmer, after much labor and patience, arrives at the elevator with a load of wheat, to receive not money, but abuse and churlishness, if the grain be not No. 1 hard."

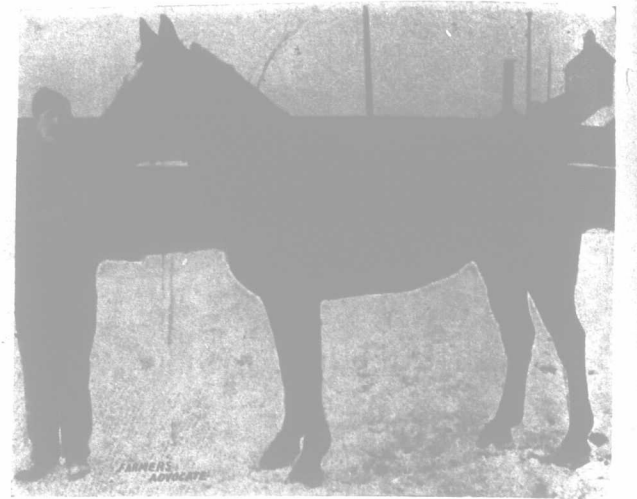
## HORSES.

### The Range Horse in the Army.

Breed army horses, has been the advice given to farmers by some inconsiderate writers since the South African war created a scarcity in this country. The folly of catering to a market which in time of peace can never amount to much has frequently been pointed out by the "Farmer's Advocate." Horses which suit the army are seldom valuable for agricultural purposes. At present there is on our Western ranges a class that is not specially desired by the cultivators of the soil, and yet excelled by none at the military stations wherever used. "Bugler," a range-bred horse, and a typical charger, herewith portrayed, has for the past twelve years done good service at the Winnipeg barracks, and now, at the age of sixteen years, seems as useful as ever.

With our Western military officers, the range horse is a great favorite. His sure foot and wonderful powers of endurance are especially commendable features from the standpoint of army service. Animals with strong backs, well-muscled loin and quarters, are not difficult to find in the range country, and, owing to their unfitness for heavy draft purposes, usually command only moderate prices. Well-broken specimens, however, that are really typical saddle-horses in conformation, bring good figures, but these, on the range as elsewhere, are in the minority.

Range conditions are almost ideal for developing hardy saddlers. Plenty of exercise, pure air, and the turf, nature's floor, produces the kind that wear. There is a mistaken idea that these animals are all difficult to train, but such has not been found true in actual practice. The so-called broncho may have peculiarities which modern education cannot readily improve, but the class used by the army are quite different in breeding and type. The accompanying cut of "a newcomer" at the barracks represents, in the raw state, exactly the kind sought after by our military friends. Seeing, therefore, that the desirable army horse can be so easily produced by ranchmen, farmers should bend their energies to breeding animals fitted for heavy work.



A NEWCOMER AT FORT OSBORNE.  
Winnipeg.

### The Dollars and Cents of Horse-breeding.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—It would be very nice and convenient if the farmer could reduce all his operations to the basis of figures, and thus be able to tell exactly where he stood financially. "Figures don't lie," we are told, hence the advantage of placing some sort of dependence on them. Such being the case, it might be well to look into the cost and probable returns to be obtained in breeding farm horses.

It may be assumed at the start, that in order to insure a mare with foal, it will cost from \$12 to \$15, if the service of a good horse is obtained. These prices are reasonable, and yet, unless for special breeding purposes, such as pure-breds, either of draft or the lighter breeds, much higher fees cannot be afforded by the man who is breeding horses to sell for \$100 to \$150 at four years old. If we admit the figures given above are reasonable, we can at once arrive approximately at the price the syndicate or the individual can afford to pay for a stallion. The financial end of the question has to be closely studied in this country, where the wealthy titled horse-breeding enthusiast is absent, and where a farmer does not get the services of champion horses for very moderate fees. The earning powers of a stallion can be figured out approximately: in fact, near enough to a mark on which to base an opinion.

The stallion going to one hundred mares or over in a season, and foaling eighty of them, is a very good horse, some will say a rarity. We will allow eighty in-foal mares; we say in-foal mares, and not foals, because the stallion who guarantees living foals takes too big chances to ever be a financial success. Eighty at \$15, means a gross income of \$1,200, less fees uncollected.

What are the expenses? Let us see:

Groom, 3 months, at \$60 a month.....	\$180.00
Box-stall, feed and care, 9 months, at \$20 a month .....	180.00
Veterinary and shoeing bill.....	50.00
Sec'y of Syndicate (or cost of collecting fees, advertising, etc.).....	50.00
Insurance on horse, 10 per cent. on \$1,200 (one-third value).....	120.00
	\$580.00

If to this is added interest at six per cent. on a \$3,600 purchase, we have a total annual expenditure of \$796, leaving \$404 to be paid into a sinking fund, or to reduce the principal. No charge for feed has been made for the three months of the season, it being assumed that the stallion's services will be given in return for stands, etc., according to the usual custom.

As an investment, the prospect of paying \$3,600 for a stallion, providing he is a first-class horse of good breeding, sound, active and a sure foal-getter, is not a gilt-edged one, or one likely to attract a business man. How much less a chance of being remunerative it is when a syndicate pays the above price for a horse possessing few of the essential attributes mentioned above? The farmer, under the inspiration of big wheat crops, is apparently anxious to go into a deal with men whose business it is to syndicate horses at twice or thrice their value, judging from the flourishing business the syndicators are doing.

Taken as a class, the farmer persistently refused for many years to pay a reasonable fee for the services of a good stallion, and now he has gone to the other extreme. As the result of former methods, the standard of horseflesh was not raised, and it is very improbable if his new venture will do any better. As in the case of pure-bred cattle, there is, of course, a wide range in the value of stallions, dependent upon individual merit and breeding. The syndicate or individual buying a stallion for say \$1,800, should have a fair chance, taking the figures given above as a basis, to get out with a profit, providing all goes well. Good horses can probably be procured



for that money, if looked for in the proper places—in the stables of reliable men.

The price placed on a \$500 to \$1,000 stallion from across the water is trebled on coming to the West, an exceedingly profitable investment for the importer and seller [Note—Providing all went well and there were no losses.—Editor], the remembrance of which will, in after years, cause the unsophisticated investor or investors, to chide themselves severely. To be one of a dozen on a joint note for \$3,000 upwards, is not a comforting prospect, with a car shortage, wheat below sixty cents, and the prices of other farm produce in proportion! NOMAD.

**Wintering Idle Horses.**

As the average farmer has horses for which he has little or no work during the winter season, the economical feeding and care of these animals becomes a matter of importance. He naturally wishes to winter them as cheaply as possible, and at the same time not too greatly reduce them in flesh or vitality. They should be kept in such a condition that a little extra food and care when spring is approaching will fit them for the work they will be asked to do. Idle horses can be wintered on very little marketable food, but when too much economy is exercised we find that they are in such a weak condition in the spring that they are unable to do a fair day's work, and what we have saved in food during the winter will be more than lost in inability to work during the busy season in the spring; hence the object is to winter as cheaply as possible without sacrificing the horse's strength.

In the first place, comfortable quarters are essential. We must disabuse our minds of the truth of the old idea that exposing idle horses and colts to inclement weather makes them tough and hardy. Exercise is necessary, and this is usually given by allowing the horses to run out in the yard for a few hours every day that is not too cold or stormy. If this exercise could be given in an enclosed paddock or yard, where they would be sheltered from the wind and cold, it would be better, but this is generally impracticable, as the erection of such would be too expensive. At the same time, while daily exercise is advisable, it is better to forego it than to turn the animals out in a storm or excessively cold weather. The effects of such does more to reduce the horse's condition and vigor than can be compensated for by considerable food. Where large box-stalls can be supplied, it will be found that they will, voluntarily, take considerable exercise, but in most cases there is not sufficient stable room to allow a box for each animal, and it is seldom safe to have two or more in the same stall, unless they are very agreeable and the box quite large. Where help is plentiful, and time will allow, it is found better to exercise the horses in harness or under saddle, as in such cases we know that he gets a certain amount of exercise, while if turned out in the yard, he may take little or much, according to circumstances. Exercise is necessary to maintain tone in the muscles. Where muscular inactivity is maintained for a continued period, they become soft and weak, and the animal requires to be very carefully used for a considerable time after he is put to work again; while, on the other hand, where a moderate amount of exercise is regularly given, the muscles do not lose their activity, but are always in condition to perform at least a reasonable amount of labor without tiring.

The most economical method of feeding will depend largely upon individual circumstances and upon the state of the market. If hay be plentiful and the price low and grain is high, it will pay to feed considerable hay and little grain. If the markets be reversed, it would be found economical to feed more grain and less hay, the want of hay being compensated for by feeding straw. A mixture of cut hay and straw, or straw alone, mixed with a little pulped turnips, answers for coarse food. Wheat chaff is also good. While horses will keep in fair condition on this kind of food alone, I do not think it wise to withhold grain altogether. At least one fair feed of oats should be given daily. Other grain may be given instead, but none gives the same satisfaction for horse feeding as oats. They contain ingredients for building up bone and muscle that are not contained in like quantities in any other grain. The oats may be fed as a separate meal, either whole or crushed. The best results are doubtless obtained when they are chopped or crushed, and they may be fed mixed with the coarse food or separate. A sufficient amount of this food should be given to keep the horses from losing flesh. It must be understood that whatever food be given, it should be of first-class quality. The feeding of musty, dusty or poorly-saved food of any kind should be avoided. The digestive organs of the horse are probably more sensitive and delicate than those of the other classes of farm stock and will revolt against such usage. A very large percentage of the cases of heaves in horses can be traced to the consumption of food of poor quality. Knowing this, we can readily appreciate the folly of feeding our horses

food that has little or no market value, not on account of its kind, but by reason of its quality. It goes without saying that there must be a regular supply of water of good quality in all cases. It must also be understood that in changing the nature of the food the change must be gradually made.

As spring approaches, the horses should gradually be given more exercise, which must be done in harness or saddle to regulate it, and the allowance of grain gradually increased. If this be intelligently done the horses will be in a fit condition to do a fair day's work as soon as the ground is fit to work; but if these precautions be neglected, the fitting will have to be done when time is valuable, for if fitting be neglected and a horse that is not fit be asked to do a full day's work, it is probable a period of enforced idleness will be the result when we can least afford it. "WHIP."

**Our British Horse Market.**

Mr. Arch. McNeilage, editor of "The Scottish Farmer," addressing a meeting at the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, said: "There exists in Scotland a strong prejudice in favor of Canadian horses of all classes. The only difficulty is that the supply is not equal to the demand. Your horses are well mouthed, well broken, and singularly handsome. For Canadian carriage horses standing 15.2 to 16.1, in bays, browns and dark chestnuts, with a little quality, and well broken, there is an unlimited market. Animals of this class were being auctioned off the ship, at Glas-

gow, during the last week in October, at \$300 to \$375 for first-class, and \$240 to \$275 for second-class. Cobs standing 14 to 15 hands sold for \$150 to \$225. These were not equal to the class you formerly sent us. A higher type of this class of horses, would bring more money.

Dealers tell me your horses are not finished in fitting before shipment. Some shrewd Irish dealers buy your horses, take them to Ireland, finish them and afterwards ship them as Irish horses. Our great complaint is that you do not send us enough of the kind you can produce.

**Breaking and Biting Horses.**

BY M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S.

[Late Captain "The Buffs." Author of "Points of the Horse," "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners," "Illustrated Horse-breaking," "Riding and Hunting," etc.]

I have to thank the editor of the far-famed "Farmer's Advocate" for the honor he has done me in asking me to write an article on the above important subject, about which I can give only hints within the present narrow limits. To avoid trudging over ground which has been well trodden by my Canadian readers, I will say nothing about harness horses, but will devote my attention solely to saddle animals.

The well-known French writer, Dr. Le Bon, tells us that if horses could read and write, they would win all competitive examinations, because their memory is so good. Hence, it would be waste of time to discuss the art of curing horses of acquired vices. A skilful breaker may bring a dangerous jibber (baulker), rearer or shier under his own control; but when the supposed reformed criminal has another man on his back, the memory of previous successful escapades will be so delightful that he will "play up" on the



BLOOD MARKS ON THE BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH, COCHRANE, ALTA. (See Gossip, page 31)

first opportunity. Useful breaking is therefore limited to the stamping of first impressions on the inexperienced equine mind. The task thus given to a young and unspoiled horse is to quietly carry a weight on his back; to obey his rider's indications; to go in well-collected style; and, if need be, to jump cleverly. In performing these duties, he should be given no chance of asserting his own authority; and, consequently, he should be made rideable before he is ridden. The best way of accomplishing this object is by means of the "long reins," used in the manner I have described in "Illustrated Horse-breaking." By it, when the horse is lunged in a circle, the outward rein goes round his hind quarters, and the inward rein proceeds direct from the snaffle to the breaker's hand. Hence, when the horse is turned to the right, his head is turned to the right and his hind quarters to the left, so that he is turned "all in one piece." And in all this work, the breaker can maintain a light feeling on the reins, whether the horse goes at a walk, trot or canter. This is impossible according to the old way of passing the reins through rings on the surcingle (or roller).

In this circling, it is essential to use a standing martingale, buckled on to the rings of the snaffle, at a proper length, so that the horse cannot throw up his head and get out of control. The use of this martingale also connects the idea of pain, in the mind of the animal, with the practice of carrying his head too high, which he soon learns to avoid. The driving-pad which I have devised greatly aids the breaker in this work. One of the first points to be considered in circling and turning the equine pupil with the long reins, is to make him obedient to the voice, so that he will halt or go on when he hears the

We have no use for a horse with hair like a broom for sweeping chimneys. What we do like is a sharp, flinty bone, with a fringe of hair down the back of the leg. We do not want the hair, but what we find is that where there is no hair you have a round bone, and with the roundness in bone there is a weakness and a tendency toward splints and possibly grease. We receive a large number of horses from the United States which look as if they have a Percheron cross, and these are very popular for heavy van work, but not for the best class of work of that kind.

A van horse is something we do not breed at all. He is a big, upstanding horse, pretty long in the legs, about 17 hands high. This horse is used by the railway companies for delivering goods from country stations. He has to travel considerable distances in delivering, and is expected to break into a trot with a two-wheeled van. The price for a first-class horse of this type

breeding.

convenient if

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at in order st from \$12 is obtained. unless for pure-breds, much higher ho is breed- four years above are proximately ividual can nancial end died in this rse-breeding her does not r very mod- stallion can t, near en- opinion.

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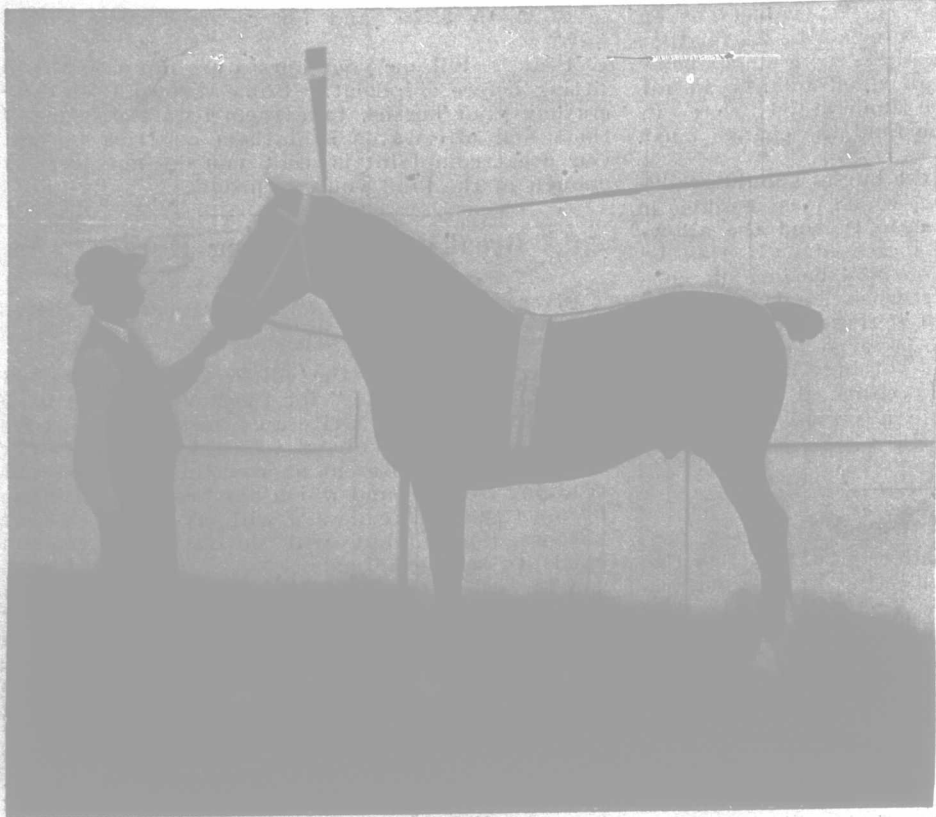
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**OLERKENWELL 147 (6688).**  
Imported Hackney stallion. First prize and sweepstakes winner in Carriage class,  
Toronto Exhibition, 1902.  
OWNED BY WILLIAM MOSSIP, ST. MARY'S, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 38.)

respective word of command. This is imperative in the breaking of polo ponies, and is of great advantage with all riding horses. A steady feeling of the reins to diminish speed, or a flourish of the whip to increase it, will come in useful; but above all things, the detestable habit of jerking the reins should be studiously avoided. When a man jerks the reins to make a horse go on, and goes through the same procedure to make him stop, no wonder that the animal gets confused and becomes liable to resent orders which he does not understand.

In teaching a horse to rein back, we should bear in mind that this movement of the mounted horse is one of two time (near fore and off hind, and off fore and near hind); and that, to perform it in a well-balanced manner, he should be light behind and heavy in front; and, consequently, he should have his head low down. Here we require the alternate feeling of the reins, while the opposite long rein prevents the hind quarters swinging outwards. If a horse should be light in front when proceeding forwards, the distribution of weight should, of course, be reversed when he reins back.

In lunging with the long reins, weight, gradually increased, can be put on the driving pad, so that the animal will learn, without resistance, to carry a weight equal to that of his future rider.

In lunging a horse with the long reins, the action of the outward rein on the hind quarters is most valuable in preparing the animal to obey the outward leg of his rider.

When a horse which has been taught in this way is mounted, his temper or nerves are in no way upset by the feeling of weight in the saddle, and when his lately-introduced rider manipulates the reins, he fully understands their indications. Hence, the risk of a fight, which may entail disastrous memories, is reduced to a minimum.

The best bit to use is an unjointed snaffle, because its indications are direct.

A curb is a complicated machine, which will spoil the horse's mouth, temporarily or for life, if any of its component conditions are defective, a fact which is fraught with danger, because these conditions are numerous.

In the use of a bit, we require indications, not agonies. If we examine the longer jaw of a horse, we shall find that the bare portion of the jaw, upon which the mouthpiece of the snaffle or curb rests (on each side), is fairly broad just above the tush of the stallion or gelding (or at the corresponding part of the jaw of the mare), but becomes very narrow higher up. Hence, the mouthpiece should be put low down. Also, when a curb is used, the curb-chain should rest in the chin-groove, the bone of which is smooth and rounded, but the edges of the branches of the lower jaw being sharp, they are unfit to bear pressure. To obviate pain arising in this manner, it is well to cover the curb-chain by means of an India-rubber tube, or to place a leather guard between it and the jaw.

In teaching a horse to jump, we should, above all things, impress on his mind that if he "chances" a fence he will hurt himself. Consequently, he ought, for instance, be practiced over a stone wall or stiff timber of suitable height. As a mistake in a mounted lesson of this kind might give the rider a dangerous "cropper," the equine pupil ought to learn how "to throw a

leg" in good style before his instructor gets into the saddle. Mr. Harding, of Mount Vernon, New Zealand, has sent me several capital photographs of himself and Miss Harding riding horses over wire fences nearly five feet high, and in each of these photographs it is easy to see that the horse takes particular pains to leave a wide margin between his legs and the iron strings. Mr. Harding tells me that he prefers to jump his New Zealand horses over wire than over any other kind of obstacle; because, being well acquainted from their youth upwards with wire, they are particularly careful to avoid catching their legs in it. Unmounted lessons in leaping had best be given with the long reins; at liberty, or by leading the animal. The only reliable way to carry

out the last mentioned procedure is by means of a rope which serves the double purpose of a leading rein and crupper. Pulling on an ordinary leading rein is generally the best possible means of making a horse "hang back." The hint under his tail, on the contrary, is always acknowledged by a forward movement.

I deeply regret that the exigencies of space have precluded both argument and explanation. I have one great consolation, and that is that I hope next year (1903) to come out to Canada and practically demonstrate the details of my present subject to a horse-loving audience, from whom I can obtain much valuable instruction. Manners make the horse quite as much as they do the man, especially when the rider has an impartial seat. In Leicestershire, a nine or ten year old hunter will always fetch more money than a four or five year old of similar make and shape, because age is supposed to confer sedateness. In the formation of a riding horse, the breaker has quite as much to say as the breeder, with not a hundredth part of the time and expense. Hence the immense value of the knowledge of this art.

### The Spring Horse Show.

At a meeting of the Spring Horse Show Committee, held in Toronto, Ont., Dec. 16th, it was resolved to hold the first spring stallion show, under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, at Grand's, corner of Simcoe

and Nelson streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 4th, 5th and 6th of February, 1903. Mr. Joseph Watson, of Lincoln, Neb., U.S., was appointed expert judge. F. W. Hodson, Ottawa, was added to the committee. The committee anticipate a large entry for this show, and visitors are expected in large numbers from the Northwest Territories and the United States to attend this valuable exhibition and to select stallions from among the number to take to their different homes.

"How can I best improve my stock?" is a question often asked. Try the "feed plan," be very liberal, then note results. We believe you'll continue, for it pays every time.

## STOCK.

### Is Western Competition Not Wanted?

In past years Eastern and Western live-stock men have been working together very harmoniously. The overplus of good pure-bred foundation stock of the East has found to a large extent ready markets in our West, and our need here for stock of that class has been a boon to many an overstocked Ontario farmer. This state of affairs ought to continue for the weal of each, and any act which directly or indirectly tends to lessen this bond of goodfellowship can only be a backward step in the interests of both.

Months ago, one of our most prominent breeders of high-class stock was solicited to contribute to the sale of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle which will be held in Hamilton, Ont., on January 28th, 1903. He agreed to do so, and accordingly made the necessary selections from his herd, settled all negotiations, forwarded pedigrees, and arranged for shipping, when, behold, a telegram arrived stating that a number of the Ontario breeders requested that this Manitoba contingent be left at home, giving as a reason that the prices might not suit, and offering the suggestion that a sale be instituted in Crystal City, or some other place, some time next spring, when perhaps some of them might attend. This was not answered, and before long another came, to which the following reply was sent, "Have your own way, it was you who invited me in the first place."

What kind of treatment is this? To request that choice animals be forwarded from this noted herd, and then, after many weeks, when they had undergone much of the necessary preparation for sale, to politely suggest that they remain at home. Even the mention of such a compromise as an extension of patronage, should a sale be held in this Province, is hollow in itself. Probably the secret is told in the assertion that "prices might not be satisfactory to all concerned," and yet, we may ask, are these men withholding their own cattle? Decidedly not. Had they done so, their action in so wiring the Manitoba breeder could be commended as being at least unselfish. They are evidently quite willing to face the imaginary risks themselves, but do not wish their invited guests to suffer!

Yearly many of our Western breeders tour through Ontario buying large numbers of the best stock that can be obtained, and surely it is poor policy, even if simply looked at from a financial standpoint, to attempt to antagonize the Western buyer against the Eastern producer. When an agreement is formed, and a man has made his plans, depending upon such being carried out; has shaped his affairs to fit in with expected results, it is seldom any rearrangement can prove equally satisfactory. Men usually consider consequences before issuing invitations, and when an unavoidable mistake has been made, they quit themselves like men. This case, however, seems to be an exception, and to say the least about it, was a most unbusinesslike procedure, whoever the parties were that suggested it. The extensive Southern Manitoba breeder has now intimated that buyers on the outlook for good stock will reap the advantage, owing to this carload not going East, and the best is all required in this country.



**HAFOD CARBON (16170) 340 C. S. B.**  
Imported English Shire stallion.  
OWNED BY WILLIAM MOSSIP, ST. MARY'S, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 38.)



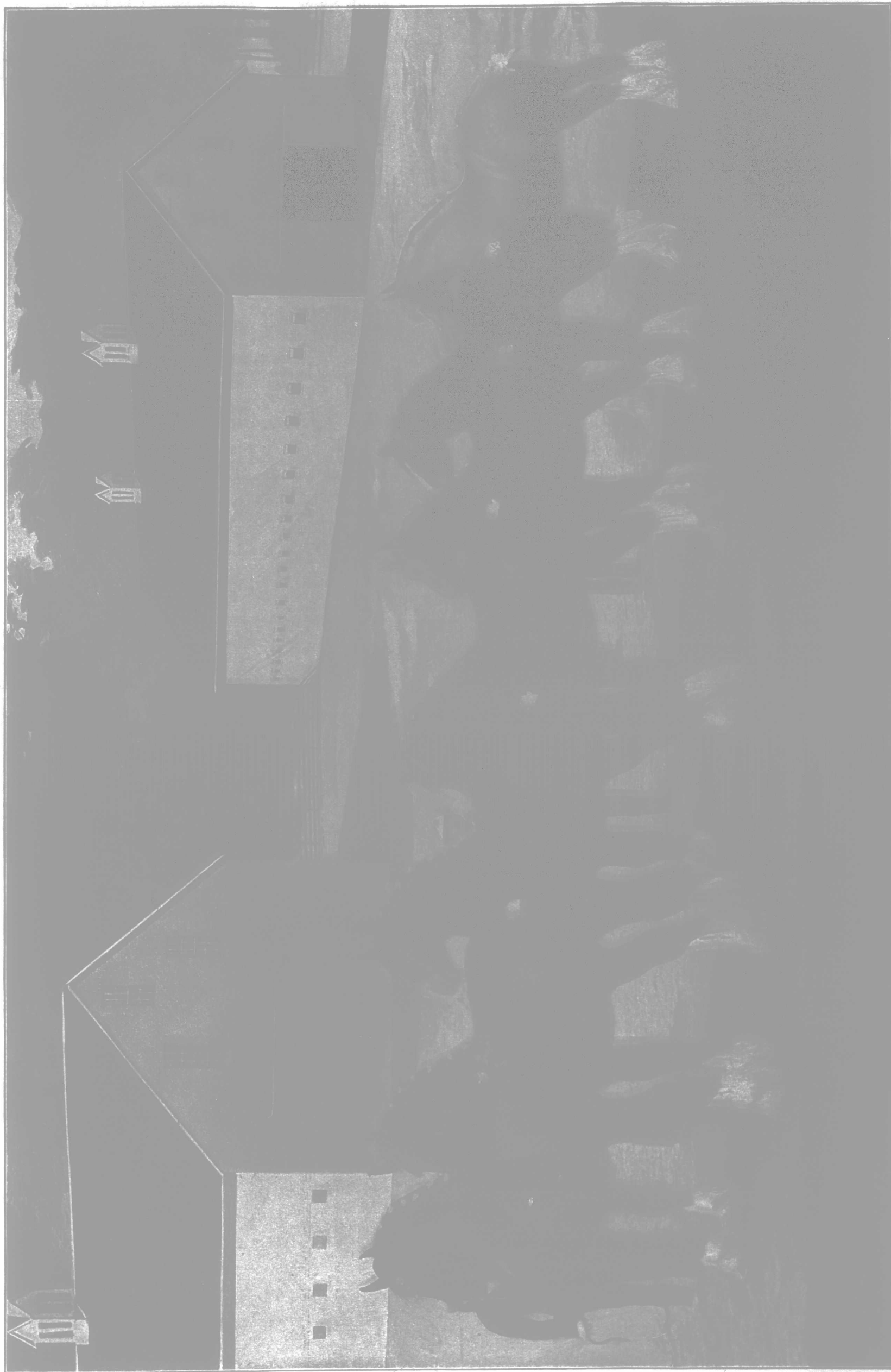
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GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL PRIZESWINNING DEBATT STALLIONS, PIONEER STUD, FARM, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS; BRANCH STABLE, BRANDON, MANITOBA. J. H. TRUMAN, MANAGER. (See 'Gossip', page 35.)





IN THE DRAFT CLASS, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

### Lincolns Champions.

"One of the most notable incidents at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show in London last month," says the Agricultural Gazette, "was the capture by a trio of Mr. Henry Dudding's Lincoln wethers, whose average weight was 278 pounds, of the championship prize as the best pen of sheep in the show. So much has been talked and written about the excessive fatness of the Lincoln, and its unsuitability for meeting the present-day demand for lean meat, that the award of this much-coveted championship prize at the Smithfield Show is likely to attract much attention in sheep-breeding circles. The success of the Lincoln on this occasion is rendered all the more remarkable by the fact that the award was made by a gentleman who is himself an enthusiastic breeder of short-wooled sheep, viz., Mr. Bowen Jones, whose name has long been prominently identified with Shrops and Shrop breeding, and who at one time kept a very choice flock of this breed at his headquarters near Montford Bridge."

### Prices of Pure-bred Stock at Ontario Sales.

While among the newer stock-men last fall, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative was frequently asked what was considered an average price for pure-bred yearling stock in Ontario. Most of these enquirers intend going East this winter, with the object of adding to their herds. To such, the average prices realized at the Government sale last year at Guelph should be of interest. Shorthorns were practically the only breed represented, the ages of nearly all being under two years. Seventy-four bulls averaged \$96, and thirty-two females \$104. The highest-priced bull brought \$315; the next going at \$235. The best female realized \$250; the second bringing \$205.

It is expected prices will be a little firmer this year, as the trade in young stock has been fairly brisk. At a sale on February 5th, 1902, from the herd of Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., the average made by thirty-four females was \$309, and the average for the four bulls sold was \$307. An imported bull in the number sold for \$635, and there were seven imported females which brought from \$350 to \$650. A Canadian-bred cow brought \$550, the second highest price made by a female.

### Producing Good Bacon.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Experimental Union at Guelph, Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, mentioned a few facts in connection with hog-raising and the production of good bacon, which apply with considerable force to conditions in this Western country. He said: "Properly cared for pigs, means pigs fed under conditions conducive to health and thrift. Airy, roomy, light quarters are the right sort. If space is an expensive consideration, as it usually is, especially in winter, then let the small space be well ventilated, well lighted, and kept clean. Large runs are not necessary where the other conditions are provided. The quality of the feed supplied is undoubtedly an important consideration. Barley is unsurpassed as a feed for the production of firm bacon. Oats also are excellent. Where skim milk or whey can be secured, it is an infallible guarantee of a good quality of bacon."

### Range Cattle at Guelph Show.

At the Fat Stock Show held in Guelph during the past month, twenty-four cattle from a ranch near Crane Lake, Assiniboia, were exhibited under the personal supervision of C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories. The object in taking these cattle down to Ontario was to conduct an experiment in that Province to determine whether they could be finished at a profit by Ontario feeders while on their way to the Atlantic seaboard. The lot was made up equally of Short-horn, Galloway and Hereford grades. When they arrived in the Royal City,

after fifteen days' travel, four of which they were without water, it is unnecessary to say they looked thin. At the close of the show they were divided into two groups, one of which was taken to the Experimental Farm and the other to a stock-barn near Guelph, where they will be treated under normal Ontario conditions.

The result of this experiment should be of interest alike to Ontario feeders and Western breeders. Should it be shown that these animals can be profitably fitted for the British market by a few months in Eastern stalls, a greater demand for our lean stock may be looked for, and an improvement in the general quality of the cattle leaving our shores for the market across the sea.

### The Smithfield Show.

At the 114th annual show of the Smithfield Club, held in London, England, December 8th to 12th, the number of entries of cattle were 262, pens of sheep 165, pens of pigs 101. The number of visitors on the three best days totalled 65,200. The 100-guineas champion plate, for the best cattle beast in the show, was won by the Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Layia of Glamis, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Strathmore. The reserve number was Mr. R. W. Hudson's two-year-old blue-gray cross-bred steer, Danesfield Max, weighing over 18 cwt., bred by Mr. Ross, Meikle Tarrel, sired by a Shorthorn bull, and out of a cross-bred Polled cow.

The breed champion cups in cattle classes were awarded as follows: Herefords, H. M. the King's yearling steer; Shorthorns, H. M. the King's two-year-old heifer, Rare Beauty; Aberdeen-Angus, Earl of Strathmore's heifer, Layia of Glamis; Galloways, T. Biggar & Son's two-year-old steer, Dunedin; cross-breds, R. W. Hudson's two-year-old steer, Danesfield Max.

Sheep.—Champion plate, best pen three Long-wooled sheep or lambs, H. Dudding (Lincolns); short-wooled, Col. E. W. Baird (Suffolks); reserve, Col. McCalmont's Southdowns.

The Prince of Wales challenge cup, for best pen of sheep or lambs, any breed, bred by the exhibitor, went to Mr. Henry Dudding, for his pen of Lincoln wethers, and Col. E. W. Baird's Suffolks were reserve.

Breed cups.—Pen of Leicesters or Border Leicesters, E. F. Jordan; Cotswolds, W. Thomas; Lincolns, H. Dudding; Southdowns, Col. H. McCalmont; Shropshires, Philo L. Mills; Hampshires, T. Powell Buxton; Oxfords, J. T. Hobbs; Dorsets, W. R. Flower; cross-breds, T. Rush, with a pen of three wethers weighing 952 pounds.

Pigs.—Champion plate for best pen of two pigs, Alf. Brown (cross-bred); reserve, Alf. Brown (Berkshires). Champion plate best single pig, H. R. H. Prince Christian (Berks).

Breed cups.—Best pen Large Whites, J. A. Fricker; reserve, Earl of Roseberry; Berkshires, Alf. Brown; Tamworths, Lord Hastings; cross-breds, A. Brown; reserve, A. Hiscox.

### Canada's Beef in Great Britain.

[From a special correspondent of the "Farmer's Advocate" in Great Britain.]

It is to be hoped that the recent utterances of Mr. Hanbury, the British Minister of Agriculture, will once and for all disabuse the minds of the Canadian stock-raisers of ever again getting Canadian store cattle into the Old Country. Although we are debarred in the market for stores, we have yet two avenues of disposing of our beef cattle to advantage, in the best market in the world, "provided that the beef is of the right quality." The sentence in quotation marks is the tersest direction possible how to get hold of that market.

These are the days of inspection of barrelled apples, of cheese and butter; and if it were only possible to inspect our beef, so that it could be thoroughly impressed on our feeders where the faults are and how to remedy the mistakes, we might get a good slice of the big beef trade of Great Britain, which at the present time is in the hands of and is controlled by the American packers.

American beef is sent in two forms: on foot and chilled, and in both cases it is real good stuff.

That Canada is not in it with the United States, the following market quotations will show:

American (Deptford killed), 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; States (Birkenhead killed), 3s. 4d. to 4s.; Canadian ranchers, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. All the quotations are for the Smithfield stone of 8 pounds, which, reckoning the English penny at a value of two cents, puts these cattle respectively at 88-100 cents per stone, or 11-12½ cents a pound; 80-96 cents a stone, or 10-12 cents; 64-84 cents a stone, or 8 to 10½ cents a pound, respectively.

Market quotations do not admit of sentiment, neither do they allow us much room for excuses. We are at the tail end of the procession; how shall we lead it? The producer often blames the cattle exporters for low prices, etc., and while no defence is made for that necessary band of men, the following words and figures from the acting British consul at Chicago will furnish food for thought:

"It is only the best fed cattle that can be exported and bring in any return, although the exporters claim there is very little profit in the business, and the following figures are given as an example:

First cost, 1,400 lbs., at 6c. per lb. on foot	\$ 91 00
Commission, freight to seaboard	4 44
Ocean freight	9 90
Dock charges and commission, London	7 42

Total cost

\$112 76

Dressed weight, London (56 per cent.), 784 lbs. of beef, at 16c. a lb.	\$125 44
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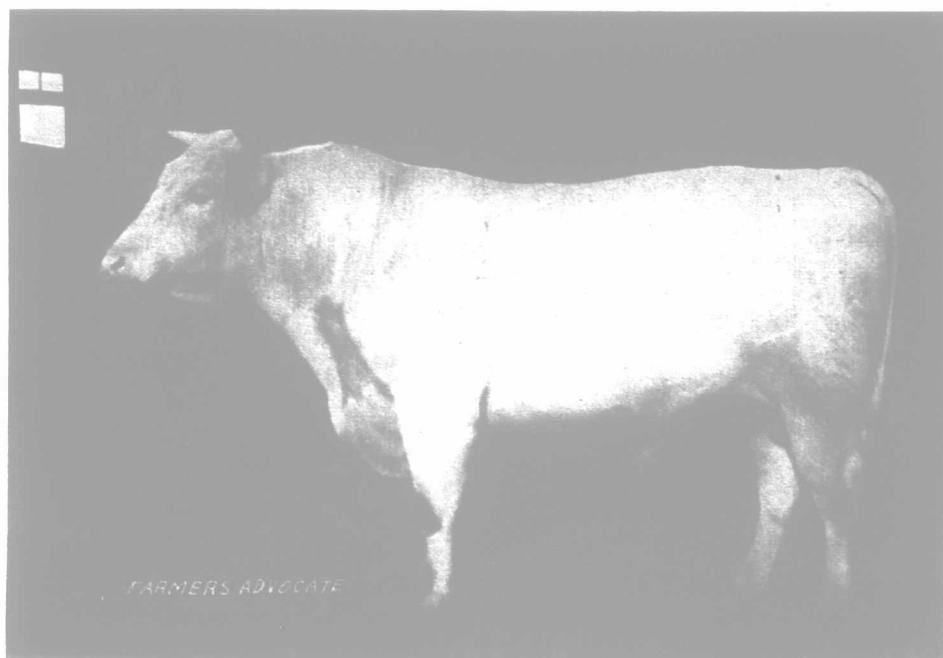
Profit

\$ 12 68

At the present time (Sept., 1902), a shipper would have to pay eight cents per pound on foot, and must obtain eighteen cents to pay expenses."

These figures can be applied in a slightly modified form to our own export trade.

It will be noticed that ranchers are away down in price, and while we shall point out the faults of Canadian cattle as seen at the lairages at Glasgow, Liverpool (Birkenhead), and London (Deptford), and also give the results of interviews with prominent men in the meat trade



CAPTAIN JACK = 33936

Three year-old Shorthorn bull. Owned by John Graham, Carberry, Man.



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E. PEACHEY'S RANCH, PLUME COULLIE, NEAR MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

there, it should not be forgotten that the Canadian rancher is a grass-fed bullock, that he is wild, and that he has a long, rough, harrassing railroad journey before reaching shipboard. Thus he is handicapped, and can never, under these conditions, be otherwise than a low-priced bullock.

While from personal observation of several shiploads, only a comparatively small number were found to be badly bruised, all the ranchers seen wore a gaunt look, and one would be justified in saying that the journey from the ranches to the lairages had been the cause of a loss of flesh. A visit to the Glasgow (Yorkhill) lairages gave me the opportunity of seeing two shiploads of very ordinary looking cattle from Western Ontario, and they were, as the commission man put it, "a very bad lot!" Dairy blood showed its presence plainly in the colors and conformation and the lack of finish, the latter probably the result of the doctrines promulgated by the beef judges at the Guelph Fat Stock Show of 1901. These cattle brought \$70 for the average and \$97 for the best; and, as "Whip" would put it, "It's dollars to doughnuts" the shippers lost money.

At the present time the great volume of the Canadian beef trade comes from the Northwest Territories, and it is from there, for some time at least, that the largest number of cattle bred for beef are likely to come. The calves from dams with a strong infusion of the blood of the recognized dairy breeds (Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, etc.) will never help us to get a good position on the British beef market, and it would be better if such stuff was knocked on the head at birth, rather than have it three years later masquerading on the ranches or at the lairages as a beef animal. The mask is torn off when that animal runs the gauntlet of the British butcher. For the present, I will close with the statement of one of the officials of the Birkenhead lairages: "American cattle are invariably younger, show more quality, are better bred and better finished than Canadian. Much of the Canadian stock arrive in what we consider as only store condition!"

**Death of John Miller.**

With deep regret we announce the death from la grippe, on December 23rd, of Mr. John Miller, of Markham, Ontario, in his 62nd year. He was the eldest son of the late George Miller, of Bigg-foot Farm, in the Township of Markham, a pioneer in the importation of pure-bred stock to Canada, and was widely known as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep, and acknowledged to be a good judge of these and other classes of stock, being frequently called to act in that capacity at the Toronto Exhibition. He was a quiet but genial man, kind hearted and generous, and had a host of friends among the stockmen of Canada and the United States. His stature, quite above the average of tall men, made him a prominent figure in any company, and he rather enjoyed being designated "Long John," as a distinction from relatives of the same name. Never a robust man, his life was largely a battle for survival, and he was the subject of a larger share of family affliction than falls to the lot of most men, which he bore with admirable patience and fortitude, and his affection for his family was a notable feature in his character, a trait which was dutifully reciprocated by those who called him father. He is survived by a widow and four children.

the fingers to suck while it is drinking, and the longer this is continued, in reason, the better for the calf. It is nature's way to give the milk slowly to the calf, it having to work for it, and thus call into use the glands of the mouth, which secrete saliva to be mixed with the milk and to aid digestion. The next best thing to nature's way would be the use of a rubber nipple, through which the calf should take its milk, but care would be necessary to keep this scrupulously clean. Warm milk from the cow should be fed in small quantity three times a day, for the first two weeks at least, and if for a month all the better for the calf. After the second week, one-half the feed may be of warmed skim milk, and the feeding twice a day, gradually getting down to skim milk as the full feeding.

Calves will learn to eat whole oats or a mixture of ground oats and bran generally at three to four weeks old, and they can be early taught to eat by placing some of the feed in their mouths with the hand and by hanging a bundle of sweet hay in their stall, which they soon learn to pick at. Feeding cold milk is almost sure to cause indigestion and diarrhoea, which, if not checked, may become chronic, undermining the constitution of the calf and making it a scrub for life. In warming the milk, care should be observed that it is not boiled, as this will cause constipation, and it should not be fed hot, but lukewarm. When the calf has learned to feed, it may be grown satisfactorily, even if the supply of milk is short, by diluting it with warm water by degrees, and giving a fresh supply of bran and oat chop every day, and a little coarse ground oil-cake in the mixture will materially improve it. There is less danger of derangement of the stomach and bowels if these supplementary feeds are given in the dry state, since they are taken slowly, the process of chewing inducing the flow of saliva which is so essential to perfect digestion, but with care, and the exercise of good judgment, boiled flax-seed and meal porridge may be, and are, by some people, successfully used to supply the lack of fat in skim milk. There is no better substitute than flax-seed, and if boiled by a slow process and fed in moderation, say a half-pint to a pint of the jelly in warm milk, it is an excellent adjunct to the feeding, and serves a capital purpose in laying the foundation for a good constitution and a thrifty animal.

The vessel from which the calves drink should be cleaned daily by the use of hot water, and their pens kept clean and sweet and well bedded. If, from improper feeding or mismanagement, a calf contracts diarrhoea, the best remedy is a moderate dose of castor oil and a reduction of the supply of milk for a day or two, to be increased gradually when the trouble has subsided. A little lime water given in the milk will tend to correct acidity of the stomach and restore its healthy tone.

Arthur Gilroy writes: "I like the 'Farmer's Advocate' better every issue, and have no hesitancy in asking my friends to subscribe."

**Calf Feeding.**

The secret of success in hand-feeding of young calves lies in giving them for the first two or three weeks, little and often, of their mother's milk fresh and warm from the fountain. For the first three or four days it is best for the calf and its dam to let it help itself at will, or, at least, three times a day, of the colostrum or first milk which nature designs for moving its bowels and giving it a proper start in life. It is a mistake to be in a hurry to teach the calf to drink milk by the mouthful. The good old plan of giving it

**Profit in Cattle Feeding.**

One of the most forcible illustrations of what may be accomplished in the cattle-breeding business in a practical way, is found in the comparatively brief experience of an old resident of Illinois, whose dispersion sale was held at his breeding farm near Randolph, recently. We refer to Mr. James Bishop, of that place. Seven years ago he made his first investment in Shorthorn cattle. He was at that time seventy-six years of age. He purchased seven cows, five of the Caroline tribe and two Gems, at moderate prices. Since that time he has not bought another female, but has taken pains to use good bulls. During the seven years in which he conducted the business, he sold bulls to the amount of \$4,580. The entire herd of sixty-five head was sold recently at public auction, making an average of \$160.23 per head, the aggregate being \$10,415, which, added to the amount sold at private treaty, is in round numbers \$15,000. The original seven cows were sent through the sale ring, each one safe in calf, and brought \$200 more than he paid for them. As stated, he had used good bulls, and one for which he paid \$420 sold in the sale for \$500. Mr. Bishop was a careful and painstaking manager. He saw to it that his cattle were provided with sufficient feed, that they were properly looked after in every particular; in short, he made that his business, and they appeared in the sale ring in excellent form and were taken at highly profitable but very moderate prices. This is a striking illustration. He simply looked after the cattle for the seven years in which he was engaged in the business, and as a result he has a small fortune of \$15,000, which he made with the Shorthorns directly. It is a striking instance, inasmuch as Mr. Bishop was advanced in age when he made his investment.

**United States Adopts Rigorous Measures.**

In their efforts to stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease, the Government at Washington has adopted most rigorous measures. Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has been in Boston in person superintending the work, and the department is determined that, in so far as their power lies, the disease shall not only be prevented from spreading to other parts of the Union, but that it shall very soon be wiped from the New England States.

**True to the Name.**

Chas. C. Clay, Yale and Cariboo, B.C., under date of December 18th, 1902, writes: "I am highly pleased with your paper, the 'Farmer's Advocate.' It is all and more than the name implies. The old adage, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed,' could well be applied to the 'Advocate' by every farmer in the land."

**Well Satisfied.**

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your cheque for five dollars and seventy-five cents, being the amount of third prize kindly awarded me in the recent photo competition conducted by the "Farmer's Advocate," and for two extra photos purchased by you.

The photos I sent in were among my first attempts in photography, and I consider the awarding of this prize an honor, coming as it does from a journal which has always stood in the front rank of illustrated magazines.

Wishing you continued success.  
Winnipeg. THOS. NISBET.



WINNIPEG XMAS BEEF.  
Fat cattle from the ranges, near Calgary, Alta.



## FARM.

## Brandon Experimental Farm Report.

The report of experiments with grains and fodder corn at the Brandon Experimental Farm for 1902, prepared by S. A. Bedford, superintendent, is herewith presented. The plots were all of uniform size, 1-20 acre, and sown on the same day and under similar conditions.

## WHEAT.

Fortunately, the uniform test plots of wheat were on a comparatively high and level ground, and escaped injury. The test was a very satisfactory one, and the yield above the average. As usual, the two varieties of macaroni wheat, viz., Roumanian and Goose, gave the largest returns. These varieties are always free from rust, which no doubt accounts for their productiveness, but as neither are good milling wheats they cannot be recommended for cultivation.

Campbell's White Chaff is a square-headed variety, and was largely grown in Ontario at one time.

Spelt did not yield quite so well in this series of plots as on some other parts of the farm.

Red Fife was this year thirtieth on the list, a much lower position than usual. There was no injury from frost, and the sample of all varieties was excellent.

Following is a list of the thirteen most productive varieties:

Variety.	No. Days Maturing.	Yield Per Acre. Bu. Lbs.
Roumanian	117	46 20
Goose	118	44 40
Campbell's White Chaff	121	37 40
Countess	121	37 20
Australian No. 10	121	36 40
White Fife	121	35 20
Clyde	121	35 10
Spelt	113	34 40
Monarch	119	34 40
Dawn	117	34 20
Benton	114	34
Harrison's Bearded	113	34
Chester	113	33 50

## OATS.

Owing to the almost continuous rain, the uniform test plots of oats were not sown until May 27th, a much later date than usual. Germination was both rapid and even, and the returns quite satisfactory, but the weight per bushel was much less than usual. The following are the thirteen most productive varieties for the year:

Variety.	No. Days Maturing.	Yield Per Acre. Bu. Lbs.
Early Golden Prolific	101	88 28
Buckbee's Illinois	103	82 12
Siberian	103	82 2
Holstein Prolific	102	81 6
Mennonite	100	77 2
Joanette	105	74 24
Wallis	101	74 24
Early Maine	101	74 24
Hazlet's Seizure	99	73 28
Abundance	101	72 2
American Triumph	103	70 30
Banner	102	70 20
Sensation	99	70

## BARLEY — SIX-ROWED.

This grain was badly injured by the downpour of June 1st, the roots of the plants in many instances being exposed to the weather, and in a few cases the plants were completely washed out of the soil. Following is a list of the thirteen most productive varieties:

Variety.	No. Days Maturing.	Yield Per Acre. Bu. Lbs.
Petschora	98	43 36
Mensury	89	42 4
Rennie's Improved	87	36 12
White Hulless	99	35 30
Black Hulless	92	32 34
Common	90	31 2
Garfield	91	30 20
Odessa	98	29 8
Stella	91	26 12
Empire	101	25 40
Phoenix	86	24 28
Argyle	87	24 8
Pioneer	85	23 6

## BARLEY — TWO-ROWED.

This grain was badly injured by the downpour of June 1st, the roots of the plants in many instances being exposed to the weather, and in a few cases the plants were completely washed out of the soil. Following is a list of the thirteen most productive varieties:

Variety.	No. Days Maturing.	Yield Per Acre. Bu. Lbs.
Danish Chevalier	103	43 46
Harvey	99	37 44
Standwell	97	36 22
Nepean	99	32 28
Victor	99	32 4
Kinver Chevalier	103	29 28
Bolton	99	29 8
Leslie	92	28 36
Dunham	96	27 44
Gordon	95	27 24
Invincible	99	27 14
Logan	92	26 12
French Chevalier	97	26 12

## PEAS.

The heavy rainfall encouraged a rank growth of vine, and greatly delayed ripening. For this reason the sample is below the average.

Variety.	No. Days Maturing.	Yield Per Acre. Bu. Lbs.
Crown	124	61
French Canner	104	56
Golden Vine	117	54 40
Mummy	120	52 20
Canadian Beauty	123	44
Daniel O'Rourke	116	42 40
Creepier	106	41 40
Carleton	124	41 20
Archer	121	40 20
Pearl	124	40 20

## Peer of All Agricultural Papers.

AMES, IOWA, Dec. 22nd, 1902.

The "Farmer's Advocate":

GENTLEMEN.—A copy of your Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate" is to hand. I desire to congratulate you upon its appearance. It is, without doubt, one of the very best Christmas numbers which has ever come to my desk. I think that your paper has made great improvement during the last few years, and I consider it to be the best agricultural paper out of some sixty or seventy that come to my office. Some of the other papers, perhaps, are stronger in livestock lines or some other special line, but when it comes to a combination paper, that furnishes the average farmers up-to-date information along the many lines, I think the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" TO BE THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Wishing you abundant success in your present good work, I am,

Very truly yours,  
W. J. KENNEDY.

Iowa Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

[NOTE.—Prof. Kennedy, for whose kindly critique we are indebted, is a native-born Canadian, from Russell Co., Ont., who, after a couple of years' course at the O. A. C., graduated from the Iowa Agricultural College, after which he took charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Illinois Agricultural College and Experiment Station, being subsequently appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry and Vice-Director at the Iowa College and Station, where his work is attracting wide attention.]

## FODDER CORN.

Owing to the very late, cold and backward spring, corn was very late in starting to grow. These conditions resulted in a light yield and immature corn.

This year all the fodder corn on the farm was cured in large stooks, and is being tested as fodder for fattening steers. A corn binder was used and found to effect a great saving in labor.

Variety.	Yield Per Acre in Rows, Green. Tons. Lbs.
Salzer's All Gold	19 16
Champion White Pearl	18 696
Mammoth Eight-rows Flint	18 432
North Dakota Yellow	17 1,904
Pearce's Prolific	16 1,528
North Dakota White	16 1,264

## A Sense of Appreciation.

I like the "Farmer's Advocate" very much. It is ably edited and is a fine educational medium for the Northwest Territories. Saskatchewan. JAS. M. WELKER.

## Killarney Agricultural Society Meets.

The annual meeting of the Killarney Agricultural Society was held at Killarney a short time ago. A good attendance was present, although the incomplete train service kept many away. The principal question that came up for consideration was the advisability of uniting a number of the smaller agricultural societies into one large society. This created a spirited discussion, and the conclusions arrived at went to show that the local fairs in that district have proven failures and are prejudicial to the best interests of the people living therein.

The pulse of the meeting favored, as the one way out of this difficulty, the organization on business principles of a representative Southern Manitoba summer fair, and the gradual abolition and absorption of the smaller shows on the principle of the survival of the fittest. Mr. George Lawrence, M.P.P., threw out some helpful suggestions along this line. Should this new idea materialize, the sentiment of the meeting favored the choosing of a central place, where a complete train service and facilities for accommodation, etc., could be secured before locating permanently. After a lengthy debate, it was agreed that the organization of a joint stock company be proceeded with, and the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"Whereas, recognizing that the small fairs have not been a success, either from a standpoint of finance or educative value, this meeting, consisting of delegates from the various Agricultural Societies between Manitou and Melita, would welcome the formation of a Southern Manitoba Agricultural Association, as a joint stock company, with headquarters at some central point.

Further, that the following committee of five be appointed to take the preliminary steps towards the formation of said joint stock company, and to carry out the wishes of the meeting, viz., Rev. M. P. Floyd, Geo. Lawrence, M.P.P., H. M. Sutherland, J. M. Baldwin and T. J. Lawlor."

This committee will draft a plan, whereby such company shall be incorporated as above indicated, and shares therein issued to such of the present societies as may care to amalgamate, said shares to represent a fair valuation of their assets (such as buildings, grounds, etc.) contributed to the general fund. The directorate on this board to be as widely distributed as possible, and to be composed of influential and responsible men, who are disposed to devote a portion of their time and energy to the public welfare, for the remuneration only of the consciousness of a good deed well done. The details of financing, management, location, etc., to be drafted by this committee, and submitted for approval and amendment, if required, to a meeting of the officers of the various present societies interested, which meeting will be called later, as instructed by the public meeting.

A wire was read from the "Farmer's Advocate," wishing the management success in the undertaking, and regretting that they could not be represented.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., M. P. Floyd; First Vice, C. McCullough; Second Vice, Geo. Campbell; Sec.-Treas., H. M. Sutherland. This society is now in a very prosperous condition, and no matter how the new ideas as proposed are received by the people, good work may be looked for in future.

## Lakeside Agricultural Society Meets.

At the annual meeting of the Lakeside Agricultural Society, held in Portage la Prairie on December 9th, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, F. A. Brydon; 1st Vice, J. Bray; 2nd Vice, F. W. Brown; Directors, T. E. Wallace, J. T. Charlton, W. J. May, Geo. Lytle, E. H. Muir, J. G. Fraser, Jos. Tremble; Sec.-Treas., Capt. Shepperd.

In speaking at the evening banquet, Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the Dept. of Agriculture, commended to the consideration of the Portage Plains people a more diversified system of farming. The advance in the value of lands in Iowa and Illinois from \$10 to \$75 per acre was only a forecast of the rise in values in this country. Sheriff McLean also gave an address, taking as his topic agricultural education. He regretted that the education of the country boy had been so long neglected.

During the past year the membership of the society has been steadily increasing. The younger men are taking a deeper interest in agricultural societies and kindred institutions. The plowing match at midsummer was a success, both educationally and financially. The Lakeside society are determined to maintain the reputation of the Plains in all matters of agricultural concern. Hereafter the show will be held during the week preceding the Winnipeg Industrial.



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**LORD HAMILTON AND LADY ANN.**  
First-prize Shorthorn steer, over two years old, and first-prize grade yearling heifer. Awarded silver cup for best pair fat cattle, any age or breed, Ontario Winter Fair, 1902.  
EXHIBITED BY JAS. RENNIE & SON, BLACKWATER, ONT.

**Mixed Farming Desirable.**

There are several aspects of farming in Manitoba and the Territories that strike the ordinary visitor to this country as peculiar. Among these are the largeness of the farms, the scarceness of barns, the rapid system of cultivation, and the almost universal practice of growing wheat exclusively. It is of the latter that we wish to speak. Most persons who have carefully considered the system of farming which they follow, from the standpoint of profit and loss, and have looked into the systems followed by others, have come to the conclusion that where "the eggs are not all in one basket" there is less likelihood of disaster in ordinary years. But it seems to us that there is another reason, of equal importance, why more diversified farming should be followed. Briefly stated it is this: Diversified farming, or that system which includes grain-growing, stock-raising, dairying, etc., is much more interesting and requires more mental force and executive ability than does wheat farming.

If a man is to enjoy his occupation; if he is to take a delight in the work of his hands, it goes without saying that that work must be more or less intricate and difficult of accomplishment. No active, ambitious man enjoys the continual performing of simple, easy tasks. The ingenuity of man naturally reaches out after something to achieve. Man's chief delight is in action, however much we may appear to envy the indolent. This creative ability is ever seeking new spheres of action. The question then arises, does wheat-growing afford opportunities for our broader ambitions? In other words, would it not be dull and uninteresting employment were it not for the uncertainty of success. To the all-year busy Eastern farmer it would certainly appear so.

However, it is easier to destroy existing conditions than to institute improvements. Our farmers began the practice of wheat-growing out of necessity, and in many cases continued it by force of habit. To cast off this habit and enter upon the practice of mixed farming requires some effort, but the opportunities afforded for the pursuit of legitimate and commendable ambitions, besides the monetary advantage, will be ample reward for the change to the broader field of operations. As the pursuit of a certain branch of farming is fraught with more or less interest, it is only reasonable that the increase in the number of branches should increase the interest in farming as a whole. We all enjoy noting the growth and maturing of grain crops, but after harvest interest in our business is apt to languish. On the other hand, the uninterrupted development of flocks and herds prevents a diminishing of interest. The increase and improvement of such also affords a field for competitive operations. No occupation responds so readily to systematic business methods and intuitive ability as does the practice of stock-breeding. For the sake, then, of creating and maintaining an interest in our chosen profession, and of finding scope for our ambitions, let us as Western farmers adopt more generally a system of diversified or mixed farming.

INVESTIGATOR.

What about the boys on our farms, the small boys who are ever asking questions? Don't snub them; be chummy; tell them what you know; keep them in touch with what is going on. Their interest will be aroused and they will be more likely to stay with you and the farm and become better citizens than if driven to look for information from other sources. Begin early, don't delay.

**Moose Jaw and Westward.**

At Moose Jaw the wheat-raising country may be said to practically end. Beyond, for a distance of 300 miles or more, ranching is extensively practiced, while in its immediate vicinity considerable mixed-farming is carried on, and the farmers generally are a contented, prosperous and enterprising lot. The town itself is a busy, thriving center, well located. To its west the country is rolling and well adapted for grazing purposes. Still further westward is Swift Current, to the south of which the Canadian Land and Ranch Company have their principal sheep ranch. This concern ships annually a great quantity of wool, and rounds-up yearly upwards of 16,000 sheep. Fifteen miles west of Swift Current, W. Milburn owns an extensive cattle ranch, near the siding called "Seward." Mr. Milburn, in conversation with an "Advocate" representative, said that this year was a very prosperous one for the ranchmen. Between Swift Current and Maple Creek, a distance of 66 miles, the country is still rolling, and to the south of the railroad may be seen the Cypress hills. T. D. Geering, of Great Falls, Montana, recently brought up a bunch of 2,000 sheep, and has rented a range a few miles south of Maple Creek, where he intends to establish an extensive sheep ranch. He also brought with him a group of Angora goats, of Bailey stock, imported from California. Mr. Geering believes that this is an excellent country for sheep, and he claims that there is more money in them than cattle; this point, however, is one which many dispute. On the range north of Maple Creek are 2,000 head of cattle owned by Dickson Bros. Pure-bred Shorthorn bulls of good quality are used in grading up this large herd. These cattle run on the range the year round, their only protection being a shed. Many ranchers claim that cattle do better when out all the time than if sheltered in warm stables during rough weather or over night. These animals thrive well when running out in all sorts of weather. A great future lies before this Western country. The numerous train-loads of settlers' effects coming in and the large number of cattle being shipped out are evidences of prosperity not to be gainsaid.

**Field Notes.**

**ALONG THE EDMONTON BRANCH.**

In the Calgary district we find that greater attention is paid to stock-raising and ranching than to grain-growing, and, in fact, this is true of the country as far north as Red Deer, where the first grain elevator is to be found. Driving east from Didsbury, about thirty miles, one finds an abundance of coal, to be seen jutting out of numerous streams, such as the Ghost Pine, Knee Hill and Three Hill. Large numbers of American settlers are buying land all along this line, and many have already settled on their farms. Ranching is the great feature, although some dairying is done. The latter occupation is in its infancy, which fact may be largely attributed to the class of cattle common in the district. Ranchers are chiefly interested in producing a grade of large cattle for the range, which weigh well, and consequently bring good returns when marketed as beefers. The large percentage of the range bulls are Shorthorns, although an occasional rancher has a few Herefords.

**AROUND INNISFAIL.**

Innisfail, about 75 miles north of Calgary, is situated in a good ranching and mixed farming district, and boasts of a first-class Government creamery, which, in the last season of six months, shipped 100,000 pounds of butter. Farmers generally find that dairying pays them well, although the class of cattle owned in this district are by no means to be styled as dairy cattle. Jas. Wilson is interested in Shorthorns, on his ranch twenty-two miles south of town, while Geo. Geary and D. Sinclair also have some very good ones of the same breed, while H. J. Scott has a large number of fine grades.

Twenty-five miles west of Innisfail, near Pine Lake, Shorthorns are raised by Wm. Page, Henry Raikes, H. L. Evans and others. Very few farmers in this district endeavor to produce a good class of dairy cattle. Holsteins give a large quantity of milk, but the quality is not the best, and Jerseys are not hardy enough to stand much exposure. It is, therefore, up to the enterprising farmer to decide upon a class which is a large producer of good milk and at the same time adapted to the climate and other existing conditions.

**RED DEER DISTRICT.**

Red Deer has a vast district, rich in farm lands, minerals and timber. Mixed farming is the chief occupation, cattle and dairy produce being greatly favored by the farmers of the district. Twenty miles east of Red Deer, on the river of the same name, and for a distance of eight miles, coal is plainly visible jutting out on the banks of the river to a depth of thirty-five feet, and there are also strong indications of iron. Travelling a little farther down the river, we find small deposits of gold, platinum and marl.

Farmers in this district take a practical view of the situation, and do not confine themselves to one particular line, but are interested in stock, grain and dairy produce. On his ranch, two miles south of town, S. Flack runs a paying dairy business. Among his stock are fourteen registered Holsteins, seventeen pure-bred Ayrshires, and a number of good dairy grades. Asked as to the best dairy cattle, Mr. Flack said he was hardly in a position to say as yet, but he evidently favors the Holstein, one of which in his herd produced over 300 pounds of butter in one year.

J. R. Robison, of the same district, owns a fine herd of eighteen pedigreed Shorthorns.

Simpson Bros., two young Englishmen, are making a success of farming. They have a good barn and stables, in which are kept four pure-bred Jerseys and a number of first-class dairy grades. They also have a bin of fall wheat which they grew on their farm last season as an experiment, and they are now convinced that fall



**FIRST-PRIZE THREE YORKSHIRE PIGS.**  
Offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor, Ontario Winter Fair, 1902.  
BRED AND OWNED BY R. F. DUCK & SON, PORT CREDIT, ONT.



wheat can be successfully grown in the Northwest.

On Spruce Bluff Farm, owned by Geo. F. Root, late of Des Moines, is to be found a fine herd of pedigreed Shorthorns. He also has a number of pure-bred Buff Cochin chickens. W. Postill, a genial rancher, who recently retired from active work, has several bands of cattle in different sections of the country, which he puts out on shares. He informed the "Farmer's Advocate" representative that he cannot see any better way of investing his money than this, as it pays him large dividends.

The town of Red Deer contains a number of enterprising business men, and is progressive in every way. Three brick yards, a sawmill, planing mill, crushing mill, two stone quarries and two creameries afford employment for a number of men. In addition to these industries are the usual quota of stores, land offices, etc. Some of the improvements contemplated are a large sawmill, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day; a new \$11,000 court house, a \$5,000 hospital, and several other smaller improvements. A good future may be predicted for this progressive town of 800 people.

The Lacombe is a good mixed-farming district, although very little has been done in the dairy line as yet. A creamery is to be built here in the spring, and the dairy business will probably go ahead next year. Some of the Shorthorn breeders in this district are: J. W. Ennis, P. Talbott, M.L.A.; Jas. Walters, Foulger & Pope, and Mr. Riddack, while Mr. Palmer has a number of pure-bred Herefords, and H. Metcalfe is interested in Aberdeen-Angus.

#### BEET SUGAR IN MANITOBA.

At Ninga, Mr. Seefeld, after spending seven years in sugar beet culture, has established a beet sugar factory as a private enterprise. As to the future of the undertaking he is wholly sanguine, and in proof of this is launching out on quite an extensive scale.

Already he has on the market a very fair quality of syrup, which is selling at fifty cents per gallon. Mr. Seefeld pays \$4.00 per ton for beets delivered at the factory, and besides what he buys has this year grown twenty-three acres, which netted him some 9,000 bushels of beets.

This industry has many features which recommends it to the farmer, the strongest one perhaps being that the summer-fallow can be converted into a profit-bearing field without lessening its present mission of usefulness, namely, the killing of weeds and the preparation of a well-tilled seed-bed for early spring planting. In fact, in many cases the growing of beets would be a marked advantage, as it would help to insure a cleaner field than the average fallow, and also help solve the labor problem by providing more steady employment for the hired man.

#### AMONG THE RANCHERS.

Owing to the fact that ranching and mixed-farming are the chief industries of Alberta, no very great inconvenience is experienced there from the present congested state of transportation, for a large portion of the grain raised is for home feeding; and, on account of this, the amount to be shipped is small compared with farther eastward. It is true, however, that live-stock shippers are often inconvenienced, owing to the dearth of rolling stock on the C.P.R., although the company as far as possible cater to the special needs of the live-stock men, which is perfectly right. Lately a rancher living within a few miles of the C.P.R. main line drove his cattle over one hundred miles and shipped them in bond by an American road, which he claims it paid him well to do rather than wait for cars. "The C.P.R.," he says, "is taking advantage of the cinch it has on the West."

A great deal of satisfaction is expressed throughout the entire West in regard to the proposed transcontinental line of the Grand Trunk, as this will mean a competing line of great benefit to all concerned. The extensions of the Canadian Northern will also assist in building up the West, and the present boom in Edmonton is largely due to the new line of this road which is heading towards that town.

#### Farm Labor from England.

Mr. W. Weeks, Chippenham, England, in a recent letter to the "Farmer's Advocate" says: "During the past season, I have sent more than 500 men and boys to farmers west of Winnipeg, with satisfactory results to all concerned. This year I intend sending fifty married couples, some of which have children large enough to work on the farm." Persons who desire this class of labor should make application to the Commissioner of Immigration at an early date, as it takes about two months before the foreign helper can be got to this country.

#### Experiments at Indian Head Farm.

The comparative yield of the principal varieties of grain crops tested at the Indian Head Experimental Farm during the past year, under the direction of Superintendent Mackay, may be seen by the following tables. Those reported under the heading "field lots," were grown in large areas and under ordinary field conditions. The smaller experimental plots are referred to under "test plots," where special attention was given to soil-tillage, and from these a lesson may be learned, i.e., a seed-bed well prepared, friable and mellow, always insures a heavier return.

##### FIELD LOTS, 1902.

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
<b>WHEAT—</b>			
Red Fife, on backsetting	38	20	
Red Fife, on fallow	32	40	
Red Fife on root land	28		
Stanley, on fallow	34		
Stanley, on backsetting	34		
Preston, on backsetting	29		
Preston, on root land	25	30	
Huron, on fallow	39	20	
Red Fern, on fallow	36		
Wellman's Fife, on fallow	36		
Percy, on backsetting	32	30	

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
<b>BARLEY—</b>			
Canadian Thorpe, on fallow	68	36	
Sidney, " "	66		
Invincible, " "	63	16	
Royal, " "	56		
Rennie's Improved, " "	51		
Standwell, " "	49	24	

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
<b>OATS—</b>			
Gold Finder, sown on fallow	83	17	
Banner, " "	87		
Wide-awake, " "	87		
Tartar King, " "	85		
Waverley, " "	82		
Black Beauty, " "	81	12	
Abundance, " "	80		
Improved Ligowo, " "	77	20	
Early Archangel, " "	74	4	
Lincoln, " "	65	30	
Thousand Dollar, " "	64	8	
Bavarian, " "	52	32	

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
<b>FLAX—Sown on fallow, 17th May.</b>			
25 lbs. seed per acre	14	8	
40 " " " "	13	8	
60 " " " "	16	16	
80 " " " "	15		
<b>Sown May 26th.</b>			
40 lbs. seed per acre	14		
80 " " " "	12	28	

##### TEST PLOTS.

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
<b>WHEAT—</b>			
Goose	51	40	
Rio Grande	49		
Preston	48	40	
Red Fern	48		
Roumanian	47		
Colorado	45	40	
Plumper	44	40	
Percy	44		
Dion's	44		
Harrison's Bearded	44		
Stanley	42	40	
Pringle Champlain	42	20	

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
<b>OATS—Sown on fallow, May 12th.</b>			
Danish Island	89	14	
Banner	88	8	
Tartar King	86	16	
Golden Tartarian	83	18	
Golden Giant	83	32	
Improved American	82	20	
Holstein Prolific	82	2	
Wide-awake	80	20	
Abundance	80	20	
Columbus	80	20	
Thousand Dollar	78	24	
Oxford	78	8	

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
<b>BARLEY—Sown on fallow, May 17th, 1902.</b>			
<b>Six-rowed.</b>			
Claude	66	32	
Odessa	65		
Empire	62	44	
Blue Long Head	62	24	
Summit	60	40	
Royal	58	36	
Mansfield	57	44	
Nugent	53	36	
Surprise	53	36	
Garfield	52	4	
Mensury	51	12	

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
<b>Two-rowed.</b>			
Kirby	59	28	
Sidney	59	4	
Invincible	57	44	
Standwell	55	24	
Clifford	55		
Danish Chevalier	53	36	
Jarvis	52	24	
Kinver Chevalier	51	32	
Bearer	51	32	
Canadian Thorpe	49	8	

#### PEAS—Sown on fallow, May 27th.

	Per Acre.	Bush.	Lbs.
Alma	52	20	
Dan'l O'Rourke	50		
Prince	48	40	
Centennial	46		
Crown	45	20	
Chancellor	45	20	
White Wonder	45		
Harrison's Glory	42	40	
Macoun	40	40	

#### Strong Plea for Free Rural Mail Delivery.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir—I wish to bring before the attention of your readers a subject of vital importance to the agriculturists of Canada. The time is now opportune for a vigorous campaign by farmers, with the view of bringing very forcibly before the Post Office Department at Ottawa, the necessity of immediately extending the advantages of free mail delivery to the country districts. It must be gratifying to all to know that Sir William Mulock has been able to announce a surplus of \$5,000.00 in his department for the current year. By wise administration, his department has been brought up to a high state of efficiency. We do not believe that the best results have as yet been attained. There is scope for still greater improvement, however long the strides have recently been towards efficient service. The Government will make its greatest blunder if it attempts to bonus the building of ships and the manufacture of steel rails and white lead, etc., out of the profits arising from the interchange of intelligence. It would be a great mistake to apply any surplus, however small, in the Post Office Department to such a purpose. Every barrier should be removed that tends to hinder the exchange of ideas among the people of this growing Dominion. Nay, the Government should hold out every inducement to promote the widest possible circulation of letters, newspapers, periodicals, etc., among the people. We regard the post office as one of the greatest civilizing and educative influences that is at work in our land to-day, and we would rejoice to see all the blessings that it confers upon our city brethren extended to the sons of toil in the rural districts. There is a season every year in every Province of Canada, when it is a real hardship for the farmer to get his mail from the post office. To be exact, it is a hardship more or less all the time. If he lives ten miles distant, he must drive twenty miles every week, often on a Saturday night, to get his weekly paper. It is beyond our powers to give the readers of this article an adequate conception of what this weekly jaunt to the post office means to many farmers in many parts of Canada at certain seasons of the year. The eternal mud, like the poor, we will probably always have with us. The condition of the roads in some rural districts could not possibly be worse. We question very much whether there are worse ones even in the interior of China. With a barrier of this nature ever in the path of the majority of our farmers, can we be surprised if occasionally he is found to be "a little behind the times."

The time seems to be ripe now for an extension of the free mail delivery system. It has been tried and found to work satisfactorily in many States in the adjoining Republic. We are enjoying unusual prosperity in Canada to-day. Every industry is thriving to an unwonted degree. The call everywhere is for more help. An army of thrifty immigrants is marching upon the virgin soil of our great Northwest. There is activity in every department of our national life. From small beginnings the Post Office Department has developed, until now it no longer is a public burden, but contributes to the national exchequer. The department has arrived at the parting of the ways. Is it going to be satisfied with its past success, and stolidly say that the future has nothing in store for it; or will it take a statesmanlike view of the situation, and confer upon the agricultural community of this Dominion the advantages that it so freely extends to the urban population?

A large proportion of the rural population is expecting the Government to make a move in this direction in the near future. Accounts reach us frequently from various quarters, announcing the triumph of the rural free mail delivery system. The Baltimore American recently expressed itself thus: "Rural free mail delivery has proved such a boon to the agricultural population, that every effort for its improvement and extension will meet with general public approval. Though expensive, this Government can well afford it, and the rural residents have a right to the privileges and conveniences it confers upon them." The Canadian farmer is not going to rest satisfied if the powers that be wilfully deny him an advantage and convenience that his American brother freely enjoys; and, further, his dissatisfaction will become





OSBORNE BRIDGE, FROM ASSINIBOINE PARK, WINNIPEG.

greater in proportion as he learns of the great advantages of this system, whose benefits he is not allowed to participate in.

We do not think it would be wise to inaugurate free mail delivery in all the country districts at once, but a beginning should be made. The department might select at first those country districts which offer special advantages for the carrying out of this system. An energetic department could devise ways and means whereby in many rural districts the farmer could have a tri-weekly mail delivered at his gate without involving the country in a dollar's extra expense. On the other hand, there are districts which offer great difficulties to the inauguration of this service. In some of these the difficulties could be gradually overcome, while in others the present system would have to prevail.

We give one example where the present system could be easily replaced by the one we advocate: Five miles distant from where we write, there is a post office; five miles north of it there is another, at Hatzic Prairie. In an opposite direction from the same starting point, there is another at Nicomen, a mile and a half away; while five miles north of Nicomen there is another at Deroche. The post offices at Deroche, Nicomen and Hatzic Prairie might be dispensed with, and the one at Dewdney retained. The expense incurred in carrying on these three former offices, together with the cost of carrying the mail from Dewdney to Hatzic Prairie, and from Deroche to Nicomen, would almost suffice of itself to give the people served by these post offices free mail delivery. This is only one example, and that too of a country district west of the Rocky Mountains, where the present system might be easily replaced by a much better one, and that, also, without putting the country to very much extra expense. We cannot but believe that there are thousands of rural districts where similar conditions obtain; and thousands more in this wide Dominion where the conditions are even more favorable than in those referred to.

The advantages accruing from the inauguration of this system are legion. We mention only a few of them, and the first we specify is a moral one:

1. It would strengthen the morals of the rural districts. Every one who is familiar with the country store and post office knows that on rainy days and Saturday nights it becomes the rendezvous for all classes, from the four corners of the adjoining neighborhood. There can be no question that the proper place for the majority of these is at home. Those who possess a large heart and a generous nature are often found to offer a feeble resistance to temptation. When Jupiter Pluvius opens his sluice gates, "going for the mail" is made the excuse for passing the whole day in the hotel, where idle gossip, coarse jests and what not are indulged in.

2. It would be a powerful factor in tending to keep the boys and girls on the farm. Every phase of country life would be toned up. One item of drudgery on the farm would be wiped out forever with one stroke. The conditions in the country would begin to balance more evenly with those in the city. With an attractive landscape, and a comfortable fireside, and his mail brought to his door, the young man would hesitate before sacrificing these things to enter the city, where competition is keen and remorseless, and success in any line is uncertain. Many young people imagine that the farm can offer them at best only an unpromising and gloomy career. They forget that Cincinnatus was a farmer, and from his day to the present it has been the nursery of our

We are greatly impressed in this western country with the importance of the mining industry. But this industry, important as it is, pales into insignificance when compared with the possibilities of the West as an agricultural center. Take the richest mine in British Columbia to-day, and what will it probably be at the end of half a century? You will only have left a hole in the ground filled with water and noxious gases, while all that is valuable will have been taken away. But an agricultural district grows with the country. It never becomes exhausted, but on the contrary it will always be a regular contributor to the national prosperity.

Any Government is remiss in its duty that does not do its utmost to strengthen the bonds that bind the farmer to his land. With the extension of the free mail delivery to the rural districts, this bond would be materially strengthened. The farmer would get earlier information regarding markets, his business would be facilitated, and the value of property would be enhanced in every district where this system was in operation. Its advantages and conveniences are obviously so great that land in these districts would increase in value at least ten per cent.

4. It would tend to double the business done by the post office in the rural districts. We have a population of five and a half millions in round numbers. There was sent through the mails 232,355,000 letters and post cards of all kinds during the year. These figures show great improvement when compared with the past, but they make a very poor showing when compared with the figures of other English-speaking countries. It gives 42.2 as the number per head for Canada, compared with 65.9 for Great Britain, and 181.0 for the United States in 1900. These figures prove that our people do not make as much use of the mails as the people of Great Britain and the United States. It now lies with the post office authorities to discover the cause of this, and to decide whether the extension of the free mail delivery to the rural districts would place us, within a very few years, in a much more favorable light when compared with the mother country and the neighboring Republic.

F. J. WORTH.  
New Westminster  
Electoral District,  
British Columbia,  
Dec. 15th, 1902.

The car shortage had been dispiriting to many farmers. Hundreds have had their patience put to the test. Monetary loss, however, should not be the means of the wife and family being deprived of the social enjoyment which is justly theirs. An honorable man will live down discouragements rather than allow them to become a thorn in the social flesh of those depending upon him.

greatest and most brilliant public men. The thrifty farmer is a king. He may be uncrowned, but in more senses than one he is a greater monarch than King Edward. What day of the week can be a "Black Thursday" for him? What financial storm in "Wall Street" can stir the ashes on his hearth? The farmers of to-day have scarcely discovered themselves. What a boon to themselves and the world, if they would discover their opportunities, their possibilities, their unique position?

3. It would greatly enhance the value of property in rural districts where the service was inaugurated, and give an impetus to the pursuit of agriculture.

## The Improvement of Rural Schools in Canada.

BY JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

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

### IMPROVEMENTS IN ORGANIZATION.

(First article.)

The public schools of Canada have played a great part in raising the general level of intelligence to a comparatively high plane. In our appreciation of that, we should not be led to conclude that they are doing all they could do, or all they should do, for the children in rural districts at the present time. Schools, to be vital with the people, must be continually adjusted and adapted to the needs of the people and the changing conditions of their occupations and surroundings. The school systems, and schools of the towns and cities of the Dominion, are unquestionably excellent as compared with those of other countries. The opportunities for education in rural districts in Canada are not more meagre than they are in some other parts of the world, but they are not worthy of Canadians at this time in their history and prosperity.

### NUMBERS OF CHILDREN.

From the census of 1901 I estimate that there are, in round figures, 746,000 children from five to fourteen years of age, in the rural districts, and 450,000 children of the same ages in incorporated villages, towns and cities. Multitudes of children in Canada have not the opportunities of a good education. That applies particularly to perhaps one-third of the 746,000 children who live in the rural districts. Educational leaders have been taken up with the education of children in the strong rich communities. Courses in elementary and advanced schools in towns and cities are being adjusted to meet the commercial and industrial needs of children for the office, the store, the workshop, and the professions. Courses in rural schools have not been adapted to the needs of the children in rural districts. Little attempt has been made to change or improve the course of study or the methods of training at country schools; and thousands of rural schools in Canada furnish their pupils with an exceedingly poor preparation for the duties of life.

The population of Canada is advanced enough in intelligence and civilization to recognize its responsibility for the present and future weal of those 746,000 children in rural districts; and it is abundantly able, out of its accumulated and growing wealth, to provide all of them with a good elementary education.

I do not discuss in the meantime the 344,000 young people between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years, living in the rural districts, who might receive systematic educational help after they have left attending school every day. Continuation classes on several evenings of the week, or opportunities for short courses during the winter months, when their labor is not necessary on



FARM BUILDINGS OF R. J. TAGGART, SOURIS, MAN.





A MANITOBA HOME. A. P. STEVENSON, NELSON, MAN.

the farms, would be a great boon to them and a fine investment for the country. Considered only in the light of the value of the labor of these young people, the cost of continuation classes in the evenings, and of short courses during the winters, would be made up tenfold to the community by their increased ability. More than all that, a new interest in life at home, a wider outlook with contentment, and the development of ambitions and aspirations to be useful, would be priceless assets to the good.

With all our getting and our growing, it behooves us to give the children of the country the best possible start in life towards making the most of themselves in the various walks of life amongst ourselves. It should be possible for every child born in Canada in this century to get a thoroughly good elementary education. If our civilization should confer that upon them as their birthright, it would be in every sense a blessing, greater by far than any inheritance of natural or developed resources belonging to the nation. The appalling waste of child-time in thousands of our rural schools is little less than a crime against humanity. It were better that a millstone were hanged about our neck and we were drowned in the depth of the sea, than that we should continue to offend against these little ones.

#### PLENTY OF WEALTH.

It may be taken as a principle on which we are proceeding in the maintenance and development of systems of education in Canada, that all the resources of the country, as far as they are required, should be made available for the education of the children. Public education is now recognized as one of the functions of the state or nation. The property of the state—that is, of all the people of the nation—as a last resort, must be available for educating the youth of the state, as it would be, in the last resort, for the defence of the liberties of the state. Education in itself is the greatest defence and means of defence.

Expenditures for the maintenance of public schools in Canada, are met by the Provincial authorities, County authorities, Township authorities and ratepayers of individual school districts or sections. The proportion borne by these different bodies varies in the different Provinces. As a rule, the financial assistance from the central authority, either County or Provincial, should be paid as an encouragement, and in proportion to what the people of the locality do for themselves as far as they are able.

The making of a unit large enough to include all the school districts in a township need not, in any sense, weaken, discourage or prevent local enterprise or liberality. A large unit for the maintenance of schools, like a township or even a county, makes for effectiveness, economy and equalization of burdens. The larger the unit the less unequal are the burdens on the poorer of the people. Ye also who are strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak, and so fulfil the law of citizenship.

#### TOO LITTLE TIME AT SCHOOL.

The smaller the unit of organization for taxing and for administration, the less adequate and efficient are the educational results. The smaller the unit, such as poor school districts with a small population, the less is the number of school days in the year, the less regular is the attendance of the children, and the fewer are the years they go to school.

The aim, in even the least advanced of the localities in Canada, should be to have the schools open not less than 180 days every year; and in

the well settled and developed rural districts, not less than 230 days in the year. Even that, which to some teachers might seem a long period, is only 230 out of 365 days in the year. Most of us work at least 280 days in the year. If the teachers and children cannot stand the strain, it is time to enquire whether much of the work is not of a wrong sort, or in a wrong direction, tiring the children by requiring a passive and receptive attitude for too much of the day, and wearing out the teacher by the wasteful repression.

#### ON PUBLIC OPINION.

I know that public opinion must give its sanction, its approval, to any public movement to make it thoroughly effective; and I know also that the factor in national life called "public opinion," itself requires to be educated. Every nation needs leaders, born into sympathy with its history and aspirations, and trained into ability to manage its affairs in any new environment. The farmers should take an active part in this movement, and help to adjust the public schools



PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, who is conducting a campaign for rural school improvement.

to the requirements of their children. There is now an awakened interest in plans for their improvement, and some remedy for their unsatisfactory state is one of the pressing needs of the time.

The new education should meet the present-day needs of the people, who are amid new conditions in society and industry, brought about largely by increased control of forces of nature for utility and pleasure. The changes that have come and are coming, have made the outlook for the well-educated farmer, his wife and children, still better, and have made the prospects and condition of the ignorant farmer deplorable.

Many sorts of service to the community are involved in honorable and intelligent citizenship. One of the most valuable, although not highly valued, of those is the service of the public school teachers. The fruits

of their labors—education, leading to intelligence, personal ability and unselfish motive—should be made available to the lowliest in the land, according to their capacity. A properly-organized system of education should ensure that the lowly and the poor also receive help, guidance, encouragement and leadership from those nobly endowed and rich in intellect.

The gifts of wealthy men, the wisdom of mature minds, and the energy and enthusiasm of young workers, are being organized into the movement for the improvement of education in elementary schools in Canada. The public will derive the benefit; the public will approve; the public will follow; the public will support. Public opinion is being educated.

#### Large Farms and their Management.

In 1879, Mr. Samuel Craig homesteaded in Kerfoot, Man., on a very small scale, with little means; to-day he is a successful farmer, owning six quarter-sections of choice land. This year his wheat acreage was 350 acres, at an average of 25 bus., also 100 acres of oats, which averaged 70 bus. per acre. As a rule, about 100 acres is yearly fallowed on this farm, plowed once, unless very grassy, when a second turning over has to be given; considerable disking and harrowing is done on the summer-fallow so as to keep the weeds well in check. Mr. Craig's experience is that better crops are grown from summer-fallow if only plowed once, provided the weeds can be kept well under control through the use of either the disk, cultivator or harrow. Land fallowed this way gives a firmer seed-bed, and almost without exception produces a heavier grain yield and less apt to lodge. The cultivator and disk keep quite sufficient of the surface loose and mellow, and the necessary work of the teams while this is being done makes the under portion more compact, the better fitting it to hold moisture and insure a heavy wheat crop the following year. Another reason in favor of having the under portion fairly compact is that it insures a more solid seed-bed for the tiny rootlets to anchor, and also, experience has taught us, produces a much stronger, better-standing straw. Timothy is grown freely on this farm, both for its usefulness as fodder and also for the beneficial influence of its roots in adding humus and holding the soil together, making it somewhat more compact and thus better able to withstand a dry spell.

#### Another Call for Rural Mail Delivery.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I am glad you are taking up the question of rural mail delivery in Canada. It would be a great boon for farmers in British Columbia, and would be the best thing the Dominion Government could do for us. I think it would be a very slight expense compared with the amount of benefit conferred. A. C. WELLS.  
New Westminster, B.C., Dec. 16, 1902.

#### Unfinished Building.

I have a building, an unfinished stable, for which I am being assessed. Am I legally bound to pay taxes on that which is only under process of construction?  
J. C.

Glen Ewen, Assa.

Ans.—The data supplied by you is rather meagre to permit of a satisfactory answer; yet, from the facts as stated, your assessment could be increased by the addition of the value of the stable as it stood at the time of assessment, and you would be liable for the taxes thereon.



RESIDENCE OF SAM'L CRAIG, KERFOOT, MAN.



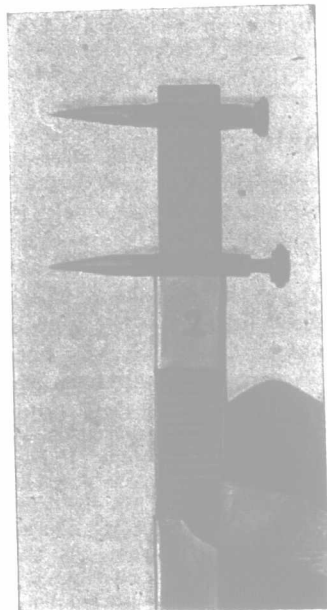
DAIRY.

Copenhagen Creamery.

This well-known creamery is located between Austin and McGregor, on the main line of the C. P. R. It was built some seven years ago by a joint stock company, and was operated by them for three years, when it came under the hammer, as quite a number of others did about that time. The present management then took charge, Mr. W. B. Gilroy being the proprietor, and under this regime matters have been run successfully. The trade is purely local; the patrons (100 in number) are paid twice a month, and are well satisfied with the present management. The output has increased from 20,000 to 60,000 pounds, most of which is sold in British Columbia. This creamery has won several prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial, the first prize this year for long-keeping butter being one. The reputation of this creamery is good, buyers seldom now asking to see samples before purchasing, the name "Copenhagen Creamery" being sufficient to sell in any market where the product is well known. The demand this season was double as much as could be supplied.

A Useful Device.

The accompanying cut represents a device invented by F. Lutley, instructor in the Winnipeg Dairy School.



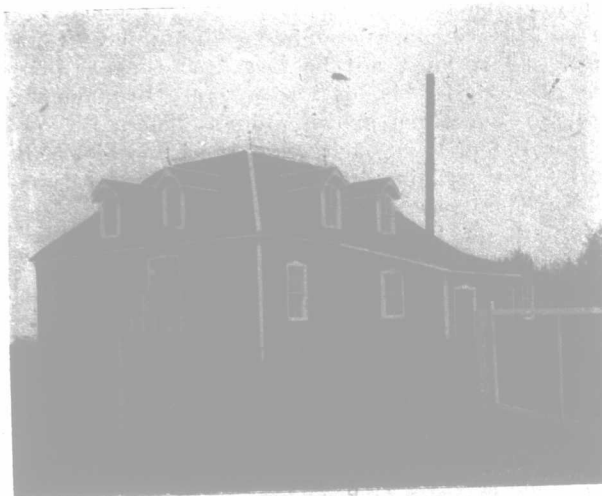
Instrument invented by F. Lutley, Winnipeg Dairy School, for measuring length of fat column in Babcock milk testing. Fig. 1 slides inside fig. 2, and is held by the thumb as seen in cut.

Fig. 2 is made of tin, about ten inches long and half inch through. On one side a part of the tin is removed, leaving the corrugated part of Fig. No. 1 accessible to the thumb of the operator. The lower steel point in the cut is firmly attached to the top of Fig. 2. Fig. 1 is of wood, and slides up and down inside of Fig. 2. The upper steel point is attached to Fig. 1. The advantage of the instrument is that it is much more easily and quickly manipulated than the ordinary dividers. Mr. Lutley will receive the hearty thanks of milk-testers and all others who find occasion to use his device. Any tinsmith can make one, and it is offered to the public unprotected by patent.

Advantages of Dairying.

In an address delivered before the Dairymen of Georgia, President Redding, of the association, brought out the following points, many of which apply equally well to conditions in Manitoba and the West:

1. The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming. A ton of wheat takes \$7 out of the farm and sells for \$16. A ton of butter takes fifty cents' worth of plant food from the farm and sells for from \$400 to \$600.



COPENHAGEN CREAMERY. Near McGregor, Man.

2. Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made or grown upon the farm that will bring as much per pound. Farms remote from market and communities far from railroads can send butter from farm or factory with the least possible expense.

3. Butter is a finished product. It is ready for the consumer either at the private dairy or local factory.

4. Dairying brings in constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his product once a year. The dairyman has an income nearly, or quite, fifty-two weeks in the year.

5. Dairying gives constant and remunerative employment. The grain or potato grower must spend a large part of the year in enforced and demoralizing idleness; but the dairyman finds profitable work throughout the year, and his work is most profitable during the winter time.

6. On the dairy farm the work is better divided.

7. Skill and brain work get better pay in dairying than in any other branch of farming. To produce fine dairy products requires something besides hard work.

8. There is more room at the top, greater opportunity to improve, than in any other kind of hard work.

9. Take the country through, and there is no better kind of farm work so well suited to women as dairying.

10. Dairying leads to thoughtfulness for the comfort of the animals, and thus tends to moral-

ity. To do her best the cow must be made as comfortable as possible in every way.

11. Dairying is the most progressive branch of farming.

12. Dairying pays better than any other branch of farming, both actually and prospectively.

Trimble Creamery Statement.

The Trimble Creamery, Red Deer, Alta., has issued the following statement for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1902:

WINTER SEASON.  
November 1, 1901, to April 30, 1902.  
Amount of cream received, 10,312.4 creamery inches.  
Amount of butter made from cream, 10,752 lbs.  
Average selling price per lb. 25c.  
Cost of making and hauling, per lb. 5c.  
Amount received per lb. by patrons, 20c.

SUMMER SEASON.  
May 1, 1902, to October 31, 1902.  
Amount of cream received, 31,906.7 creamery inches.  
Amount butter made, 36,708 lbs.  
Average price per lb. 20.16c.  
Cost of making and hauling, 5c.  
Amount received by patrons, 15.16c.

This creamery is said to be in a flourishing condition, the above output being very much in excess of previous years, with the prospects for the future equally promising.

HORTICULTURE & FORESTRY.

Transplanting Large Trees.

Generally speaking, the people of this country do not need to be urged to plant trees. We are all well aware of the benefits to be derived from ample wind-breaks and shaded nooks. There are, however, some instances where tree-planting has been neglected, or where it is desired to transplant some large trees. To these cases we submit the following suggestions:

The time to begin work is now. Select the trees to be transplanted and the locality where they are to be set. Thin with the spade and axe, dig a trench around the tree, leaving a ball of earth on the roots from six to ten feet across and from two to three feet thick, undermining the tree as much as possible. Fill up the trench with long manure, and leave until midwinter. Next dig a large hole where the tree is to be set. Be sure to have it larger and deeper than is required to hold the ball of earth on the roots of the tree.

The next step is to raise the tree and move it to the hole prepared. This is best done after the earth is frozen solid about the roots. The size of the tree will determine the methods to be used. With a tripod and tackle a tree can be raised much easier than otherwise. In moving, it is best to load on sleighs, so as not to bruise the roots nor remove the bark. Before placing the tree in the ground, cut off all lacerated and broken roots, and give the top a liberal pruning. When the tree is finally set, fill in about the roots with earth and brace the tree to prevent it from blowing over. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, pack the earth closely about the roots to exclude the air. Trees set in this way, with reasonable care, should grow fairly well, and will make up for a few years' neglect.

Dairy Test, Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1902.

NAME.	OWNER.	Lbs. milk.	Per cent. fat.	Lbs. fat.	Lbs. solids not fat.	Points for day's milk.	Points for fat.	Points for solids not fat.	Total points.	Remarks.
<i>Class 42, Section 1—Shorthorn cow, 36 months and over.</i>										
Bonnie Doon	D. Currie, Hillsburg	120.5375	3.45	4.1614	11.0305	...	83.228	44.122	127.413	1st
Indian Rose 25903	Jos. Brown, Norval	116.375	3.3	3.8390	10.2922	...	78.75	41.688	117.948	2nd
Irish Jug 36816	A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge	190.375	3.15	3.1589	9.1848	3.2	63.173	36.799	102.770	3rd
Winnoc	H. C. Graham, Ailsa Craig	74.125	4.3	3.1874	7.0327	...	63.748	28.1308	91.8788	4th
Gray Blanche 33217	A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge	77.5625	3.5	2.7128	6.9196	...	54.256	27.6784	81.9344	5th
<i>Class 42, Section 2—Shorthorn cow, under 36 months.</i>										
Royal Eva 40463	Jas. Leask, Greenbank	53.125	3.85	2.0487	4.7685	.6	40.974	19.074	60.648	1st
<i>Class 43, Section 1—Ayrshire cow, 36 months and over.</i>										
Sarah 2nd 13192	H. & J. McKee, Norwich	109.6875	4.2	4.6056	10.6924	...	92.112	42.7096	134.8216	1st
Annette 2433	W. M. Smith, Scotland	95.625	4.05	3.8743	9.5278	3.2	77.486	38.1112	118.7972	2nd
White Rose 13199	H. & J. McKee, Norwich	90.3125	4.55	4.1128	8.6455	...	82.256	34.582	116.838	3rd
Minnie Clyde	J. G. Clark, Ottawa	98.5625	3.75	3.6996	9.9384	.5	73.922	37.3536	111.7856	4th
Annie Laurie of Brookside 3339	H. & J. McKee, Norwich	113.5625	3.05	3.4631	10.2630	...	69.262	41.052	110.314	5th
<i>Class 43, Section 2—Ayrshire heifer, under 36 months.</i>										
Addington Queen	J. G. Clark, Ottawa	66.8125	3.9	2.6056	6.5075	4.1	52.112	26.03	82.242	1st
Scotland Jean 13388	W. M. Smith, Scotland	62.1875	4.1	2.5495	6.3197	3.6	50.99	25.2788	79.8688	2nd
Jubilee of Hickory Hill	N. Dymont, Clappison	48.25	4.4	2.1275	4.5533	9.9	42.55	18.2132	70.6632	3rd
<i>Class 44, Section 1—Holstein cow, 36 months or over.</i>										
Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde	Jas. Rettie, Norwich	121.50	3.8	4.5029	10.7829	...	90.058	43.1316	133.1896	1st
Lady Wayne Norine 53908	Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing	116.05	3.5	4.0613	10.2257	3.5	81.296	40.9028	125.6288	2nd
Madonna Clothilde 47980	"	118.5625	3.3	3.9098	10.0592	2.3	78.196	40.2368	120.7328	3rd
Dewdrop's Clothilde 1641	"	117.125	3.	3.5077	9.9540	...	70.154	39.814	109.970	4th
Flora G.	C. R. Gies, Heidelberg	118.	2.95	3.4800	9.7063	...	69.6	38.8252	108.4252	5th
Woodland Isoco 39399	Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing	100.625	2.85	2.8678	8.9683	...	57.356	35.8732	93.2292	6th
<i>Class 44, Section 2—Holstein cow, under 36 months.</i>										
Olive Schuling	Jas. Rettie, Norwich	87.8125	3.45	3.0284	8.1226	7.2	60.568	32.4904	100.2584	1st
Lady Wayne Norine Mechthilde 54612	Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing	78.25	3.3	2.5822	7.0230	3.4	51.644	28.092	83.136	2nd
Oceolo Queen 53318	"	79.875	3.3	2.6346	7.1094	4	52.692	28.4376	81.5296	3rd
Canary's Starlight 57908	"	61.25	3.9	2.3885	9.25	...	47.77	23.1232	70.8932	4th
Maid of Fairmont	C. R. Gies, Hillsburg	76.1875	2.9	2.2083	6.0390	...	44.196	24.192	68.318	5th
<i>Class 47, Section 1—Grade cow, 36 months or over.</i>										
Pearl	P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre	127.3125	3.95	5.0221	11.7356	2.3	100.4420	46.9424	149.6344	1st
Jewel	"	56.5575	3.7	2.0681	5.1948	...	41.862	20.7792	62.7412	2nd
Utopia	A. McDougall, Guelph	36.375	4.9	1.7825	3.5211	10.	35.6460	14.0644	59.7304	3rd
<i>Class 47, Section 2—Grade cow, under 36 months.</i>										
Ruby	P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre	93.625	3.75	3.5112	8.8344	...	70.2240	35.3376	105.5616	1st
Mary	"	65.062	5.45	2.9278	6.5468	1.4	58.5460	26.1872	84.1432	2nd
Violet	A. McDougall, Guelph	73.875	3.8	2.8072	6.9783	...	58.1440	27.9132	84.0572	3rd
Peggy	W. M. Smith, Scotland	56.00	4.05	2.2688	5.4992	2.4	45.3760	21.9968	69.7728	4th



### The Value of Wind-breaks.

It is during these winter months, while the wind is sweeping with all its force across this prairie country, that the value of wind-breaks can be most fully appreciated by those who are lucky enough to have them. A time there was, in the early days, when it was thought that no variety of useful tree could be induced to grow in the open plain. Then it was even considered that grain-growing was useless as far west as Moose Jaw; but, fortunately, people now see through a glass less darkly. The success which has been achieved in tree growing at Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, and at various points throughout the country by private individuals, is ample testimony of what may be accomplished by those whose farms are without a shrub or whose buildings and yards are without protection from the howling gales of winter.

At the last annual meeting of the Dominion Forestry Association, Dr. Saunders, Ottawa, well said, "A tree is a thing of beauty, and we must not overlook the fact that a plantation of trees, apart from the advantages they give in the protection they afford, make a place much more attractive and home-like, and produce in the minds of the settler and his family a greater feeling of contentment, which usually results in a fondness for home and its surroundings, and helps to give stability to a newly-settled district."

The protection which shelter belts afford is not confined merely to the winds of winter. In summer shade is required for live stock, and trees provide it. They also hold the snow about the garden, and in spring moisture will be retained in the soil for a greater length of time than in the open fields. These benefits, adding as they do to the comforts of a home, increase the value of the property, so that time and money spent in tree planting, even from a financial standpoint, may in the end become a good investment.

### Nature Study for Canadian Teachers.

Prof. Robertson, who has had charge of the Macdonald rural education scheme, has arranged that the Canadian teachers who are now in Chicago studying botany shall go to Cornell University, New York, for a short course, beginning in this month. This will include instruction in horticulture, nature study, and the improvement of school grounds. Leaving Cornell, special work will be taken up at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, before launching out as competent up-to-date instructors.

### A Child of Necessity.

In writing to the O. A. C. Review, Dr. B. E. Fernow, Professor of Forestry, Cornell University, says: "Forestry is the child of necessity. If Nature's stores of wood materials were inexhaustible, or if she were replacing them as fast as we use them, there would be no need of forestry."

In this country Nature has been making but little attempt to forest the land. The efforts of man are required to initiate the work, but nature is ever ready to assist. Some day trees will be more common in Manitoba and the N.-W.T.

### Mixed Planting Desirable.

In selecting forest trees, either for the purpose of forming a wind-break or beautifying the home, there are advantages to be had in mixed planting which deserve consideration. Such a system makes possible the growing of rapidly maturing species along with those that grow slower but live longer, and hence a shelter belt may be quickly secured, and yet last for many years. It also permits the introduction into the list of tender trees that could not be grown without the protection which others afford. In mixed planting, the moisture will be retained longer in the soil, since more complete shading will take place, and it must not be forgotten that a mixture of varieties is decidedly more ornamental than any one when grown alone. There is now quite a list of trees of different species which will grow fairly well in almost any part of Manitoba or the Territories, and those who contemplate beginning or increasing their plantation next spring should count upon making use of more than one variety, no matter how successful that one has proven to be in any particular locality.

### Territorial Natural History Society.

The following are the objects which this society has been organized to carry out, viz:

- To instruct farmers how to recognize beneficial and injurious insects, weeds and birds, and how to combat those that are injurious;
- To promote an interest in and the study of the economic and scientific phases of the various branches of natural history;
- To establish one or more natural history museums at central points, and collections in connection with schools throughout the Territories.

### Potatoes at Brandon Farm.

The following report of experiments with potatoes for 1902 has been issued by S. A. Bedford, Superintendent:

In spite of the severe packing of the soil from cloudburst of June 1st, the yield of potatoes is a good one, and the tubers are clean and dry.

As a result of a number of tests along this line, only large sized cuts of tubers are used for seed purposes. The twelve most productive varieties are as follows. One row 66 feet long was planted of each variety.

Variety.	Yield per acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.
Enormous	557	20
Houlton Rose	487	40
Burnaby Seedling	476	40
White Beauty	473	
Cambridge Russet	473	
Empire State	454	40
Early White Prize	447	20
Prolific Rose	436	20
Hale's Champion	432	40
Seedling No. 230	432	40
Pearce's Extra Early	429	
Delaware	429	

## POULTRY.

### Size in Poultry.

There seems to be a rule governing form which confines its greatest perfection within certain sizes. Undersize in the Bantam deprives it of the highest form. As oversize in the Brahma detracts from its grace of contour, this same influence works against an effort to advance the size of the White Wyandotte beyond the limit of the rule governing the individual form. Bad shape has come with these mistaken efforts, and this should be a warning against a continuance. It is well to guide them in size within that limit line which gives assurance of a maintenance of the best breed characteristics, but not to go beyond. Hold to their beautiful form by all means; that is their real attractiveness and value. Do not try to gain size, which cannot prove of value as against the loss of form.

We have the greater size in our Asiatic fowls. A large Wyandotte cannot excel a large Brahma as a meat fowl, while as a Wyandotte of proper proportions it may meet with greater favor. The White Wyandotte as it should be has as much size as is consistent with its position as a general utility fowl. The grace of form and exhibition qualities can be maintained within these conditions as to size. Both the Brahma and the White Wyandotte can be improved within the limits of the rule which controls form as against size, and both may be injured in an effort to go beyond these limits.—[Bulletin, Department of Agriculture.

### Manitoba Poultry Show.

The annual Manitoba Poultry Show, to be held this year in Virden, during the first week in February, promises to be even better than ever. The people of that enterprising little town are sparing no efforts to prove that a show which has heretofore been thrown open to the public only in Winnipeg or Brandon can be equally successful elsewhere. The Town Hall has been secured, and it is intended that a Government poultry expert will be present to deliver addresses on topics of vital importance to poultrymen. Prizes this year will for the first time be given for the best-dressed poultry for market. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, and should do much to stimulate an interest in the production of poultry to supply the growing demand for the home table. It is to be hoped that the show will be liberally patronized by outsiders.

### Increasing Egg Production.

Often we read of the various foods required for producing eggs, but less often is attention drawn to the direct advantages which comfortable quarters and pure water have in increasing this useful product of the hen. Cold pens, ice water, or even a sudden chill, stops the egg growth for a longer period than most people believe. "A hen that is confined in a chilly atmosphere until she has to stand on one foot to warm the other, need not be expected to produce eggs until some change for the better takes place in her surroundings.



HARVESTING ON MR. C. ROBINSON'S FARM, HARTNEY, MAN.





PARTIAL VIEW OF VEGETABLE GARDEN AND HEDGES, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

Big Returns from Poultry.

Now what about the returns from eggs and poultry meat when produced? I am disposed to under rather than over estimate in this matter. A very moderate estimate is 100 eggs per hen per year, for sale or use. These eggs at one cent each are worth \$1.00 all told. In addition to this you should have a setting of eggs that would give you eight chickens, which, at 10 cents each, would be worth 80 cents. This makes a total return of \$1.80. What does it cost to produce these returns? This is just where one marked advantage of poultry raising comes in. A great deal of the feed used to produce poultry on the farm is made up of what are, comparatively speaking, waste products—small grain, table scraps, green bone, etc. But we have made experiments at Ottawa with a view of learning just what the cost of production is where foods have to be purchased—the cost of the grain used being placed at a cent a pound. Even on this basis, the cost of feeding a hen, as shown by actual experiment, was not beyond 75 cents per year. This left a profit of at least \$1.00 per fowl. And this was allowing only a cent each for eggs. How much greater would the profits be if eggs were produced in winter, when 25, 30 and 35 cents per dozen can be obtained in our local leading markets? In that case the net profits would run up to \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year.—[Prof. A. G. Gilbert.

Marketing Poultry.

The demand of the Christmas trade brought most of the surplus poultry stock to the market. For all kinds of birds the prices ranged high, so that there was little time lost in making sales. One fact, however, stood out plain and clear, namely: that the most attractive article sold for the most money and in shortest time. To make poultry attractive upon the market requires time and skill, but such energy is well expended. A bird with a bruised and broken skin, and a bloody, mutilated head, is not calculated to attract a good purchaser. Neither does a live fowl in a cramped, unclean box, attract an anxious buyer.

Poultry, more than other classes of farm produce, require special care in marketing. If the fowl are put on the market plucked, have the head wrapped in paper or tucked carefully under the wing. See that all the small feathers are cleaned off. Flex the legs and put a weight on the body so as to make the breast look plump, and don't allow would-be purchasers to disturb or destroy the appearance of your goods. When live fowl are sold have them in pairs, or, better, separately, in clean, roomy crates, so that they can stand up and crow or gobble, as the case may be. Any man would sooner buy a noisy, lively bird from a clean crate than a larger, fatter bird from a crowded box or sack. When a buyer sees the former article he realizes that he is in close contact with the poultry yard, and is strongly impressed with the fact that he is getting the real thing. The vendor of poultry does himself a positive injury if he neglects to take the advantage of attractive appearance in marketing fowl.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.
- 3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.
- 4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

SORE SHOULDER IN HORSE—INDIGESTION IN PIG

1. I have a horse with a lump on his shoulder just below the draft. It appears to be a thickening in the skin, and when used in heavy work his shoulder gets sore and swells up. Sometimes it is inclined to fester.

2. I have a pig about three months old, to which I have been feeding some raw oats, boiled potatoes and slop. He has taken something like piles, projecting about two inches, and swelled. Pig appears lively and well.

Lacombe. PRIMA DONNA.  
 Ans.—1. Give the animal rest and apply a blister as recommended in next column for ringbone. If two applications do not complete a cure it will be best to consult a veterinary, as it may be necessary to have it dissected out.

2. Your pig is undoubtedly troubled with indigestion, caused in all probability from sour or unwholesome food coming from the slop barrel. To effect a cure, withdraw this part of the food supply and give from three to four tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts until purgation takes place, after which ground oats and boiled potatoes may be supplied, and if shorts are easily obtainable, it would be advisable to add them to the ration.

RINGBONE.

I have a two-year-old colt which became so crippled on one hind leg as to be unable to use it. Finally it got well and the other hind leg became sore and a small, medium hard swelling appeared around the pastern, about one inch above the hoof. For about five months it has continued in this way, sometimes being lamer than others. Kindly tell me what is the difficulty and what is the best way to deal with it. J. A. Creston, B.C.

Ans.—From the description given, there is little doubt but the ailment is ringbone. The best method of treatment is to cut the hair closely from the parts affected, wash well with warm soft water and soap; dry and rub well into the skin a mixture of the following blister: Binoxide of mercury, four drams; powdered cantharides, three drams, and vaseline, four ounces. After forty-eight hours wash off and apply vaseline. Repeat the blistering three times, allowing three weeks between each application. In obstinate cases firing is necessary, but this can only be performed by a competent veterinary surgeon.

CALF WITH PECULIAR SEXUAL ORGANS.

Some years ago I purchased a few heifers, all of which bore the marks of and were supposed to have been spayed. Later, one began breeding, but her last calf has peculiar sexual organs. In the usual place, there is the organ for expelling the contents of the bowels, and also an ill-developed udder, in front of which there is an opening through which the urine is discharged. All the necessary functions it performs in a normal manner, except that it will not breed. Does a case of this kind occur very often among cattle, or do you think the difficulty originated through an unsuccessful attempt to spay the mother? T. R. Y. Chilcote, B.C.

Ans.—Cases of this kind occasionally, though rarely, occur in the breeding of farm animals. The fact that an unsuccessful attempt was made to spay the mother could have no effect upon the progeny, because any injury done to the generative organs would be sure to show itself through a failure to breed rather than any other way. The question as to what factors go to determine sex in animals is as yet quite unsettled by the best investigators on this subject. The general opinion, however, is that the extent of nutrition furnished, or the quality of the food supplied, has more to do than anything else. Nervous excitement during the early stages of pregnancy have probably some effect in upsetting the normal development of the sexual organs in the fetus, with such results as you describe.

MALARIAL FEVER.

I have a horse eight years old which has been sick about a month. He can do a little light work, but is easily tired, and his heart flutters and beats hard when he exerts himself. When drawing a load he does not breathe unusually heavy, and has no symptom of any running at the nostrils. The white of his eyes are yellow, and this morning a spot on his belly the size of my two hands is slightly swollen, about half-way between the sheath and fore-leg. I have been feeding him condition powders and flax, along with chopped oats, and now he is refusing to eat this mixture. He has been used to three gallons of oats per day since starting work as a three-year-old, and till now has never been sick. Last spring I had a mare take sick in much the same way and die. What is the matter with him? Can he be cured; and if so, what medicine and rations would you recommend me to give? Riversdale, Assa. FARMER.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from malarial



THE VILLAGE OF WELLWOOD, THE GROWTH OF ONE YEAR, 10 MILES NORTH OF CABERRY, MAN.



fever, more generally known as "swamp fever." It is a very intractable disease, and no very effectual remedy for it has yet been discovered. It is caused by certain disease germs, which obtain access to the circulatory system through either the food or water. It is very insidious in its progress, and the blood is in most cases changed to such an extent before any alarming symptoms are manifested that no known remedy will bring it back to its normal condition. Feed a moderate quantity of good clean oats and hay. Give a bran mash every night, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Give no grain at night. Try the following medicine: Fowler's solution of arsenic, twenty ounces; tincture of ferri perchloride, ten ounces; quinine sulph., two ounces. Mix. It will be necessary to get the medicine put up by a druggist. Dose: Two tablespoonfuls morning, noon and night, until all is given.

#### SPASMODIC COLIC.

What is the quickest medicine to give to a horse that cannot urinate? I have one that is often troubled; he will stretch and paw, lie down, roll over, etc. The symptoms sometimes continue three or four hours. A. F. F.

Ans.—Your horse is subject to spasmodic colic, in which case there is a spasmodic contraction of portions of the small intestines and the neck of the bladder is sometimes involved. When affected with colic a horse frequently assumes the position of an animal trying to urinate. This position gives ease, and if the neck of the bladder be involved, he cannot urinate until the spasm passes off. The best treatment consists in giving medicine to relieve the contraction. One and a half ounces each of laudanum and nitrous ether and half ounce fluid extract of belladonna in a pint of water is a favorite drench. It is good practice to follow up with a purgative, and as a prevention be very careful in feeding.

If any obstruction to urination exists, the administration of diuretics is harmful, as they cause an increased flow of urine into the bladder, and do not remove the obstruction. Where obstructions are suspected, a catheter should be passed.

#### LYMPHANGITIS.

My mare went suddenly lame without appreciable cause. The next day the lameness was not so marked, but the leg was swollen to twice its normal size, and remains so. A. D. M.

Ans.—While you do not state whether it was a fore or hind leg, or what part of the leg swelled, I presume your mare suffered from an attack of lymphangitis (commonly called a shot of grease or weed), which is usually preceded by a day or more rest and good food; in other words, it is due to want of exercise and good food.

Treatment consists in giving a purgative of aloes, and following up with two-dram doses nitrate of potash, three times daily. Local treatment consists in long and repeated bathing with warm water, applying a liniment after bathing, and excluding draughts. After soreness and lameness disappear, regular exercise will dissipate the swelling. If the swelling does not disappear, hand-rub and bandage the limb, and give one dram iodide of potash night and morning.

#### PENDULOUS ABDOMEN.

Eight-year-old mare had first foal last spring. She has not regained her normal shape since; her abdomen remains large. I have not worked her. Will it be safe to breed her again? J. B. M.

Ans.—It will be safe to breed your mare again, unless there is what is called uterine hernia, or rupture, in which case the abdomen, especially the posterior portion, will be very pendulous, in which case it would not be safe to breed her. It is probable if you work the mare and feed dry food she will regain her normal shape.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

A steer began to breathe heavily and cough. He ate well, but I became afraid of tuberculosis and killed him. A post-mortem revealed his lungs, liver, bowels, and lining of the abdominal cavity studded with little lumps about the size of small eggs in the inside of a hen. Do you think there is danger to the rest of the herd? Is it safe to feed the flesh to hens? Is there danger of a person catching it? N. M.

Ans.—The steer had diffused tuberculosis. As it is an infectious disease, there is danger that some others of the herd may have contracted it. If the flesh be thoroughly cooked it will be safe to feed to hens. There is little danger of a person contracting the disease.

#### MARE PRODUCES WEAK FOALS.

Twelve-year-old mare in foal. When standing in stable she acts as though in season and passes a lot of urine. She has had two foals and acted the same way each time. Milk escapes from the mammary for a fortnight before foaling. The first foal died suddenly at six days old, and the other one was weak. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Occasionally mares in foal act this way. When milk escapes in any considerable quantities before foaling, the offspring is usually weak. Regular exercise or gentle work, and feeding easily-digested food, will usually check the flow of milk, or, if given before it commences, prevent it. Nothing can be done to prevent the symptoms of oestrus, which is commonly due to an abnormal condition of the ovaries.

#### FISTULA.

My mare had fistula last year. She raised a foal while suffering from it. Is the condition hereditary, and will the colt be liable to the disease? S. L. A.

British Columbia.

Ans.—Fistula is always caused by an injury, and hence is not hereditary, so your colt is safe from hereditary taint.

#### UNTHRIFTY HORSE.

Nine-year-old horse eats well, but is thin, and will not lay on flesh. Coat is glossy, eye bright and clear, and he feels well, but tires easily, and after perspiring appears itchy, rubs himself against the stall, scratches his tail, etc. C. S. M.

Ans.—Have your horse's teeth dressed by a veterinarian. Give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and follow up with one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian, night and morning.

#### CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

Three-year-old colt out of condition; legs swollen, coat dry and starey. She is dull and sleepy. I feed four quarts oats and bran three times daily, and still she fails. Can you give me a good condition powder for a horse? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your colt has chronic indigestion. It may be her teeth require attention. You had better have her mouth examined.

Give her a purgative of 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and two drams ginger. After purgation ceases get the following prescription: Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash, iodide of potash and gentian, of each three ounces; mix and make into 24 powders. Give a powder night and morning in soft or boiled food. If she will not eat them, mix with half-pint cold water and drench her. The prescription given is a good condition powder.

#### MARE WITH WORMS.

I have a twelve-year-old mare that passes some worms. I have tried several remedies without effect. She has an enormous appetite. She is in foal. F. H.

Ans.—Get 1½ ounces each, sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, powder and make into 18 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food. After the last powder has been taken, give 1½ pints raw linseed oil. If her teeth require dressing have it done.

#### OBSTRUCTION IN TEAT.

I have a two-year-old heifer, due to calve in a few weeks. I can feel a core in one of her teats, and the teat seems sore to pressure. J. C. H.

Ans.—Nothing can be done until she calves; then, if the growth mentioned be still there, and prevents the flow of milk, you will have to employ your veterinarian, who will operate with an instrument called a concealed bistury, made especially for the purpose. The introduction of knitting needles, or like instruments, into the teat for such purposes usually complicates the case and renders it very difficult to treat. It may be the core mentioned will have become absorbed in the meantime.

#### ENLARGEMENT ON COLT'S FETLOCK.

A colt born in June has had a soft, puffy lump on the front of right fore fetlock joint. It has disappeared and reappeared different times, but has now apparently come to stay. W. O.

Ans.—It is probable the lump will spontaneously disappear during the winter, but repeated blistering will ensure its removal. Blister once monthly, in the ordinary way, with a mixture of two drams biniodide of mercury to an ounce of vaseline.

#### A WEAVER.

I have a mare that when standing in the stall goes from one side to the other. Some people call it weaving. L. B.

Ans.—Weaving is a vice or habit. It can hardly be called a disease. It is usually contracted by an idle horse standing tied in a stall, and it is very hard to cure a horse of the habit. Regular work, and a box stall to stand in, will sometimes effect a cure. She can be tied from both sides, in such a manner that she cannot weave, but as a rule this will not cure, as she will commence to weave as soon as her head is at liberty. There is no known means that will always be effectual. Such cases give a man a chance to exercise his ingenuity in contriving means to check the habit.

#### PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.

Two-year-old colt goes all right in the field except when he slips or turns short, when he will go quite lame on hind legs. Shows worse coming out of the stable; at times he can hardly walk. Sometimes he does not show anything for a day or two. T. R.

Ans.—The patella or stifle bone becomes displaced occasionally. Sometimes it is only partially dislocated. Place him in a roomy box-stall and keep quiet all winter. Blister the front and inside of the stifle joints with the same prescription and apply the same way as recommended J. H. F.

#### PTYALISM.

My seven-year-old mare slavers terribly when eating hay, until the bottom of the manger will be a regular pool of water. I have had her examined by different veterinarians, who say her mouth and teeth are all right. A. J. M.

Ans.—Ptyalism, or excessive salivation, is caused either by disease in the mouth, irregularities of the teeth, or the nature of the food. As you have satisfied yourself that your mare's mouth and teeth are all right, you must look for the cause in the food, as it must be either place. There may be some weed in the hay. Change the nature of the food for a time, and if an improvement does not occur, have her mouth examined again. You will probably find benefit from gargling with vinegar, or a solution of alum, about half ounce to a quart of water.



IMP. DUCHESS OF SANQUHAR 3RD.

First prize three-year-old Shorthorn cow, Toronto Exhibition, 1902.

OWNED BY W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT., AND INCLUDED IN COMBINATION SALE TO BE HELD AT HAMILTON, ONT., JAN. 28, 1903.



HEMATURIA IN COW.

1. For two years my cow has occasionally (especially in the spring and fall) passed bloody urine; the blood clots after being voided.

2. My horse has a dry, hacking cough in the morning when eating his food. He has had it since I had him out in a cold rain last winter.

G. R.

Ans.—1. Bloody urine is due to a rupture of some of the small blood-vessels in the kidneys. There is evidently a congenital weakness of these organs in your cow, and the recurrence of the trouble will be hard to effect. Give her one ounce tincture of iron, three times daily, in a pint of cold water until the escape of blood ceases. Feed easily-digested food, and avoid excitement.

2. Chronic coughs are hard to cure. Get the following prescription: Pulverized gum opium, three ounces; digitalis, one ounce; powdered liquorice root, four ounces; arsenic, four drams. Mix and make into 24 powders, and give one every night in damp food. Repeat the prescription.

COW WITH FIVE TEATS.

My cow has an extra teat about three-quarters inch long, branching from another teat. It interferes with milking.

NICODEMUS.

Ans.—If no milk escapes from extra teat it can be dissected off, and the raw surface treated with carbolic acid, 1 part; sweet oil, twenty parts. If there be an escape of milk, its removal would leave the remaining teat festulous, and would give a great deal of trouble.

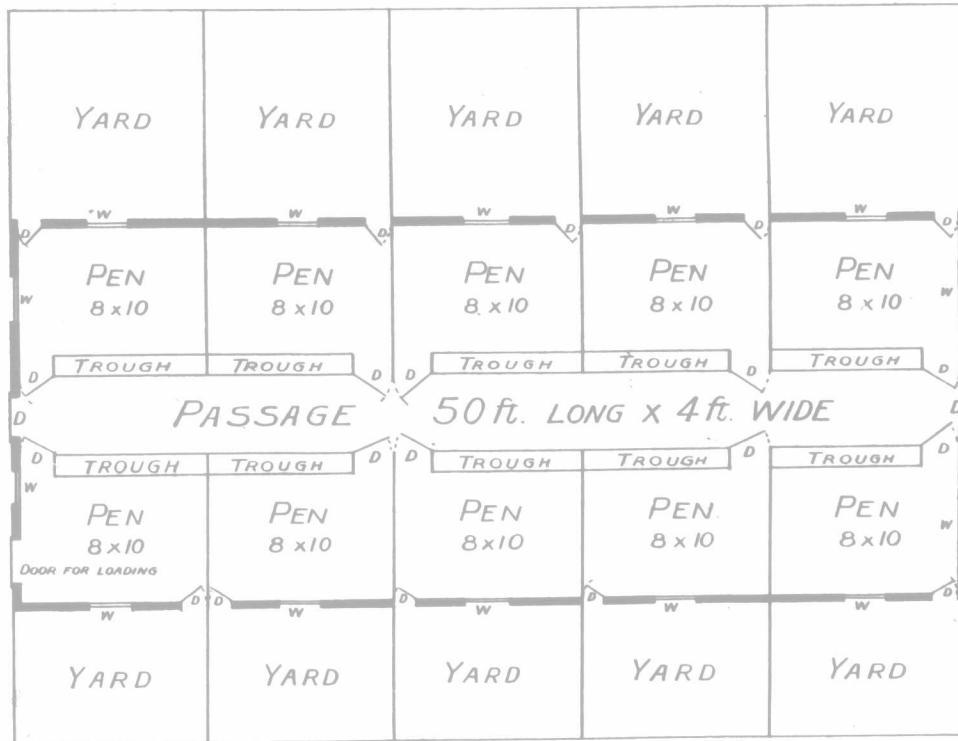
Miscellaneous.

PLAN OF PIGGERY.

I need the plan of a good, convenient piggery, large enough to accommodate from ten to fifteen brood sows and their progeny until marketable. I can secure designs, but they appear to suit only much milder climates than ours.

A. T. RESENROLL. Alberta.

Ans.—In forming a plan for a piggery, it is well to appreciate the value of warmth and sunlight. Hogs, more than other stock, are susceptible to the influence of sunlight. Dampness and disease invariably accompany a dark hogpen. Therefore an ideal piggery should have a southern exposure with numerous large windows. Such a style of pen would suit best where hog-raising is followed on a limited scale, but where a large number are being kept, it would require to be too long and narrow, and hence a building having two rows of pens, as here outlined, is more convenient for feeding; affords more space in proportion to the walls, and is not so much subject to sudden changes in temperature. The building should stand east and west, the pens on the south being used for the farrowing sows and young pigs. As an improvement upon the plan submitted we would suggest an additional twenty feet in length, and would use the central division on the north side for a feed room. The foundation might be built of stone eighteen inches thick and six inches above the ground. For the walls, the height would depend upon whether the loft was to be used as a storage room or not. The ceiling for a large pen should at least be eight feet from the floor, and so constructed as to insure a fair degree of warmth. A frame of 2x4 scantling will be sufficient for a frame, with rough boards on the inside, then building paper, and on top of that shiplap. On the outside building paper may be fastened at right angles to the scantling frame, and over it the best quality of shiplap should be used. Floors of cement are by all odds the most satisfactory, where a sleeping platform of planks in one corner about four inches high is provided. Cement troughs are also recommended. The partition between the several pens should be four feet high. In front of each pen the partition is hung on hinges, allowing it to swing in over the trough while feed is being put in. The cost is altogether dependent upon the value of material and cost of labor. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of large windows in a piggery. For greater warmth double glass in windows may be used. It may be also added that an additional ply of boards on the outside of the frame with building or tar paper between may pay for its coat in a warmer pen.



For pigs that you are fattening, mix a little ground wheat with it, provided you have any shrunken or small samples that will not bring good prices. For the growing pigs, over three months of age, ground oats and barley, about half and half, give excellent results. As the age advances the proportion of barley may be increased.

SHIPPING PURE-BRED STOCK.

1. I am purchasing some pure-bred stock and wish to know the best method of having them transported?

2. Is there an association formed for the purpose of shipping pure-bred stock in Manitoba or the Territories?

J. A. JONES.

Ans.—1. Pure-bred animals are only charged half rates when shipped by freight. Certificates of registration, or other evidences of pure breeding, must be presented to R. R. agents. In very cold weather it is usually advisable to send comparatively small animals by express. When this is done they have to be crated. To show the comparative cost of shipping, we find that where a pure-bred animal weighing ten hundred pounds would cost \$6.60 for a given distance when sent by freight, the same would cost \$22.50 by express.

2. No.

FEED FOR LAYING HENS.

What is the proper feed for laying hens, and how much per day should be fed to a dozen?

A. B.

Ans.—The article by J. Hugh McKenny, in Dec. 5th edition, page 870, we think answers the question pretty fully. When the proper food is supplied, and at the right time, they should have all they will eat up clean.

BROME GRASS AND FENCE POSTS.

1. As I intend raising Brome grass, I would like some information as to how the land should be prepared and sown?

2. I have some old tamarack fence posts which are very dry and light. Would there be much last to them, or would good spruce last longer?

Lacombe.

PRIMA DONNA.

Ans.—1. Brome grass does best when sown without a nurse crop, and one way which has given good results is to plow the land as early as possible in the spring and harrow well. This, with the occasional use of the cultivator until June or early July, will be sufficient if the land is not very weedy, but if it is, a second plowing will be necessary. Next, take an ordinary grain seeder, and set to sow about half a bushel of wheat per acre; weigh out twelve or fourteen pounds of Brome seed, which ought to sow an acre, and with that mix a few pounds of dry sand, which helps the light seed to feed more evenly in the drill. Do not put the seed more than an inch deep. With a little readjusting, so as to get the right amount of seed per acre, you will have no difficulty in making a good job.

2. Tamarack fence posts last much better than spruce, provided they are equally sound and of fair size. If your tamarack ones have been well kept, although old, there will still be more left in them than the best spruce. The "sap wood" of the tamarack will rot nearly as rapidly as that of the spruce, so that if your tamarack posts are very small, and, consequently, do not possess much "heart wood," they will be but little better than spruce for fence posts.

SCORING PURE-BRED PULTRY.

1. What particular markings does the standard of perfection call for in Light Brahas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans and Bronze turkeys, and what is considered a disqualification in each case?

2. How are birds scored, and where can I secure a copy of the book used by judges in doing this work?

SUBSCRIBER.

Swan River.

Ans.—1. The particular markings asked for cover several pages in the book, American Standard of Perfection, and hence we lack space to publish it all at this time. This work may be ordered through this office at the regular price of \$1.00.

2. Birds are scored according to a scale of points fixed from time to time by the associations representing different breeds or classes. As an example, the scale of points for the American class is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Feature and Points. Features include Symmetry, Weight, Condition, Head-shape, Comb, Wattles and ear-lobes, Neck-shape, Back-shape, Breast-shape, Body and fluff-shape, Wing-shape, Tail-shape, and Legs and toes. Points range from 8 to 10.

WHERE MILK IS SCARCE.

Will you kindly inform me what preparation you think it advisable to feed young calves owing to a scarcity of milk?

J. L.

Ans.—Experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania Station favor a mixture of meal, composed of thirty pounds of wheat flour, twenty-five pounds of cocoanut meal, twenty pounds of nutrium (a proprietary condiment), ten pounds of linseed meal, and two pounds of dried blood, as a substitute for milk. The calves should have the dam's milk until they are about a week old, then they may be fed twice per day on three pounds of whole milk and half pound of the meal mixed in three pounds of hot water, stirred and allowed to cool to 100° F. In from four to seven days the milk may be entirely substituted by one pound of meal in six of water.

To enrich skim milk, a half pint to a pint of the jelly of boiled flax seed may be added, or a mixture of equal parts of bran, linseed meal, and oatmeal, from half to one pound daily, according to age, may be given. In this latter case, it is best to let the calves eat the meal dry rather than in a mixture with milk, as it will then be better masticated and mixed with saliva. If fed mixed with the milk, the meal should be boiled and made into a porridge.

REGISTRATION STANDARD.

Will a calf sired by registered Durham bull and from a cow sired by a registered Durham bull be eligible for registration, or what is the standard required?

W. H. M.

Ans.—There is no provision for the registration of grades. The following is the standard of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook: "No animal shall be admitted to registry except those whose pedigrees trace in all their crosses to imported cows, registered in the English Herdbook."



## FARM GOSSIP.

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

## American Leicester Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.

The stockholders of the American Leicester Breeders' Association met in Transit House, Chicago, Ill., December 4th. President A. W. Smith called the meeting to order, and explained that all the shares of the capital stock having been taken up by the members, it was necessary before any more new members could be received to increase the capital stock of said corporation. Therefore, to comply with the law, it was imperative that this meeting be called for some point in the State of Illinois, as it was organized under the laws of that State. It was, on motion of Wm. Whitelaw, seconded by J. W. Murphy, decided to increase the capital stock to \$2,500.00.

At the adjourned meeting of the above Association, held in the City Hall, Guelph, Ont., December 11th, 1902, President A. W. Smith in chair, the secretary-treasurer's report showed receipts \$1,066.15 and expenditures \$783.42, leaving a balance on hand of \$282.73.

Under "New Business" it was resolved to appropriate \$100.00 for special prizes for 1903, equal amounts to Chicago International, Toronto Industrial, Ontario Provincial, and Maritime Province shows; that the prizes at the Chicago International and Toronto Industrial should be for one ram, any age (not necessarily bred by exhibitor), two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs (to be bred and owned by exhibitor), and all to be recorded in and bear the ear-tags of this Association, and that the prizes for the Ontario Provincial and Maritime shows should be for three ewe lambs, to be bred and owned by exhibitor, and open only to those who have never won this Association's specials, divided into 1st, \$12.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$5.00.

The following officers were nominated and declared elected: President—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Vice-President—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer—A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill. Directors—John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.; Wm. S. Dunnet, Clanbrassil, Ont.; J. W. Murphy, Cass City, Mich.; James Snell, Clinton, Ont.; Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont. Honorary Vice-Presidents—W. A. McCoy, Mercer, Penn.; D. C. Graham, Cameron, Ill.; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B.; A. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.; S. P. Goudey, Yarmouth, N. S.; A. D. Gamley, Brandon, Manitoba; W. H. Martin, Warden, Quebec; R. R. Cameron, Caribou, Maine; John Marshall, Cass City, Mich.; Wm. Clark, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.; W. L. Scribner, Schoharie, N. Y.; Robert Taylor, Abbott, Neb.; J. W. McKinney, Salem, Oregon; H. D. Harriman, Saxonville, Mass.

## Canadian Hereford Ass'n Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting of the above Society was held at Guelph, December 11th, 1902, Mr. W. H. Hunter in the chair. The secretary-treasurer's report showed a prosperous year, 403 pedigrees and 205 transfers having been recorded—quite 100 more than in the previous year. An increase of eleven members during the year was reported. The financial statement showed receipts of \$473 for registration fees and membership fees, with a balance on hand at last annual meeting of 607.47, making in all \$881.22, and expenditures of \$634.05, leaving a balance on hand of \$247.17.

The following resolutions were passed:  
"That the members of the Hereford Breeders' Association be made members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association on the same terms as last year."  
"That the members of the Hereford Breeders' Association are much pleased with the increase in their business, both as to members and registrations, and they hope that all members of the Association will help in the good cause of assisting with all their energy this valuable breed of cattle in opening up new markets."

The officers for 1903 are: President—W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont.; Vice-President—R. J. MacKie, Oshawa, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer and Editor—H. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Northwest Territories, J. P. D. Van Veen, Assa.; Manitoba, J. E. Marples, Deleau, Quebec, H. D. Smith, Compton; Maritime Provinces, W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; Ontario, J. A. McDermid, Stayner. Directors—John Wallace, Cartwright, Man.; W. Bennet, Chatham, Ont.; T. H. Reid, Holstein, Ont.; F. M. Copeland, Harriston, Ont.; H. Reid, Mimosa, Ont.; R. W. Stull, Forest, Ont.; A. H. O'Neill, Southgate, Ont.; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont. Delegates: To the Industrial Exposition—W. H. Hunter and R. J. MacKie; Ottawa Exposition—Samuel Gambell; London—H. Wade and R. W. Stull; Winnipeg—J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1903—W. K. Gooding, Guelph, and W. H. Hunter.

## Notice to Subscribers.

We ask every subscriber to examine the date of the label on his paper, and if the date of same is not changed within two weeks from date of his remittance, to advise us at once, giving full particulars as to HOW and WHEN remittance was made. See that the label on your paper reads December 20, '03. We do not acknowledge remittances—simply change date of label on the paper.

## Oxford Down Record Association.

The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association was held in Live-stock Record Building, Chicago, December 2nd, 1902. The attendance was good. The treasurer's report showed the total expenditures for the past year to be \$2,213.45; total receipts, \$3,705.42; balance on hand, \$1,491.97.

Since the meeting of 1901, 3,123 pedigrees were registered, 27 new members admitted, \$864.25 paid in special prizes to Oxfords, and \$300.00 offered at the late International and \$50.00 at the late Ontario Provincial Winter Fair paid from this year's receipts; also, some State and Provincial fairs where prizes were offered have not been heard from.

The Association decided to offer \$60.00 in special prizes to Oxford Down sheep at each State and Provincial fair in the U. S. and Canada where the Oxford breed is allowed a separate class in 1903. Sheep and lambs to win this money must be bred and owned by exhibitor in State or Province where shown, must be registered in the A. O. D. Record, and must be good specimens of the breed. The Association will also offer \$250.00, to be divided between the International and the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Shows of 1903 in proportion to the amount offered to the Oxford breed by the respective managements.

President McKerrow declining to be a candidate for re-election, H. J. DeGarmo, Clyde, Mich., was elected President. R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., was elected 1st Vice-President; W. A. Shafer, Hamilton, O., Secretary and Treasurer. Board of Directors: B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.; Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.; and Jno. C. Williamson, Xenia, O.

Adjourned to meet at Chicago during the International Show, December, 1903.

## Rheumatoid Arthritis in Pigs.

Pigs ten weeks old, some have swollen and stiff joints. I feed barley, oat chop and corn and give some charcoal, sulphur and salt, once weekly. They have ample exercise and a dry sleeping house. F. C. E.

Ans.—Your pigs have rheumatic inflammation of the joints. Feed sufficient sulphur, charcoal and Epsom salts every day to keep the bowels moving freely. Feed liberally on bran and oat chop, with very little barley and no corn. Give raw roots, allow plenty of exercise, and avoid dampness and cold.

W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man., writes us of recent sales of a bull to Thos. Monkman, of Parkdale, and another to Fred W. Wilson, of Isherwood, Ont. The latter is own brother to the sweepstakes winner in the C.P.R. class last year. I recently received the proof catalogue of the draft sale from the Royal herds of Windsor and Sandringham, to be held during the Shire Horse Show week in February, from Messrs. John Thornton & Co., addressed to Middle Church, Man., U.S.A. His Majesty's auctioneers being evidently better posted on Shorthorns than Dominions and a satire on the Canadian arch, one-half a mile away from their office, advertising Britain's granary. Cattle came in very thin this winter. A dry fall, with early, killing frosts, was hard on milking cows, and bran is still at famine prices.

## MARKETS.

## Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50; heifers, \$2 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2 to \$4.25; calves, \$8; Texas fed steers, \$3.75 to \$5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$6 to \$6.35; choice to good heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.65; rough heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.40; light, \$6.50 to \$6.60; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.50. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.75 to \$5.40; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$4; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.60.

## British Markets.

London, Jan. 5.—No market to-day. Saturday's sales:—Choice American cattle, 7½d. Trade firm.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## The Farmer and Science.

That a misconception of the term science in its application to agriculture exists in the minds of many farmers cannot be denied. It is not uncommon to hear men of seeming intelligence give expression to their views, and in tones of irony make reference to "the scientific." To them it appears to convey the idea of speculation, mystery and unfitness for association with anything of a real practical character. They appear to think that facts not already in their possession are unworthy of acquisition. They have it all, and the man who comes forward as the advocate of new methods based upon the results of scientific research, they discredit.

In looking over the past, this is not altogether to be wondered at. Instances are not wanting where the scientist has proclaimed the results of his investigations that later discoveries proved to be untrue. This has occurred principally where men have prematurely undertaken to win fame, or have been over-anxious to enlighten the world on some subject of vital importance, and have arrived at what seemed to them a conclusion before, in reality, the enquiry had rightly begun. Another type to be found a quarter century or more ago was the scientist who, untiring in his efforts to benefit his fellow-man, particularly the tiller of the soil, lost no opportunity to give advice concerning farming, which, owing to his ignorance of farm life, was often unfitted for practical application. Fortunately, such are largely of the past.

Although the scientist has occasionally shown evidence of knowing too little about his science, he has, nevertheless, done great things for the farmer. In the ranks of those who gave their time and attention to this branch, have been men of rare intellectual ability, whose works will ever remain as living monuments to commemorate their name. Hand in hand with the advances which they made in biology, chemistry, bacteriology, entomology and various other subjects have gone the improvement of man's primitive calling—agriculture—until, happily, a brighter era has dawned. The farmer is beginning to know more about his farm, and to see that the scientist is his best friend, rather than one to be scorned; he discerns that, after all, science is nothing more than knowledge systematized; an association of facts so arranged as to be understood. To our universities and colleges, through the good work which they are doing, and the practical men that are leaving their halls, is due much credit for having created this better understanding. Intelligent and successful farmers everywhere now believe there is something to be learned about the cultivation of the soil, the liberation of plant food, the changes that take place during growth, the habits of insects, and a score of other questions equally significant that are ever under the survey of science.

We must look for great advances in future. Agriculture cannot afford to be deprived of the assistance to be gained from her powerful "handmaid," science. Nor will she. The farmer of the future, even more than of the present, will be a believer that those who think will lead. He will never lose sight of the fact that the real object of all industry must be the support of life. As the soil is stirred, the seed sown and plants produced, it will be done more intelligently than in the past. The one who is never ready to profit by the experience and advice of others will be obliged to give place to him who continues ever to study, believing that in all things a great Hand ruleth, and that science is only man's effort to accumulate and arrange those facts which explain nature's laws and assist in the performance of all that is highest and best in life. To put it in another way: In the growth of crops and animals, nature has certain ways of working. (It is not luck or chance.) To farm successfully, we must work in harmony with these ways, or laws. By experience and study, we get acquainted with them. To fight weeds or insects best, we must know their nature and habits; to grow continually good crops, we must understand how to keep up the productiveness of the soil; or to keep animals doing well, must feed and care for them according to the laws of their bodies. All this knowledge is simply science, and the better a farmer knows it in reality, the more scientifically will he farm, though he may not call it by that high-sounding name.





"Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;  
The year is going, let him go,  
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

### 'Tixt a Christmas and New Year Over Two Decades ago.

As events crowd, and new faces appear upon the canvas, there are memories which are mere passing impressions, whilst others, with perhaps no very perceptible reason why, remain so indelibly printed upon the mind that they can be recalled at will, or even against the will, as if they were but the happenings of yesterday. As we get older we can all, more or less, realize this by personal experience. For the long, long past, our memory is clear enough, too clear sometimes, whilst the things and people of to-day just pass before our eyes with the vagueness and intangibility of a mere vision.

I am writing within sight and sound of the sea, the waves, or rather billows, of which beat upon the shore with the booming sound of a cannon and the white feathery foam of moving Niagaras. Except for the fact that the horizon facing my window is all sea (the big, broad ocean in its mood of fretful resentment against the rough wind, which will not let it be still), there seems no reason why my mind should persistently dwell upon occurrences of at least two and a half decades ago, one an occurrence at sea, it is true, but upon a ship, a sailing vessel, which lay with sails flapping idly upon a broad, pathless ocean of, apparently, clear deep blue glass, without a ripple, without a sound, except that of a passing sea-bird. No pictures could be more unlike than that upon which I look to-day with my bodily eyes and that upon which I can cast as clear a backward look as though it had happened but yesterday. Our vessel, the "Bonnie Bessie," carried only a very few passengers, and her tonnage was very small, as had to be the case with all such vessels as were allowed to cross the bar at the port of Durban, Natal, to load and unload the merchandise with which they were freighted. The "Bonnie Bessie" deserved her name, for from stem to stern she was as graceful a little craft as any sailor would care to see, and, in spite of what befell her at last, as seaworthy as if her tons were entered in four instead of in three figures only. And were not her sturdy little Welsh captain and his two Welsh mates proud of her, and were they ever tired of sounding her praises, of keeping her brasses polished, her ropes coiled, her decks scoured and everything ship-shape throughout that nearly four months' voyage? It was in October when at last the freight-hatches were battened down, and not one pound's weight more of goods could be taken therein. The few passengers in the steerage, who had longed to hear the cry, "All aboard!" heard it joyfully at last, and word was passed ashore that now the sick passenger, with his wife and attendants, might be received into such scant accommodation as could, by the courtesy of the captain and officers, be relinquished for their use in the little first cabin of the "Bonnie Bessie." As I looked over her side that moonlight night, watching the dusky faces of those who helped across the plank, the remonstrating but feeble footsteps of him who now was but a mere shadow of one who once had been a man of fine appearance and possessed of exceptional mental and physical vigor, my heart went out in sympathy to the tired, anxious wife whose weary task was only in part accomplished. That terrible journey of six weeks across the arid veldt of South Africa, had, by God's mercy, been lived through with no hand to protect her, to help her minister to the necessities of him who had been so sorely stricken both in mind and body, but the two faithful colored men who had acted as driver and fore-looper of the small ox-wagon which had been their home from the far-away Transvaal, across the Drachensberg into fair Natal. Later on, during long hours under the star-lit sky, that wondrous sky only to be seen under tropical conditions, bit by bit the history of that terrible "trek" was told me, and amongst my yellowing papers still lie some placed in my hands with "fuller details," so my friend told me, than she had hitherto dared to send to her few remaining people at home. "If all is well," she said, "I can tell them what may be needful for them to know, but it may be otherwise, and in that case I leave them in your charge to use at your discretion. I would like them to know that I had done my best." And these papers I have still, for though the one was

mercifully taken, the other was left, after all, to tell her tragic little story to sympathizing ears, though I doubt if any of them to whom she told it could realize as I could, who knew somewhat of the roughnesses of South African travel, even under the easiest conditions, to what perils she had been exposed, or what a strain she had undergone. One delusion after another had seized that enfeebled mind, religious mania succeeding suicidal mania, and then the still more dangerous mania which more than once had well-nigh ended in a tragedy, a record of which might never have been found. "It is always those to whom they are most fondly attached who are in the greatest danger, and whose presence is ever an exciting cause, so," said the doctor on bidding farewell to the travellers, "be content to give henceforth a general oversight to our patient, but let him see you as little as possible." "It seems hard to have to sit with folded hands, my ministry over," said Mrs. R., "but I have confidence in Dollet and his wife, who were strongly recommended as having had some experience. It is a good thing for us that they happened to want to return to England just now, which made it practicable to obtain their assistance."

It was nearing the end of the year when the particular scene occurred which I can so vividly recall to-day. The "Bonnie Bessie" lay almost motionless. There was not the faintest ripple to break the steely blueness of the deep. It seemed as if it were almost possible to see down into the very bed of ocean, so clear was the water. The air, if air it could be called, was of a burning, sweltering heat. It made the feet smart, and melted the pitch between the planks which formed the deck.

To be becalmed in the tropics, with no break in the horizon, look which way you may, gives one a feeling of isolation from one's kind that no spot even in the most desolate corner of the earth can inspire, nor, I take it, can the sense of utter dependence upon the great Creator of the Universe ever come so "home" to His creatures as when there is only His firmament above and His waters beneath. Had we heard the voice saying "Come," I think the watchers would have felt no surprise. No such voice, to our ears, was audible, but it was heard and obeyed, for when the silence was such as could almost be heard, the man Dollet, going back to his Lancashire utterance, and without a thought of aught but sympathy, exclaimed, "He's gone, my lass, he's gone." And so he had, and a great peace, crowned with thanksgiving, reigned over all.

Who of our readers has witnessed a funeral at sea? Perhaps to watch a dear one committed to the tempest-tossed waves of the broad Atlantic may cost a deeper pang than need be, but no such pang struck cold upon our hearts when the roughly-made coffin, doubly weighted in response to our earnest plea to have it so, slipped silently from the gangway of the "Bonnie Bessie" into the depths beneath, cleaving for itself a passage to its final resting place some fathoms below. There was not one of us who did not feel, though not all gave utterance to the thought, "Where could be found a God's acre more peaceful, more holy, than in the bosom of the ocean His hands had fashioned?" And this is the vision which comes and goes at will, clear as crystal, fresh as if it had occurred but lately; a vision of not unmixed sadness, for truly, what had looked like death had been but an entry into life eternal.

H. A. B.

### For Love's Sake.

Sometimes I am tempted to murmur,

That life is flitting away,  
With only a round of trifles  
Filling each busy day;  
Dusting nooks and corners,  
Making the house look fair,  
And patiently taking on me  
The burden of woman's care.

One day is just like another,  
Sewing and piecing well,  
Little jackets and trousers,  
So neatly that none can tell  
Where are the seams and joinings.  
Ah! the seamy side of life!  
Is kept out of sight by the magic  
Of many a mother and wife!

And oft, when ready to murmur  
That life is flitting away,  
With the self-same round of duties  
Filling each busy day,  
It comes to my spirit sweetly,

With the grace of a thought divine:  
"You are living, toiling for love's sake,  
And the loving should never repine."

"You are guiding the little footsteps,  
In the way they ought to walk;  
You are dropping a word for Jesus  
In the midst of your household talk;  
Living your life for love's sake  
Till the homely cares grow sweet,  
And sacred the self-denial  
That is laid at the Master's feet."  
—Margaret E. Sangster.

### In the Saddle; A Little of Its History.

Do you know what it means? Have you ever gathered the reins tightly in your hand, laid hold of the pommel, placed your left foot in the swinging stirrup, and leaped into that health-giving, nerve-bracing, spirit-igniting article of leather—the saddle? And then, as your steed prances off down the drive, chaffing at the bit, going sideways in a rocking little canter, stretching out his nose with its quivering nostrils, and throwing back his head with a snort at the sound of the wind among the leaves or the sudden notes of a robin. As he carries you along thus, did you ever notice, as you unconsciously throw back your shoulders, how pure the air seems, how beautiful are the white cloudlets and the far-away purple hills, how intoxicating the whiffs from the clover field or the blossoming orchard, how great and grand a thing it is just to live—and be in the saddle? Do you know what it means? I do.

Or have you ever untied the old bay's halter, led him out of the stable, dragged him up to the fence, crawled on his bare back, slapped him on the shoulder with the rope, clicked at him, talked at him, finally making him accomplish a hobbling, jerking jog on his way "to brook?" And when he has had his fill of water and wants to turn towards the stables again, and you want him to turn in the opposite direction, and he objects, and goes up hill backwards till he bumps against the barbed-wire fence, then flings his head up and thunders off up the lane with a trio of young colts urging him on, and you clutch his mane and reach down and encircle his neck with your arms, or else slide off his back into the mud and sit there a while calling him pet names—do you know what that means? I do. And if you don't, then find out, for it's worth finding out, "ony wy ye like tas tak it."

I think that every farmer's daughter should know how to ride on horseback, and that every farmer should keep a riding-horse, or, at least, a horse that can be ridden, for his daughter's pleasure and benefit. It is splendid, invigorating exercise, and has a beneficial effect on both body and mind. It is the means of straightening up the shoulders, that are so apt to grow round in the processes of washing, ironing, baking, etc., of filling the lungs with exhilarating oxygen, and sending the blood through the veins in purifying bounds, of training the eye and ear to appreciate the beauties of nature, and of brightening and strengthening the intellect.

The riding-saddle is of very ancient origin, and there are two distinct types—the Hungarian and Moorish. Of the former, the English saddle is the most highly developed in Europe, and the Mc-Clellan in the United States. The Moorish saddle, which is the most expensive made, started in Persia, and to this class belong the Mexican, Texas and California saddles. The large Horn was originally in the shape of a box used to carry knives and other articles, and the horn in its present shape is a Mexican addition used to hold a lariat or lasso, and as a writing-desk. Another style of saddle is the Chilean "montura," which is like the original Moorish saddle, and there are the saddles used in camel-riding, and the elephant "howdah." Ladies' saddles started with the pillion, which was nothing but a well-stuffed cushion, with an iron back, to which the rider was fastened by a strap encircling the waist. Imagine our present-day athletic maidens being hampered in any such way! The pommel and cantle were added in England in early times, and the present type came into use about 1680, the leaping horn appearing about 1830. It is supposed that Anne of Bohemia introduced the saddle into England about 1380.

The saddle, like the spinning-wheel, was much more in favor with our grandmothers and great-grandmothers than with the present generation. In those early days, when even lumber-waggons were a luxury, the saddle was the chief means of locomotion, and most of our female ancestors were accomplished horsewomen. But with the advent of the "buggy" and the bicycle, the saddle has fallen into disuse to a great extent, except among some people of wealth and leisure.

It appears to be the exception, rather than the rule, for the farmer's daughter nowadays to ride on horseback, and this, I think, is a fact to be regretted. What are our out-of-door recreations, anyway? It may sound paradoxical, but it seems to me that it is the city girls who are the country girls in this respect. We don't play golf, few of us are accomplished tennis-players; we rarely, if ever, go on yachting parties, and as for walking, we have enough of that sort of thing around the house. No, but we go on milking excursions, and lawn-mowing picnics, and poultry-feeding parties, and strawberry as well as various other berry-picking diversions. Sometimes we have an exciting (?) game of croquet when we have visitors, and occasionally we hitch up the old bay and drive to town, but how many of us clap the saddle on the sleek, clean-limbed Thoroughbred, draw on our gauntlets, spring into the stirrup, and away for a wild canter over miles of country? Just try it, you who have never done so. You will want to try it again. You



will almost fancy you are in the chase with the hounds in full cry ahead, the thud of many hoofs in the rear, and the ringing echo of the hunting-horn vibrating through your ears, and those thrilling words,

"The hunt is up! The hunt is up!  
Sing merrily ye, the hunt is up!"

No, I don't know what that means. I have never been in the chase, but if ever I am so fortunate as to have such an opportunity, you may depend upon it, I shall take advantage of it, if possible at all. "Ditto," you say? That's right. CHRYSOLITE.

As to the crochet patterns offered to our readers in last issue, "Chrysolite" was very glad to send them to the many who wrote for them, but she takes this opportunity of explaining why some of the later applicants have not yet received them—the supply is quite exhausted.

### Travelling Notes.

When "H. A. B." and I, "Mollie," (who, as fellow-scribblers in the Home Department of the "Farmer's Advocate," claim a sort of sisterly relationship towards one another) agreed to have a good time together in London, we had some idea of relating our experiences, if we had any worth the telling, conjointly; in other words, of trying our hands at a mild form of collaboration, but "H. A. B." has already backed out of the compact, saying that she must tell of the conference at Edinburgh, with its frequent reference to Canada as a field for emigration. At the same time she leaves me a free hand to say what I like about her share in our experiences, and to call her by any name I may select, so I think it will simplify matters if I just allude to her as "Madam B.," and I may as well confess at once that, after all, we had no very special experiences to relate. "Don't count upon me for adventures," she announced on the first outing we took together. "When I was younger I was inclined to court them, and enjoyed them, or otherwise, as they happened to turn out. Now I am for a quiet life, so Mollie, my dear, if I see an adventure coming your way, I shall turn up a side-street and leave you to enjoy the honor and glory of it alone." Getting Madam B. to ride on the top of an omnibus, instead of inside one, was a triumph of diplomacy. "I have no scruples," she had said, "on the score of propriety, for I see my betters climbing up and scrambling down at every corner; nor am I too fat—my worst enemy cannot call me that—so I have no fear of being wedged into any turn of that corkscrew of a stairway. The conductor at its foot is not likely to say to me as one once said to a hesitating young woman, whose modesty conflicted with her evident desire to go aloft, 'Climb up, Miss; don't mind me, legs ain't no treat to me'; but what I do dread is the certainty that if I do not topple over into the street, I shall certainly sit down upon the lap or tread upon the toes of some one already seated, before you can get me landed in safety. You know, Mollie, the conductor always cries out 'All right' when it is 'All wrong,' and at that word the driver whips up his horses and the very floor rolls from under you." I promised to hold her umbrella, carry her parcels, and otherwise lend her a hand, with the result that we both most thoroughly enjoyed our several sights of London as viewed from the top of an omnibus.

I have, from time to time, told our Home Magazine readers of the several processions which I have been privileged to witness, so I will not give, for it would certainly savor of repetition, any account of the Royal Progress which Madam B. and I witnessed together, from the windows of a shop in the Strand, on the 25th October. This particular procession was shorn of much of its dazzling effect owing to the covering up of the rich uniforms and glittering breastplates of the cavalry by the huge military cloaks which enveloped man and horse alike. The weather had turned out unexceptionally propitious, but too late for the order to wear them being countermanded. The papers, illustrated or otherwise, will already have carried descriptions to Canada.

A visit we both paid to the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond street, was especially interesting to us, remembering as we both did the success which crowned the efforts of the women of London to provide on a smaller scale, but almost as complete in its degree and compass, a similar haven for the suffering little ones of London the Less. The several wards were beautifully furnished; flowers, artistically grouped, and bright colors introduced wherever an excuse for them could be found in screen or draping, to relieve the white spotless tiled walls, which might otherwise have given a bare or cold appearance to the ward. Sweet-faced nurses flitted here and there, with a cheery word to the poor little mites, some of whom lay still and white upon their pillows. Others were playing happily with the toys spread out in gay array upon the little table, firmly placed across the cot, within easy reach of their hands. The children are so used to visitors that

they manifest neither fear nor shyness, returning smile for smile, if they do not happen to feel too woe-begone for the effect. Royal hands bring them flowers and toys and dainties, and royal lips say kind and consoling things to the tiny sufferers. Indeed, kindness and sympathy must be frequent ingredients, on allopathic and not on homeopathic principles, in the remedies daily administered to them. The hospital is supported by voluntary subscriptions, each benefactor being permitted privileges according to the amount of his gift. For instance: £1,000 endows a cot in perpetuity, and is therefore always at the disposal of the donor or his heirs; £300 endows a cot for the lifetime of the donor; £40 will support a cot for the year in which the subscription is paid, and privileges in lesser degree follow upon the receipt of lesser amounts.

The wards had different names, such as the Alice, Helena, Victoria, Louise, the Clarence and the Alexandra, and over the head of each small bed was a bright brass tablet, telling how it came to be there. Some of the names were historic, or identified with well-known favorites in the literary or artistic world. For example, there was "the Lerois Carroll Cot," of course in the Alice ward. The readers of the "Aunt Judy's Magazine" had no less than four cots, one for girls, one for boys, one in memory of the late Mrs. Gatty and her daughter, Mrs. Ewing, and the Aunt Judy's "St. Petersburg Cot." There was a "Mr. Punch Cot," from £1,000 raised in answer to a special appeal in Punch at a critical time in the history of the hospital. There was a cot in the Louise ward, also endowed in perpetuity by the "Ladies' Pictorial Children's Diamond Jubilee Guild," and, of course, a very

simple Mollie, of the "Advocate." Madam B. thinks I can do any one, or, indeed, all, of these things, but even the best friends differ sometimes.

Perhaps the pleasantest of the little episodes which occurred during our stay at 14 Upper Woburn Place (we would recommend it to Canadian wayfarers in London the Big) was the arrival at short intervals, as fellow guests, of no less than four other members of a family in such close relationship with the "Farmer's Advocate" that one might almost call them its "sisters and its cousins and its aunts"—and what a merry crowd we were, not the less so that two were a bridal couple at whose wedding, a few weeks before, some of us had been guests. It was in this good company that Madam B., departing for the coast of Devon, left for a little while longer. Your friend—MOLLIE.

### Table Dainties.

**KISSES.**—Sugar and the whites of eggs whipped together and baked in cake form are called kisses. When nuts or cocoanuts are added to the mixture they are called macaroons.

**SNAPS** are made by rubbing half a pound of butter into two pounds of flour. Then add half a pound of brown sugar, a level tablespoonful of ground ginger. Pour in, mixing all the while, one pint of New Orleans molasses. The dough must be moist, not wet. Take it out on the board, knead until it becomes elastic, roll very thin, cut with a small round cutter, and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown. The dough may be cut into small fancy shapes, in which form they please children very much.



"THE HUNTSMAN'S STORY."

large number were individual "In Memoriam" cots, about each of which a pathetic story could be told, if it were not too touchingly sacred to be recorded.

Neither Madam B. nor I had laid any definite plans either for business or pleasure, but each had a daily programme too long for each day to see accomplished. Once we had a pleasant interview in the office of a leading London newspaper, the editorial chair being filled—and well filled too, as the receipts of the paper would show—by a clever lady journalist, who, on receiving our introductions, gave us a kindly welcome and as many minutes as she could reasonably spare. We intend to send her some specimens of our own "Farmer's Advocate," feeling sure that even we cannot fail to rise fifty per cent. in her estimation when she sees how good an exponent of the unbounded resources of Canada is the paper with which we were proud to say we could claim some connection, on its "spindle side."

If a more intimate personal association with my fellow "raconteur," Madam B., has its delights, and, indeed, I am most willing to admit that it has, and, perhaps, its humorous side too, yet it is not without its dangers and difficulties, for she, being a born worker, naturally expects everyone else to get into harness and work too. Thus, incidentally and primarily, by her introduction, through ramifications difficult to explain in a few lines only, I found myself invited to take part in a sale of work for the diocese of New Westminster, to a Girls' Friendly Conversation, and to read the MSS. and otherwise give the benefit of my experience in the Northwest Provinces of Canada to a lady too well known in the literary world to need any assistance from

**LADY FINGERS** are either baked in lady-finger cake-pans or formed with an ordinary pastry tube and baked. A plain sponge cake batter is used for lady fingers.

**MINCEMEAT FOR A SMALL FAMILY.**—Left-over pieces of meat from either roast or steak may be used for mincemeat. For two pies take one cupful of finely chopped, cold, cooked meat. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of chopped suet, half a cupful of raisins, half a cupful of currants, two tart apples chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a saltspoonful of cloves, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, and half a pint of boiled cider.

**FILLING CAKES WITH CREAM.**—Cake should be filled with whipped cream at the very last moment or the cream will soften the cake and make it soggy.

**HICKORY-NUT CAKE.**—Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream; add a cupful and a half of powdered sugar; beat until light. Measure two-thirds of a cupful of water; add one teaspoonful of baking powder to two cupfuls of flour, and sift. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth. Add the water and flour alternately; beat until smooth. Then add one-half the whites; fold in carefully and add one cupful of chopped hickory-nut kernels; then add the remainder of the whites. Bake in a round, deep cake-pan or Turk's-head, in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Ice with soft icing and decorate with halves of hickory-nuts.

Farmer's Wife—Why do you get up and leave that piece of steak?

Tramp—I didn't ask for work, ma'am; I asked for something to eat.



THE QUIET HOUR.

Sow in Hope.

"Sow with a generous hand, pause not for toil or pain;  
Weary not through the heat of summer, weary not through the cold spring rain,  
But wait till the autumn comes for the sheaves of golden grain."

God has given a New Year into our hands, as a field to be sown with good seed; and if "he that ploweth should plow in hope," much more should the seed be sown in hope, for "the Lord shall give that which is good, and our land shall yield her increase." The seed we sow is only, as the Apostle says, "bare grain," small and apparently lifeless. Our part in helping it to grow is so small, and we might well be hopeless if we did not know that God would give the increase. But, knowing that "God giveth it a body, as it hath pleased Him," we have every reason to hope for a bountiful return if we follow the wise advice: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

"Sow, and look onward, upward, where the starry light appears,  
Where, in spite of the coward's doubting, or your own heart's trembling fears,  
You shall reap in joy the harvest you have sown to-day in tears."

When ten women started the order of "The King's Daughters" in New York, they never expected 150,000 members to join within five years. The founder of the "Christian Endeavor" Society never dreamed that in three or four years its membership would reach 6,000. They sowed in hope, and God gave the increase. Sometimes the harvest springs up quickly, but often one sows and another reaps. More than a hundred years ago, in a little Alsatian village, a poor orphan child was taken into the pastor's home. This village was so obscure that the people living there never handled any money, and had no dealings with the world outside. No one thought of growing vegetables, and there was great astonishment in the place when the pastor started a potato field. He and his good wife sowed seed also in another field, even in the heart of the little orphan—Louise Scheppler—and what a harvest has grown from that seed. She became a noble woman, with a passion for helpfulness, taking care of her master's children when their mother died, and becoming his right hand in everything. In order to encourage agriculture, she suggested that each year prizes should be given for the finest vegetables grown by the villagers. This plan was carried out, and the idea has spread and developed into countless fairs and international exhibitions. She also started the first public nursery, taking care of children of the poor, so that their mothers might be free to go out to work. An empty cottage was furnished with cots, toys and pictures. The children were taught to sing with gestures, and in summer learned gardening. The idea travelled to England, then back again to France, and is now established in innumerable towns and villages in Europe and America. In fact, this poor peasant woman started the first kindergarten and the first agricultural fair, though she little dreamed of the far-reaching nature of her work. Much less did the mistress, who taught and trained her, and then died before the harvest was in sight, know that the seed she was patiently and hopefully sowing would bring forth fruit a thousandfold.

"Then sow, for the hours are fleeting, and the seed must fall to-day,  
And care not what hands shall reap it, or if you shall have passed away  
Before the waving corn-fields shall gladden the sunny day."

Christ has declared that whosoever makes one of His little ones stumble or offend, it were better for him "that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea." If the Good Shepherd cares so much for the lambs of His flock, surely He will bless those who lead them nearer to Him and teach them to love Him. Have we not every reason to sow in hope? The seed sown in a child's heart may be helpful in bringing him to God. Years afterwards he may turn many from darkness to light, and the seed he sows may go on increasing and spreading indefinitely. The reproductive power lying hidden in a tiny seed is marvellous. Even if it only increases tenfold, in six years a million seeds may spring from one—and the increase does not stop there. If this is true in the natural world, who can tell the infinite results which may spring from seeds of spiritual truth, sown carefully and watered with prayer.

"You can never tell when you do an act  
Just what the result may be;  
But with every deed you are sowing a seed,  
Though its harvest you may not see;  
Each kindly act is an acorn dropped  
In God's productive soil;  
Though you may not know, yet the tree shall grow  
And shelter the brows that toil.  
You can never tell what your thoughts will do  
In bringing you hate or love;  
For thoughts are things, and their airy wings  
Are swifter than carrier dove;  
They follow the law of the universe—  
Each thing must create its kind;  
And they speed o'er the track to bring you back  
Whatever went out of your mind."

HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Going Shares.

I think Prince is taking rather more than his rightful share, don't you? but Dorothy doesn't seem to object. They are evidently very good friends, and "there is nothing lost that a friend gets." Perhaps the bright-faced little girl has already found out that "scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two." Possibly you don't believe that, and it certainly does sound rather surprising. I read a story about that once. Would you like to hear it?

Many years ago a weak, sickly boy was singing those words over and over again, as he sat under an archway mending an old cane-seated chair. Some one had lent him a hymn book, and he had copied out the verses beginning—



GOING SHARES.

"Is thy cruse of comfort failing? Go share it with another,  
And through all the years of famine, 'twill suffice thee and thy brother."

"Eh! but that can't be. That must be nonsense, you know," he said aloud, but the old chair gave him no answer, and there was no one else to hear.

No one had ever told him about the poor widow who had only a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse, and yet was generous enough to share her small supply of food with a hungry stranger. She was rewarded by finding that through years of famine the meal barrel was never quite empty, and there was always a little oil in the cruse. But Alfred had never heard of her, and he found it quite hard enough to make a living for himself. "Going shares, indeed!" he grumbled, "what have I got to go shares with? I don't see how a meal that is hardly enough for one, can possibly make a 'royal feast' for two." But he went on singing the hymn, and presently a jolly, sunburnt country boy came along and stopped to listen—

"Love divine will fill thy storehouse, or thy handful still renew.  
Scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two.  
Is thy burden hard and heavy? Do thy steps drag wearily?  
Help to bear thy brother's burden. God will bear both it and thee."

"How nice and fine things sound sometimes," said the newcomer. If only one could believe them."

Soon the chair-mender finished his work and prepared to shoulder the two mended chairs, but his new comrade was too quick for him. "Let me carry them for you," he said eagerly.

"Why, you look dog-tired already."  
"Yes," said Sam, "I am a goodish bit tired.

I've been on the tramp more than a week, but carrying those chairs for you won't hurt me, I guess. You don't look over strong."

They walked on together, and Sam forgot that he was tired in the pleasure of helping another. They took the chairs where they belonged and got another to mend. It was rather heavy and Sam insisted on carrying it too. When the lads reached the room where Alfred lived, and for which he found it hard to pay the rent, Sam was invited to stay all night. He was glad to accept the invitation, for he had left home to look for work, and his money was all gone.

Alfred brought out some bread and shared it with Sam, then he suddenly burst out laughing. "I believe the hymn was right after all," he said. "Why, I never enjoyed dry bread so much before. I feel quite rich because I can give you a meal and half a bed. It seems to be true after all, that what is hardly enough for one makes a royal feast for two."

"Right you are!" exclaimed Sam, "and that bit about the burden is true too. I was almost too tired to drag one foot after the other till I picked up those chairs to carry for you. I believe the best way to cure tiredness is to pick up some other fellow's burden and help him along."

Later on, as the two boys crept together under the thin, ragged quilt, they agreed that "going shares" in a bed was a first-rate idea.

Of course, if you decide to copy these boys in "going shares," you must not do it selfishly, thinking only of what you can gain by the partnership. That was what the Can was planning when it offered to give a lodging to the Lobster. Pretending to be kind and obliging, it was really only thinking of getting a profitable tenant. Did you ever hear the story?

"I am looking for a lodging,"  
Said the Lobster with a sigh;  
"But I can't find one to suit me,  
So unfortunate am I."  
"Yet the rocks are built, I fancy,  
On a very hole-y plan.  
You should seek a cosy crevice,"  
Said the Can.

"There are doubtless holes in plenty,"  
Said the Lobster, looking sad;  
"But they all have seaweed carpets,  
And my rheumatism's bad."  
"Now I understand your worry:  
When to grumble you began  
I'd not grasped the situation,"  
Said the Can.

"Yes, I won't put up with seaweed!"  
Said the Lobster, in a pet.  
"Which is why, in getting settled,  
I have not succeeded yet."  
"Hem! If you would take the trouble  
My interior to scan,  
I might possibly contain you,"  
Said the Can.

"You accommodate me nicely,"  
Said the Lobster, getting in.  
"For security and comfort  
Give me solid walls of tin."  
"I will close my lid upon you,  
Lest the draughts your forehead fan,  
And we'll hasten to the grocer,"  
Said the Can.

Your letter was very interesting, Hilda, and I hope to find room for it in our Corner before long.  
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Prize Essay at Lansdowne.

The following essay on agriculture, by Miss Milly Modeland, was awarded the prize at the Lansdowne Agricultural Society's Show. The competition was open to scholars in grade IV, and under:

Agriculture is raising stock and wheat and vegetables for the use of men. A farmer should be educated. A man who wants to be a successful farmer should like it. A man should be young when he starts farming. A farmer should know the foods of the plants and what the soil is composed of.

Mixed farming is the best, because if you lose your crop you can depend on your cattle. A farmer should be near good water and wood, and near neighbors, town and school, if possible. The time to begin breaking the land is in the spring, so that the heat will have time to rot the grass and plants. Then it should be backset, and about three months after it should be plowed down. After it is well plowed down, harrow it and then sow it.

A farmer should have good stacks, made so they won't fall down or let the water soak through them.

The land should be improved, because it will give better crops. The different ways of improving it are to put lime on it, or salt or manure on it, or bone-dust on it. Another way is to grow different crops on the same land every year, thus it uses all the foods in the soil.

The crow, the blackbird, the crane, the gopher, the mouse and other animals are the enemies of the farmer.

Some people think farming is no use, but I think it is, for if there were no farmers we would starve. A farmer can do what he likes, and any other business man cannot, because they have to depend on the farmers.





A bountiful New Year to the "Advocate," each member of its staff, and to all its many readers.

My dear Guests,—

"The best-laid plans of mice and men  
Gang aft aglee."

Vert true, Robbie Burns, very true. The Ingle Nook, being a hospitable corner, is open to all comers, and usually none but Guests thrice welcome enter its portals: but, alas, for the inevitable exception! Just as Merry Christmas drew near, and several unfinished gifts each clamored for attention, a sombre-looking guest, bearing a foreign title, knocked for admittance, and, perforce, the Hostess was obliged to admit him. Who should he be but Monsieur La Grippe, and his call was by no means limited by conventional rules. So persistent, too, has he been in his efforts to monopolize the entire attention of his entertainer that many of her plans have failed to fructify, and thus it is that she so readily coincides with the above sage decision of Scotland's merry poet.

What a pessimistic old fellow is this unwelcome guest! Not content with burdening his victims with bodily woes, he places before their mental vision the bluest of blue spectacles, until it seems an utter impossibility for life to ever regain its normal hue. But there never was an ill that might not have been worse, and although he has compelled me to write this budget of Chats in bed, if His Highness betakes himself and attendants to other quarters in time to allow me to enjoy that turkey and plum-pudding that look so enticing in perspective, I'll be generous and forgive him all his misdemeanors.

Ere this greets the eyes of my readers, another form will have filed by us and become one of the shadowy figures that people the mysterious depths of the past; 1902 will be no more, but in its stead each one of us will hold within our hands another fair white block of marble, whereon we may—nay, must—execute what design we will. Did last year's efforts please us perfectly? Or should we not wish to improve upon many little details we then thought trifling, but which we now find mar the harmony of the whole? It is too late now to do so, but profiting by the experience thus gained, let us strive to make 1903 more beautiful.

"Sculptors of life we are as we stand  
With our lives uncarved before us,  
Waiting the hour when at God's command  
Our life-dream passes o'er us.  
If we carve it then on the yielding stone  
With many a sharp incision,  
Its heavenly beauty shall be our own,  
Our lives that angel vision."

A young sculptor, in Russia, whose father and brother, for political crimes, had been sentenced to Siberia for life, longed very much to be able to procure their release. Those who have read tales of Russia will know how almost useless such an effort would be. The Czar's little daughter, who was very beautiful, and to whom he was passionately attached, had died in early youth, and the artist who had taken this youth as his protegee thought that if he could make a statue that would do justice to this idolized child, the father's heart might be touched and he might grant the desired pardon. So he gave the boy a picture of the child, bidding him keep it ever before him, and think constantly of it until it should become a part of himself, and he should feel within him the power to express his thought in marble. At the age of seventeen, after seven years' studying of his art, with this beautiful face never absent from his view, he achieved his aim: the statue—lacking in perfection scarcely anything but breath—was presented to the Czar, who was so deeply touched that in token of gratitude he readily granted the pardon, and declared himself too poor to fully repay the debt he owed.

This is a true tale, but it does not lack a moral. If by keeping the portrait of this child before him and thinking constantly of it, the sculptor was enabled to perfectly delineate her beauty, shall not we, by always having a high ideal, execute more perfectly our life-statue? The fact that our past workmanship leaves much to

be desired, need not deter us from, but should rather incite us to, new effort, for

"Every day is a fresh beginning,  
Listen, my heart, to the glad refrain,  
And spite of old sorrows and older sinning,  
And puzzles forecasted, and possible pain,  
Take heart with the day and begin again."

A joyous New Year to all the readers of the "Advocate," from  
THE HOSTESS.  
Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.



GOING TO SCHOOL IN MANITOBA.  
Near Longburn.

#### A Little Chat with Prairie Mothers.

What a busy time we have had since the spring work began! And most of us have toiled from early dawn till late at night without any competent help, planning, cooking, serving, washing dishes, washing and ironing clothes, and so on; and over and over again through the many duties of the home.

Now that some of the stress and strain is over for a time, if nerves and muscles are not utterly exhausted, we try to resume our interest in affairs outside of our own little circle, and to consider matters which have been pushed aside by the hurry of harvest-time and threshing.

One serious problem which confronts us, is how and where to get competent women to help us in our home work. A friend in writing to me lately, said that the Ontario Government has agreed to make a strong effort to obtain servants for the farmers' wives of that Province. She suggested that we in Manitoba petition our Local Government to do the same thing for us. Why not? If every possible aid is given to procure men for the outside work, surely it is equally important for the welfare of all upon our farms that we, wives and mothers, should be supplied with good domestic servants.

Surely, in such countries as Britain, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, there must be women used to work upon farms, who would be



A COSY MANITOBA HOME IN THE MORDEN DISTRICT.

willing to come to Manitoba if a well-organized effort were made to secure them.

In the meantime, it is pitiful to see so many of our brave Western women sacrificing health and strength through overwork. If the children of the prairie are to be bright, happy, courageous and hopeful, their mothers must have more time than they now have to care for their own and their children's minds and souls.

There is great danger that we of the West may

become too fond of material things to the neglect of those that are spiritual. We need to be often reminded that "the things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are unseen are eternal."

We women must realize that our influence should always be used to elevate the tone of life about us, to inspire courage, and to teach hatred of falseness and impurity. This influence cannot be brought to bear too early upon our children. A great help to us in this work is to provide our boys and girls with plenty of good, wholesome reading matter. It is a mistake to think that school-books furnish all the literature that young people need. Even little ones have a great liking for tales of brave deeds and bold adventure, and it is wise to give them such stories from time to time, provided always that they are pure and wholesome in their teaching.

There is nothing more annoying to a lover of books than to see them soiled and abused, so children must be trained to keep their own books carefully, while at the same time they are allowed to use them freely.

Prairie children have every opportunity, so far as surroundings go, of becoming lovers of the grand and beautiful. We speak of the magnificent landscapes of other Provinces, but surely there cannot possibly be greater variety anywhere else than in our (to coin a word) prairie landscapes. Our sunrises and sunsets are superb; our auroras brilliant, and, at times, of lovely hues; and as for our moonlight, it is simply enchanting, either in summer or in winter.

The flowers and birds, the animals, the grain of the changing seasons, all appeal to their admiration. In most children this love of beauty requires to be cultivated, and were this done, we would have fewer adults who hurry along unheeded of the beauties around them, and who, in this respect, may truly be described as having "eyes but they see not; ears have they, but they hear not."

Besides training our children to love the beauties of nature, let us brighten our home indoors, and decorate them as tastefully as we can, that there may not be too painful a contrast between the "out-of-doors" and what they find inside.

But it is of the prairie schoolhouses a word or two must be said. Really, one shrinks from sending dear little children to these bare, unattractive schoolrooms, often poorly ventilated and insufficiently heated. Is the improvement of them in these two and other respects not a subject well worthy the attention of parents and trustees? Is it fair that the children of our prairie schools should be altogether denied the natural and beautiful teaching of the kindergarten system?

Besides this teaching, what of manual training and domestic science? These latter are coming surely, if slowly, to the children of our towns and cities. Are there any other boys to whom the knowledge of how to use tools aright is of more practical value than to those on the farm? And certainly the bright, clever prairie girls have as much need as their city sisters to be taught the

nature and properties of the various kinds of food and the best way of preparing and cooking them so that they shall be palatable, nutritious, and at the same time daintily served. Nor should these girls be deprived of the benefit of scientific training in cutting out and making up of garments.

These remarks may seem to deal with what is quite impracticable, but with such training, in addition to the ordinary teaching from books, our children will grow up and enter upon life well prepared to be no drones, but active, intelligent citizens, of whom we may be proud.

Let our aim be to make the children of the prairie broad-minded and large-natured, taking an

interest in the affairs of the whole world, fearing God and honoring the king.

JESSIE McEWEN.

New Boarder (at winter resort)—Do you call this bleak, forsaken place crowded? I thought that you advertised that there was a perfect host here every winter?

Landlord (blandly)—Yes, indeed; I am the perfect host, and my wife is a perfect hostess.



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## From His Back And Hips

"Pinto Shell"  
Cordova for  
H.B.K. mitts  
and gloves is  
made from  
the "shell" or  
back and hips of the Western Bronco, the toughest hide  
weight for weight worn by any animal.  
Tanned by a pure vegetable process without oil or  
minerals to conduct cold.  
The toughest most pliable leather used in mitts or gloves.  
Scorch and boil proof—will not stiffen in cold weather  
nor crack when dried out quickly.



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

### Hudson Bay Knitting Co.

30 St. George Street, Montreal. 128 Princess Street, Winnipeg.  
Makers of Warm Clothing, Mitts, Gloves, Underwear, Sox, Moccasins, etc. 102

The following sum in subtraction shows the large decline in Japan Tea imports during the past three years:

1899	-	-	-	11,667,757 lbs.
1902	-	-	-	5,736,495 lbs.
3 YEARS' DECLINE	-	-	-	5,931,262 lbs.

This is the net result to date of the Japan Tea situation. The imports have fallen off over 50 per cent. in three years.

# "SALADA"

Natural Green Tea of Ceylon is the enemy in the camp, and the sort of an enemy that Japan tea drinkers are giving their unqualified allegiance to. "It's Pure Tea"—"That's why."

Sealed Packets Only—same form as the famous "SALADA"  
Black Teas—25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. Per Pound.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

Among the latest arrivals at the Brandon stables of Alex. Galbraith & Son, are four Clydesdale stallions, brought from the Old Sod by this firm in their last shipment. One of these is Sturdy Royal (imp.) 10664, winner of first prize in a strongly-contested 3-year-old class at the

recent International Show, Chicago. Several important prizes were also won by this deserving horse before he left Scotland. Sturdy Royal was sired by Prince Sturdy (10112), he by Cedric (1087), by Prince of Wales (673), and out of Polly of Kirvennie (12704), by Prince Robert (7135), winner of the Cawdor Cup and sire of the well-known Hiawatha. Another of the bunch is the dark bay four-

year-old, Concord (10720) 10661. He is by Montrose Sentinel (10094), by Prince of Albion, by Prince of Wales; dam Nannie of Greenshields (10089). He also stepped into the prize list at the recent International, as well as winning at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show before coming from the Old Land. Godolphin (11352) 10670, by MacGregor, by Darnley, and out of Bank's Treasure, by Baron's Pride is a dark brown two-

year-old, of good quality and shape. Magnet (10592) 10659, whose photo-engraving, along with some others, appeared in our Christmas number, is a handsome horse, of choice breeding and prime quality. He was sired by the world-famed Baron's Pride, and out of May of Drury Lane. Last year he won the Perth district premium in Scotland. He was bred by David Hunter, Drury Lane, Withorn, Scotland.

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

# J. A. S. MACMILLAN'S

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

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

**MARES:**  
Marjory Macgregor (Imp.) 6760.  
Bessie Bell (Imp.) 6747, in foal.  
Eyebright (Imp.) 6169, in foal.  
Lothian Lady (Imp.) 6758, in foal.  
Lizzie Macgregor (Imp.) 6778, in foal.  
Lady Darnley 6951, in foal.  
Miss Mackay 7655, in foal.

Grizzle Queen 8389, in foal.  
Princess Mysie 8390, in foal.  
Lady Sturdy 8947, in foal.  
Princess Glencoe 3rd 8952, in foal.  
Princess Maillie 8844, in foal.  
Princess of Manswraes 8837, in foal.  
Princess Dalgarnock 8838, in foal.  
Lady MacWhiffles 9270, in foal.

Ulla 9028.  
Matchless Cherry 9032.  
Lady Douglas 9035.  
Tillietudlem 9273.  
Lady Nansen 9024.  
Jannie Field 9023.  
Tillie Lanark 9029.  
Mistress Judy 9026.

Princess Kit 10483.  
Queen May 10245.  
**HACKNEY MARES:**  
Miss Johns 11305 (Imp.).  
Wolferton Rosette (Imp.)? 14065.

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

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

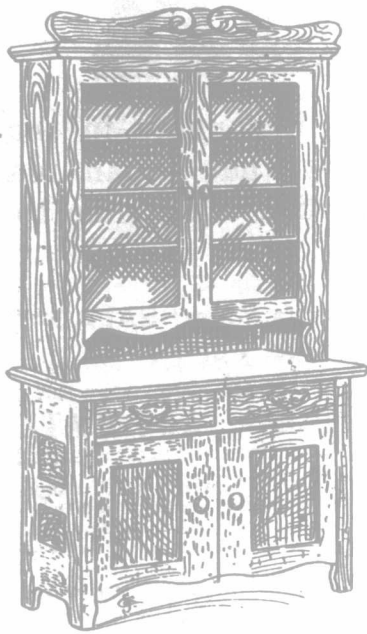


# STEELE'S

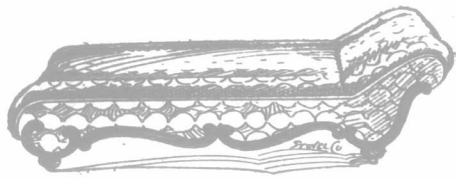
## HOME OUTFITTERS TO THE PEOPLE

It's surprising how far a dollar goes here—and, what's more, the people have found it out, and prices like these will swell our list of customers and keep us busy filling orders.

### HERE ARE SOME SPECIALS:

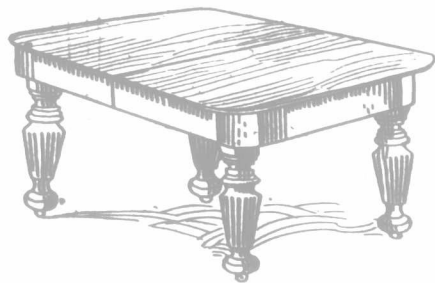


12 only, **KITCHEN CUPBOARDS**, large size, made of golden elm, nicely finished, glass door cupboard. Regular value..... \$17.00  
Special sale price..... 13.00



COUCHES.

24 only, Couches (same as shown in cut), spring edge, spring seat, covered with best quality of velours. A beautiful couch. Regular value. \$18.50  
Special sale price..... 14.00



EXTENSION TABLES.

18 only, Extension Tables, golden elm, nicely finished, heavy fluted leg. Regular value.. \$7 and \$9.50  
Special sale price—6 ft. long.. 5.50  
—8 ft. long.. 7.50



PARLOR SUITES.

18 only, Parlor Suites, 5 pieces, walnut frames, spring seats, covered with best quality of velours. Regular value..... \$28.50  
Special sale price..... 21.50

Mail Orders will receive our special attention.

## The C. R. Steele Furniture Co.

298 Main Street.

Opp. C. N. R. Depot.

WINNIPEG.

## The De Laval Leads

Other Cream Separators follow—and they follow a good way back.

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

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICES, STORES AND SHOPS:

248 McDermot Ave., - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

### GOSSIP.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has at last decided to adopt the single judge system, and the show is to be permanently located in London; \$32,500 is to be offered in prizes. This is \$8,225 more than the sum of the prize list at the Royal Show at Carlisle last year, and does not include the champion prizes and those contributed as specials by the various breed societies. With a fixed home and responsible judges the "Royal" will be up-to-date and in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age.

Mr. Bowen-Jones had the courage of his convictions when, at the Smithfield Show, he gave the championship of the sheep section to a long-wool breed. The Lincoln is not in the same boat with the Southdown, for instance, as a mutton producer, but value per pound is not a correct comparison. It has its place to fill as a mutton-producer, and the grand pen from Mr. Dudding's flock of Lincolns at Riby were worthy winners in competition with all breeds.

Argyle's Best, sired by the well-known Shorthorn bull, Sir Colin Campbell, and out of Cleora 5th of Lakeside, is a very promising young bull, and heads the herd of Wm. Mabon, of Roseberry, Lakeside Bud, a first-class breeder, sired by the Earl of Lancaster, is one of the best cows of his herd. Cleora 5th of Lakeside, by Lollard Luster, is a very neat, strong cow, with extra good back, smooth shoulders, and a well-developed front end. Bud of Argyle, by Sir Colin Campbell, out of Lakeside Bud, is an extra good calf, smooth and growthy, with prime handling qualities. The stock in general at this farm are a thrifty lot, several of the young things being very promising. Sir Colin Campbell 28878, Lollard Luster and the Earl of Lancaster are the sires of most of this herd, and with such a good class of sires it is natural that the progeny should show up well.

Village Duke, by Village Boy, is the four-year-old Shorthorn stock bull of W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou. This sturdy roan is of the thick, short-legged, blocky type, with a fine, full chest; short, strong neck, good heart-girth, and well-let-down flanks; his loin is broad and well fleshed, his back strong, and his thighs full. The young stock are all by Village Duke, and they are of the thick, sappy, useful type. The cows are by Indian Warrior and Crown Jewel. Mr. Baldwin is also a Tamworth fancier. Having made a specialty of this long, red bacon breed for years, he now possesses a herd that is noted for its winnings. At the Winnipeg Industrial last year, his young boar, Western Conqueror, was male champion of the breed. This lengthy, smooth hog was sired by Huron Lad, out of Bronze Belle. Two diplomas and four firsts were won by this herd at the Winnipeg Fair of 1902. A thrifty lot of Plymouth Rocks are also kept on this farm.



### Government Co-operation in Tree Planting

NOTICE is hereby given that all those who wish to avail themselves of the co-operation of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, in setting out shelter belts or plantations on their farms in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in the spring of 1904, must have their applications forwarded to the Superintendent of Forestry at Ottawa, before March 1st, 1903. All applications received after this date will be held over till the following year. For circular and information as to the free distribution of trees, apply to the Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.  
E. STEWART,  
Superintendent of Forestry.  
Ottawa, November 25th, 1902.

## CONSUMPTION

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

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

### TREATMENT FREE.

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

**FULL FREE TREATMENT**  
CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

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

**FREE TRIAL TREATMENT**

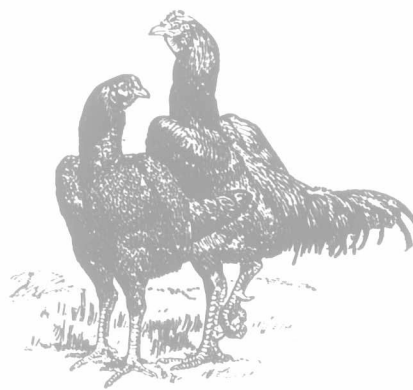
and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

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

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

## WALKERVILLE WAGONS ARE THE BEST

Walkerville Wagon Co. LIMITED  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGS.



## Manitoba Poultry Association ANNUAL EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD AT

Virden, Man., on Feb. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, '03

### VALUABLE AWARDS

and extensive exhibit of Poultry of all varieties. Special railroad rates. Lectures by experts, and other features.

For prize lists, entry forms and other information, address

JAMES ROTHNIE, Secretary, Virden, Man.

P. O. Box 742.

W. HIGGINBOTHAM, President,

G. H. GRUNDY, Mgr. of Exhibition.



# GREAT COMBINATION SHORTHORN SALE



CRIMSON FUCHSIA 13TH.

For Catalogues, apply to

**W. D. FLATT, - HAMILTON, ONT.**

AUCTIONEERS:—CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON; THOS. INGRAM, GUELPH; GEO. JACKSON, PORT PERRY.

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

AT

HAMILTON, WEDNESDAY,

Jan. 28, '03

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION

60 Head of High-class Shorthorns

CONTRIBUTED BY THE FOLLOWING BREEDERS:

HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que.  
CHARLES RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.  
HUDSON UMHEE, Queenston, Ont.  
J. W. GARDFHOUSE, Weston, Ont.  
HARRY SMITH, Exeter, Ont.  
W. D. ROBERTSON, Oakville, Ont.  
GEO. AMOS, MeRat, Ont.  
HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Pointe Claire, Que.  
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.  
W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.  
R. T. McNICHOL, Westover, Ont.  
T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

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ALOGS.

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**GOSSIP.**

At the farm of Mrs. C. H. Brown, of Manitou, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine are kept. President, the winner of third place in the three-year-old section at the Winnipeg Industrial in 1902, is the present stock bull. He was sired by Emperor Earl, and out of Marchioness 11th, by Sherbrooke Chief. This red bull has a fine head, a deep, broad body and good quarters. Duchess of Rosedale 5th, by Elkhorn Chief 3rd, and out of Duchess of Rosedale 2nd, by Captain Careless, is a strong cow of good quality and a splendid breeder. Duchess of Claremont, by Cavalier, out of Duchess of Rosedale 5th, and Duchess of Claremont 2nd, by President, out of Duchess of Rosedale 5th, are both good, useful cows. The young stock are all by President, and one of the two-year-old heifers is a particularly good one, having a fine heart-girth, good back and an extra neat head. In Berkshires some very nice young sows were noticed, of two different litters. F. A. Brown, a son of Mrs. Brown, owns a good two-year-old Clyde filly, Crystal, by name. This young mare was bred by J. L. Smith, of Whitby, Ont., sired by Sir Erskine (imp.), dam Fan, by Hercules (imp.), grandam Nell, by Wellington (imp.). Crystal won first at Manitou fair. She is a strong, well-developed filly, with good, clean bone, a short back and smooth quarters. In Shorthorns, Mr. Brown owns Beauty of Thorndale the 4th, winner of first at Manitou, and also her calf, which was a winner at the same fair.

**SHIRE HORSE FOR YORKTON.**

A company known as the Yorkton Draft Horse Breeders' Ass'n has purchased from an Ontario dealer the imported Shire stallion, Blaisdon William, for the sum of \$3,000. This horse is six years old, and has been regarded as one of the best Shire stallions in Canada, winning first prize at Toronto last year. The horse-raisers of Yorkton district are, therefore, to be congratulated upon having within their reach a draft horse of such good quality and breeding. Notwithstanding all the good qualities he may possess, the price reported is, in our opinion, rather high.

## PERFECTION BRAND HORSE COLLARS.

THESE COLLARS ARE HAND STUFFED AND THONGED WITH OIL-TANNED LACE LEATHER THONGS.

It is the Best Collar You Can Buy

**BECAUSE:**

1. They have a solid long straw throat, and will not break.
2. Nothing but a kip russet collar leather is used. We do not use sheepskin in our faces.
3. It has a good heavy facing of wool, which makes the best face it is possible to give a collar.
4. Body seam and rim seams are both thonged with lace leather—not a cheap split thong, which soon becomes brittle and hard, then breaks.
5. They are hand stuffed with long straw—not filled up with stuff cut up with a straw cutter and run in through a machine.
6. Large rims, good hame room and heavy body.

If you want to get the handsomest, strongest and best wearing and fitting collar, see the Perfection Brand Wool Faced Concord Collar.

Shipped, express prepaid, to any address in Manitoba for the same money as you pay for the ordinary common collar, \$5.50 per pair. In the Territories for \$5.75 per pair.

11-inch Brown-back Sweat Pads, 75c. per pair.

**A. E. WIMPERIS, 592 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

To Farmers in the Edmonton District:

We are importing a carload of choice seed oats,

## SWEDISH MILLING

Which will be sold at cost in quantities of 25 bushels.

Send in your orders early.

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

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.



**NOTICES.**


**NEW FORESTRY COMPANY.**—A concern known as the Sprink Park Forestry Company, with headquarters at Brandon, Man., has been organized for the purpose of selling trees of different kinds in the Territories. This Company has grown out of the Manitoba Farmers' Hedge & Wire Fence Co. B. D. Wallace is secretary.

**THE McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.** carry on an extensive business in Minneapolis, Minn., where they have been established a quarter of a century. This firm is, therefore, in a position to pay high prices, and shippers find their dealings with the Company very satisfactory.

**THE GREAT WEST RANCHING CO.,** Limited, with offices at Indian Head, N.-W. T., have decided to locate some 80 miles north of Medicine Hat, on the Red Deer. This locality is known as good pasture land, and is claimed to be well watered by springs which flow the year round, besides having the advantage of being within the Chinook belt. A capital of \$100,000 is being raised by \$10 shares, payable as follows: \$5 per share on signing application, sixty-day note being considered cash, the balance subject to call of directors after Oct. 1st, 1903. The ranching business is a good paying one, and the idea of the promoters of this scheme is that a large herd can be kept more economically than a small one, so that by combining their capital increased gains may be expected. During 1901, nearly 50 per cent. of the export cattle shipped to the British markets from Canada were range-fed steers, and besides this the home market of British Columbia depended largely on the product of these same ranges. Ranchmen as a whole are well satisfied with their lot, and this of itself speaks volumes for the outlook of this new enterprise.



**The Watch**  
of the  
**Period**



**THE ELGIN**

With ordinary care and usage—anywhere, at any time—

Through heat and cold, or jar and jolt—

The Elgin Watch will never fail in its faithful performance of perfect timekeeping. Guaranteed against original defect.

Every Elgin Watch has "Elgin" engraved on the works. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Illinois.

## GOSSIP.

## DALGETY BROS.' LATEST IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

"Messrs. Dalgety Bros., Dundee," says the Scottish Farmer of December 20th, "still continue to find a ready sale for high-class stallions of the best blood, and last week they forwarded yet another consignment to their Canadian address, London, Ontario, composed of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and one Clydesdale mare, Chance, purchased from Mr. Trotter. She is got by the well-known horse, Crusader, whose foals made such a high average at the South Acorn sale a few years ago, and her dam was by Patrician, a particularly good son of Prince of Wales, while her grandam was by Lord Lothian. She has been served by the Seaham Harbor Co.'s celebrated Lord Stewart, and is expected to be safe in foal. Amongst the Clydesdale stallions is Lambton Lothian, the Lord Lothian three-year-old. He is out of a particularly good mare, Miss M'Cash, by M'Cash, and his sire's record in Cumberland is unequalled by any other horse. In addition to being the sire of the Cawdor Cup winner, Lady Lothian, he has a reputation equalled by few other stallions for getting the best class of big, massive, commercial animals. Lambton Lothian is a big-sized horse, of fine quality, with close action and splendid feet and legs, and should prove a capital breeder. From Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, the Messrs. Dalgety purchased three very useful stallions. These include the two-year-old, Lothian's Latest, by Lord Lothian, and bred by Mr. David Ray, Broom, Annan; the three-year-old, Brymbo (10991), bred by Mr. David A. Hood, Balgredan, and got by Baron's Pride, out of the fine mare, Daisy Bell, by Prince Romeo, and another three-year-old, Vale of Leven (11222), bred by Mr. John Watson, Auchanarroch, Alexandria, and got by Mains of Airies, out of the fine breeding mare, Haughead Susie, by Earl Grange. As will be noticed, these are all particularly well-bred horses. The two-year-old is full of promise, with lots of size, close action, and splendid feet and legs. Ethelbert, bred by Mr. John Young, Blairhall Mains, Culross, is a two-year-old. His sire was Harbinger, while his dam was got by Vanora's Prince, the sire of Mr. Webster's celebrated stallion, Lord Fauntleroy. This is also a big colt of good quality, and, as a lot, the shipment compares favorably with former consignments.

The two Hackney stallions were purchased in Yorkshire, and are exceptionally high, all-round movers. They are by the celebrated champion horse, Garton Duke of Connaught, and it would be difficult to decide which is the more desirable. One of them, Scrayingham Squire, was purchased from Mr. James Jebson, Yapham Grange, Pocklington, and is quite a phenomenal goer, of a beautiful dark color, standing 15.3 hands high. He is a four-year-old, and is particularly well bred on his dam's side, being descended from the grand old horse, Fireaway (249), through which he no doubt inherits his beautiful color, clean, hard legs, and fine wearing feet. His dam, Nance, by Fireaway II (2066), is a particularly good mare, and although he has never been shown, there can be no doubt but that, should he get the opportunity in his adopted country, he will make a bold bid to take the leading position. He is an all-round actor, with high, true action, and that resolution and courage so essential in harness horses. Wellbeck (7313), purchased from Mr. Marmaduke Ray, Beverley, is also a four-year-old. He is a dark chestnut, with very little white, standing 15.3½ hands, and with nine inches of bone below the knee.

Plumas, Nov. 26, 1902.  
I hereby certify that I threshed Mr. Robbins' Salzer's Two-foot Oats, and that they are the greatest yielding oats I ever threshed.  
N. JACKSON, Thresher.

N.B.—They are free from noxious weeds.  
PRICES—Up to 10 bus., \$1 per bus.  
Over 10 to 20 bus., 90c. per bus.  
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Bags included. F. O. B. Cash with order.  
Quantity limited.  
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**TORONTO**  
**ENGRAVING CO.**  
**92 BAY ST**  
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES  
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

He is also of great substance, and is a remarkably fine mover, while his breeding is very fashionable. His dam, Wood Violet (2511), herself a champion and the breeder of champions, is one of the few Lord Derby II. mares now alive. This horse has had few opportunities in the showyard, but at Cottingham this year he proved himself a show horse of a high standard, being awarded second prize in a class of eighteen stallions of all ages. His merits may be judged from the fact that behind him were the London junior champion Edemynag, the third London winner Watton Baronet, Lord Hilston, Comrade, Gentleman George, and other good horses. From their high-class breeding and individual merit, these horses can scarcely fail to prove successful sires, and their service should prove of considerable benefit to Canadian breeders."

## GEO. E. BROWN'S SHIRES AT BRANDON.

Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., in a letter of recent date to the "Farmer's Advocate," writes: "When I returned to Aurora from my late North-western trip, I told my friends that I had bought a stable in Brandon, Manitoba, and would move a considerable portion of my stock to that point. They began asking where I proposed going next—the Sandwich Islands, Manila or Alaska? Some suggested that I was getting 'off in my upper story' and needed a guardian appointed, but when I explained the condition of the country, its prospective and its present short supply of heavy horses to work the broad prairies that were being broken up, and that, almost to a man, the most advanced farmers said they must have Shires, and good ones, they began to realize that I was not so far wrong in my calculations.

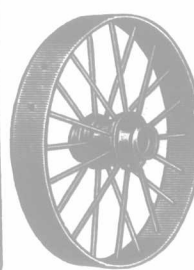
"In making this, my first, selection for the Canadian West, I followed the advice of the most practical farmers and stockmen that I met, taking the low-built, wide fellows, with heavy, clean bone. They are all good colors—bay, brown and black—with very little white about legs and face. Weights range from 1,750 to 2,000 lbs. My first shipment is now safely in their new quarters at Brandon, ready for inspection. Others will follow, as needed. I shall at all times try to cater to the needs of my patrons, and solicit a critical inspection."

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

## Dissolves Easily.

Windsor Salt is very soluble. Its pure, white, delicate crystals are quickly absorbed in the butter. It makes buttermaking easier and more profitable.

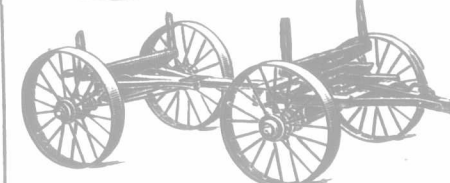
## Windsor Salt.



## Wide-Tire Metal Wheels FOR WAGONS.

Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our

QUEEN CITY  
HANDY WAGON.



With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd.,  
9 AND 11 BRICK AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

STRAYED—From section 7-4-2, west, on November 24, brown mare (Bronko), 5 years old, branded, left shoulder; left hind foot white. Five dollars reward for recovery. JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee.



## All-wool Mica Roofing

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

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

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All-wool Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, engine house and roof over the new engine at the mill have all been roofed with this material, and has given good satisfaction.

(Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO.  
F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.



# ENORMOUS PROFITS!

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

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

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

The cost of raising and finishing a canvass.

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

It furnishes some interesting statistics.

It gives you a brief history of ranching and the cowboy in the Canadian West.

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

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

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



**CLEARING  
OUT SALE**



## CREAM SEPARATORS

Here is an opportunity for a farmer to get a valuable Separator at **REDUCED PRICE.**

**Creamery and Cheese-Factory Outfits.  
Large Stock of Dairy Machinery.**

Write for particulars at once to

**Winnipeg Creamery & Produce Company.**

S. M. BARRE, Manager.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

### GOSSIP.

Elsewhere in this issue is reproduced a photo of brood mares on the Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane, Alberta. These mares are all for sale, and anyone intending to engage in horse-breeding and who must purchase mares would do well to visit this big ranch at Cochrane.

At the Winnipeg Industrial of 1902, the English Shire Horse Society promised a gold medal to the best stallion registered in their studbook. The medal has come to hand, and Mr. John Armstrong, of Pilot Mound, deserves our congratulations as owner of this winning horse, Wilcott Thumper. The medal shows the delicate handicraft of the goldsmith's art. It is 2½ inches in diameter and valued at \$50.00.

Less than a mile from Pilot Mound will be found the home of John Moffat. Shorthorns are bred on this farm, and the Duke of Blanchard, sired by Sherbrooke Chief, and out of the Duchess of Blanchard, is the present stock bull. This herd is yet small, but making a good start. Some of the cows, of which there are four, were sired by Baron Camperdown, owned by Hugh Thompson, of St. Mary's, Ont., and some by Sherbrooke Chief. Calves and yearlings are sired by the Duke of Blanchard, two-year-olds by Caithness. Mr. Moffat also owns two pure-bred Clyde mares, Lady Erskine, bred by D. & O. Sorby, of Guelph, dam Lady Overlaw; also, Queen, a daughter of hers, by Benaven.

Chas. Stewart & Sons, south and east of Pilot Mound, have a very nice, fair-sized herd of Shorthorns: Mysie Stanley =33444=, bred by A. Montague, Thamesford, Ont., and sired by Red Stanley =25345=; dam Mysie's Miss =30304=, by Golden Rod =20396=. Mysie's Gem 2nd, by Bertha's Kirklevington, is the present stock bull. The calves, nine in number, six of them bulls, are all by Mysie's Stanley, and a good useful lot they are. The yearlings were sired by Royal Crown. In this herd there are twelve cows. Princess Mauce, by Imp. Albert Victor, formerly Cargill & Sons' stock bull, and out of Queen Ann, a cow which Mr. Stewart bought from Messrs. Cargill, is a dark roan of good type. Pearl, by McCoy, and out of the same dam, is another good one of the blocky stamp. There are several others of almost like breeding, some sired by Royal Crown and others by Pinkerton Duke. Several good sales have been made from this herd lately. Look out for ad. of young bulls, which appears in this issue.

One of the largest horse exchange stables in Western Manitoba is that owned by Trotter & Trotter, of Brandon. For the last twenty years they have been engaged in this business, and by close attention to details and the adoption of honorable methods have won a good standing. Light and heavy horses of good quality are kept in large numbers, as well as a choice selection of buggies, cutters, robes and harness. Brandon is favorably known for its superior class of horses, and a fair share of the credit of this justly belongs to Trotter & Trotter. This firm is always willing to pay good prices; they know good horses and must have them. Among the important sales recently made were a few to Jno. Stott, the well-known horseman of the same town. Intending purchasers would do well to write or visit Trotter & Trotter, Brandon.

Mr. A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Man., writes: "We are now settled at Wakopa, and have got into shape for winter. Our hogs have done very well, considering the shipping and moving this fall. As some of our sows were due to farrow at shipping time, we necessarily lost a few pigs, but what we have now for sale are a nice, thrifty lot, all sired by Hill Grove Chief. Our sales have been quite numerous, as the following will show: A boar and sow to J. H. Beatty, Whitewood, Assa.; two sows to Matt. King, Oregon, U. S.; boar to J. J. Loeffler, Sherman, S. D.; boar to J. A. Thompson, Milton, N. D.; boar to Elam H. Smith, Brandon, Man.; boar and sow to Erwin Johnston, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; sow to Jos. Kitter, Wales, N. D.; sow to Dunc. McEwen, Dresden, N. D.; sow to Fred James, Wakopa, Man.; Sow to Wm. Thompson, Wales, N. D.; sow and yearling boar to Jas. Austin, Hannah, N. D.; boar to Wm. Hillier, Hoople, N. D.; boar to B. Ladouceur, Otterburn, Man.; boar to N. Kartes, Mt. Carmel, N. D.; boar to Wm. Schaeffer, Daniel, N. D.; and Hill Grove Conqueror 3439 goes to head Thos. Spiker's herd at Hannah, N. D. We still have a few nice B. P. R. cockerels for sale. These birds were hatched from eggs obtained from Illinois last spring, and are all good specimens.



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

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

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

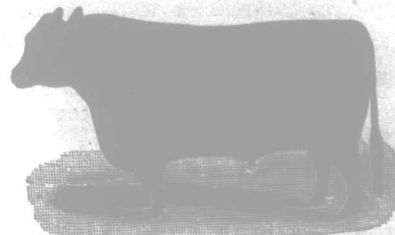
Breeders and importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep; Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China Pigs.

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

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"HOPE FARM,"  
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Two bull calves (one first at Winnipeg), and young pigs (both sexes), sired by Nora's Duke =7999=, bred by J. A. McGill.  
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For prices on  
**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**  
from strains that are famous the world over. Has been a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for 20 years.

Address  
**JOHN R. CAMPBELL,**  
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**Aberdeen-Angus Bull Calves**  
FOR SALE.

with fashionable pedigrees, from such families as Queen Mother, Victorias and Mayflower; strong, growthy individuals. Prices right.

**JOHN TRAQUAIR, WELWYN, ASSA.**

**MARCHMONT HERD**

**Scotch-bred Shorthorns**

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

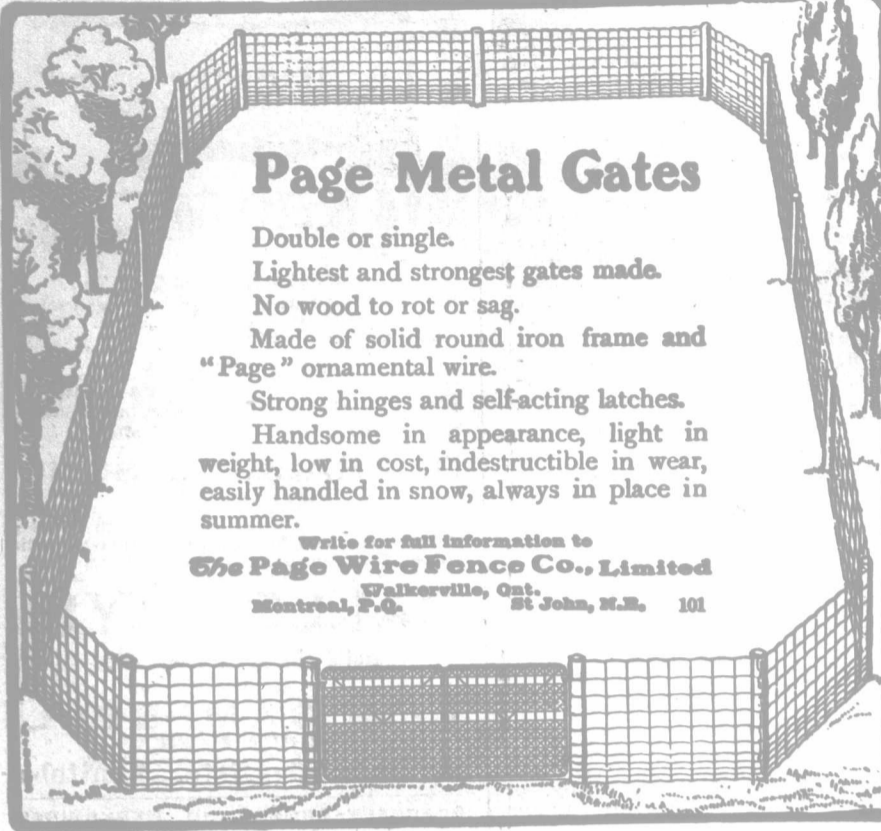
**Choice young Shorthorn Bulls for sale:**  
Stock bull, 3 years old, Woodworth Duke, and four thick, growthy bull calves, from 10 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable. **H. R. TOLTON, Oak Lake, Man.**

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

**Shorthorns for sale!**  
Six prime young bulls, sired by Mysie Stanley =33444=, by Red Stanley; out of Mysie's Miss; bred by A. Montague, Thamesford, Ont. Also a few females of good families  
**CHAS. STEWART & SON, Pilot Mound.**

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





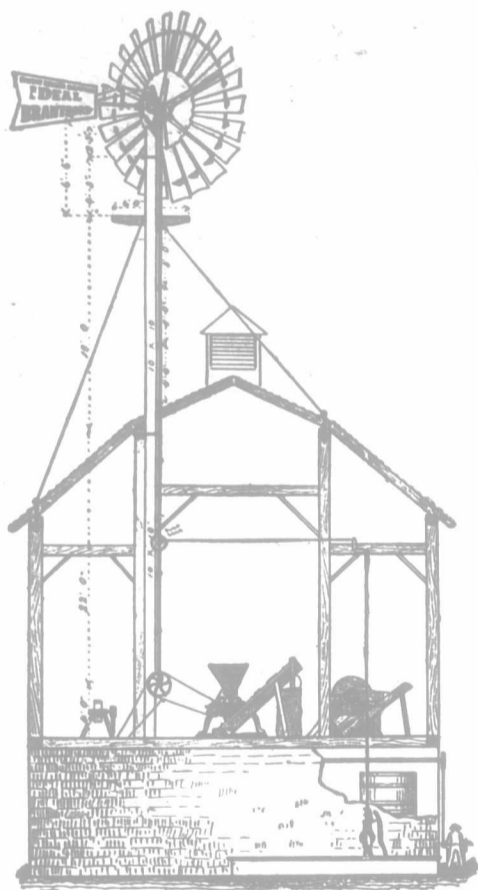
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Double or single.  
Lightest and strongest gates made.  
No wood to rot or sag.  
Made of solid round iron frame and "Page" ornamental wire.  
Strong hinges and self-acting latches.  
Handsome in appearance, light in weight, low in cost, indestructible in wear, easily handled in snow, always in place in summer.

Write for full information to  
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**BRANTFORD****Galvanized Steel Windmills**

PUMPING OR POWER.



Grain Grinders,  
Wood Pumps,  
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Tanks,  
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WRITE IF INTERESTED.

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Agents for Manitoba and Northwest: The Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

**Strathy Wire Fences and Gates**

ARE PERFECT IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

Under pressure, its stays have a Hinge Movement and spring back to place when pressure is removed. Factory-woven with coiled wire, or Hand-made with plain or coiled wire. WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS. AGENTS WANTED

No. 13 The Strathy Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Owen Sound

**Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.****GOSSIP**

Note that the Pioneer Stud Farm, importers and breeders of Shire, Percheron, Suffolk and Hackney horses, have established branch stables at Brandon, where Mr. J. H. Truman, the manager, is in charge and where letters of enquiry should be addressed.

**SPECIMEN NUMBERS OF THE HAMILTON SHORTHORN SALE.**

That the joint sale of selected Shorthorns from a dozen good herds, as more fully announced in the advertisement in this issue, to take place in the new sale amphitheatre at the Stock Yards at Hamilton, Ontario, on January 28th, will comprise the best all-round offering of imported and home-bred cattle, individually as well as in breeding, ever presented at a public sale in Canada is assured, by the testimony of competent judges who have seen most of the animals, and by the pedigrees presented in the catalogue proof sheets before us.

As stated in the announcement, live stock is the corner-stone of successful agriculture, and good cattle never were so badly required in our country as at the present time. New country in our own Dominion is opening up which must be supplied, and new markets abroad are also opening, while transportation facilities are steadily improving, and will continue to improve, and farmers who take advantage of the opportunity to improve their stock will reap a sure reward. A cordial invitation is extended by Mr. W. D. Platt, the enterprising manager of this sale, who has evidenced a genuine and unselfish interest in the dissemination of good stock, to send for the catalogue and to attend the sale in order to see and examine the offerings.

A few really good young bulls of excellent breeding are included, as well as a grand selection of females, nearly one-half of which are imported animals. And first on the list is Senator Drummond's excellent red 2-year-old bull Huntlywood, a scion of the Sittyton Broadhooks tribe, sired by Primate of Dalmeny, bred by Lord Rosebery, a son of the Duthie-bred Scottish Sailor, and a grandson of Heir of Englishman. He is a bull of great substance, with good quality, straight and smooth in his make-up. Mr. H. J. Davis follows with three imported females, one of which, the roan 2-year-old Beauty 15th, bred by Lord Rosebery, was got by Minotaur of Dalmeny, a richly-bred Kinellar Mina bull, and is of the excellent Mysie family. The other two are Scottish Primrose, a red 3-year-old, and her red yearling daughter, both bred by Cran, of Keith, and of the Duke of Richmond's famous Flirt family, the mother sired by Abbotsford 2nd, bred by Duthie, and the daughter by Baden Powell, son of a Sittyton Butterfly bull and of a Kinellar Mina dam. Blue Bell, a richly-bred roan 2-year-old, of the Uppermill Beauty tribe, as bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, and Rosedale, a red 4-year-old Kinellar Rosebud, from the herd of Mr. Geo. Amos, follow, and then comes Mr. Rankin's contribution, consisting of the imported red 3-year-old bull Gladiator, of Mr. Bruce's Fanny tribe, and sired by the Duthie-bred Pride of Fashion, of the Moss Ramsden tribe, a champion show bull in Scotland. The red 6-year-old imported cow Gladys, and Gracie, a red 3-year-old, of the always reliable Syme stock, from Redkirk, Scotland, complete this contingent.

Mr. Cochrane's contribution from the Hillhurst herd comprises two bulls and six yearling heifers, five of which have been bred to the imported red Mysie bull Lord Mountstephen, bought at the Collynie (1901) sale by Mr. W. Johnston for service at Hillhurst. Scottish Beau, the "first of the Silver Plates" on this side of the water, just three years old, is offered for the simple reason that four stock bulls are not required in the herd. Being out of the dam of Good Morning, sold at auction for \$1,800, and by the sire of the grand sweepstakes female, Village Belle 2nd, at the recent Chicago International, his breeding cannot be excelled, and his first two calves (not his best), which are included in the sale, will show what may be expected of him as a sire. He has pushed Joy of Morning hard in the show ring, and as a getter bids fair to equal him. His evenness of flesh from head to tail and fullness of crops and chine are remarkable, as well as his depth of rib and underline. Strathallan Hillhurst, a rich roan son of Scottish Beau, is a thick,

(Continued on page 33.)

**SHINGLES THAT STAND EVERY TEST**

—That's what you're sure of when you buy

**EASTLAKES**

They prevent fire, are lightning-proof, can't rust or leak, and give perfect satisfaction. Any handy man can put them on.

Made by  
Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto  
**Merrick, Anderson & Co.**  
Bannatyne Ave.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**SHORTHORNS AND BERKS FOR SALE**  
Stock bull, Sir Caithness; also young bulls and heifers of his get, possessing extra quality and good bone. Large Berks for sale, of both sexes. Purchaser's livery paid. **E. M. WILSON,**  
Pilot Mound Station, Murrainhurst P. O.

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

**FORESTHOME FARM**

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks  
FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of boars fit for service. Sows of different ages, bred and ready for breeding. Young pigs, both sexes.  
An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels—large, healthy, well-bred fowls. All at reasonable prices.

Carman, C. P. R.; Roland, C. N. R.  
**ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P. O.**

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

**Plain View Stock Farm**

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

**F. W. BROWN,**  
Portage la Prairie, Man.

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

**T. JASPAR, BRADWARDINE, MAN.**

**RESTRONGUET STOCK FARM**

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

**JOSEPH LAWRENCE & SONS,**  
Clearwater, Man.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM**

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

**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDES FOR SALE.**  
Three choice young bulls sired by Nevaer (imp.)—Also a few cows and heifers. One yearling stallion got by (imp.) McKinnon, and a few mares.

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



FOR SALE:

### Registered Shorthorns

Bulls and heifers of all ages. Prices and terms to suit purchasers.

**WALTER JAMES, ROSSER, MAN.**

### GREENDALE STOCK FARM.

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

### Lakeview Stock Farm.

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

**THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.**

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four choice Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 5 to 15 months old, sired by **General Sampson 33103**, by **Royal Sampson 25176**; also a good yearling bull. Pedigree and prices right. Address:

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

### Nonsuch Stock Farm—Shorthorns for Sale.

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

**W. E. PAULL, Killarney, - Man.**

### SHORTHORNS AND OXFORDS FOR SALE.

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

**T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man.**

### SHORTHORNS

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

**J. G. BAREON, Carberry, Manitoba.**

### SHORTHORNS

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

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

### Oak Grove Farm.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

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

**JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, - - - MAN.**

### Shorthorns, Tamworths & Yorkshires

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

### Home Bank Farm OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

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

### Chester White Boars for Sale.

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

**AUSTIN OLSON, LACOMBE.**

(Continued from page 32.)

stocky yearling, of decidedly masculine character, and is from a deep milking family. Sweet Alice, a light roan daughter of **Scottish Beau**, from imp. **Fancy Lady**, who was sweepstakes at **Ottawa** in 1900, is a credit to her parentage, and should grow into a show cow. She is said to be much like the great **Princess Alice** when a heifer. Imp. **Doris 3rd**, a solid red, of the true Scotch type, low down, blocky and deep-ribbed, was imported as a calf from **Mr. Jas. Morrison, Phingash, Aberdeenshire**, and should breed something good to the lengthy **Lord Mountstephen**. **Cecilia Hillhurst**, an all-red daughter of **Joy of Morning**, is rapidly shaping into a big, massive cow, with a fore end which indicates a great constitution. Her dam is by that successful sire, **Morning's Pride**, and comes from the well-known herd at **Cromley Bank**, where **Royal Star**, the most noted sire in Great Britain, was bred. **Rosemary of Hillhurst**, another red heifer, is by **Scottish Hero** (son of **Scottish Archer**), and is built on the blocky Scotch pattern seen in so many of this favorite and prolific family. The remaining two heifers are of Scotch-topped English breeding. **Hillhurst Bridesmaid 2nd**, a daughter of **Joy of Morning**, is a very sweet roan, with wide-spread ribs and much style, descended from the **West Dereham Abbey Strawberry Duchess** family. **Welcome Hillhurst 2nd** is a big, lengthy, rich roan, by **Scottish Hero**, descended from the **Aylesby Waterloo** tribe, and combines the English length and scale with north country flesh.

**Capt. Robson** contributes **Topman's Champion**, a red 2-year-old son of the **Champion Topman**, his dam sired by **Earl of Moray**, who sired the champion **Norminee**, and his granddam by **Lord Lovell**, by **Barmpton Hero**.

**Mr. W. D. Robertson** contributes **Nonpareil Officer**, a red yearling, of the favorite **Cruickshank Nonpareil** sort, by **British Officer**, of the **Kinellar Jilt** tribe, closely related to the great show bull **Justice**, first and junior champion at the **Chicago International** in 1901, and is full brother to the heifer **Nonpareil of Lakeview 3rd**, also bred by **Mr. Robertson**, and sold at the **Hamilton sale** in August last for \$900.

**Mr. R. T. McNicol** sends **Lord Banff's Conqueror**, a red 10-months son of the champion **Lord Banff**, who sold for \$5,100 at one of **Mr. Flatt's** sales, and on his dam's side of the good old **Beauty** family, deservedly prized for deep milking and good feeding qualities.

**Mr. Hudson Usher** contributes five head, the oldest of which is the red four-year-old, **Lady Beatrice**, a big, robust, resourceful cow; thick and even-fleshed, combining great substance with a deal of quality. The roan **Judith Moore**, with her first calf (a heifer, by imp. **Derby**) at foot, is a sweet, attractive heifer, square and blocky, a good handler, and, like all of her family, gives promise of making a grand milker. **Lady Glamour**, a rich red, of compact form, on short legs, and showing much style and sweetness of head and neck, with well-sprung and deep ribs, has also at foot her first calf, a beautiful heifer, got by **Lord Montalis**, a grand young bull now in the show herd of **Darling Bros., Ohio**. **Lord Montalis** was got by **Collynie Archer (imp.)**, the noted stock bull in the herd of **Hon. John Dryden**. These young cows present a double opportunity for a three in one purchase, as they are bred again to imp. **Derby**, and should prove a profitable investment. **Daisy Lee**, a roan yearling, well along in calf to imp. **Derby**, is a blocky, short-legged heifer, with grand flesh and hair, and lots of it. **Vacuna of Queenston** is a red yearling, a big, thrifty sort, with well-sprung ribs, thick-fleshed loins, and long, level quarters. She should prove valuable in any herd.

The limits of space compels the holding over till next issue reference to the balance of the offering, which includes six from the herd of **Mr. J. M. Gardhouse**, four from that of **Mr. Harry Smith**, and 21 from that of **Mr. W. D. Flatt**, which he assures us will be quite equal to anything he has yet offered at any sale in **Chicago** or elsewhere, comprising 14 head of his new importation, now in quarantine, carefully selected by himself, and 7 from his home herd, including the first prize cow and senior champion female at the **Toronto Exhibition**, **Crimson Fuchsia 13th**, in her 4-year-old form, with a heifer calf at foot, and the first prize 3-year-old cow imp. **Duchess of Sanquhar 3rd**, with a **Missie** calf at her side; also a 10-months imported **Missie** bull, bred by **Mr. W. S. Marr**, of **Uppermill**, and a grand lot of young cows and heifers.



**When Business is Over**

you are bound to feel tired and dirty. A good general cleaning up is necessary to a refreshed condition of mind and body.

### Fairbank's Glycerine Tar Soap

cleanses more thoroughly than ordinary Soaps. It takes away every particle of dirt, cleanses the pores, heals the skin and renders it soft and smooth. It is antiseptic and leaves no odor. Made from a combination of Pure Glycerine and Pine Tar. Most Tar Soaps make a black lather and leave your washstand in a dirty condition.

**Fairbank's Glycerine-Tar Soap makes a white lather.**

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## Agricultural College

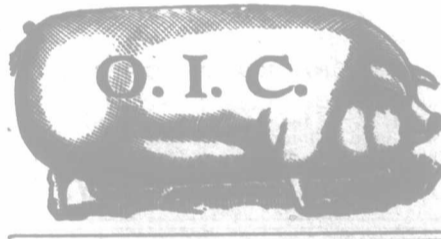
- (1) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 1, 1903.
- (2) Twelve Weeks' Dairy Course—Jan. 2, 1903.
- (3) Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Grain Judging—Jan. 3, 1903.
- (4) Four Weeks' Course in Poultry Raising—Jan. 9, 1903.

Ladies admitted to Dairy and Poultry Courses.

Send for special circulars.

**JAMES MILLS, M. A., President.**

Guelph, November, 1902.



### ELKHORN HERD OF O.I.C. SWINE.

[FORMERLY HILL GROVE HERD, OF HANNAH, N. D.] Stock of all ages generally on hand. Fall pigs for sale. Also **Barred P. Rock** cookereels.

**A. E. THOMPSON, WAKOPA, MAN.**

SHIPPING STATION: HINGA, C. P. R.

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### CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYESHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.

Shorthorn herd headed by **Judge, imp. Sittyton Hero 7th** and **Moneyfuffel Banner**, Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by **Surprise of Burnside**. **Shropshire** ram lambs, also ewes of various ages. **Summer Hill Monarch** and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of **Yorkshires**. The **Berkshire** boar, **Victor (Teasdale)**, sweepstakes at **Brandon** and **Winnipeg, 1900**, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the **Berkshire** herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

**THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR,** Address all communications **Crystal City, Man.** on farm business to **Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Man.**

## BUY YOUR STALLIONS

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

Our present stock of



## Clydesdales, Suffolks and Percherons

Is complete and quite superior to anything in the country.

### ALEX GALBRAITH & SON,

**JANESVILLE, - - - WISCONSIN.**

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



## Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

### SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Sixth importation for this season received November 10th.

### 20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted

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

**J. G. TRUMAN, MANAGER,**  
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J. H. TRUMAN, Branch Stables, BRANDON, MAN.

## BROOD MARES For Sale

The Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors

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

**35** well-bred, upstanding mares, 4 years old and upwards, average 1,100 lbs.; sired by imported Thoroughbred and Standard-bred stallions for several crosses. All believed to be in foal to French Coach, Shire and Clyde stallions. These mares have all been halter-broken, and a record of their breeding kept.

**23** 3-year-old fillies, sired by the imported French Coach Horse, Forester (1,450 lbs.). Will make big, handsome mares, and are tinted as above.

**35** heavy mares, 1,900 to 1,400 lbs., mostly Clydes and Shires, and some of the heaviest drivers. A good many of these are broken. All have been bred to the Shire, Clyde and Coach Horse "Paladino" stallions, which are also for sale. Apply

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



### BAWDEN & McDONELL, EXETER, ONT.,

THE WELL-KNOWN IMPORTERS OF

CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY HORSES.

have now standing for sale in the town of Qu'Appelle, N.-W. T., two Shire stallions (imp.; one of them the noted horse, Belsbazzar), three Clydesdales (two of them imp.) and one Standard-bred—Congo Boy (record 2:19). These horses are nearly all prizewinners, and rare good ones. Address:

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

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

HAS BEEN A LEADING IMPORTER OF HIGH-CLASS

### SHIRE HORSES

For about thirty years. He has now established a  
**BRANCH AT BRANDON, MANITOBA,**  
where a choice lot of stallions will be kept on hand.

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

## FOR SALE: DRAFT HORSES OF ALL AGES.

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

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



## CRAIGIE MAINS GLYDESDALES

A. & C. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS.

A few young Stallions, Mares and Teams for Sale.

Mr. Alex. Mutch, now visiting in Ontario, is prepared to fill orders for stallions or mares. Selecting from the best studs. Correspondence solicited. Address, till March 1st,

ALEX. MUTCH, 170 King St. E., Toronto. A. & C. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

A few days ago a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" wended his way to the beautiful farm and home of Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ontario, and in common with all other visitors to Mr. Bright's home, was received with one of his genial, whole-souled smiles and hearty hand shakes—in fact we doubt if any man ever saw Mr. Bright in any other humor. This farm lies about 2½ miles north of Brooklin station on the G. T. R., and 1½ miles south of Myrtle station on the C. P. R., both places being connected with the farm by telephone. For a number of years Mr. Bright has been extensively engaged in the breeding of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, and to-day there can be seen in his commodious stables 21 head of Clydesdales, that for size, quality, conformation and action could hardly be duplicated in any one man's barn in Canada. The Shorthorns number 75 head, and represent the following well-known and fashionable families: Crimson Flowers, Stamfords, Fairfax (this is the family that has supplied the sweepstakes winner at the northern shows for the last 2 years), Lady Days, Duchess of Balsams, Roses, Rachael's, Princesses, Henriettas, Lavinias and Beautys, at the head of which is the massive, typically formed and royally bred stock bull, Darnley 26250, by imp. Indian Chief, dam Duchess of Gloster 37th, by the same sire, g. d. Duchess of Gloster 34th (imp.), by Dumbians. This bull was for a few years the main stock bull in the herd of Arthur Johnston, and is the sire of a great many prize-winning and high-priced animals. A great many of the young animals in the herd at present were sired by Golden Crown 29639, by imp. Sittytion Stamp, dam Golden Cross 2nd, by Strathairn, by Strathallan, g. d. Golden Cross (imp.). Golden Crown was famous as the sire of a number of good ones. The yearlings are sired by the following Scotch bulls: Riverside Stamp 23589, Bonnie Lad 25927, Roseland 24336, and Caesar 36013. All told, there are 23 heifers from 10 to 18 mos. old, an exceedingly choice lot, built on the true fashionable lines, and among the lot can be picked out a number of rare good show animals. In bulls there are 6 from 10 to 18 months old, a low-down, thick, even, mossy lot, reds and roans. Mr. Bright's Shorthorns are fast making a name for themselves and their owner. Two main reasons contribute to this end, one is, the cattle, individually and from a breeder's standpoint, are all that could be desired. The other, that Mr. Bright describes an animal exactly as it is, so that the purchaser is never disappointed, whether he buys an animal in person or by correspondence. Mr. Bright can supply cattle singly or in car lots.

But if there is one thing more than another that has made Mr. Bright famous as a breeder, it is the splendid types of Clydesdales he has sold and shipped all over the country, and never before were a better lot seen on the farm. The first we were shown was that grand quality stallion, Royal Arch 3171, sired by that celebrated stock horse, imp. Erskine's Pride, by the great Lord Erskine, dam Fan of Yelverton 3314, by The Thistle (imp.), by Lord Beresford. It will thus be seen that Royal Arch combines the most noted blood of Scotland. He is 4 years old, dark bay, with white points, one of the compact, heavy-muscled sort, with strong loin and well-sprung rib, beautiful head and neck, all built on the best possible kind of feet and legs. Briefly told he is a horse of commanding appearance, with the action of a Hackney. Next we were shown the 2-year-old chestnut stallion, Erskine's Heir 3114, by imp. Sir Erskine, by Lord Erskine, dam Polly Minty, by imp. Young Chancellor. This young horse is the making of something considerably above the average, for he will combine great size and substance with quality, a combination seldom met with, but always looked for. He is a horse hard to fault, for he shows extra development of muscle exactly in the spot required to make the perfect horse, and his bone is heavy, flat, and as hard as flint, and his action superb. King Lawrence 3466 is a stallion rising 2, a big, slashing colt, showing size, quality, evenness and smoothness, with good, free, open action. He is a bay, sired by imp. Royal Lawrence, dam Kate Mitchell 2751, by imp. Queen's Own. Patrick's Prince 3331 is another stallion rising 2, a brown, also a big, well-made, quality colt, sired by imp. Prince Patrick, dam Nellie Erskine, by imp. Erskine. Royal Erskine is another of the young stallions rising 2. He is a bay, an exceptionally nice, smooth colt, and one that will certainly be heard from in the future as a show horse, for his form is grand, his action perfect, and he is full of quality and has size to back it up. He is sired by imp. Sir Erskine, dam by imp. Hercules. Still another of the yearling stallions is the brown colt, Royal Prince, by imp. Prince Patrick, dam by imp. Eastfield Laddie. He also is a big, well-made colt, and the making of something extra. There are also two foals, stallions, by imp. Lord Lyndock and imp. Prince Patrick. In mares the first we were shown was the splendid prize-winning Cairnbrogie Queen 3690, by imp. Sir Walter, dam imp. Meldrum Meg, by General. She is a great, thick, heavy quality mare, and a first prize and sweepstake winner. She is a bay mare, 9 years old, and her 1902 filly, Jessie Kerr, by Lord Lyndock (imp.), is one of the best in Canada. She is also a bay, and combines size, style, form, quality and action to a very marked degree, besides representing the best Clydesdale blood the world has ever produced. Nora McMaster

(Continued on page 35.)

### HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of  
*The Lawrence, Williams & Co.*  
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the  
U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe sores. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPPRESSES ALL CAUTERY or FLESHING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

## SPRING STALLION SHOW

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

CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS

of all ages, at

Grand's Repository, Toronto,

February 4, 5 and 6, 1903.

LARGE PREMIUMS OFFERED.

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

Entries close January 21st, 1903.

Prize lists sent on application to

W. E. WELLINGTON, HENRY WADE,  
Chairman, Secretary,  
Toronto, Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto.

## JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Breeder of SHIRES, SHORTHORNS and LICKSTERS. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as imp. Rollas, Claret, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Crocs, Roses, and other noted families. The imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis = 32082 = (77486), heads the herd. Farm 3½ miles from Weston station, G. T. R., and C. P. R., and 14 miles north-west of Toronto.

## Belgian Stallions

Just imported, the finest lot of draft horses that ever came to Canada. For sale:

### EIGHT BELGIAN STALLIONS

Fully registered; immense size and wonderful action, ranging from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds; all dark colored. All broken to harness. Can pull easy from a road cart to a six-story house. Don't mistake for the clumsy, sleepy Clyde. Extra short back, splendid high feet; no long hair on legs to be bothered with. The Belgian draft horse awarded the first prize at the Paris Exhibition, 1900, beating everything in that class, including Clydes and Percherons—beaten at their own home. Visitors cordially invited. Correspondence solicited.

"BARON DE CHAMPOUIS,"

Proprietor, Importer,

DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

## CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and  
POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

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No soft wire in it.

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## Family Knitter

Cheapest, Simplest, Best.

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DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

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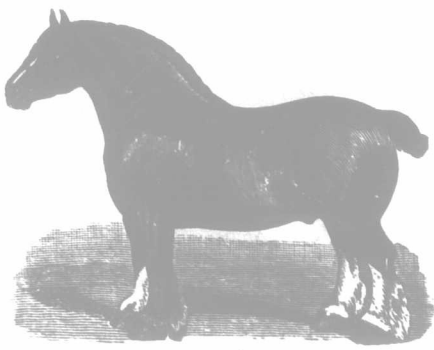
Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

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

## Black Horse Hotel, Toronto,

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

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.



### GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 34.)

3067 is a brown 3-year-old, a very sweet type of the big, quality kind. She is sired by Imp. McMaster, dam Bess Castelnock, by Imp. Castelnock. This mare is now in foal to Royal Arch. Daisy's Pride is sired by Imp. Erskine's Pride, dam Daisy 2nd, by Imp. Craigmare Damley, and out of Imp. Daisy. She is a 4-year-old bay mare, a very thick, well-coupled, stylish animal, with grand bone, quality and action. Nellie Erskine 3689 is a 10-year-old brown, a big, slashing, quality mare, with clean, flat bone, and a grand mover. She is sired by Imp. Erskine, dam Oshawa Doll, by Imp. Netherby. Kate Gordon 3249 is a 2-year-old bay, one of the very best fillies in the country. She has size, an even, smooth finish, deep heart-grth, grand flat bone, and superb action, a show mare for certain. She is sired by General Gordon, by Imp. Lawer's Baron Gordon, dam Fan of Myrtle, by Imp. Newmans. Fanny Gordon 3248, by General Gordon 2662, dam Rose Norseman, by Imp. Norseman, is a light bay 2-year-old, and is also the making of a snow animal, possessing the form and finish combined with the quality and action that are found in the winner. Jane Little 3039 is sired by Bakerfield (Imp.), dam Jess, by Imp. Garnet Chief. She is also a 2-year-old filly, bay, a big, heavy, well-built mare, with A1 quality of bone. Any or all of these Clydesdales are for sale, and as sold before, they are a grand quality lot. There are no sluggish, stock-legged ones among them. They are big, good actors all of them.

## A Common Bred Cow



When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

### DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well-digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

50 cents a package. Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

# Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, COLUMBUS, ONT.,



Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Royal Cairnton; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations: Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance Telephone, Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

## 10 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

FOR SALE:

OF ALL AGES, IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

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

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



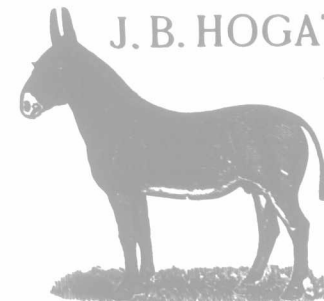
## Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

## International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.



IMPORTER OF Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.

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

I select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 to 15 1/2 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money. Mention this paper when you write.

H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.

## GRAHAM BROS.' GREAT STUD.

Seeing is Believing.



Come to our stables and see 15 Clyde stallions weighing 15 tons, of the best quality, action and color. We also represent the best Hackney blood in America.

GRAHAM BROS.,

CLAREMONT, ONT.

The splendid group of Shire stallions portrayed in a full page illustration in this issue are representatives of the Pioneer Stud Farm importations which made their great record at the International Show at Chicago last month, winning in very strong competition five first prizes and three seconds, the reserve for championship for best stallion, any age, and the sweepstakes for best imported mare. This firm has a special advantage in the selection and importing of first-class horses, a member of the firm staying constantly in England, and knowing every first-class colt and horse in the country, and thus being in a position to put his hand at any time upon the class of horse that meets the wants and requirements of American and Canadian buyers and breeders. Mr. J. G. Truman, of Bushnell, Illinois, is manager of this great importing and breeding establishment, and will gladly show the horses to intending purchasers, or give information concerning them to those who write for it. The firm has also a branch establishment at Brandon, Manitoba, where a choice selection of stallions is held for sale.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., announce in their advertisement of imported Clydesdales and Hackneys that their fourth consignment for this season is now on the ocean per SS. Parthenia, from Glasgow, and will be on sale at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on and after Jan. 8th, 1903. The quick sale they have made of their former importations is pretty good evidence that they are bringing out the kind of horses that is wanted. Size with quality, and small profits and quick returns, being their motto, accounts for the brisk business they are doing. This, together with the prize-winning record of horses they have imported at Canadian Horse Show and the Toronto Industrial in the last two or three years, proves that they bring the best quality of horses. Parties looking for first-class Clydesdales or Hackneys should see this new importation or write for particulars concerning them.

The sudden death is announced of Colonel Harry McCalmont, M.P., a noted English breeder of Jersey cattle and Southdown sheep. His death occurred as he was leaving his London house to go up to the Smithfield Club Show, where his Southdowns were being awarded first prize and the breed cup. His name will be long remembered as the breeder and owner of the famous race horse Isinglass, who not only won the 2,000 guineas, the Newmarket stakes, the Derby and the St. Leger as a 3-year-old, but also secured the three £10,000 races as a 4-year-old, and the Ascot Cup. Altogether he was on the turf for four seasons, winning over £57,000 (\$285,000).

### NOTICES.

GROWING. — The International Stock Food Company, of Minneapolis, report their business for 1902 far in excess of 1901, so much so that their office staff of typewriters has been increased from 38 to 46.

### Professional Opinion.

Home of the Great Onward, South Elkhorn Stock Farm, Veterinary Department.

W. F. Young, P. D. F.: Dear Sir, — I think Absorbine is the best remedy I ever used for puffs or soft swellings, and used according to directions it will certainly do all you claim for it. I removed a badly-filled ankle of two years' standing and sold the horse as sound after two veterinarians had said it was incurable. I have several cases on hand now needing treatment, and I know that Absorbine will do the work. Yours truly, William M. Sprengle, D. V. S.

## FOR SALE:

### SEVERAL YOUNG Clydesdale Stallions

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

ROBERT DAVIES, TODMORDEN, ONTARIO, OR CITY ADDRESS, 34 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

## HORSE COLIC,



Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc., as well as all forms of Lameness, Contracted Cord, Curb, Splint, etc., are instantly relieved, and invariably cured by the use of Tuttle's Elixir.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by the Adams Express Company. Used by leading breeders and turfmen everywhere. Has saved and cured many valuable horses. May do likewise for you.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 300-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all dealers; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

## DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YONGE STREET, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

## A GOOD LINIMENT

For 80c. a gallon.

Can be made as follows: Absorbine, 4 ounces, Vinegar, 1 quart, Water, 3 quarts, Saltpetre (powdered) 1 ounce.

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLLAR GALLS, to toughen the SHOULDERS for work horses; will reduce SWOLLEN ANKLES, BAD TENDONS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.



Buy the ABSORBINE at the store, or send to LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving for mules of Veterinary Remedies.

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**80% Increase in the Fruit Crop.**

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**Hardie Spray Pumps**

**"Hardie"** is so powerful that it sends its fog-like spray to the tops of the tallest trees.

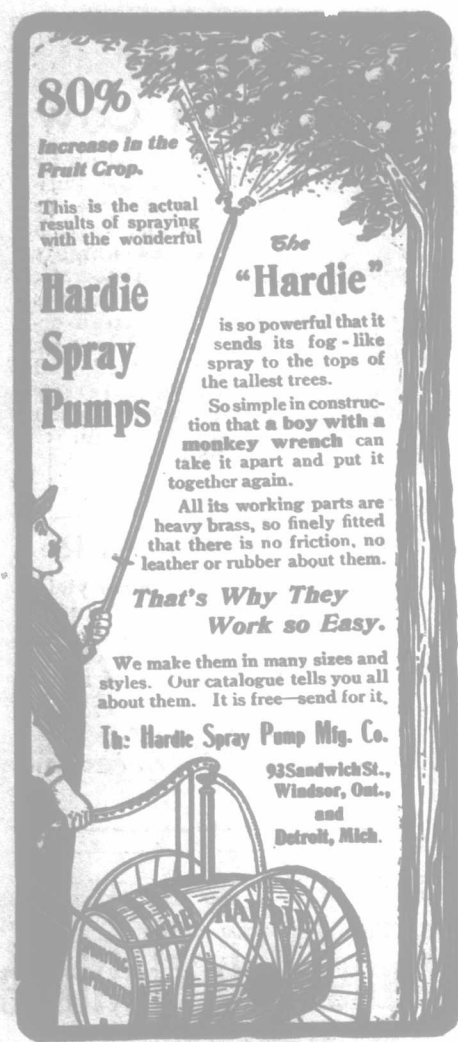
So simple in construction that a boy with a monkey wrench can take it apart and put it together again.

All its working parts are heavy brass, so finely fitted that there is no friction, no leather or rubber about them.

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We make them in many sizes and styles. Our catalogue tells you all about them. It is free—send for it.

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

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

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**FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE**

**Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle**  
Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families. CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.

Write us before buying elsewhere. Address: F. H. NEILL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT. Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station. -om

**CHOICE AYRSHIRES**

A first-class light-colored, Aug., 1901, bull. Two April, 1902, bull calves. One 4th prize winner at Toronto, 1902, light colored. Others spotted, dark red and white. Two Aug., 1902, bull calves. All from imported stock. Write us before buying. -om

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont. BOARD'S STA., G. T. R.

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine**

Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled a past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: Several young sows, bred and just ready to breed; also a lot of beautiful young pigs of both sexes, 2 to 4 months old, all descendants of our sweepstakes stock. Pairs supplied not akin. Also sow 15 months old, in pig. Enquiries promptly answered.

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

**I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE**

to make any cow under 12 years old breed, or refund money. Small size \$2.00 (postpaid), which has always had the desired effect. Give in feed twice a day. L. F. SELLECK, MORRISBURG, ONT. -om

**J. Richards, Bideford, P. E. Island,**

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

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS.**

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

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

**GOSSIP.**

**J. & W. B. WATT'S SHORTHORNS.**

A few days ago a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" paid a visit to the farms of the well-known importers and breeders of high-class Shorthorn cattle, Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., and was shown through their commodious stables, in which are to be seen what is, perhaps, one of the choicest lots of cattle that can be seen together in this or any other country. It goes without saying, for time has amply proved it, that the Messrs. Watt stand in the very first rank among the foremost breeders of up-to-date, typical Shorthorn cattle, and men everywhere are proud to point to an animal in their herd and say that it is one of Watt's breeding, as that is generally considered a guarantee of superior excellence. Their latest importation consists of fourteen head—thirteen females and one bull—as follows: Crocus, bred by A. Campbell, Deystone, Scotland; sired by Clan Alpine, dam Charlotte, by Gravesend. She is red, a low-down, thick, typical animal, and belongs to the Claret tribe. Out of her is a six-months-old heifer by Golden Fame, that is something extra good. She is again in calf to Scottish Peer, Mr. W. B. Watt's stock bull, whose breeding will be described later. Lady Mary, also bred by A. Campbell, sired by Director, dam Lady Dalmary, by Clan Alpine, is a red roan; an even, smooth, nicely-moulded cow, and has a heifer twelve months old, by Golden Fame, and is soon due to calve again, by the same sire. She belongs to the Lady Ythan family. Donside Alexandria is a red yearling Claret, bred by Campbell, sired by Golden Fame; dam Donside Lady, by Clan Alpine. She is a thick, compact, good type of heifer. Donside Pride is an eighteen-months-old heifer, also bred by Campbell, sired by Golden Fame; dam Donside Maid, by Kintore Hero. She is a roan, an extra good, smooth type, and is supposed to be in calf to Scottish Peer. She is, also, a Claret. Queen Esther 24th is a red, eighteen-months-old heifer, bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, sired by Scottish King, by Village Archer; dam Queen Esther 17th, by Musgrave. As will be seen, this heifer is a Scotch-topped Booth and an extra good individual, being low, thick and even. Rosa Hope 20th, bred in the same herd and sired by Village Archer, dam Rosa Hope 14th, by Musgrave, is a roan, also eighteen months old; another up-to-date, typical animal. Lily of the Valley 21st was also bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. She was sired by Village Archer, dam Lily of the Valley 16th, by Musgrave. She is twenty-one months old, a roan, and an extra thick, smooth heifer. Lady Mina, bred by W. Anderson, Kintore, Scotland, sired by Belisarius; dam Myra, by Macaroni, is a red, two years off, in calf to Golden Prince, by Golden Measure. She is a big, well-developed heifer. Lady Linty, also bred by W. Anderson, and sired by Belisarius; dam Linty, by Patient, is a roan; a straight lined, smooth, nice heifer, and is now suckling a calf by Golden Prince. She belongs to the Queen Bess family. Lady Baroness, also bred by Anderson, is a red two-year-old; a big, thick, extra good heifer; in fact, a show animal, sired by Belisarius; dam Morning Baroness, by Dawn of Morning. She is now in calf to Golden Prince. The newly imported bull is Nonpareil Fame, bred by A. Campbell, sired by Golden Fame; dam Nonpareil 36th, by Director, g-d. Nonpareil 32nd, by Clan Alpine. He is a one-year-old roan, an exceptionally lengthy, good type of animal, strong boned, and the making of a very large, heavy bull. He is for sale, and should be a bonanza to the lucky purchaser. Another imported animal in the herd is the grand type of Shorthorn perfection cow, Martha 9th, by Ruler. She is the dam of W. B. Watt's stock bull, Scottish Peer (imp. in dam), bred by Geo. Still, Kinaldie, Scotland, sired by King of Hearts. Scottish Peer is a roan, of the low, thick, even kind, and from appearances of the youngsters sired by him, will be equally as good a sire as Royal Sailor (imp.) that left the Messrs. Watt so many good ones. Another is Claret Queen (imp.). She is a two-year-old, in calf to Scottish Peer. The other stock bull used principally in Mr. J. Watt's herd is Viceroy (imp.), bred by Lord Lovatt, Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Scotland; sired by Royal Star; dam Adeline Princess, by Prince Adeline; grandam Bannockburn Maid 5th, by Star of Underly. He is a two-year-old, an exceptionally lengthy animal, and beef from the ground up, with a tremendous heart-girth, very evenly built, and a soft, mossy handler. The balance of the herds, which number upwards of a hundred, are made up of Matchless, English Ladys (identical with the Marr Roan Ladys), Stanfords, Mildreds, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers, Augustas, Mysies, and Miss Symes. There

(Continued on page 37.)

**DON'T BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE**

**National.**

**EXAMINE**  
The simplicity of the design. All wheels and bearings protected, being perfectly safe in the hands of a child. It has anti-friction ball bearings. Few parts to wash—only two pieces inside the bowl. The National is made by The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, whose success with the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine is sufficient guarantee of the high finish and workmanship. In 1901 five machines a day were manufactured. For 1902 the capacity is increased to 25 machines per day, showing the satisfaction given by the National in the past two years. The 1902 National contains all the strong points found in other separators, and is placed on the market with the guarantee of being the best and most up-to-date machine in every particular offered to the Western farmers to-day!

The National will well repay investigation by intending purchasers.  
National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.  
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AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

**The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.**  
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WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.  
Joseph A. Merrick, P. O. Box 518, Winnipeg, Gen. Agt. Manitoba and N.-W.T.



**HEREFORDS, HEREFORDS**

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

WALTER BENNETT, CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

**CHOICE HEREFORDS**

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT., has for sale the following high-bred Herefords:  
25 Young Registered Bulls.  
30 Young Registered Heifers.  
10 Young Registered Cows.

The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering. -om

**SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.**

Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 2 and 3 bred Hereford cows and heifers. -om

H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.



**English Shorthorns.**

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruikshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on \$400 won in prize last year and this. -om

WM. BELL, Hinchburgh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

Present offering:—Five young bulls and 4 yearling heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages. -om

BELL BROS., Bradford P.O. and Station.

**SHORTHORNS.**

A number of choice young bulls, heifers and cows, for sale. -om

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

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

Three bulls, 7 to 13 months old, and several choice heifers of popular strains; also S. G. Dorkings. -om

HARRY SHORE, The Firs, White Oak, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**

GREENWOOD, ONTARIO, CANADA, OFFERS

Imported and Home-bred

**Scotch Shorthorns**

OF BOTH SEXES. -om

**Bulls! Shorthorns**

IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED

**Bulls!**

ORDERS TAKEN FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER SHEEP, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF MANITOBA OR THE NORTHWEST. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. -om

Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont. -om

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires**

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

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

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS**

FREEMAN P. O., ONT., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,**

Make a Special Offering for May and June!

One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, red; one imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 15 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 13 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 15 to 16 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application. -om

Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Sta., Tele. & 'Phone.



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

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

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# ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.



E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.



## Stock Water Bowls

DOUBLE AND SINGLE. PAINTED OR GALVANIZED.

Write: A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.

## Private Creamery Outfit FOR SALE

In first-class working order. One Russian separator, capacity 800 to 1,000 pounds per hour. One cream vat, modern. One hundred-gallon churn, square. Also a two-horse tread power will be sold with above or separate. This machinery will handle profitably the milk of from 15 to 75 cows. Apply to W. F. W. FISHER, BURLINGTON, ONT.

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London Printing & Litho. Company, Ltd., LONDON, ONTARIO.

## GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 36.)

are some two dozen heifers from nine months to two years old, among them Toronto and London first-prize and sweepstake winners, and all of them choice, up-to-date animals, and about half a dozen bulls, from eight to twelve months old, winners and herd-headers among them, any or all of which are for sale, together with a number of older animals, imported and home-bred.

For a number of years Mr. James Caskey, whose farm lies in the county of Bruce, about nine miles north of Kincardine, has paid particular attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. His herd now numbers twenty-one head of Lady Fannys and Beautys, headed by Prince Eclipse 33049, by Imp. Prime Minister; dam Apricot 26850, by Etobicoke 17412. He is a red, and of very short-legged and broad, beefy-bodied kind, while the thick, well-formed calves by him show that he is destined to be a successful sire. The herd was founded on two cows, one of them, Minnie May 2nd, by Vice Burgomaster 15539, dam Miss May 12600, by Duke of Guelph, belongs to the Beauty tribe. She is a splendid specimen of Shorthorn. The other foundation cow is Lady Fanny 3rd, by Eclipse 8982; dam Lady Fanny (imp.), by Earl of Moray. This cow has proven to be an exceptionally successful breeder. On this foundation have been used such bulls as Tommy 19155, Perfection 18324, Guarantee 22971, Van-horne 26736, and the present stock bull. In the herd at present and for sale are seven heifers, from one to three years old, some of them in calf to the stock bull. There are some extra nice individuals among them. There are also five young bulls, from six to sixteen months old, low-down, beefy fellows. Write Mr. Caskey, to Tiverton P. O. He will use you right, and sell at living prices.

## THE GREENWOOD SHORTHORN HERD.

Throughout the length and breadth of this continent no name is better known in connection with the importation and breeding of high-class Shorthorn cattle than that of Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., President of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, who for 35 years has maintained one of the most prominent herds of Scotch-bred Shorthorns in the Dominion, and is acknowledged to be one of the most discriminating judges in America. It is doubtful if ever in his career a better lot of choice animals has been seen together in his commodious stables than can be seen there just now, every one of which are either imported or bred directly from imported stock. Individual mention of the 70 odd head in the herd is out of the question, but the cow Princess Royal, imp., sired by Maximus, dam Princess Thule 3rd, imp., by Denmark, is one in whose favor too much cannot be said. She is a roan 3-year-old, and can only be described by one word—perfection. Mr. Johnston has refused \$2,000 for her. Her dam, Princess Thule 3rd, is also one of the best cows in the herd, and this year has a 7-months-old bull calf, by imp. Merriman, that probably has no equal in this country. He is a roan, positively faultless. There are several others, all good, thick animals, but none so perfect as Royal Edward. In heifers there are a large number, among which can be picked out several that would be very hard to turn under in any company. As before intimated, Mr. Johnston never had a better lot of cattle around him, particularly the young things, which are mostly sired by imp. Merriman, a bull with few equals as a sire. The whole lot, are in prime condition, which speaks well for the herdsman, Thos. A. Wilson, a man that thoroughly understands his business.

## CHANGE OF RECORD FEE.

One year ago the directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association gave notice that after January 1st, 1903, the fee for recording the pedigrees of cattle three years old or over would be \$10. Since that time Secretary Groves has given notice of this change of rule by printing it on registration blanks sent out from the office, but as some breeders may have failed to observe the change of rules this final notice is published. Those who have been careless about recording their cattle when young would do well to look their records over carefully before January 1st. B. O. Cowan, Asst. Secy.

**Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.**

## No Need of Spavins.

Fleming's Spavin Cure will not fail. Simple, harmless, not painful, and one application usually cures. All old ideas about spavins do not count against this remedy; it is different and certain.

Short, Texas, July 24, 1901.  
"I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure last year. The horse treated is now perfectly sound."—Dr. John B. Simms.

Curbs, Splint, Ringbone, etc., cured just as quick. You can't afford not to write at once for our free booklet.

## Lump Jaw Wholly Mastered.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure long passed the experimental stage. It positively does cure cases of every degree of severity. Easy to use, harmless, humane. But one to three applications needed. Not a cent of cost if it fails. Free book.

## Fistula and Poll Evil Now Easily Cured.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure makes the cure of these diseases easy, and a matter of two to four weeks only where other treatment requires months and often fails. This has never yet failed, and if it ever does it costs nothing. We have an important treatise for you.

Write us today for circulars. Mention this paper.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS.** Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. om James Caskey, Tiverton P. O., Kincardine Sta.

**SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES.** We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 24 months, from imp. sire and dams; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.** CLAREMONT STATION, G. F. R. om

**J. & W. B. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO.**

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdales, Leicesters, Oxfords, and Berkshire Pigs.

Our herd represents such families as Matchless, English Lady, Mildred, Village Bude, Misses, Stamford, Mysie, Vanillas, Claret, Marthas, and others. The imported bull, Scottish Peer, and Coming Star, a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901, head the herd. Imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also twenty registered ewes and lambs.

Farms 2 miles from Elora Sta., G.T.R. and G.F.R., 13 miles north of Guelph. om

## Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

## SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

EDWARD ROBISON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

**RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS** I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 26855. They are rare good ones. Price right. om H. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.

**SHORTHORNS.** Imported and Canadian-bred. I have for sale eight young bulls from 8 to 12 months old; also a few choice heifers, all got by Captain Mayty (imp.). First-prize aged bull at Toronto and London in 1902. om JAS. A. CREESE, Shakespeare, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE!** Six good bulls, fit for service; also females. Imp. Prince William at head of herd. om JAS. GIBB, - - BROOKSDALE, ONT.

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE:** A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (85720) - 20833 -; and cows of the Marr family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. FITZGERALD BROS., on Elmvale Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P.O.

**High Park Stock Farm** Galloway Cattle. A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited. om SHAW & MARSTON (Late A.H. & S.R. Shaw), P. O. Box 294, BRANTFORD, ONT.

## QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (imp.) - 2307 -; Lord Montala, by Collynie Archer (imp.) - 2550 -; Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

## HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT.

FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

**SHORTHORNS;** We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported stock, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Ramsden dams. THOS. ALLEN & BROS., om Oshawa, Ont.

**Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.** FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. om ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

## HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from 11 dairy cows. om WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont.

**Lakeview Shorthorns.** Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. om James Bowes Strathairn P.O., Meaford Sta.

**GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS!** I am now offering a few heifers, Claret, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham. om W. G. MILSON, GORING P.O. and MAREDALE STATION.

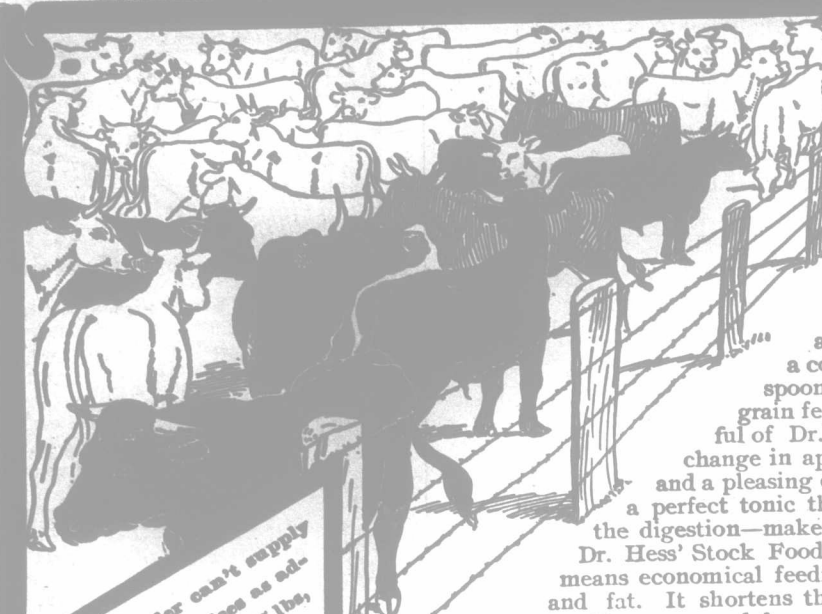


## GOSSIP.

Shorthorn cows, heifers and choice young bulls are advertised in this issue by Mr. A. M. Shaver, Ancaster P. O., Ontario, Hamilton station.

The photogravures of the two imported stallions, Clerkenwell (Hackney) and Hafod Carbon (Shire), on another page in this issue, represent a pair of high-class horses of these breeds owned by Mr. Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's, Ont. Hafod Carbon is a typical Shire horse, standing 16.2½ hands high, and weighing 2,000 lbs., with wide chest, strong back, large, clean, flat bone, and fine feather; has large sound feet, and is a good mover. He was imported in 1901 by Bawden & McDonnel, Exeter, and was sired by the noted winner, Carbon 3523, and his dam by Honest Tom 3140. Hafod Carbon won two first prizes and a silver medal at English shows in 1900. Clerkenwell, winner of first prize and sweepstakes in the carriage class at Toronto and London, 1902, is a six-year-old horse imported in 1902, and is a grand representative of the typical Hackney, with splendid action and perfect conformation. In addition to these, Mr. Mossip has in his stud the excellent imported Clydesdale stallion, Sir Malcolm, imported by the Bow Park Company, Brantford. He has proved a capital breeder of the best selling class of horses. A good young stallion, rising 2 years old, sired by Sir Malcolm, and out of an imported mare; also a nice filly of same age, by same sire, and having an imported grandam; also a 4-year-old Clyde mare and filly foal, and a Shire 2-year-old filly are held for sale, worth the money, and will be found worth looking after.

Aberfeldy Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., is situated 3 miles from Weston, on the C. P. R., and the same distance from Malton, on the G. T. R. Weston can also be reached from Toronto every half hour by street cars. The name Gardhouse has long been intimately associated with the importation and breeding of Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Leicester sheep. The herd of Shorthorns at present is represented by the following well-known fashionable families:—Rollas, by the imp. 3-year-old cow Roan Rolla, by Valn Beau, dam Rolla 8th, by Vanderbilt, a cow of splendid type and character; Blossoms, by the heifer Greengill Blossom, Vol. 19, by imp. Red Velvet, dam Blossom 2nd (imp.), by Roscommon; she is a one-year-old roan, and an extra good one. Clarissa, by the cow Fancy 2nd, Vol. 15, by Golden Crown 17098, dam imp. Clarissa's Fancy, by Gravesend; she is a red, also a good one. Kinellar Rosebuds, by the cow Rose Luella, Vol. 15, by British Hero 21448, dam Rose Hill, by imp. Goldfinder's Heir 2nd. She is a roan, and has a right good 10-months-old bull calf by the stock bull described later on. There is a half-sister of hers, Lady Marjory, by Barnpton Hero, red, a big thick cow. Lovelys, by the cow Lovely Gem 2nd, Vol. 14, by War Eagle 13015, dam Lovely Gem, by imp. Duke of Lavender. There are 3 daughters of hers that are all that could be desired, in form, quality and fit. Favorites, by the cow Miss Lilly, by imp. Premier Earl, dam Favorite 2nd, by Highland Lad. She is a big slashing red cow, and one of the best breeding cows in the herd, and now has a rattling good roan bull calf, 10 months old, by the stock bull. Wallflowers, by the cow Lady Wallflower, Vol. 16, by Albert 2068, dam Miss Grindelwald 7258, by Captain Cook. She also has a good 9-months-old bull calf by the stock bull. Fairys, by the cow Fairy Girl, Vol. 13, by imp. Guardsman, dam Fairy May, by imp. Prince Ingie-wood. There is a pair of extra nice heifers out of her, one a yearling, the other a calf, by the stock bull. This cow is a half-sister to the great stock bull, St. Valentine. Another half-sister is Lillian, Vol. 17, by imp. Guardsman, dam Miss Lily, by imp. Premier Earl. She has a right good bull calf, 9 mos. old, by the stock bull. Clementines, by the cow Clementine 2nd, by imp. Guardsman, dam Clementine, by imp. Albert. There are 2 heifers out of her by the stock bull that are show heifers. Circes, by the cow Circe 2nd, by Madrina's Duke. She is the dam of the heifer Coral that won the sweepstakes at Toronto and Ottawa in 1896. She has now a 10-months-old bull calf by the stock bull that will make a winner. The stock bull is imp. Prince Louis, bred by Colonel Charles Munro, Aberfeldy, Scotland, sired by Prince Charles, dam Lancaster Girl, by Bendigo, g. d. Mary Ann of Lancaster, by Victory. He is a 3-year-old roan, weighs 2,200, a very thick, even bull, combining quality with size, and a grand handler. He will certainly be noted in the future as a stock bull. Second in service is imp. Scottish Prince, bred by Alex. Watson, Auchronie, Aberdeen, sired by Golden Champion, by Lovatt Champion. He is a roan, a low-down, thick, mossy young bull, and should prove a bonanza to Mr. Gardhouse. One of the young bulls for sale that deserves special mention is Crimson Prince 4450, by the stock bull, dam Crimson Gem, Vol. 19, by imp. Prime Minister, g. d. Crimson of Highfield, by imp. Guardsman. He is 10 months old, and an extra thick, even youngster. All told, there are 6 bulls and 10 heifers for sale, and a better lot is hard to find, besides being bred in the purple.



## When Shipping Day Comes

the scales and the price invariably verify all claims made for Dr. Hess' Stock Food as a conditioner and fleshener of cattle. A tablespoonful to each animal twice a day in the regular grain feed, with a gradual increase to two spoonfuls of Dr. Hess' Stock Food produces a marvelous change in appearance, both as to great increase of flesh and a pleasing evidence of vigor. Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a perfect tonic that increases the appetite and invigorates the digestion—makes possible heavier feeding without waste. Dr. Hess' Stock Food compels digestion of all food eaten—that means economical feeding and a wonderful addition of solid flesh and fat. It shortens the feeding period 30 to 60 days. It is a scientific compound for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs that prevents disease by keeping the animal in perfect physical condition.

# DR. HESS' Stock Food

is the product of America's eminent veterinarian, Dr. Hess, graduate of famous medical and veterinary colleges, and his preparations are recognized by those institutions of learning, and prescribed generally by the profession. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal Dr. Hess' Stock Food. The yellow card in every package entitles the purchaser to free personal advice and free prescriptions for his animals from Dr. Hess. Dr. Hess' Great Stock Book, on diseases of animals and poultry, the only complete treatise for popular use, consulted and commended by leading veterinarians, will be sent free prepaid, if you write what stock you have, what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper. Read it and you can master all stock diseases, and know them at sight.

C. M. McClain, veterinary surgeon, Jeromesville, Ohio, says: "It is the most comprehensive work for farmers I have ever seen." H. N. Layman, veterinary surgeon, Lattasburg, Ohio, says: "In my practice I often follow suggestions given in your book."

We also make Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea, Dr. Hess' Healing Powder, and Instant Louse Killer. Address **DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Prices as advertised. Duty paid. 5 lbs., 65c.; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.70; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

**For Sale** Some choice young YORKSHIRES (Holywell strain) of both sexes and different ages; also young Shorthorn bulls, sired by British Hope (30946). Price moderate. Write: **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg Station and P. O., Ont.**

### Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 24903, a son of Abbottsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

**T. MEROER, MARKDALE P. O. & STN.**

### Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramadens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for stock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

**J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.**

### SHORTHORNS (imported)

One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers.

**THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.**

**Orchard Hill Shorthorns.** I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 13 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms. **A. Johnston, Vandelaar P. O., Markdale Sta. om**

### SHORTHORNS.

**THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.**

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

**REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.**

### LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT., BREEDER OF

Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

### HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village Girls, Broadhooks, Beaufort Roses, Missies, Clarets, Marr Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice families. Write for catalogue. Shropshire rams and ewes for sale as usual.

**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.**

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM.** 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

**D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Urys, Stamfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. **ROBT. BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. & Sta.**

### CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

An excellent lot of young bulls of the Cruickshank Village Blossom, Lovely and Mysie families; also Marr Missies and Kinellar Clarets. A few choice young females for sale as well.

### H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.

Farm adjoins Exeter Station, on the G. T. R., 30 miles north of London.

## Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

Imp. Golden Drop Victor our present stock bull. Eleven young bulls and some young cows for sale at reasonable prices.

### H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE. om Cargill, Ontario.

## H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

40 HEAD IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS.

22 head just home from quarantine, including a choice lot of heifers and young bulls of the best breeding. Herd headed by the Willis Cruickshank-bred bull, Bapton Chancellor (imp.), and the Lovat bull, Viceroy. Woodstock: Main line G. T. R. and C. P. R. om

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

**A. W. SMITH,**

Allsa Craig Station, G. T. R., 3½ miles. om MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

## PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

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

### W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,

Rockland, - - - - - Ontario.

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.



AN OBJECT LESSON.

In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: "Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?"

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of newfangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food, and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly-looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity, any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and, in fact, are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel, nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the travelling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

Canadian Farmers AND STOCK - RAISERS

Say Prof. A. V. M. Day's English Tonic Powders are all right for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry (5 separate packages 5). Makes a Tonic Stock Food. Prevents disease. Makes flesh and fat. Day's Cream for calves enriches skimmed or separated milk, prevents scours, makes healthy, fat calves. Ask your dealer for Day's. No other just as good. A free sample sent to any address.

THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y, TORONTO, CAN.



Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.

IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 4-2

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The great Hereford bull, Corrector, for many years at the head of the Sotham herd at Chillicothe, Mo., died Dec. 5. He had outlived his usefulness and suffered from rheumatism, and Mr. Sotham intended, on his return from the Chicago show, to put him out of his misery.

Readers of the "Advocate" will be pleased to learn that Mr. W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., whose serious illness had caused so much anxiety among the Shorthorn breeders of the Dominion, is slowly but surely recovering his health; in fact, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to his daily avocations, and was among the visitors at the late Fat Stock Show, Guelph.

Hereford cattle are advertised for sale in this issue of the "Advocate," by Mr. Walter Bennett, of Chatham, Ont., who figures in the list of registered Herefords of up-to-date breeding. Stock of different ages and either sex are offered for sale, and a good 24-months bull is specified. Parties wanting Herefords should look up the ad. and write for prices and particulars.

The Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, on January 21st and 22nd, 1903. The committee in charge of the programme has secured the promise of some of the most prominent live-stock authorities on the continent to be present to discuss matters of pertinent interest to live-stock development. E. H. White, Sec., Estherville, Iowa.

The catalogue, just to hand, of the seventy head of high-class Shorthorns in the Royal Farms herds of His Majesty the King, to be sold at auction at Windsor, on February 26th, 1903, shows a very attractive offering, judging from the pedigrees of the cattle, which represent such noted Scotch families as the Nonpareils, Secrets, Clippers, Broadhooks, Elizas, Beaufort Roses, Ruths, etc. About twenty young bulls are in the sale list, sired by such noted bulls as Pride of Collynie, Crystal Prince, Prince Victor, Carlyle, and Royal Duke, the national champion, who is himself included in the sale. He is in his four-year-old form, and has a splendid record as a prizewinner. The catalogue may be had on application to John Thornton & Co., 7 Princess St., Hanover Square, London W., who will execute commissions.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., reports the sale at a very long price, to Mr. John Donnelly, Grafton, North Dakota, of the roan thirteen-months Shorthorn bull calf, Royal Victor 2nd, winner of second prize in the strong class under a year at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in September last, and by many good judges considered the best and most valuable entry in the class. Royal Victor 2nd is a typical Scotch-bred bull, being low-set, thick-fleshed, strong-backed, and having well-sprung and deep ribs, well-filled crops and twist, and showing the best of breed character in his general appearance. He is bred in the purple, being sired by Sittyton Chief, a son of the imported and exported Cruickshank Brawith Bud bull, Hospodar, and his dam, Minnie Salem, of the favorite Kinellar Crimson Flower family, was by Clipper King, of the Cruickshank Clipper family, bred by Hon. John Dryden. Every sire in his pedigree is richly-bred and was strong in individual character, so that he cannot fail to prove an impressive sire and Mr. Donnelly is to be congratulated on securing one of the very best and most promising young bulls produced in Canada in recent years.

CHAMPION HACKNEY SOLD.

Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., Bownanville, Ont., has sold his recently imported Hackney stallion, Gribthorpe Playmate, sire Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Kennythorpe Lady, to Mr. H. Wick, of Youngstown, Ohio. This is the Hackney stallion that won the \$250 challenge cup for the best Hackney stallion at the National Horse Show in New York City in November last, defeating last year's champion, Robin Adair II. Mr. Beith sold to the same gentleman B. B. Beith, sire His Majesty, dam Marigold, the winner of the first prize in the three-year-old class for Hackney mares suitable for breeding purposes. Gribthorpe Playmate is to be placed on Mr. Wick's stock farm in Pennsylvania.

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four bulls, from 8 to 15 months old, by Golden Kobe (got in quarantine); also a few heifers, a choice lot, and prices right. Address, W. G. HOWDEN, Columbus P. O., Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R. om



SPRINGBANK FARM.

Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale. om JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

Am now offering 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, 1 heifer 1 year old, 1 heifer 2 years old (in calf).

W. Ormiston, Jr., Columbus P. O., Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R. om

Best Jersey Bulls AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Box 324. -om

DO YOU WANT A SNAP?

Jersey cows and heifers, also two young bulls, at low prices, from prizewinning stock. Write for prices. -om W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, CHATHAM, ONT.

St. Lambert Bull, 15 months old; solid color.

Strong and vigorous. His dam, sire's dam and her dam and grandam are all tested cows. This bull is a snap for a St. Lambert fancier. Also young bulls sired by Brampton Monarch (imp.) and out of tested show cows, and cows and heifers in calf to him. For prices, etc., address B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily, om WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins. Netherland Hamming De Kol (imp.), stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pietertje Clothilde and Barrington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgeley Mol, milk record 104 lbs in 24 hours; Emery Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. SIDNEY MACKLIN, om Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

AYRSHIRES

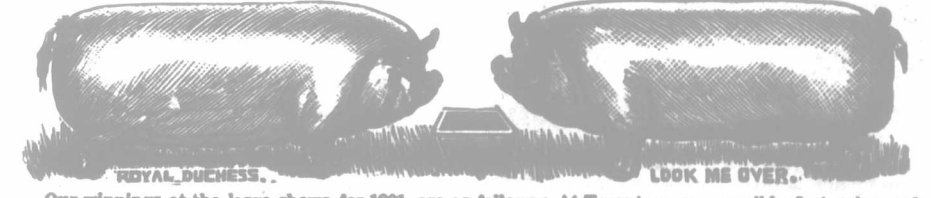
WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times. -om

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager. Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires. HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes and medals given; all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. om Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4 FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Asgile, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the mill. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth, om

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

At "Live and Let Live" Prices.

Two bulls fit for service; one February and three March, 1902; bulls, and a number of young bull calves; also heifers bred lately, and younger.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. Neidpath Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. R.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, and B. P. Rook fowl. A fine lot of shearing and ram lambs for sale. -om J. Yuill & Sons, - Carleton Place, Ont.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and A 1 individuals. -om N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Gienclair 3rd, Napoleon of Auchenbrae, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODDEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 30 miles west of Montreal. -om

FOR SALE:

Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchenbrae (imp.), whose dam has a record of 77 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Collie pups, from Partocion Queen. Address: T. D. McDALLUM, Nether Lea, -om Danville, Que.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.—Shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden stocks. MALCOLM McDUGALL, om Tiverton, Ont.

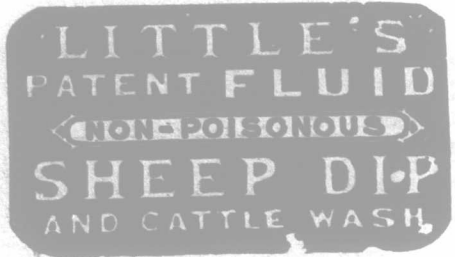
PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinning at all the leading fairs. ELGIN F. PARK, om Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearlings with imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls. om Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.





**THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip**

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

**For sheep.** Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

**Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.** Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

**No danger, safe, cheap, and effective**

Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.**

**Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen**  
Sole agent for the Dominion.

**IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP**  
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Choice shearing rams at farmers' prices. A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale.  
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Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes.  
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The Marvellous Remedies of the Eminent Professor,

# DR. COLLINS,

Of the Great University of New York, President of the New Medical Institute, 140 West 34th Street.

## Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.

Milwaukee, May 3.  
Dear Doctor,—  
The very first remedies you sent were sufficient to cure the catarrh of the throat of the most intense kind. I cannot sufficiently thank you.  
MRS. DUTHELL.

## Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.

Johnstown, May 6.  
Mr. Professor,—  
I began your treatment incredulous. I never believed you could cure me of such a chronic catarrh. But the evidence is here; I am completely cured.  
REV. PAUL LETAILLEUR.

## Piles.

Grand Rapids, May 9.  
Dear Doctor,—  
Your remedies for piles are marvelously efficacious. I have recommended them to all my friends. For myself, I am infinitely thankful.  
MISS LEPIC.

## Deafness.

Kountze, May 4.  
Mr. Professor,—  
After in vain trying all other remedies, I at last found in yours what I required. After twelve days with your remedies I recovered use of my hearing which I lost for so long. I can't tell you how happy I am.  
JULES MATHON.

## Diseases of the Womb.

Buffalo, March 19.  
Mr. Professor,—  
What a happy inspiration it was when I wrote you. Without an operation, you cured me of a horrible womb disease. Two of my friends are writing you today. Do not delay answering them.  
MRS. LEFLON.

Would that we could convince the great number of sufferers that if they suffer they alone are to blame. Pretending they have neither money nor time to seek the advice of a specialist, they go on suffering until their malady becomes incurable.

### We Can Affirm

that a very simple remedy is found in the remedies of Dr. Collins. Write a simple letter, or, still more simple, answer the questions given below, and the following morning you will receive a letter, with the treatment to follow.

### Dr. Collins Cures

all diseases, no matter of what kind. Science and his experience help him in making the most marvellous cures where others have failed.

### At a Distance,

without even seeing the patient, and simply by an examination of the symptoms sent him. Thus, he diagnoses the case, and never makes a mistake in deciding what treatment is to be followed, and which is certain of success.

## By the Most Simple Methods

he causes the disappearance of the sufferings, replaces the organs in a healthy condition; in a word, re-establishes order. In all the diseases which are ordinarily operated upon, Professor Collins, M. D., treats by means of gentle and simple remedies.

### TRY THEM.

## We Strongly Recommend You to Do So.

And after a few days you will be truly thankful, when you see the marvellous relief you have obtained.

## What Is Your Malady?

- Are you getting thin?
- Are you constipated?
- Are you troubled with nausea?
- Do you cough at night?
- Is your nose stuffed up?
- Are you nervous or feeble?
- Have you lost sense of taste?
- Is your sight obscured?
- Have you headaches?
- Have you pains in the forehead?
- Are you troubled with flatulency?
- Is your tongue coated?
- Is your skin dry and hot?
- Do you get giddy?
- Are you easily tired?
- Are you irritable?
- Are your eyes dull and heavy?
- Is your throat dry in the morning?
- Is your urine black and thick?
- Does your nose irritate and tickle you?
- Do you spit yellow mucus?
- Is your saliva thick?
- Have you diarrhoea?
- Are you troubled with cold shoulders?
- Is there a deposit in your urine?
- Have you palpitation of the heart?
- Have you pains in your sides?
- Have you catarrh of the nose or throat?
- Have you rheumatism?
- Have you colic in the stomach?
- Have you internal pains; if so, where?
- Have you pimples and boils?
- Have you pains? Where?
- Are you troubled with pains all over your body?
- Are your hands and feet inflamed?
- Is your cough dry and short?
- Have you pains in the temple?
- Do you find you are losing strength?
- Have you pains after eating?
- Do you feel oppressed after your meals?
- Have you pains in the kidneys?
- Have you swelling of the eyes?
- Have you a bad taste in the mouth?
- Does your throat irritate or tickle you?
- Have you a tickling of the palate?
- Do you feel sick after meals?
- Do your limbs feel too heavy?
- Do you feel a pain at the small of the back?
- Do you have heavy fits of coughing?
- Do you feel oppressed after eating?
- Do you have pains in the joints?
- Do you have blotches before your eyes?
- Are you troubled with flatulency?
- Have you piles?
- Are you troubled with heart disease?
- Does your digestion work satisfactorily?
- Have you any kind of venereal disease?
- Are you deaf?
- Have you any tumors; if so, where?

## Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.

Philadelphia, May 7.  
Dear Professor,—  
For the last day or two I have felt myself completely cured. There is not a trace of catarrh left, of which I suffered so long. I shall continue your treatment.  
PIERRE LEBAS.

## Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.

Boston, May 4.  
Dear Doctor,—  
I now confirm my letters of last week. My catarrh has completely disappeared, thanks to your excellent remedies. Please send it without delay to one of my friends, address enclosed.  
MRS. LECLANCHEZ.

## Rheumatism.

Dover, May 10.  
Mr. Professor,—  
I went out to-day for the first time after being confined for six months, when I suffered very much. Now I walk without pain or fatigue or any kind in my limbs or joints.  
ADOLPHE LAMBIN.

## Pimples and Boils.

Adrian, May 11.  
Dear Doctor,—  
The lotions you gave me for impurity in my blood had an almost immediate effect. The pimples have all gone. Not a trace is left of the pimples which so disfigured me.  
SOPHIE MADOU.

## Earache.

Uniontown, May 12.  
Mr. Professor,—  
The troubles have ceased and I no longer have the flow of matter with which I have been so long vexed. After following your advice for four days I was cured. My health is good.  
LOUIS SIBOUR.

If you find you are suffering from any of the above symptoms you may be certain that something serious menaces your health, and sooner or later your life will be in danger. Then write to—

## PROFESSOR COLLINS

President of the New York Medical Institute,

140 West 34th Street, New York.

Reply with care and exactness to these questions, by putting yes or no at the side of each. Clip out the piece in this paper and send it by post to above address. Write here plainly your name and address.

Name and Surname, .....

Place of Residence, .....

County, .....

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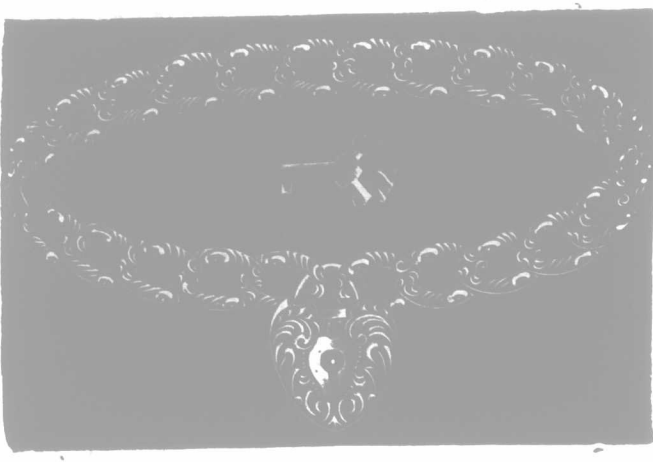
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No. 6. Same movement in Gun Metal or Black Steel screw back and bezel case.

No. 7. Same movement with Sterling Silver O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 8. Same movement in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 9. Same movement in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are fitted in the same style of cases as Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the difference is in the movement, and the movement is 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement.

No. 15. Is a small-sized Swiss O. F. Gun Metal Chatelaine Watch.

No. 16. Is the same, only with Sterling Silver case, which can be had nicely engraved.

Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are smaller than the usual Boys' Watches, though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.

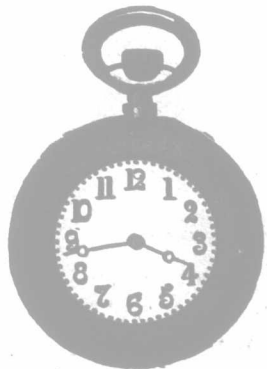
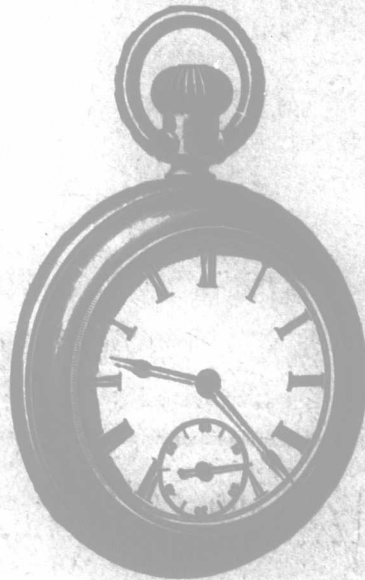
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.


Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 are similar to the accompanying cut. These are regular Ladies' Hunting Watches. Nos. 22 and 24 are fitted in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, nicely ornamented, or to be had in plain or plain engine turned, and the same applies to Nos. 23 and 25, excepting that they are fitted in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, and 14k Gold Filled; 22 and 23 are fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements. Nos. 24 and 25 are fitted with 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements.

When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Lady's or Gent's.

The WM. WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.







## A Free Gift

Were we to offer to supply, free of charge, the expert to run an engine, the fuel it requires, and the added cost of the machine itself, we would be voted a philanthropist, a second Carnegie. And yet we can furnish you with a

### CHICAGO AERMOTOR

"And laugh at you."

which will save you all these things and more. The motive power is absolutely free, and no engineer is required to get the best service from the mill. It never gets a lame back or a sore arm from pumping too long. It never puts in any claim for overtime, and never quits because the other makes of mills have "knocked off." It will saw ten cords of wood in a day, and get up fresh and ready for work the next morning. It will grind 200 bushels of grain in a day, and laugh at you because you can hardly get it into the hopper fast enough. It does the work of two farm hands and a team of horses, and that, too, without heat or board, coaxing or driving, shirking or grumbling. Ask for our Windmill book.

**E. E. DEVLIN & CO'Y. WINNIPEG**



## Wire Fence Gates.

We now have a branch factory in operation at Winnipeg, and are prepared to take care of all orders promptly.


# ANNOUNCEMENT

Agents.

Good, reliable, energetic men wanted. Good territory to allot. Exclusive sale given to the right parties. A good thing. Write for catalogue and terms.

**The MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN. ON WELLAND, ONT.

## THE RAZOR STEEL, SECREET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.



WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and retains the steel, gives a keen cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secreet Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
**SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONTARIO.**

## THE U. S. SEPARATOR Shows its Superiority



At the Oregon State Fair this year one of the attractions was a contest between the different makes of cream separators, and, as usual, the U. S. Beat Everything. Read the following letter and notice particularly the different skimmilk tests:

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 19, 1902.  
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

Gentlemen:—In contest at our State Fair yesterday The U. S. Separator Beat Everything There, leaving only two one-hundredths on skimmilk, while the DeLaval, Sharples and National tied at .06. The Empire leaving .11 and the Reid .12.

HAZELWOOD CREAM CO.,  
By E. Burr.

The above letter is only one of the many proofs we have that **The U. S. Separator Skims the Cleanest**. Many more are in our catalogues. Write for one.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.**  
There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

## Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

**JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.**



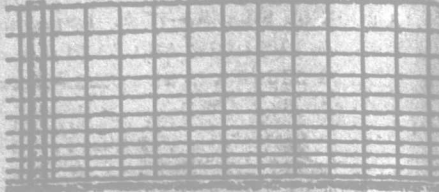
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MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

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For horse, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights—30 inches to 55 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.



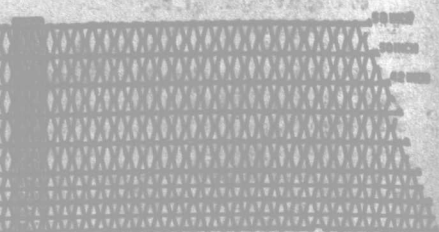
"AMERICAN" FENCE.

### "Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.

Six styles. Heights, 15 inches to 25 inches.

If you can't get the celebrated AMERICAN and ELLWOOD fences from your dealer write to us and we will help you.

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"ELLWOOD" FENCE.

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IF YOU DO NOT LIKE


# Imperial Maple Syrup

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

**ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents, MONTREAL.**

## "IT PAYS TO USE DEERING MACHINES."

So say thousands of Canadian farmers. The



DEERING IDEAL BINDER.

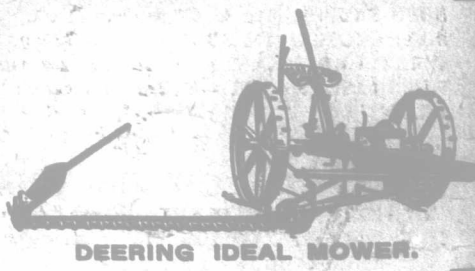
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