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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 5, 1903. LONDON, ONT. No. 583

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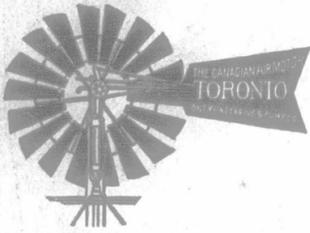
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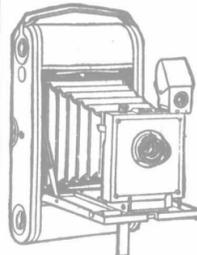
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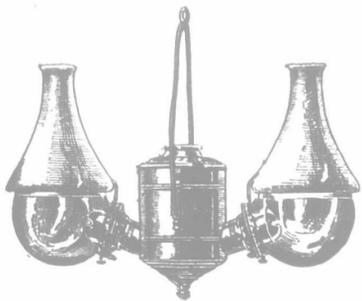
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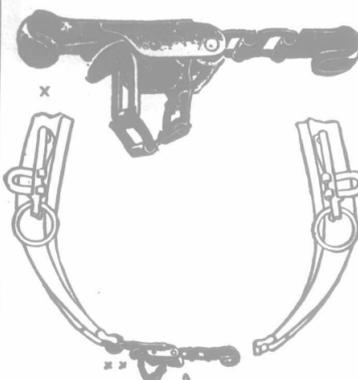
Hog cholera has broken out again in the corn belt of Ontario. Mr. Alex. McBrayne and Mr. I. Hildreth, of Blenheim, have had their entire droves killed by the inspector. In both Canada and the United States, hog cholera invariably originates in the corn country. The disease undoubtedly begins with acute indigestion. Evidently, there is no cure, but the regular use of Herbageum is a sure preventive. Herbageum simply supplies the hog with what nature intended him to have to aid him in digesting rich and coarse foods. In his wild state, he has free access to all kinds of roots, barks and plants of an aromatic nature. Civilization has deprived him of these, but Herbageum affords a perfect substitute, and wise is the hog owner who uses it regularly.



VOL. XXXVII

The harvest was already ended; the increase for another year was not yet forth to sow has October 15th, the national thanksgiving day, Atlantic to the Pacific, particular, may be submission to the His munificent blessing. It is quite with people of no count reason to be thankful of prosperity that foundation of a future time when the people forth after impose have their roots down As a country, our coming known and development is not steadily increasing, tion of unoccupied large percentage of that highly-intellectual which they live. It trained eye to see agricultural Canada westward. To the of gratitude for the and daughters who that to-day are being individual and national other things, as a extended from sea present realization united and prosperous With farmers the can afford to take been late, and there to be done before there should be no in the true spirit performed. There er need to give than and reaped. No de mer and the great a sad tale in some majority of places being saved in comp the increased price the shortage in qua with previous years is the increase in th to the opening up of of new settlers. T in Manitoba that h dred dollars in valu Those who have tal have decided to con develops, have reason prospects. The one perhaps, is not enjoy of prosperity at pre being obtained for c no means what it sh that the trade is be est of the few. Ho continue long. Pas nearly all quarters, range stock will be severe weather may

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

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Vol. XXXVIII.

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

No. 583

Editorial.

Thanksgiving.

The harvest will soon be past; the summer is already ended; the earth has yielded up her increase for another year, and the sower who went forth to sow has reason to rejoice. Thursday, October 15th, has been proclaimed a day of national thanksgiving, and Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and those of the West in particular, may well bow their heads in token of submission to the Great Giver of all things for His munificent blessings.

It is quite within the limits to say that the people of no country in the world have greater reason to be thankful. We are enjoying a period of prosperity that is laying beyond all doubt the foundation of a future greatness. It is not a time when the people of the West are reaching forth after impossibilities. The highest hopes have their roots deep in the fertile soil of reality. As a country, our vast resources are surely becoming known and appreciated, and extraordinary development is now assured. Immigration is steadily increasing, and prospects for the population of unoccupied lands never were brighter. A large percentage too of those who are coming are of that highly-intelligent class whose highest ambition is the improvement of the community in which they live. It therefore does not require the trained eye to see a few years hence a greater agricultural Canada extending from Port Arthur westward. To the older provinces we owe a debt of gratitude for thousands of strong-hearted sons and daughters who as pioneers planted the seeds that to-day are bearing fruit. Sacrifices, both individual and national, were made. Amongst other things, as a great venture, a railroad was extended from sea to sea, the outcome being our present realization of the once distant hope in a united and prosperous Canada.

With farmers the season is not one when many can afford to take a holiday. The harvest has been late, and there is much work yet that ought to be done before winter sets in. Nevertheless, there should be no difficulty in observing the day in the true spirit as the daily duties are being performed. There is no class who has any greater need to give thanks than those who have sown and reaped. No doubt the drought in early summer and the great storm of a few weeks ago tell a sad tale in some districts, yet in the great majority of places the crop has been heavy, and is being saved in comparatively good condition; and the increased price will do much to make up for the shortage in quantity or quality, as compared with previous years. Another gratifying feature is the increase in the price of farm lands, owing to the opening up of the country and the inrush of new settlers. There is scarcely a homestead in Manitoba that has not increased several hundred dollars in value during the past few years. Those who have taken up land this season and have decided to construct homes as the country develops, have reason also to rejoice over present prospects. The one industry of the country that, perhaps, is not enjoying the very highest increase of prosperity at present is ranching. The price being obtained for cattle from the ranges is by no means what it should be, and it would appear that the trade is being manipulated in the interest of the few. However, this condition cannot continue long. Pastures are reported good from nearly all quarters, and the probability is that range stock will be ready for winter by the time severe weather may be expected.

In the midst of prosperity, therefore, is it not becoming that we should hesitate to consider from whence cometh these material gifts, lest we become intoxicated by the spirit of advancement that pervades the business and commercial atmosphere of this country, and fancy ourselves the guiding hand instead of the Great Ruler who governs the relations of men.

Siftings.

When the wheat began to move freely toward the seaboard, passenger trains to Winnipeg had to be reported behind time. Great is King Wheat.

Grain growers will agree that parliaments move slowly. The amendments to the grain act have not received official sanction any too soon.

An eastern daily says "the recent snow-storm did not cool the enthusiasm of the Westerners to any extent." Westerners look to results. Past efforts have meant present prosperity. This in turn means a Greater Canada.

"Made in Canada" was the watchword of the Dominion Exhibition held in Toronto a few weeks ago. "Grown in Canada" is the echo from several million bushels of wheat on its way to the markets of the world. Could there be a better immigration agent?

Many new barns have been erected in Manitoba and the West during the past summer. The large staff of "Advocate" representatives who have been over the country are unanimous in declaring that they are generally modern, convenient, and substantial. This is an eloquent testimony of the growing progress of the country.

Where new barns have not yet been erected, the old log or turf houses should be looked to for the winter comfort of the cattle. All chinks should be filled up to keep out the cold winter winds; and what is equally important, the inside fixings should be made secure and safe for keeping the animals in their respective places. How common it is to enter a cow stable in the morning and find "Horny" and "Moulie" trying to settle a long-standing difference of opinion as to which had the strongest head, each with a pole and part of a stall trailing by the neck-chain?

An old resident of Manitoba and reader of the "Advocate," writes us as follows: "While everything was dripping wet, and the earth in yielding, sticky slush about one's feet, the human barometer was at a pretty low-down standard. The transition from grave to gay, however, was quick in coming and complete in character. In a few days threshing and stacking were going ahead merrily, under a glorious "Indian summer" sun and in a delightful autumn breeze, raising our hopes and spirits, drying out the earth and the grain, and setting forth again visions of cheques for No. 1 hard, which had during the storm gone down to a few greasy bills representing feed grade wheat.

Another matter which should be carefully attended to in repairing buildings about the farm is that no nails are left in pieces of old building materials. Nothing inflicts a more dangerous wound than an old rusty nail. On finishing a repairing job go round and apply the claw hammer to all such. It may save you hundreds of dollars.

Exhibition Reform.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

On my return to the City of Winnipeg from the East, I picked up a copy of your issue of August 20th, and my attention was directed to the article headed as above. The Winnipeg Exhibition is an institution in which I have taken the greatest possible interest since my first arrival in the country some seven years ago, and I have watched its development each year with increasing satisfaction, for there cannot be the least doubt that Winnipeg's great annual event, or I should say the great annual event of the Canadian West, has each year been a distinct advance upon the previous year's effort.

Under these circumstances, I must venture to disagree with your contributor who states that the show is not growing with the times. Even his own statements contradict this assertion. One has but to read the reports of the exhibition for the last ten years to be at once convinced that the Industrial has grown year by year to a really wonderful degree. And here a word should be in season about the use of the word "Industrial." It is evidently the desire of the directors of the association that the exhibition should be of as industrial a nature as possible, and each year I have been assured that efforts are made to secure the very best possible exhibits, and those of a movable and interesting character, such as the working loom which was working at the last exhibition. But it is a matter of impossibility for directors to secure whatever exhibits they wish. This must surely depend upon the manufacturers and exhibitors themselves. The utmost is done to secure the interest of enterprising firms, both in the East and West, and each year has shown improvement in the quality of the exhibits. No doubt it is extremely interesting to see the various processes of manufacture as your correspondent states, but he will be the first to admit that a comparison between Glasgow and Winnipeg is a little incongruous at any rate at present. Glasgow, as all know, is a great manufacturing center, and the seat of both arts and sciences, and although we are emulating the great Scotch city in a humble way, it must of necessity be some time before we can arrive at their pitch of perfection in the way of an exhibition. "L. S. L." states that the accommodation in the main building is insufficient, and surely the reason of this is that the exhibition has so grown that this result was inevitable. A larger building is necessary, of that there can be no doubt, and surely the various manufacturers who yearly apply for space would not do so were they not seized of the fact that showing their goods at the annual Winnipeg event will secure practical and beneficial results.

It is a little hard of the writer of the article in question to criticise even the children's roundabout, whereon they spend many happy moments during fair week. Possibly the roundabout might be in better condition, and a brass band might be provided, but as this was stationed right away from any other portion of the exhibition, the harsh music of which he complains could not have interfered much with the enjoyment of others, and certainly it is each year most popular with the children.

It is surely indeed easy to criticise, but any question as to the attractions of the last exhibition is surely unjust. I was informed by one who knows that these attractions provided this year were the very best that could be procured in New York City, and each was a high-priced speciality. One must be hard to please to whom

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AND N.-W. T.

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the seals, elephants, dogs and cats, and the wonderful little midgets, did not appeal, and it seemed to be the opinion of all that these outdoor attractions had never been better. There are, of course, those who say that such attractions are out of place, but the fact remains that they draw the people who would not otherwise attend, and as the exhibition is self-supporting and received no Dominion grant, it is necessary that a balance should be shown on the right side of the ledger, and these attractions and horse-races help most assuredly to secure this result.

Then your correspondent complains about the heavy purses which are offered, but he will assuredly realize that horsemen do not do business for nothing, and to secure good races it is necessary to give good purses. Besides, has he taken into the account the difference between the entry fees in the case of a show horse or one that is entered for a speed class?

The most sincere friend of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition must agree that its position is now one in which further development in the matter of accommodation is absolutely necessary, and those who are so anxious to criticise could doubtless employ their time to better advantage if they were to consider this question; that is, if they have the best interests of the exhibition at heart. The grounds and buildings are quite inadequate to accommodate the crowds who come, and the numbers of whom are certainly not falling off. I see that the manager has a scheme for the combination of the new suburban park, the exhibition grounds and a mile race-track on a site to be decided upon. This is a really excellent idea, and I for one should be delighted to see same carried out, as it would be indeed a splendid thing for the city in all respects.

To sum up, however—and I must apologize for the space I am afraid I shall be taking up in your valuable columns—the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition is one of which all may be proud, and reflects the greatest credit upon all who are or have been responsible for its present satisfactory condition. Winnipeg is yet young, and those who have visited the city from foreign parts, including those who are well acquainted with the aims and objects of such annual events, have been loud

in their praises of the Prairie Capital's annual fair.

Trusting that this great annual event may go on and ever prosper, I beg to remain,

Dear Mr. Editor, Faithfully yours,
L. D. H.

The Faker at the Fairs.

At a number of the local shows this year it was surprising the business done by fakers with wheel-of-fortune, bean-in-the-nutshell, and various other gambling devices calculated to wring the hard-earned cash from those who wanted something for nothing.

A famous American showman once said that the people loved to be humbugged. This assertion has been sometimes doubted by wise people, but there is evidently an element in this country to whom it applies. Why the agricultural societies should allow these bloodsuckers within the confines of their exhibition is difficult to understand. One Manitoba society, to our knowledge, refused a tempting sum offered by a gang of these barefaced robbers who sought entrance to the grounds, but some other societies between Winnipeg and the Rockies appeared to give them every advantage, and in one instance even allowed them to carry on their nefarious work within a few feet of the horse judge while in the discharge of his work. Surely the best and most progressive people of the country are not in sympathy with such performances. Of course, it may be argued that those who allow themselves to be duped by these sharpers are sure to lose their money in some other way. That, however, is no justification for the evil. There can be no doubt that the witnessing of these gambling performances at shows where they appear to have the sanction of the respectable public has a strong tendency toward educating the young to look upon them without that resentment which is desirable in those who are just forming the habits of life.

The "Advocate" believes that the time has come when both the Provincial and Territorial Governments should refuse to grant any aid to an agricultural society allowing any game of chance within its exhibition park on show day. In the Province of Ontario and in some of the States to the south the government grant is withheld from any society that allows a wheel-of-fortune or any similar gambling device within two hundred yards of their entrance gate, and have we not as great reason to give the professional gambler a wide berth as they? We ask for the co-operation of our readers upon this matter. Many of our agricultural societies are improving rapidly, increasing in influence, and every effort should be made to discourage the faker.

Pedigree in the Show-ring.

At a few shows this summer there has been dissatisfaction in the show-ring when the judges, in pursuance of the rules in the prize-list, called upon each exhibitor to produce a certificate showing that the animal being exhibited was registered in the herd or flock book of the class in which it was showing. At one show in Assiniboia, an exhibitor of swine presented an entry-form, properly filled out, but not accompanied by any certificate of registration, and as the prize-list called only for a pedigree instead of a registered pedigree, the papers had to be accepted. It would be well for directors of agricultural societies to look carefully to this matter upon the revision of their prize-list. No doubt, in the case mentioned it was intended that the pedigree should be registered. A pedigree is, after all, simply a record of the ancestry of an animal, and, contrary to the general belief, every living animal of the most mixed breeding has a pedigree; but before registration of a pedigree can take place, the ancestry must belong to one particular breed for a few generations, the number of generations depending upon the registration rules of the breed association. A registered pedigree always bears the name of the secretary and the seal of the association.

A Great Help.

Your paper is always read with interest, and is a great help in our work. Success to the "Advocate."
CLARA C. LAWRENCE,
Vermilion.

Elevators vs. Cars.

The experiences of the farmers of this country in their dealings with the grain dealers and elevator companies have never been of a very congenial or satisfactory nature, and from reports which have reached us of the present season's experiences, complete improvement, we regret, has not yet arrived. That the elevators are not fulfilling the object in the country's trade which they are there to accomplish is a fact which every loyal Westerner regrets to admit. Elevators are the proper and convenient medium between the grain growers and the transporters, and their convenience is a matter beyond dispute. When, however, conditions are such that the employment of the elevators at the shipping point becomes a luxury, and a luxury too expensive to indulge in, then they cease to serve the purpose for which they exist in the country. A few days ago a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" met a farmer at a small railway station in Manitoba, who said he had been shipping wheat at the local elevator, and selling his shipments at 70 cents per bushel, but seeing from the prices quoted in the papers as ruling at Fort William that he was paying someone too much for handling his grain, he resolved to get a car and ship direct. The result fully rewarded the action, for he realized six cents a bushel more for the shipment than he had got for what he had sold to the elevator buyer, making a net profit on the carload of \$50.00.

Can one wonder that there should be such a demand for cars by farmers, and such a call for loading platforms and facilities, when fifty dollars may be saved on a single carload? If grain-dealers expect to get the patronage of the farmers and the support of the public in making excessive charges, they are doomed to disappointment, and they deserve nothing better. The day has come when the trader does not rule the order nor the price of commodities. The producer at the one end and the consumer at the other, each demand that he shall do his work for reasonable wages, and the trader who does not conform to that essential condition must fall out of line and make room for those who do.

We would regret very much to see anything like a general boycott of elevators. In fact, we believe them to be the true and convenient medium in the shipment of grain from a country such as ours, where the growing and shipping of grain is such a vast and pre-eminently engrossing industry, but when a farmer can put \$50.00 of cash per carload in his pocket by shipping direct, then he would surely not be the friend of the farmer who would stand up for the patronage of the elevators, however useful or essential they may be to commercial progress.

Another Lumber Commission Needed.

The dependence of one industry on another and the injurious effect of vicious practices on the part of operators in an industry on that of another, has been well exemplified recently around the coast districts of British Columbia, in the horse market, the lumber mills and the loggers.

Recently the mills raised the price of lumber and stopped manufacturing certain lines on the plea of over-production, and also lowered the prices paid for logs, claiming that prices for manufactured lumber did not warrant the continuance of the former scale of prices for logs. As a consequence many loggers, especially the smaller operators, have been forced out of the business, and are unable to finance so as to come out on the right side of the ledger, and in order to save something are throwing their horses on the market, which is at the present time bearish.

A lumber commission is certainly needed to protect both farmer and logger from the rapacity of the coast millmen (many of them also operators in the East). Formerly the prairie farmer looked for some relief in the competition of British Columbia and Ontario lumber mills; now all are in together and the farmer is being squeezed between them.

The donkey engines, mounted on heavy skids, are also diminishing the numbers of horses needed in the woods. The erection of more sawmills (there is abundance of timber to be sawn, and an almost unlimited market to be supplied) will do little to relieve the situation as long as the present combine is allowed to exist, which, as shown, mulets the farmer by making him pay high prices for lumber, and by squeezing the loggers, diminishes the demand for horses bred by the farmer.

Elevators

We are pleased to receive by Mr. R. Grain-growers' Association, Winnipeg, information on the elevator though somewhat stood that every fully informed on partment of the careful perusal:

"In reference to elevators, Fort Port Arthur, elevator storage, costs for each succeeding half cent per bushel cleaning.

"If wheat lies after the close of way company charges six per cent. The close of navigation again in the spring no one seems to be entitled to charge a day the car was not paid on it, but went into store on and was shipped on December, and navigated on 1st December, ten days only. In December and shipping would be just ten interest, however, a car, unless it lies.

"In shipping as it gets to Fort needs to think about by the rules of the practically the rule buyer pays the elevator bushel, but the seven days' free storage, over to the buyer after being unloaded loading being the day. If the shipper or seller longer than the first low the buyer half each thirty days or days.

"There are also car for inspection, weighing, which makes and these also an seller.

"No freight, stored by the party who point. These all are and are paid to the porter who ultimate terminal elevator. vessel, he hands to ping bills for all that vessel, then a railway company manifest, giving the particulars of charges a pays the bill all when the party, who fers it to another party at so much in store deduct whatever charge the date of the train companies collect weighing along with them to the Government.

"Herewith we send sales for a car, which are made up. We car belonged to you to-day on your account bill from Fort William sales, which gives the as to the grade and You see by the account freight, which is just the rate and amount of interest on freight out is made up in this

Elevating and Storing Grain.

We are pleased to publish herewith a letter received by Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, from Thompson, Sons & Co., Winnipeg, containing considerable information on the elevating and storing of grain. Although somewhat lengthy, it is so easily understood that every grain grower who is not already fully informed on the various aspects of this department of the trade would do well to give it careful perusal:

"In reference to terminal charges at C.P.R. elevators, Fort William, and C.N.R. elevators, Port Arthur, elevating, including fifteen days' storage, costs half cent per bushel, and storage for each succeeding thirty days, or part thereof, half cent per bushel, no charge being made for cleaning.

"If wheat lies in store in the above elevators after the close of navigation in the fall, the railway company charges interest on the freight at six per cent. They charge interest between the close of navigation and opening of navigation again in the spring. By what rule they do this no one seems to know; they would be perfectly entitled to charge interest on the freight from the day the car was unloaded until the day the freight was paid on it, but they don't do that. If a car went into store on the 1st of June and lay there and was shipped out all rail on say the 10th of December, and navigation on the lake had closed on 1st December, they would charge interest for ten days only. If it was unloaded on the 1st December and shipped out on the 10th, there would be just ten days' interest the same. This interest, however, only amounts to a few cents on a car, unless it lies for some months.

"In shipping and disposing of wheat as soon as it gets to Fort William, the shipper scarcely needs to think about terminal charges at all, for by the rules of the Grain Exchange, which are practically the rules and custom of the trade, the buyer pays the elevating charge of half cent per bushel, but the seller must give the buyer five days' free storage; that is, the car must be turned over to the buyer not later than the tenth day after being unloaded into elevator, the date of unloading being the date on the freight expense bill. If the shipper or seller holds his wheat in store longer than the first ten days, then he has to allow the buyer half cent per bushel storage for each thirty days or part thereof after the first ten days.

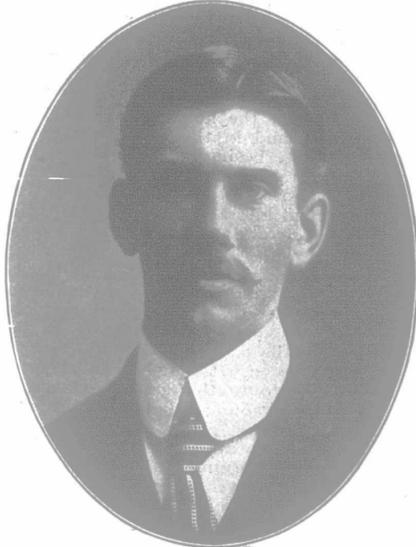
"There are also the charges of forty cents per car for inspection, and twenty-five per car for weighing, which may be called terminal charges, and these also are allowed by the shipper or seller.

"No freight, storage or other charges are paid by the party who ships a car from a country point. These all accumulate against the wheat, and are paid to the railway company by the exporter who ultimately ships the wheat out of the terminal elevator. When an exporter loads a vessel, he hands to the railway company the shipping bills for all the cars he wants loaded into that vessel; then after the wheat is loaded, the railway company makes up a statement, called a manifesto, giving the car numbers and all particulars of charges against them, and the exporter pays the bill all in a lump. All that is done when the party who holds a car of wheat transfers it to another party, is to figure up the price at so much in store at Fort William, and then deduct whatever charges may be against it at the date of the transfer, and thus the railway companies collect the fees for inspection and weighing along with their freight, etc., and hand them to the Government for the inspection department.

"Herewith we send you a copy of an account sales for a car, which shows you how the charges are made up. We have made it out as if this car belonged to you, and as if we had sold it to-day on your account. The duplicate expense bill from Fort William is attached to the account sales, which gives the shipper all the information as to the grade and weight of freight charges. You see by the account sales the amount of the freight, which is just taken off the expense bill, the rate and amount of storage, and the amount of interest on freight, and the number of days interest is charged. Every account sales we send out is made up in this way, and the duplicate ex-

pense bill from the car always accompanies it, so that it should all be plain enough to the shipper, or if it is not he has the material before him from which he can make inquiries.

"In regard to insurance, as soon as a car of wheat is unloaded into a terminal elevator it is at the risk of whoever owns it as against fire.



J. C. READEY.

Winner of the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal in the live stock judging competition at Brandon Exhibition, 1903.

The elevators are now constructed of different kinds of materials, and the rate of insurance is highest on the frame elevators. Herewith we send you a memo. of the rates of insurance on the different elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. These are the rates per \$100.00 per year, but to keep cars protected for short dates the only economical way is to have the like of ourselves attend to it. The railway companies take the right to unload cars into any elevator that suits their convenience, so that the shipper never knows what elevator his car is stored in until he receives the railway expense bill. Thus in the expense bill of car for which we enclose account sales, you will note it is stored in elevator 'A.' If a country shipper decides to hold wheat in store terminal elevator for a lengthy period, he can generally arrange insurance for himself through any good insurance firm, although

beginning of each season, taking it for the twelve months, and thus we have a certain amount all the time, and we guarantee to hold safe against fire all our customers' cars, and for this we have of course to make a charge. Cars that have been sold before they arrive at the elevators are under risk usually for three or four days. Thus, they are unloaded one day, and the expense bill may not be mailed to us till the next day, and before we get it and are in a position to deliver car to buyer and receive payment, the three or four days have elapsed, and of course till we get payment the car is at our risk. We have an arrangement with our shipping customers to hold them safe over these three or four days at the rate of 40c. on a 40,000 lb. car, 60c. on a 60,000 lb. car, and 80c. on an 80,000 lb. car. When wheat is held for longer than the few days between unloading and turning it over to the buyer, the insurance is the regular rate for short date."

Grain Insurance Rates.

The yearly rates charged for insuring grain at the terminal elevators are as follows:

RATES OF INSURANCE.

Fort William Elevators—			
Elevator 'A'.....	\$2.50	per \$100	per annum.
" 'B'.....	2.50	"	100 "
" 'C'.....	2.50	"	100 "
" 'D'.....	.75	"	100 "
King's Elevator, Port Arthur—			
King's	\$4.85	per \$100	per annum.
C. N. R. Elevators, Port Arthur—			
C. N. R.	\$3.00	per \$100	per annum.
Duluth Elevators—			
Elevator 'D'.....	\$1.85	per \$100	per annum.
" 'G'.....	1.65	"	100 "

Stock.

Hog Raising in the Territories.

J. B., Grassy Lake, Alta.: "Would like information about the raising of pigs in this district. Am on the Saskatchewan River, half way between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and wish to start pig-raising along with my cattle ranching. Have six miles of river bottom, half a mile wide; the prairie is one hundred and fifty feet above me, and a great number of coulees, large and small, afford shelter, and the bottom will grow all kinds of grain and roots and garden stuff. The bench produces blue-joint, and there is wild peavine with it. Can I raise hogs profitably here? Would they require feeding in summer? To what extent would they rustle in winter, and would they require stabling? I would be glad to have this information through your columns, to which I am already indebted for valuable help."

The raising of pigs, like the raising of any other kind of live stock, must be considered with respect to any locality from two sides: First, the character of the demand; second, the facilities and cost of production. The demand for pork all over the Territories is good. Pork is the staple meat for the ranches, as it cures well and is easily kept. Pork is used to a greater extent than formerly in the towns, chiefly as bacon. This town demand arises from the tendency for mixed and varied foods, but the present popularity of bacon is above all due to improvement in its quality, owing to changes in breeding ideals and to a different system of feeding. The traditional old-time hog is the fat-jawed, thick-shouldered kind—a species of walking lard-tub; the present type is a lean-built hog, of light jowl, and generally lean head, light shoulder and deep sides. Another difference arises from feeding and treatment. The old-fashioned hog of Eastern Canada and the present-day hog of the American corn belt, of three or four hundred pounds, with a preponderance of fat, is not the hog that



SIREN 7TH.

First-prize two-year-old Shorthorn heifer at Portage la Prairie Fair, 1903. Sire Charger; dam Siren 6th. (See Gossip, page 1006.)

OWNED BY JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.

during the winter, when the elevators get full up, the insurance is taken up by the general trade to the limit that the companies will put on, and if one has not secured a line beforehand he may not be able to get insurance when he wants it. One needs to be in the trade to fully understand this sort of thing. We ourselves take out a good round sum of insurance on each elevator at the

tional old-time hog is the fat-jawed, thick-shouldered kind—a species of walking lard-tub; the present type is a lean-built hog, of light jowl, and generally lean head, light shoulder and deep sides. Another difference arises from feeding and treatment. The old-fashioned hog of Eastern Canada and the present-day hog of the American corn belt, of three or four hundred pounds, with a preponderance of fat, is not the hog that

is required to-day. Pure grain feeding and keeping till maturity are now out of fashion. The best hog nowadays is between 160 and 200 pounds weight; he is brought to maturity in six to eight months, and being killed before the period of growth is completed, his flesh has a large proportion of lean meat. It is after the demands for bone and flesh or muscle have been satisfied by food that fat accumulates as a surplus. The flesh is likewise tender. To assist the making of lean rather than fat, less concentrated grain-feeding is resorted to. As far as demand is concerned, there is the best warrant for the pork business in the Territories. The present slow demand for cattle is a tip to the rancher not to have all his eggs in one basket. The demand for pork is always good. Green bacon is never below twelve and a half cents retail in most Western towns, and the best cured at certain times reaches twenty cents.

Hogs are a class of live stock that cannot be substituted for cattle with similar treatment. The hog requires more concentrated feeding. He is not a traveller or wide rustler, though in present practice he is being made a pasture animal rather than a hand-fed animal to a much greater extent than formerly. This is a matter of economy, and also of producing the kind of product required by the present demand, viz., a quickly-grown animal, not fat. To raise pigs successfully in the Territories, in such districts as that of our correspondent, good artificial shelter would have to be provided in winter time, for although the average temperature may not be low, it is sometimes very cold, and the hog does not have the natural winter protection of coat that cattle have, and cannot be economically allowed to rustle for himself at any time in winter. It is doubtful whether he can be trusted to rustle for himself in the best bottom, coulee or prairie pasture in summer. It is almost certain that he cannot. If the land of our correspondent will grow all kinds of grain and roots, it will be cheaper to grow his hogs on pasture than wait for them to mature on prairie grasses. It might be possible to run them through the summer on natural pasture, supplemented by grain food, but the hog is not a great traveller, and his anatomical structure requires that he shall have a certain proportion of concentrated foods. In the Lethbridge district rape is grown, and hogs run on it. They have also done well on green oats, along with grain, and have grown very fast.

Rape has been demonstrated to be a cheap and good hog pasture. Other crops that make good hog pasture are tares and oats, barley, tares and oats; or, in fact, any mixture of grains, and it only requires a small patch to support a good many animals. Four or five acres of rape will feed a hundred hogs, but it should not be sown all at once. It will be ready to graze two months from sowing. It requires a well-tilled seed-bed, and should be grown for succulent feeding with the grain in winter time.

Your enterprise should be a success, but you should have warm stabling, and should expect to feed in winter time either on grains and roots grown on your own land, or on purchased grains, and should expect to do some supplementary feeding in summer time in addition to either the pasture of the coulees and bottom, or of mixed green crops. The structure of the hog makes hand-feeding necessary, but with the prices of pork that have prevailed for years, there is no reason why the raising of it should not be highly profitable whether you raise your own grains or purchase them in the district. All classes of grain, even wheat, can be obtained in the Lethbridge district at this time of year at less than ninety cents a hundred, which is not a high feed price, and they can, of course, be grown for less.

Hogs for Northern Alberta.

Some good sales of hogs have recently been made in Edmonton and Strathcona. Northern Alberta is an ideal country for successful hog-raising and dairying. The two industries go well together, and the number of creameries now in operation between Calgary and Edmonton shows that a great deal of valuable hog feed, in the form of dairy by-products, exists along that railway line. The brisk demand which the local meat-packing establishments create, and the good outlook for high prices in this neighborhood next season, owing to the strong probability of large supplies being required for the railway construction gangs, which are almost certain to be in operation then, is a sufficient guarantee that farmers would do well to go in more extensively for hog-raising than they have in the past. Sometimes when grain becomes damaged in any way it can often be fed to hogs so as to obtain a price equal to or greater than its market value had it been first-class, and in addition there is an advantage in returning the fertility to the soil in the form of manure.

With present prospects, it is good advice to recommend the raising of more hogs where conditions are similar to those mentioned above.

Mertoun, St. Boswell's, Scotland.

BY JOHN GRAHAM.

Situated in one of the most picturesque and best agricultural districts in Scotland, is the estate of Lord Polwarth, at Mertoun, St. Boswell's, in the border county of Roxborough. There is something exceptionally interesting about the estate—the house of Polwarth, the flock of Border Leicester sheep, and herd of Booth strains of Shorthorn cattle. First, as to the estate: It is situated in one of the most historical districts in Scotland. Just to the north of it lies Abbot'sford, the mansion house built and estate owned by Sir Walter Scott, the great novelist, and where he wrote most of his great works. Just opposite, and over the historical Tweed, lies the Abbey of Dryburgh, the home of the ancient abbots and monks, and in the graveyard there lies the body of Scott, besides many other notables. To the north lies Me'rose Abbey, where lies the heart of the immortal Robert the Bruce. Every foot of the ground has a history all its own, and if it could speak, could tell of some strange happenings long ago.

There is something interesting about the house of Polwarth, the family, Scott by name, being descended directly from the notorious Watt Scott, of Harden, the famous Border Riever, or cattle stealer, living in the days called the killing times. The estate of Harden, at Hawick, is still in the possession of the Polwarth family, and the whole surroundings show unmistakable signs of the traffic then carried on. Then, again, the flock of Border Leicester sheep are, I believe, the oldest in the Border, and unique in this respect, of having for the past thirty years, and perhaps longer, been bred without ever having introduced a single animal to add fresh blood; inbreeding is practiced in toto.

The herd of Shorthorns are interesting, in being the largest herd of pure Booths in the world, and further, the only herd I know of where inbreeding is practiced almost entirely. There is also a stud of Clydesdale horses of more recent date, and which occupy the position of being one of the best in the kingdom.

As to the flock of Border Leicester sheep, it has been conceded by general consent (up till the last two years, when others have aspired to the position) "that Lord Polwarth has the finest flock of this popular breed in the world." When I state that for thirty years, at least, no outside blood has been introduced into this flock, I know that some wisecracks will hold up their hands in holy horror, and maintain that such a thing is impossible. Nevertheless, this is a fact, and it is a fact, likewise, that this inbreeding has proved successful so far, as the annual sales indicate. Many breeders of note have prophesied the downfall of this flock as a result of inbreeding, but many of them have lived to see otherwise, and the record of the Kelso ram sales last month shows the Mertoun flock still ahead in prices and merit. How the standard of this flock has been kept up and improved, I am not sheepman enough to know, but one thing is certain, the flock-master, in his position as manager of this flock, embodies a responsibility unknown in ordinary breeding. Every animal must be properly mated, and then after that there enters the problem of its near or distant relationship in the combination. The flock-master must, of necessity, know every animal, and more, its relation to all others.

All the best rams sold out of the flock are afterwards bought back for service again, after they have done service in the flock of some other eminent breeder, where land and other environments have been altogether different from their native district.

At the time of our visit, the ewes were just in their breeding season, and the yearling rams were fenced on grass turf, and getting a sole ration of turnips and hay, with cake and meal as concentrates. There were something like a hundred in all, and looked in the pink of condition, just previous to their annual shearing in April.

As mentioned before, the herd of Shorthorns are all of almost pure Booth breeding, and the herd is the largest of such in the world. The same system of inbreeding prevails among the cattle as among the sheep, and at the time of our visit only one of the stock bulls was introduced from outside, and even then is related to a great many of the herd. All the stock bulls he bred himself, and unlike the rams, are never off the farm, and have no advantage in a change of soil and slight difference of climate. The responsibility of the herdsman in this herd is parallel to that of the flock-master in his flock, and the mating, as in the sheep, has not only to be done to produce a certain type aimed at, but also to avoid too close inbreeding. The herdsman informed me that they were never mated closer than half-brother and sister, and one can imagine the difficulty in doing even this in a herd which has been bred so closely thus for a long term of years. The connections must be so intricate, the network so connected, as to puzzle the brains of more than one ordinary mortal in trying to entangle the whole system.

To follow out such a system requires a whole

army of stock bulls to breed from. We found no less than eleven male animals at the head of the herd, making a small herd in themselves. The bulls in themselves are a superior lot, and typical specimens of the Booth tribes, all of great scale and style, hind quarters deep and straight, and an entire absence of roundness in the hip, which is evident in a great many north country Scotch cattle. In color they are mostly roans. As it might be of interest to give a running description of the bulls, I herewith append:

First in the list came the roan, Royal Courtier, two years old, a pure Booth, of the Dame family. He is a great massive bull for his age. Crown Imperial came next, a roan of the Cowslip family. He has one cross of Cruickshank blood in his veins, and shows it, being a low-set and altogether a fleshy bull. One remove further brought us to British Butterfly, one of the old Stanley Butterflies. This, according to the herdsman, is one of the best-bred Booth bulls in the kingdom. He is a great massive, dark roan. Next in order came Knight of the Border, by Royal Centurian. He is a massive roan, four years old. The next bull I considered the best in the herd, Sir Alger Studley by name, in color red, with white markings all over, which detracts from his value as a breeder. He was bred by Booth, of Warlaby, and is of the Booth Riby family. He was entered along with another of the stock bulls for Mr. Bell's sale at Alnwick, Northumberland, and later at the sale made \$150, no doubt owing to his color (this is the only bull used by Lord Polwarth not of his own breeding), while his stable mate made about \$600. We reviewed next the pure white Sir Leopold Studley, also of the Riby family. This bull is five years old. Next came Royal Cardigan, a rich roan, bred by Mr. Lambert. This bull combines a mixture of Booth and Bates blood in his veins. The next and last on the list, and the father of the bull herd, was Royal Centurian, a pure white, and eleven years old. He shows the worse of wear a little, and will not do service much longer. The dam of this bull won something like \$3,000 in prizes. I do not intend to go into the females in the herd in any detail, but simply to say that they are not the equal of the bulls. They are lacking, many of them, in style and beef points, and a general lack of smoothness, so characteristic in the Cruickshank tribes. They were mostly in good breeding shape, and their sole winter ration consisted of turnips and oat straw.

We know so little of the type of animals called Booth Shorthorns on this side the Atlantic, that I might be pardoned if I give for the information of some a definition of their distinguishing characteristics. They are great massive animals, of immense scale, with lots of style all their own, great length of body, hind quarters long and straight, different in this respect from the Cruickshank, which has a tendency to round like the Aberdeen-Angus. They are wide in chest, and well fleshed along the back, but are deficient in spring of rib and flesh over the roasts, and present more the form of a square than the barrel shape of the Cruickshank. They are a little far from the ground, and all over lack quality and smoothness, so much sought after at the present day.

Lord Polwarth has of late years suffered by being side-tracked by breeders of the more popular north country Scotch type. In a weak moment he decided to mate his Booths with Cruickshanks. He purchased extensively from both Marr and Duthie, and bred in this way for a few years. He owned among others such cows as the dam of Marengo, the great champion. Losing faith in his new love, he sent the whole original lot and their progeny up for sale, some of which were repurchased by Mr. Duthie and can be seen in his herd to-day. He decided, sooner than risk the extermination of the Shorthorn as evolved by Booth, in contrast to the newfangled types of Shorthorns, more resembling Polled Angus than anything else, he would quit the field and cease breeding altogether.

The Clydesdales at Mertoun are not a large stud, but of choice quality and breeding; nearly every animal is of special merit, great heavy sorts, with the best of limbs and fine quality of hair. It was this stud that furnished the first-prize yearling at the Royal at Carlisle last year, Mertoun by name, and exhibited by A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall. A new stud horse had just been added previous to my visit, in the dark brown Baron O'Pee, sire Baron's Pride. He is just three years old, and has as good a set of limbs under him as one can wish to find. He superseded MacRaith, which bred so well at the stud for so many years. All the yearlings in a field by themselves were by him, four mares and two stallions. One of the yearling stallions, which looks like a coming horse, is full brother to the first-prize yearling last year; his dam is Border Fashion, by Prince of Fashion. The mares in foal occupied a field by themselves, excepting those at work, and two yeld mares at pasture in another enclosure; and the two-year-old fillies also by themselves. One of the yeld mares we noticed as of special merit, and a prize-winner all over the Border district.

Live-stock J

To the Editor

Sir,—Iowa is agricultural State, the people of Iowa what they can agriculture was that live stock the recent State fair is not so la Toronto. The substantial. W live-stock exhibi firmly good, no The exhibit of fo not so well hou in which to exhib better off. The ulate the intere stock industry, tural side of t judging pavilion smaller one for most imposing l we may judge by morning to nigh judging of the building as well.

The building 225 by 175 feet 170 by 120 feet. seats, there is se 3,000 people, an more. On a su orchestra of 40 noon. Here, av of the fair, and music, the lover parative comfort horses and cattle with the building was too small. wished to get i days at the fair, were all taken a by nine o'clock i day went on mar not get inside th strated that pe stock, and will t animals and wat can do it with s.

It may be of the ring was la different classes o In the aged Per 45 entries, and 2 before an enthus people. All anim ber, and in eve paraded around t ately in front o ring, in order th them.

That Iowa is evined not only but also by the n were shown. Ov hibition, only five the bacon breeds, follows:

Poland-China ...
Duroc-Jersey ...
Chester Whites ...
Berkshires ...
Yorkshires ...
For the comfo tors, a fine new judging of these large, appeared to quired of it.

Of late years r ing the agricultur lar and instructi see the live stock same degree of horse race and a direction to secur

Fat Range C

Many ranchmen their beef cattle f low price offered, fair prices, and a

The banks are fence which may r affairs, and will c ance they will re McMullen, stock i that he expects th in the number shi previous years. pected that at l shipped, but now number being reach So far very few in comparison with this date.

W. H. Lanigan C.P.R. stated rec did not expect lar cents seems to be

Live-stock Judging Pavilions at Iowa State Fair.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Sir,—Iowa is one of the best if not the best agricultural State in the American Union. That the people of Iowa realize this fact and are doing what they can to stimulate the interest taken in agriculture was abundantly proven by the place that live stock and farm machinery was given at the recent State Fair held at Des Moines. This fair is not so large as our own Industrial held at Toronto. The buildings are not as large nor so substantial. With the exception of hogs, the live-stock exhibits were not so large nor so uniformly good, nor were the grounds as well kept. The exhibit of farm machinery was larger, though not so well housed, and in the matter of a place in which to exhibit the live stock, they were much better off. The fair authorities, wishing to stimulate the interest taken in their growing live-stock industry, and thus popularize the agricultural side of their fair, have erected a large judging pavilion for horses and cattle, and a smaller one for hogs. The larger one is the most imposing building on the grounds, and, if we may judge by the way it was thronged from morning to night and the interest taken in the judging of the stock, it was the most popular building as well.

The building itself is an oval-shaped brick, 225 by 175 feet over all. The judging-ring is 170 by 120 feet. Outside of the ring, on raised seats, there is seating accommodation for about 3,000 people, and standing room for over 1,000 more. On a suitable platform on one side, an orchestra of 40 pieces played morning and afternoon. Here, away from the other detractions of the fair, and listening to the sweet strains of music, the lover of live stock could sit in comparative comfort and watch the judging of the horses and cattle. The only fault to be found with the building was that, large as it was, it was too small for the crowds of people that wished to get into it. The writer spent two days at the fair, and can testify that the seats were all taken and standing room hard to find by nine o'clock in the morning, and that as the day went on many went away because they could not get inside the doors. It was clearly demonstrated that people are interested in the live stock, and will take pleasure in looking at the animals and watching the judging, provided they can do it with some degree of comfort.

It may be of interest to some to know that the ring was large enough to allow a number of different classes of cattle to be shown at once. In the aged Percheron stallion class there were 45 entries, and 27 of these were shown at once before an enthusiastic crowd of at least 4,000 people. All animals carried their catalogue number, and in every case the prizewinners were paraded around the outside of the ring, immediately in front of the seats, before leaving the ring, in order that all might have a chance to see them.

That Iowa is a corn-producing State, was evinced not only by the large exhibits of corn, but also by the number and the type of hogs that were shown. Of the 2,576 hogs actually on exhibition, only five were of what might be called the bacon breeds. The exhibits were made up as follows:

Poland-China	1,074 hogs.
Duroc-Jersey	853 "
Chester Whites	435 "
Berkshires	209 "
Yorkshires	5 "

For the comfort of the exhibitors and spectators, a fine new pavilion was provided for the judging of these hogs. The building, although large, appeared to be too small for what was required of it.

Of late years much has been said about making the agricultural side of our fairs more popular and instructive. Give the people a chance to see the live stock and watch the judging with the same degree of comfort that they can watch a horse race and a step will be taken in the right direction to secure this.
 R. HARCOURT.

Fat Range Cattle being Held Over.

Many ranchmen have decided to carry over their beef cattle for another year, owing to the low price offered. Those who sold early realized fair prices, and are well satisfied.

The banks are willing to relieve any inconvenience which may result from the present state of affairs, and are offering ranchers all the assistance they will require at reasonable rates. J. McMullen, stock inspector for the C.P.R., states that he expects there will be a general falling off in the number shipped this year as compared with previous years. Earlier in the season he expected that at least 40,000 head would be shipped, but now he sees no prospect of that number being reached.

So far very few cattle have been shipped east, in comparison with the output of former years at this date.

W. B. Lanigan, general freight agent of the C.P.R., stated recently that the C.P.R. company did not expect large shipments this fall. Three cents seems to be about the average price.

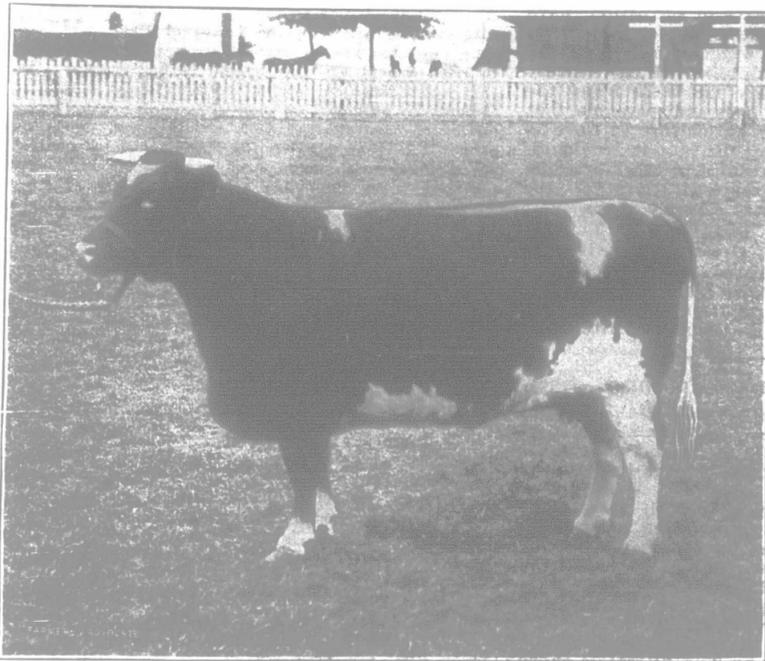
Our Scottish Letter.

Farmers in this Old Country are face to face with a condition of things unparalleled, I think, since the fateful 1879. We have a late harvest. It is now the fifth of September, and harvest is not yet general. Here and there, in some of the earlier districts, good progress has been made, and on one farm in Wigtownshire cutting is finished. The bulk of straw is great, but a succession of

thing about the Dublin Horse Show. This event, as usual, took place in the third week of August. This year it was an unusually brilliant function. The Earl and Countess of Dudley have made themselves immensely popular as tenants of the vice-regal lodge. Their party twice visited the yard in state, and were received with the extravagant loyalty which characterizes the throng at the Horse Show. From the social standpoint we should say the show of 1903 was better than

an average exhibition. It is useless attempting to describe the Dublin Horse Show to those who have not seen it, or the grounds on which it is held. We have nothing like them on this side the ocean, and I saw nothing bearing any resemblance to them on your side, north or south of the lakes. But the most outstanding feature of this year's show was the success of an English exhibitor—Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart. He took five firsts, three seconds, and two third prizes. He exhibited in hunting classes only, and some of his best exhibits were bred in England. It has hitherto been supposed that Ireland could not be approached in the matter of producing hunters, but this can no longer be pretended. Whether Ireland is falling behind or England going ahead we do not pretend to say, but the best horses at Dublin this year were bred in England. This did not appear in the awards of the champion prizes, mainly because these prizes are confined to Irish-bred horses. It is quite right that they should be so, but the fact has to be borne in mind when supreme honors are being discussed.

A question arises in this connection. In England and Scotland horse-breeding, except in the small matter of the King's premium horses, is absolutely free of any Government patronage. Horse-owners go as they please, and do as they please. In Ireland the industry has for many years enjoyed the quasi-official patronage of the Royal Dublin Society, and since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, it is more completely under Government control than any industry in the three kingdoms. It is significant that the free breeding of England should under such circumstances have proved superior to the breeding of Ireland under official control. Another suggestive fact was the extraordinary merit of the best junior hunters in the field—the first-prize three-year-old. He was got by a hunter sire, that is, a horse with a large proportion of Thoroughbred blood in his veins, but not so absolutely pure-bred as to be admitted into the general studbook. The extraordinary promise of this colt is a corroboration of the plea of those who advocate the work of the Hunter Improvement Society, who are certainly entitled to claim that they are justified in their contentions. The chief objection bred in



GEM OF BALLEOHIN 2ND.

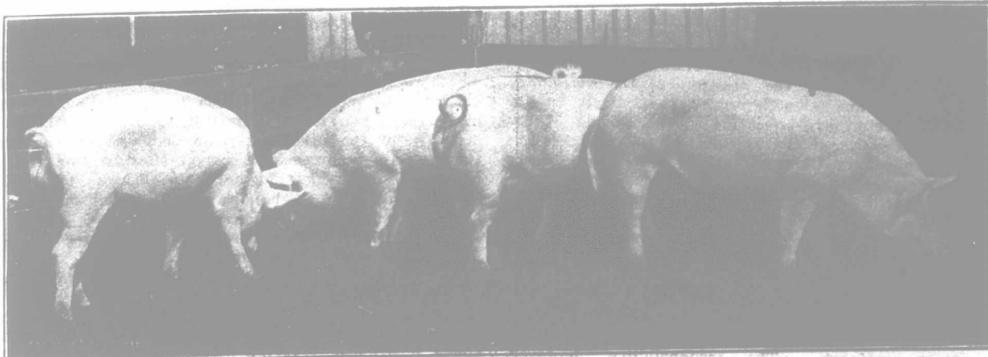
First-prize three-year-old cow and sweepstakes Shorthorn female at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1903.

OWNED BY JAS. CRERAP, SHAKESPEARE, ONT.

floods has laid many grand fields of grain flat. The most peculiar feature of the season is, perhaps, the comparative, and, in some cases, the absolute failure of the new varieties of oats, which during certain very favorable seasons produced excellent results. One of these is the Canadian Banner oat, a variety which held an enviable position in public favor. The climate of the West of Scotland is so moist that success in an exceptionally dry season is hardly any criterion of what may happen during a season like the present. The chief advantage Canada has over the mother country lies in this matter of climate. With the majority of my readers there may be excessive cold (as we think it) in winter, but the ideal uniformity of your climate, whether in summer or winter, is fitted to make us envious. September with us is often a very pleasant month. If it keeps dry good progress can be made with harvest, although the shortening day does not conduce to a big result. Some young fellows from this side are roughing it on Ontario and Western farms. Their accounts sent home show that the rural life of Canada is very like the urban. Drones are not wanted in the hive. That species need not go to the Northwest. They are not wanted at home either, but, unluckily, we rear a quantity. Whether it be beast or body you become possessed of in that fashion, the fact remains, and you must make the best of a bad bargain.

THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

Horse affairs are bulking largely in this letter, and it may, therefore, be pardonable to say some-



BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES.

First-prize pen pure bred export bacon hogs and sweepstakes over all breeds, Toronto Exhibition, 1903.

BRED AND EXHIBITED BY D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

this way is that when great strength appears in a young animal having a blank in its recorded pedigree there is risk of the presence of cart blood. The question is, how is the required strength and substance to be obtained unless cart blood is drawn upon? Another point at Dublin is suggested by the success of a Thoroughbred stallion, the ideal of a hunter sire, which lacks the imprimation of the official Government Vets. These gentlemen have refused to give him a certificate of soundness. The Vets. of the Royal Dublin Society for two years in succession have passed him as sound. On the whole, the results at Dublin this year rather suggest that those who do not believe in the infallibility of Government control may not be so very far aside from the mark. In new countries it is indispensable that governments should foster agriculture in an educational way, but in Great Britain it would almost seem as if the best results in stock-breeding were obtained when the representatives of the Government left the industry severely alone.

"SCOTLAND YET."

[Note.—What is true of Great Britain, it must be confessed, has also proved the case on this side the Atlantic, where officialdom has a lamentable record of blundering to its credit, ever since the days of the "Haras National."—Editor.]

Why They are Shipping.

The following letter, sent from Calgary, and addressed to the Medicine Hat News, shows clearly the feeling which prevails amongst the cattle ranchmen regarding the prices buyers are offering this season. There is a strong feeling that slightly better prices would prevail were there more competition among the buyers:

Dear Sir,—We beg to notify you that we offered all our sound steers and speys, four years old and up, and all three-year-old steers in condition, at 3½ cents per pound, weighed at nearest point of shipment, with a five per cent. shrink, or after a fast of twelve hours, at the option of the seller, and dry cows at \$35 per head. All cattle to be delivered between September 15th and October 31st, 1903, no cattle to be vented and turned loose on the range; and have to state that our offer was declined.

In reference to our export cattle alone, we have been offered 3½ cents per pound for steers, and 3 cents per pound for cows, five per cent. shrink, weighed at point of shipment. This offer we have refused, and we are now making arrangements to export our own cattle.

Yours truly,
A. H. ECKFORD,
R. J. HILLS,
H. SMITH,
PETER MURHEAD,
A. E. CROSS,
W. E. COCHRANE,
W. R. HULL.

Horses.

Canadian Veterinaries.

A well-attended meeting of the Canadian Veterinary Surgeons took place in the City Hall, Ottawa, on the evening of Wednesday, September 2nd, 1903, the second day of the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The following members of the profession were present: Drs. J. F. Burnett, A. G. Young, J. F. Quinn, R. W. Tennent, J. H. Tennent, J. J. Fyle, M. V. Gallivan, P. T. Bowlby, J. Wilson, Jas. Pickel, J. H. Wilson, J. Massee, A. W. Harris, W. W. Boucher, A. E. Morrison, F. Fisher, T. Thacker, W. Jakeman, M. G. Connolly, Geo. H. Belaire, J. L. Robertson, D. King Smith, J. Leach, S. Kennedy, T. A. Allen, G. W. Orchard, M. B. Perdue, A. D. Stewart, Wm. Damm, J. H. Engel, H. Bradshaw, L. A. Brown, Wm. Stubbs, G. W. Higginson, F. Torrance, G. M. Walrod, P. F. Butler, S. White, A. E. James, G. A. Kennedy, J. B. Hollingsworth, D. McCuaig, T. C. Young, G. A. Hay, Geo. W. Bell, T. A. Irvine, J. D. Irvine, C. W. J. Haworth, P. J. Lynchke, D. J. McKillop, W. C. McGuire, W. C. Young, Thos. Lawson, G. Howell, R. H. McKenna, R. W. Kenning, C. H. Higgins, A. E. Moore, A. H. Hall, M. C. Baker, A. Etienne, J. D. Duchene and Professor Andrew Smith.

Dr. Rutherford was appointed chairman, and Dr. A. E. James, secretary. The Chairman opened the meeting by discussing the position of the veterinary profession in Canada, with regard particularly to the question of veterinary education. The closing of the Veterinary Faculty of McGill University having left the Ontario Veterinary College the only institution in the country devoted to the teaching of comparative medicine, it appeared necessary that something should be done by the profession to assist in raising the standard of matriculation and extending the curriculum of the latter. The Ontario College, as a teaching institution, stood second to none in the English-speaking world, and there was no room for doubt that if its standard were raised so as to meet modern requirements it would soon become the leading veterinary college on the American continent. The responsibility, however, rested mainly upon the members of the profession, and it was absolutely necessary that they should unite to strengthen the hands of Professor Smith in making the necessary changes, as it was unreasonably to expect a

private individual to assume all the financial risk and responsibility of the change proposed. Veterinarians ought to be placed on a better legal footing, and the speaker had no doubt that if the members of the profession throughout Ontario exerted their influence at the right time and in the proper direction their representatives would soon see the advisability of granting them the legislation required to place them on a footing similar to that occupied by other professions.

Dr. Tennent, of London, agreed with the opinions expressed by the Chairman, and suggested the forming of a Council, similar to the Medical Council of Ontario, with representation on the Board of Examiners. He also suggested that a matriculation examination equal to High School Entrance should be insisted upon, and that the curriculum of the college should consist of three terms of not less than six months each, with a further proviso that students should spend two terms of not less than six months each with a qualified practitioner, and should produce bona-fide certificates for these terms of pupillage.

Dr. Wilson, of London, stated that the practitioners in that city had held a meeting, and that they were unanimously in favor of the plan proposed by Dr. Tennent.

Dr. A. H. Hall, of Quebec, expressed his approval of the proposed movement. As matters now stood in his Province since the closing of McGill, the only veterinary college whose graduates were eligible to practice in Quebec was that affiliated with Laval University. He advocated a union among Canadian practitioners with the object of making the Ontario Veterinary College a first-class three-term school.

Dr. D. King Smith pointed out the difficulty of obtaining legislation, and recommended friendly consultation between the members of the profession and the College authorities, with a view to adopting the best method of reaching the desired end. He advocated better organization among veterinarians, who, he claimed, ought to unite their forces and work for the improvement of the existing college.

Professor Andrew Smith, of Toronto, was glad to meet so many of his former graduates, as well as the other members of the profession present, and appreciated what had been said by Dr. Rutherford and the other speakers. He was anxious to see the standing of the profession improved, but pointed out the great difficulty of obtaining the necessary legislation, as also the financial obstacles in the way of conducting a three-term school on proper lines which would be able to compete successfully with institutions claiming a high standard but not living up to the terms on which they were supposed to be carried on.

Dr. Torrance, of Winnipeg, thought that this meeting for the discussion of veterinary matters, and particularly the improvement of the standing of the profession in Canada by raising the standard of the Ontario Veterinary College, would prove a great benefit. This college had turned out a great many good men, but it was not in line with modern ideas. He also pointed out that it was hardly the thing to ask for legislation which would shut out graduates of the only English-speaking college in Canada, and suggested that it was the duty of veterinarians to rally to the support of the institution and assist in bearing the burden of its maintenance if such assistance were required.

Veterinary Major Massey, of Kingston, said that we were all agreed that something should be done for the elevation of the veterinary profession in Canada. The whole trouble was with the entrance examination, which was too low, and for this the profession was largely to blame. The entrance examination should be at least the same as that for the High School. He advocated three terms, but thought four would be better, and advised consultation with Professor Smith as to the best means of attaining the end in view. The question was, "What could be done?" and the only answer, "Make the one English-speaking college in Canada a national one, and give it the hearty support of the whole profession."

It was moved by Dr. Tennent, seconded by Dr. B. F. Butler—"That in the opinion of this meeting the curriculum of the Ontario Veterinary College should be extended to three terms of at least six months each, with a provision for practice under a qualified veterinary surgeon between the terms."

"That a matriculation examination should be required equal to a High School Entrance examination, and that the majority of the examining board be appointed by the profession, through the Ontario Veterinary Association."—Carried.

Professor Smith, on being asked to express his views on the above motion, said that the matter was one requiring consideration, the requirements asked being higher than those demanded by the overwhelming majority of the other veterinary colleges on the continent. He recommended careful consideration of the whole matter, as he did not think it was the desire of the profession to handicap a Canadian college in favor of outside institutions.

It was moved by Dr. Tennent, and seconded by Dr. B. F. Butler, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Dr. Smith on the above resolution.—Carried.

Drs. Rutherford, Allen, of Brockville, and Tennent were nominated and elected to form the committee above mentioned. Before the meeting adjourned, the Chairman alluded to the great benefit which the profession would derive from the meeting in Canada of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and mentioned the liberal contributions towards entertain-

ing the visitors which had been received from Professor Smith, the Manitoba Veterinary Association, the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, the Central Canada Veterinary Association and the Dominion Government.

A copy of the foregoing minutes was ordered to be forwarded to the "Farmer's Advocate."

Farm.

Seed Grain for Northern Alberta.

In the northern part of Alberta it has been found difficult for farmers always to get fully-matured, clean grain for seed. Many realize the importance of sowing good seed, but have been unable to put their knowledge into practice.

Farmers state that they are willing to pay even more for seed grain than they are asked at present, provided clean, mature seed, fairly true to name, could be had. It is said that samples offered for sale often do not equal in quality the average seed sold in Manitoba or Eastern Assiniboia. The rapidity of settlement, with the consequent extra demand for seed each spring, naturally intensifies the situation. In some cases, also, weeds are gaining a stronger footing than they would were a cleaner sample of seed-grain used.

This northern country requires fully-matured seed of the best early ripening varieties of the various grains; and it will doubtless be found, as in the older-settled portions of Manitoba and the N.-W. T., that methods of cultivation and seed selection effect great changes in hastening the maturing and improving the quality of the grain. It was found that a much smaller percentage of grain would be nipped by early frosts when the land was properly prepared, seeding done early, and a suitable class of seed used. This section of the grain-producing West is in its infancy in some measure with regard to varieties of grains and methods peculiarly suited to the soil and climate.

Considerable experimental work is being undertaken by some with the view of ascertaining as quickly as possible the varieties best generally adapted, whether old or new. Progressive men are contemplating work in this direction during next year. A few did so this season, and as soon as threshing is over we hope to give our readers some account of their work. We would be pleased to hear from any who can give practical information along this line.

As the "Farmer's Advocate" has pointed out editorially, Alberta should have an experimental farm, and especially the northern portion of it. This great tract of territory being in an initial stage of development, great good can be accomplished by investigation. Accurate information given now means individual success in numerous cases, where otherwise temporary discouragement at least might be the result.

Winter wheat where cultivated seems to be giving very good results. It has the advantage of ripening before danger of frost, which is worth considerable. It has been suggested that perhaps the Early Genesee Giant would be found a suitable variety. It is a heavy-yielding sort, stiff in the straw, and produces one of the best qualities of grain of the large-yielding varieties of white wheats. If any of our readers have tried this wheat we would be pleased to have them communicate results to our office in Calgary.

In some districts the Banner oat seems to be a general favorite, while in other neighborhoods the Big Four comes in for a fair share of patronage. The Abundance and Early Dawson, two earlier varieties, are also grown freely in some places visited. Mr. Tate, of Lacombe, has grown the Banner and Abundance side by side, and claims that the Abundance is ten or twelve days earlier, and nearly as good a cropper.

Mr. P. A. Switzer, one of Lacombe's leading farmers, grows the Early Dawson and Banner, and Mr. Switzer finds that the Early Dawson matures about two weeks earlier than the Banner, but on an average yields from ten to fifteen bushels less per acre. He further states that with him the Banner matures well when sown early, and is a very heavy yielder. The Welcome and Thousand Dollar oats are also early-maturing varieties, and give good satisfaction in some parts of the Territories further east. They might do well in Northern Alberta, and possibly are being grown in some sections at present, though possibly not as heavy croppers as the Banner.

The Daubeney is a variety of oat which might do well in this district. It is very early, produces a medium length of straw, which stands up well. The grain, although not so plump and heavy as some varieties, is one of the thinnest-hulled kinds, being well suited for the manufacture of oatmeal. If any of our readers are growing this variety we would like to have their experience.

Progressive seed merchants of Northern Alberta would do well to prepare to supply the demand for a good range of early-maturing kinds of grain.

Kildonan held their ninth annual fair, which were favored by a fine day. It is expected that it would favor the historic parish terian church the people of the search for to be had from the city limits, not there in v

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Kildonan Fair.

Kildonan and St. Paul's Agricultural Society held their ninth annual exhibition in the agricultural hall, Kildonan, on September 24th, and were favored with ideal weather. It was expected that a large crowd of Winnipeg people would favor the show by paying a visit to the historic parish noted for having the first Presbyterian church west of Lake Superior. Whether the people of the big metropolis were too busy in the search for gold, or ignorant of the pleasure to be had from an outing within easy drive of the city limits, is unknown. Anyhow, they were not there in very great numbers.

Being close to Winnipeg, a number of market gardeners are to be found in this district, and, heretofore they contributed largely to the show, but this year there has been such an active demand for garden truck that specimens for exhibition were disposed of, and the agricultural hall at Kildonan did not present the splendid appearance of previous years. However, a very creditable showing was made, and in many classes there was good competition. Seldom, if ever, were better cabbage and cauliflowers seen in this country, and other vegetables were of equally high standard. From the farmers' display it was evident that in one district at least in this country do the farmers appreciate the value of a good garden.

In dairy products, the display of butter was very gratifying indeed, there being many entries of good quality.

There were a few seedling apples also of good promise on exhibition, and an exhibit of Transcendent crabs that would be hard to beat.

In ladies' exhibits of domestic manufacture there was much worth more than a passing glance, but perhaps the most attractive display within the hall was the exhibits from the rural schools of Kildonan, Bird's Hill, West St. Paul, and North Springfield, including writing, essays, maps, etc., executed by the scholars. The Industrial School of St. Paul's was also on hand with a few things worth more than a passing notice. The penmanship shown was beautiful, the needlework, knitting, etc., surprisingly good, and specimens in woodwork worthy of high commendation.

The live-stock department was rather disappointing this year, as no pure-breds were shown, except a few Holsteins by Mr. M. Oughton. There was, however, several grades, but with a few exceptions the quality was not of a high character, and the judging, though always unsatisfactory in such cases, was evidently not executed by anything like an expert at the business.

Some very good horses were shown, and while being judged they formed the chief attraction of the fair. In swine, too, there were a few very nice bacon producers. In sheep there were no entries, but a few coops of poultry of fair quality were to be seen.

Of Interest to Threshers.

At the last session of the Northwest Legislature, two enactments were made which are of importance to threshing-machine operators doing business in the Territories. Section 19 of the new noxious weeds ordinance requires every person in charge of a threshing machine to thoroughly clean it out after threshing at each place before removal to another, and also to display in a prominent position on his machine a card containing this provision of the ordinance. These cards may be obtained free of charge upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Regina. The other enactment is with reference to fires caused by threshing and other machines, and is in effect as follows: If a fire shall be caused by the escape of sparks or any other matter from any engine or other thing, it shall be deemed to have been kindled by the person in charge or who should be in charge of such engine or other thing, but such person or his employer shall not be liable to the penalties imposed by this section if such engine is equipped with a suitable smokestack netting and ash-pan netting, in good repair and kept closed and in proper place. Threshers would do well to note these points and govern themselves accordingly.

All operators of threshing machines are required by law to make returns each season to the Department of Agriculture of the amount of the various kinds of grain threshed by them. Convenient books for this purpose are furnished free of charge, and any thresher who has not received one should write at once to the Department of Agriculture at Regina.

The prospective heirs of the dying miser come silently into his sick room. The physician is seated by the side of the patient, a finger on his pulse.

"How is our dear uncle to-day, doctor?" ask the prospective heirs.

"There is small change in his condition."

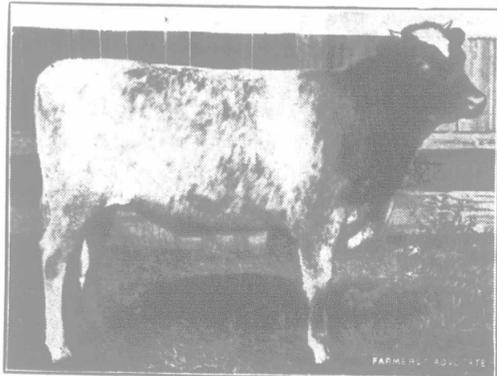
At this the dying miser rouses himself by a supreme effort.

"Small change?" he gasps. "Put-it-in-my-pocket."—[Judge.

Fall Wheat Successful in Alberta.

E. B. Shantz, of Didsbury, Alta., began sowing fall wheat in Alberta in the fall of 1899. Formerly he came from Waterloo County, Ont., where he had farmed 28 years, and now, after nine years spent in Alberta and four years' experience in growing fall wheat there, he speaks strongly in favor of the adaptability of climate and soil in Northern Alberta for fall wheat.

In 1899 he sowed eight pounds of the Early



SHORTHORN HEIFER CALF, LADY JANE.

First in her class at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1903. Sire Capt. Jack; dam Lady Nairn.

OWNED BY JNO. GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

Red Clawson variety, which yielded five bushels of good plump wheat, the seed was brought direct from Ontario. In 1900 he sowed two bushels of the same variety, which yielded 78 bushels, and also 1½ bushels of Kansas Red, which he got from the C.P.R.; it yielded 40 bushels. In 1901 Dawson's Golden Chaff was sowed to the extent of three acres, which yielded 20 bushels per acre. After experimenting to the extent above mentioned, Mr. Shantz felt that Early Red Clawson had given best results, so in the fall of 1902 he sowed 30 acres of it, which, although not threshed at time of writing, promises to yield about 22 bushels per acre. Mr. Shantz believes the country as well adapted for fall wheat as Ontario.

Territorial Crop Bulletin.

The Territorial Crop Bulletin, based upon an estimate taken September 1st, shows 727,998 acres in wheat, and a total estimated yield of 16,735,000 bushels, or nearly 28 bushels per acre. The acreage of oats is placed at 365,719, and the yield nearly 37 bushels per acre. In barley 42,445 acres are reported, and the expected yield 25½ bushels. Flax comes in for no less than 27,599 acres, at a production of almost 10 bushels.

No doubt the severe storm that followed the date at which the estimate was taken will reduce the yield considerably in some sections. It must be remembered, however, that the damage done was lighter than in farther east and south, and there is strong assurance that the Territories have more grain this year than in 1902.

The Weed Crop.

The Provincial Weed Inspector, Mr. R. G. O'Malley, announces that the weed crop throughout the Province of Manitoba was not so heavy this year as heretofore. The chief reason for the improvement is due, he believes, to the adoption of a better system of cultivation. More farmers are beginning to realize the importance of good tillage as a destroyer of weeds and producer of crops. He considers perennial sow thistle one of the worst enemies the farmers of this country have to deal with, but at present he is not able to state a practical and successful method whereby it may be completely exterminated. French weed continues plentiful. In some districts it is disappearing, while in others it is increasing. Mr. O'Malley believes in early fall cultivation when possible for the destruction of weeds. He thinks the economical value of summer-fallowing has been largely overestimated in this Province.

Dairying.

Good Milk.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a valuable bulletin on the care of milk, and buttermaking on the farm. Dealing with the care of milk for factory or creamery, it says:

"The first essential for good milk is to prevent the dirt getting into the milk. It takes but a moment to brush the udder and nearby parts just before milking. It is even better to wipe them off with a damp cloth, as the dust will then adhere to the damp hair rather than fall into the pail.

"The milk should be removed from the stable as soon as possible, as it absorbs stable odors very quickly.

"With the best of care there will be some foreign matter fall into the milk, which a strainer will remove. A fine wire strainer is better than none, but two or three thicknesses of cheese cloth, if properly cleaned each time after using, is one of the best strainers available. The strainer cloth should be rinsed in cold water, washed clean in warm water, scalded and hung in the sun if possible.

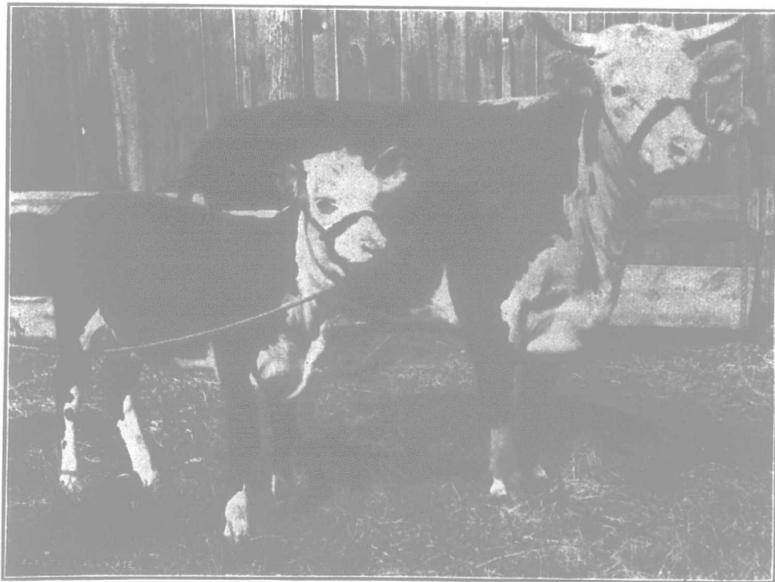
"Strain and cool by placing the can in cold water and stir a few times within the first hour. Use a thermometer enough to know whether it gets cold or not. If necessary, change the water. It should be down to 50° F. at least, and the nearer

40° the better. It is the getting the milk cold which counts, not the putting it in water. A can of milk will cool faster in water at 45° than in the air at 35°.

"Keep tight covers off the cans while cooling, to allow escape of animal gases and heat. No objection to light cloth cover to keep out dust and flies. Be sure the air is pure where the milk is exposed.

"Do not mix warm milk with cold, as it will sour both very soon."

I like your paper very much, and can recommend it to all farmers. J. R. WADDLE.



PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS.

Elsie, second-prize two-year-old heifer at Winnipeg, 1903. Calf by Java, who holds the record as sire of high-priced heifers.

OWNED BY A. E. THOMPSON, WAKOPA, MAN.

One of the Many.

The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which please give credit. As I am just now about to leave Millet, and have not as yet decided on a location, would ask that my paper be stopped until further notice. I like the "Advocate" very much, and think there is no better published, and would be worth each year the price of a hired man to the farmer who would take the time to read and consider its contents.

I am, Yours very respectfully,
GEO. W. DARNALL.

The Hand Separator Problem.

This seems like a very modest and unassuming title, and a subject that might be handled with a few short, crisp sentences, but yet when we come to look over the field, we find there are a great many things that can be said pro and con, yet the "pro" side of the subject seems to me decidedly the most extensive, and should be given the most consideration.

The dairy farmers, isolated, as many of them are, handling from five to twenty-five cows on their limited area of ground, have been heard to complain that the life of the farmer was hard; that, in many ways, he does not have the same advantage with the rest of the world in piling up dollars, as if the piling up of wealth was the only end and the one course by which happiness and comfort could be secured in this world. I think the majority of the farmers do not take the right view of their vocation, but they are the most important link in this present-day civilization in all of the civilized countries of the world. Not only must they themselves live, but all the rest of the world depends upon their exertions and their labors to furnish the food supplies of all the people.

During the past twenty years, since the first cream separators were used on this continent, the business has grown until not only in this country, but in foreign countries where dairying is at all a part of agriculture, centrifugal cream separation is a fact. Dairying has been a profession, if we might so term it, or a part of agriculture from the earliest times. The keeping of cows and the production of milk, butter and cheese have always been the fashion. The use of these articles by all of the world is becoming more and more general. The demand for them is increasing much faster than the supply, i. e., for the best, and not of the medium and poorer grades. The advances that have been made in the methods of breeding cattle and caring for them, and the production and handling of milk in the retail way, have improved wonderfully in the last few years. There is available and at hand for the farmer and dairyman an amount of information along all these lines that have been worked out by patient, tireless, scientific people, who have given thought and labor to these subjects, as how to produce these very necessary articles of food at the very lowest cost. This information is available from so many sources that it would seem almost a crime for the farmer or dairyman not to avail himself of these opportunities; not to know how to produce these necessary articles of food at the least cost to himself and to the fertility of his farm, and yet in looking over the field we find that there are but a few farmers or dairymen, comparatively speaking, who are readers of farm literature. They seem to be afraid of what has been frequently termed "book learning," in connection with their everyday work, and are content to handle and care for cows that produce from \$15 to \$25 worth of product per year, instead of \$100 to \$200.

In the early introduction of the cream separator it required considerable time and hard work to convince creamerymen and dairymen that centrifugal cream separation had come to stay, and was a necessity.

The farmer is the beginning of the success in dairying. The contented and successful farmer is the one who makes it possible for a creamery to be prosperous and successful. If the hand separator will put money into the pockets of the farmer, the hand separator must and will prevail. If the hand separator will elevate the dairy industry from the drudgery of the past, the hand separator will prevail. If the hand separator enables the farmer to utilize one of the waste products of the dairy, namely, skim milk, to his profit and better advantage, the hand separator will prevail.

Now, the question to be settled, if any, is whether these three problems have been settled by the introduction of the hand separator to the dairy farmers of this country. Another difficult problem to be overcome, according to the experience of the creamery men who have largely adopted the hand separator system, is the quality of the goods.

Enumerating the advantages that come to the farmer by the use of the hand separator, we may say:

First.—It costs less to get the raw product to the creamery in the shape of cream than in the shape of whole milk.

Second.—It costs less for the manufacturer to turn the raw product into the finished state, butter, thereby increasing the price the farmer will receive for his raw product.

Third.—It enables the farmer to utilize his skim milk to much better advantage than any other method, because of the quality and time at which he can use it.

Fourth.—It enables the creameryman and farmer to work together to better advantage, creating a harmony of interests which are most beneficial to the upbuilding of the dairy industry from both the cream-producing and butter-making lines. It is an idea that nothing is ever settled until

it is settled right," and it seems to me that the hand separator version had been settled because of the increased number in use, not only among ordinary everyday farmers, who make their own butter, but among the large number of farmers who are supplying cream to the larger and more important creameries manufacturing butter from this product. As a proof of the ultimate success of the hand separator system for operating creameries and producing a first-class article of butter, I can refer to a large number of establishments in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas, where the cream from hundreds of dairies is being received from distances as far as two hundred miles. These creameries are under contract to deliver each week to their customers goods that will grade in the ordinary markets "extras." They have solved the problem of how to make "extras" from hand separator cream. It is not so much the question as to quality, it is simply a matter of educating the farmers to take better care of their cream than they have been accustomed to do, thereby resulting in a quality of goods that will find favor in the best and most particular markets of the world.

All over Canada to-day the farmers are waking up to the fact that they have a veritable gold mine in their elegant pastures and clear running streams, and are adopting the hand separator system, utilizing their product in that way to their very great pecuniary advantage. The problem in all lines of manufacture is how best to make a first-class article with the least possible cost. In this particular line (buttermaking) the hand separator has settled the question permanently. The cost to the farmer is about 25% less than it was formerly by using the old setting system, and his skim milk is more valuable as a feed.

With these facts, which are easily proven, it seems to me that the hand separator problem has been solved, and that the creamerymen and farmers have, perforce, adopted the hand separator system to make both ends of the business profitable.

GEO. DUNFORD.

The New Dairy Text-book.

"Canadian Dairying" is the title of the latest addition to the dairy literature of the day. Its author is Prof. H. H. Dean, widely and favorably known as the efficient head of the dairy department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The work has been long needed, and we bespeak for it a favorable reception. For the use of agricultural students and dairymen in this quarter of the world, it certainly has no equal, though not as elaborate as J. P. Sheldon's ponderous old volume, based largely on British and European practice, which is out-of-date in many respects, nor as technical as Aikman and Wright's translation of Fleischmann's fine German treatise. Prof. Dean is what might be regarded as a conservative investigator, which has given permanent value to his work, and the success of his students at the O. A. C. Dairy School in the actual operations of butter and cheese making or as educators in other institutions of like character, affords the best sort of evidence of his efficiency as a teacher. We notice, as an innovation, Prof. Dean designates cheese factories as "cheeseries," but, though shorter, we surmise that it will not displace the old term in dairy nomenclature. The book is very convenient in size, and the following list of contents will give a good idea of the ground covered:

Part I.—Farm Dairying—Dairy Farming; Dairy Stables; Dairy Cows and Management of the Dairy Herd; Feeding Dairy Cows; Secretion of Milk—Milking Cows; Composition and Physical Properties of Milk; Testing Milk; Caring for Milk on the Farm; The Farm Dairy; Creamery Milk at the Farm; Ripening and Churning Cream—Marketing Dairy Butter; Skim Milk, Buttermilk and Whey; Farm Dairy Cheese; Town and City Milk and Cream Trade.

Part II.—Co-operative Dairying—Origin and Advantages of Co-operative Dairying; Establishing and Managing Creameries and Cheeseries; Buildings and Machinery for Co-operative Factories; Methods for Paying Patrons; Canadian Cheddar Cheese Making; Special and Fancy Cheese; Pasteurizers and the Pasteurization of Milk and Cream for Buttermaking; Buttermaking in the Creamery; Marketing Cheese and Butter; Condensed Milk; Appendix, Containing Useful Tables of Reference for Dairymen, also Creamery and Cheese Factory Plans.

The book is published in neat cloth binding at \$1.00, by William Briggs, of the Methodist Book Room, Toronto.

Butcher—Wasn't that a good steak I sent you yesterday?

Customer—Oh, it was a good durable steak—(Life.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Growing Apples in Montana.

A bulletin recently issued by the Montana Experiment Station on apple growing, states that:

"The people outside the natural fruit districts are fast realizing the fact that apples can be successfully grown in the higher altitudes of this State, and in many places where was once a barren waste, or cattle range, are now to be found young orchards, which are surely destined to produce fruit and become a source of revenue to the farm.

"The failures of the past in growing apple trees have been due to one or several of the following reasons:

1. Tender or worthless varieties.
2. Uncongenial soils.
3. Poor planting.
4. Insufficient or indifferent care after planting, or many causes that result in failure, in even more favored localities than ours.

"However, these attempts, although a failure was the immediate result, have been of very great value to the interests of horticulture, in that they have shown the varieties that can be successfully grown, and the methods best to pursue in the growing of these varieties."

The bulletin reports good results in growing the Transcendent and Martha crabs, and recommends such standard varieties for the State as Duches, Wealthy, Alexander, Fameuse and Yellow Transparent. In conclusion, it is said:

"Success in growing apples in Montana depends upon the following conditions: Selection of good varieties, proper planting, thorough cultivation, and systematic pruning."

Gardening at Vermilion, Peace River.

A number of articles have been published in your valuable paper concerning the Peace River district, and as nothing has been mentioned about gardening, I will undertake to give an idea of what we raise in this distant and little-known country.

Hotbeds are planted about the 15th of April. Tomatoes, pumpkins, squash and cucumbers can be raised, while cabbages, cauliflowers, etc., are usually started in hotbeds and transplanted.

Gardening is generally done during the middle of May, some of the principal vegetables being carrots, cabbage, onions, cauliflower, beets, radishes, peas, beans, lettuce and turnips. Cabbage and turnips grow to a fine large size. The largest turnip grown on the farm of Lawrence Brothers weighed twenty-three pounds and one half, while with very ordinary cultivation cabbage often weigh up to eighteen pounds; potatoes grow large and are very mealy; the first were dug on July 5th for the table this year. Potato bugs are unknown in this country.

Quite a large variety of flowers are grown here; a few of them are sweet peas, morning-glories, pansies, asters, marigolds, sweet William, poppies, candytuft and ice plant. Many of these bloom until late in the autumn, when the seed ripens and they voluntarily grow the next year.

Numerous flowers grow wild, such as daisies, violets and roses, also a large number of other flowers. The first of them bloom soon after the snow leaves, often within a few feet of a snow-drift.

Fruit has not been cultivated as yet here, but will be successful whenever started. Currants, gooseberries, red raspberries, dewberries, strawberries, cranberries and the Saskatoon or sugar plum grow abundantly all over the country.

House plants do well, and if care is taken, they can be kept from frost during the winter season.

In course of a few years, visitors will be charmed by the appearance of fine farms and gardens, fruit and flowers, shade trees and honey. At the present we are merely pioneers—experimenters who, while undertaking to make headway, are also demonstrating beyond a doubt that as the garden is to the farm, so is the Peace River Valley to the world, and Vermilion to the Peace River Valley.

CLARA C. LAWRENCE.

The domestic economy and literary features of the Home Department of the Farmer's Advocate commend it to the wives and families of our subscribers above all other periodicals of its class. Introduce it to other homes.

I am delighted with the "Farmer's Advocate." It seems to me that it is all the time getting better and better, if possible that such can be the case. There should be, I think, a copy of the "Advocate" in every farmhouse in Canada, from sea to sea. I wish you every success, and long life to the "F. A." R. C. TROTT.

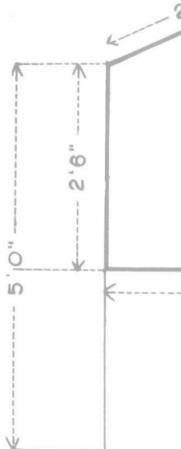
Poultry

Economy and To spend money to spend a little is foolish, but to paying results is

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Will birds keep winter? No, they without artificial manner will be su influences.

The interior an one's own needs. long, 14 feet wide south side for a p extravagant, but its preciated. Divide each eight feet by date sixteen laying room. The interi



of the roosting place to impress the need on all. The house must keep themselves one must keep their the roosting coop. The construction l lows: Build a tip wide, the whole's feet, at a height ground; line the ba good tarred paper; strapped on with back and top must the front top had b inch by four inches from the front of piece of 1x4, nail s the front of the co to drop over. Th be lifted every mor But inside a roosti birds will be warm A local contempora every bird roosting, cubic feet, which wi The secret of win ing the birds warm it in the night, an keep themselves w them exercise. Fe and cut bone that for. Every night, them fill up at a pa very cold nights l

Poultry.

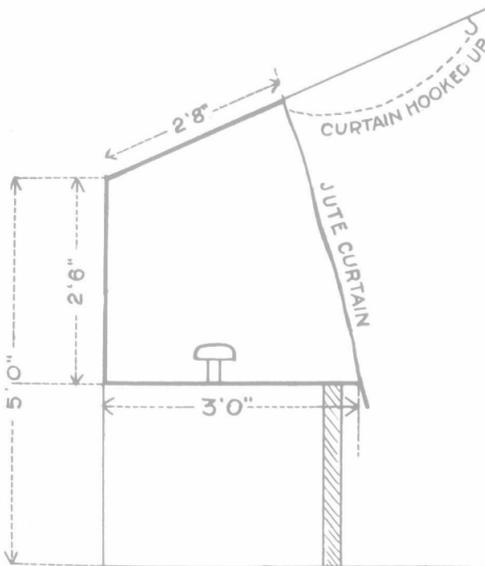
Poultry Houses for Manitoba.

Economy and efficiency must be our guides. To spend money and get nothing for it is waste; to spend a little money and contribute to failure is foolish, but to spend economically and produce paying results is something we're all after.

The efficiency in this case consists in so building the house that the birds will be comfortable and happy. The old expensive way of building poultry houses is almost prohibitive, when the cost of lumber is considered. Two-ply of boards outside and shiplap inside, uses up a lot of lumber, and lumber is lumber now. Further, it has been demonstrated that so much protection is not necessary for the well-being of the birds, and with the exception of the large combed (Mediterranean) varieties, they produce eggs without so much coddling. The house we would recommend for this country is one as long as you wish, and fourteen feet wide; five feet high at the back, or north side, and seven or eight feet high at the south side. The studding need be no closer than three feet, but the boards or shiplap must be well nailed on. If boards are used, have them dressed on one side. Place the door and window frames in position, and cover the entire wall with Ruberoid roofing, or some equally serviceable material, and the outside of your house is complete.

Will birds keep warm in this house through the winter? No, they won't, nor in any other house without artificial heat, but a house built in this manner will be sufficient to protect from outside influences.

The interior arrangement must conform to one's own needs. Let us take a house 32 feet long, 14 feet wide; deduct three feet from the south side for a passage. This may sound extravagant, but its value will subsequently be appreciated. Divide the balance up into four pens, each eight feet by eleven feet, each to accommodate sixteen laying hens and give them lots of room. The interior fixtures, with the exception



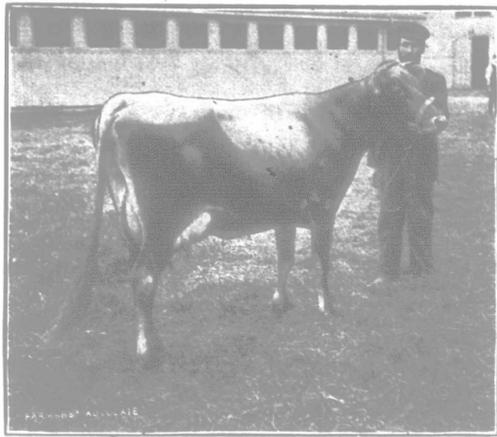
of the roosting place, are not vital; but we want to impress the necessity of the roosting coop upon all. The house itself is cold. The birds must keep themselves warm during the day, but one must keep them warm during the night, and the roosting coop is the only way we know of. The construction I would recommend is as follows: Build a tight dropping board, three feet wide, the whole breadth of the pen, viz., eight feet, at a height of two feet six inches from the ground; line the back, bottom sides and top with good tarred paper; all the paper must be tightly strapped on with lath, i.e., the bottom, sides, back and top must be air tight. The strap for the front top had better be a piece of board, one inch by four inches, and nailed back six inches from the front of the dropping board. On this piece of 1x4, nail sufficient jute to entirely cover the front of the coop, and to allow a few inches to drop over. This forms a curtain, and must be lifted every morning and dropped every night. But inside a roosting coop of this description the birds will be warm and comfortable all the night. A local contemporary advises four square feet for every bird roosting, but the above will allow four cubic feet, which will be ample.

The secret of winter egg production is in keeping the birds warm. This roosting coop will do it in the night, and you must make the birds keep themselves warm during the day. Make them exercise. Feed them nothing except grit and cut bone that they do not have to scratch for. Every night, just before going to roost, let them fill up at a pail or trough of wheat, and on very cold nights let it be warmed. Remember

it's a long time between feeds—4.30 p.m. till 8 a.m.—nearly sixteen hours, and a good heat-generating ration in the evening is imperative.

Fix a Utility Standard.

One of the most urgently-needed innovations in most poultry yards is a standard up to which the hens would be required to live. Such a mark might first be set at 150 eggs for each hen per year, and gradually raised to the 200 line. With different breeds the standard would necessarily

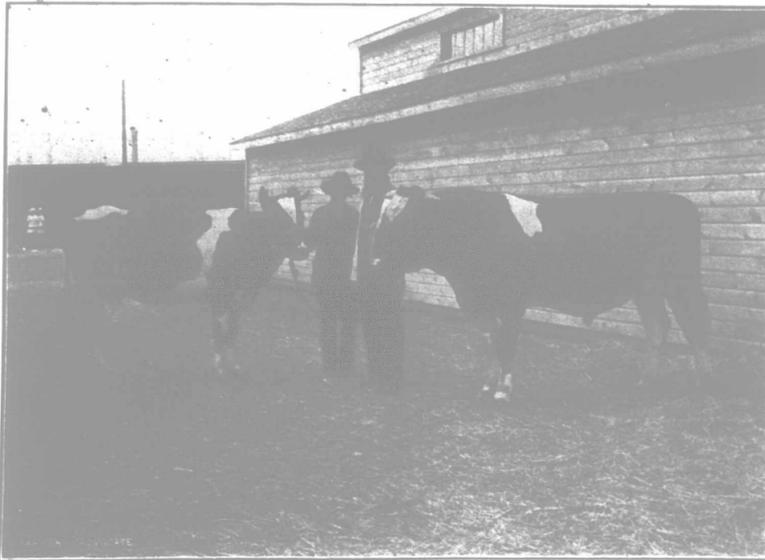


DOLLY OF PINE RIDGE 168279.

First-prize three-year-old Jersey cow at Toronto Exhibition, 1903. (See Go sip, page 10:6)

OWNED BY WM. WILLIS & SON, NEWMARKET, ONT.

have to vary, as the sole work of some breeds is egg production, while other hens not only lay eggs but spend considerable time raising a flock of chickens. In any case some useful standard of utility is required. Time and energy without stint are spent in endeavors to bring birds up to certain fancy standards of color, but there is comparatively little attention given to a utility standard. Fancy standards will always be actively pursued by the fanciers, but the utility standard can best be established and advanced upon the farm. No more interesting task can be undertaken by the member of the family whose work it is to care for the poultry than to set to work to bring every bird in the flock up to the one hundred and fifty or two hundred egg record per annum. Such a task, of course, involves extra work with improved appliances, in the way of trap nests, but if poultry are to be kept for what



HOLSTEIN PRIZEWINNERS.

Two-year-old bull, Chief Teake De Kol 2163, by Chief Mercedes De Kol. Three-year-old cow, Marie De Kol 2874, by P. J. De Kol, dam Whitewood Maste 1225. Both winners of first in their classes at Winnipeg, Brandon, and other shows, 1903.

OWNED BY A. B. POTTER, MONTGOMERY, ASSA.

can be made out of them, rather than as a mere necessity or farm appendage, then their usefulness must be enhanced, and the useless members of the flock weeded out. In the latter course lies the road to profit in poultry-keeping, for never yet has a person set about a systematic study of his flock but he has found useless members of the same living at the expense of the more industrious.

Repair the Poultry House.

The poultry house now requires attention. Fill in the chinks and make the henhouse as warm and comfortable as possible. Round up the late chickens from the bluff and make them acquainted with their new residence, by force, if necessary. Poultry roosting in the bluff may possess the idea of freedom and the charm of picturesqueness, but it makes ugly blanks on the poultry receipt books, and an absence of eggs on the breakfast table.

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.

PROBABLY LUMP JAW.

I have an ox which has a hard swelling about the size of a hen's egg under the side of the jaw bone. The swelling apparently is on the bone, and is right underneath the jaw. I first noticed it about two months ago, and the swelling does not appear to have increased very much since I first noticed it. I think that it is possibly the result of a bruise. The ox is about four years old and does not appear to suffer and inconvenience from the swelling up to the present, and is, in other respects, in excellent condition. If you can give me any information as to the probable cause, and what would be the best thing to do for it, I shall be much obliged.

"BRITISH COLONIST."

Lloydminster, Sask.

Ans.—It is very probable you have a case of actinomycosis (lump jaw), as a swelling from an ordinary bruise should not last so long. For treatment see Q. and A. department, "Farmer's Advocate," Sept. 5th, page 902.

UNPROLIFIC SOW.

I have a sow that farrowed on January 27th last. I bred her again on February 9th, but she did not conceive. Since then, she has not been in heat. What should I feed her?

H. F.

Ans.—If your sow is very fat, reduce her in flesh. Let her run at large, and give very little stimulating food till just about the time you would like to breed her again. Then give a liberal diet of pea or corn meal, and the chances are she will come in heat all right. As a matter of course, some of the generative organs may be diseased, in which case the above treatment would likely be useless.

UMBILICAL RUPTURE.

I have a filly, sixteen months old, with a rupture in the center of abdomen as large as a hen's egg. The opening is large enough to pass two fingers through.

B. L. W.

Ans.—The rupture is not likely to cure itself after an animal is a year and a half old. The ordinary treatment is to place the animal on its back, see that all the bowel is passed back through the opening into the abdominal cavity, and then put a clam on right over the skin, and secure it so tightly that it will not drop off, and let it slough or rot off. In the great majority of cases this treatment will effect a cure; or you might try a truss by placing a surcingle around the body in such a way that it will hold the rupture up, and if kept on for a month or six weeks it often effects a cure. You may have some difficulty keeping the surcingle to its place, but it can be done if you persevere at it.

NERVOUS TROUBLE IN PIG.

I have a pig, five months old, that appears to be suffering from some kind of dance. It cannot walk to the feed trough, and in trying to do so will dance around all the time. It has been fed on shorts with milk and water.

H. T.

Ans.—Your pig is suffering from a deranged condition of some part of the nervous system, probably the

brain. Give him first one dram of jalap in about a pint of milk. Then, get three drams of potassium bromide; make it into six powders, and give a powder every night and morning till done. If the pig refuses to eat the medicine and you have to drench him, you will have to use great care or you will choke him in drenching. Change his food from shorts to chopped oats, and let him out to run at large and root in the ground.

SPAVIN—PIGS COUGHING.

1. Colt, two years old, has a lump where a spavin usually comes. It is quite soft.

2. Have a sow from which we weaned the pigs all at once. Her milk has gone wrong, and formed in hard lumps.

3. I have some spring pigs which are running at pasture which have a bad cough, accompanied by a sort of choking; also have noticed our young pigs coughing in the same manner. A. E.

Ans.—1. Your colt has a bog spavin. Get three drams each of biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium, and add eight ounces of water; apply once daily for two or three days, till you can see the parts getting sore, then stop till the soreness passes away and repeat. Continue till the lump disappears. Sometimes this trouble is rather difficult to overcome.

2. Give the sow from one to three drams of jalap, according to size of animal; then get half ounce of nitrate of potash, mix it into six powders, and give one powder morning and evening till done. Foment the udder for half an hour at a time with warm water, and give no stimulating food. Let the animal have plenty of exercise.

3. Take eight ounces of sulphate of magnesia, three ounces of chlorate of potash, and four drams of nux vomica. Mix all together carefully, and give your spring pigs teaspoonful of the mixture morning and evening in their food. One-half the dose will be enough for the younger pigs.

WORMS IN HORSE—SORE EYES.

1. I have a mare that five or six years ago had sore eyes. They would get all right and then get sore again. I used belladonna and they got all right, and remained so for a long time. I have noticed a return of the trouble lately. Had I better use belladonna again? Is its use dangerous?

2. I have a span of horses thin in flesh, although in good spirits. I notice they have worms. A friend suggests bleeding. What do you think about it? R. H. M.

Ans.—1. Use belladonna again. If used carefully there is no danger.

2. There can be no possible use in bleeding horses for worms. Take three ounces each of sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron. Pulverize and mix, and make into two dozen powders—this amount for two horses. Give each horse a powder morning and evening in his food, till he has taken 12 powders, and then follow up with a purgative ball of eight drams aloes.

GOITRE IN BULL.

Shorthorn bull, two years old, with lump on throat at the junction of head. It seems to affect his breathing, as he makes a wheezing noise. Is his offspring liable to the same weakness? N. R.

Ans.—Your bull is likely suffering from goitre. It is not considered a disease likely to be transmitted to his offspring. Apply the following blister to his throat once a day for a week, then stop for a week and repeat the blistering. Take four drams each of iodine crystals and iodide of potassium, and mix with eight ounces water. The treatment of this disease is often not attended with success.

BULL WITH COUGH.

I have a two-year-old bull that has a cough. He has lost in flesh, although he has a fair appetite. He is worse when exercised. C. J.

Ans.—Your bull is probably tubercular, and if so, you are not likely to affect a cure. Try two ounces of chlorate of potash, made into one dozen powders, and give one powder morning and evening in his food. Rub a paste made of mustard and water on his throat on the outside, and leave it on for two days. Keep him dry and out of the cold, and if he is not tubercular he ought to improve under the treatment.

Miscellaneous.

SPELT.

Please find enclosed one head of grain, which I have found in my field. Let me know what it is, and if it is a useful grain. Kindly let me know when to sow it, and how it should be treated generally. INVESTIGATOR.

Ans.—The head of grain is spelt, which was cut before coming to maturity. It is a hardy and productive cereal, which though but a recent importation into the West, is sown pretty extensively for feed. It is a variety of wheat, but in some respects differs from that plant. Experiments are being very successfully tried on the Brandon Experimental Farm, with spelt, and it has been demonstrated that the straw is equal to half the value of hay as fodder. It may be sown at any time that other wheat is sown, or a fairly good feed crop may be got by later sowing.

AGREEMENT WITH HIRED MAN.

1. Is an agreement by word of mouth between farmer and hired man legal, or must it be in writing?

2. Can a man draw any wages during the year?

3. If the farmer tells the man that he will get someone else, and the man tells him to do so, can he quit and collect his wages? HIRED MAN. Hillview, Man.

Ans.—1. An engagement between a farmer and a hired man need not be in writing, unless it is a hiring for more than one year.

2. If a man is hired by the day, week or month, he can draw his wages daily, weekly, or monthly, according to the hiring.

3. It depends upon the circumstances as to whether it was simply a threat or a notice to quit.

OWNERSHIP OF MARE.

A mare was put up at auction, there being only two bidders. It transpired that the highest bidder had no money with which to pay for the animal, and it went to the auctioneer. Kindly say if that was the proper mode of procedure. White Fish Lake, Alta. A. B.

Ans.—If the auctioneer gave a bid during the sale, and his bid was the next highest, the animal would become his provided the seller was satisfied, otherwise she should have been auctioned again.

GANG PLOW WANTED.

Can you tell me who is the manufacturer of the Beaufort gang plow, the price, and who is the Winnipeg agency? R. J. C. Swan River.

Ans.—The Beaufort plow is not sold in Winnipeg, but the Jno. Watson Mfg. Co. handle repairs for it. Write them for full particulars.

BOOK ON HOG-RAISING.

Are there any publications on the breeding and raising of pigs, and where can I buy them?

Ans.—No book dealing with hog-raising, as applied to the Canadian bacon trade, has yet been published. The most suitable book we know of in print at present is "Pigs—Breeds and Management," by Sanders Spencer, a noted English hog-raiser. It may be had at this office for the regular price, \$1.00.

Field Notes.

Canadian Spirit and Canadian Literature.

BY A. G. HOPKINS, B. AGR., D. V. M.

One of the reasons for the rapid advance of our cousins in the great Republic to the south is the fact that they have always believed in themselves, and have brought up their families in the same belief. The public press is one of the great forces to be utilized in fostering a belief in one's country; in other words, in inculcating a national spirit. In this respect, Canadian literature has, in measure, suffered by lack of Canadian patronage of the homemade magazines. Sentiment has not been equal to the strain of paying more for reading matter published in Canada than what U. S. magazine publishers would have us believe is equally good.

So much for our general Canadian literature in magazine form. In agricultural reading things are different. We have journals devoted to agriculture in Canada not surpassed anywhere in the world, either in wealth of matter or illustration, cheapness in price, and reliability of that reading matter, and yet the writer has seen instances when all the above good qualities have been overlooked, the Canadian sentiment ignored, because a sheet with its chopped feed and cheap, tawdry premium could be had for twenty-five cents. Again, I note in the columns of another U. S. farmers' paper that the B. C. farmers' institutes have ordered it sent to the members. I have perused a copy of the said paper, and have no hesitation in saying if such a move represents the literary taste or thirst for agricultural knowledge of the B. C. farmer, he has yet to eat of the tree of knowledge, so as to be able to tell the difference between good and bad. I suppose the attractive feature to these institutes must have been the price! I have no objection to the States agricultural paper if its contents are superior to that to be found in our Canadian papers, or if equally good for less money, but I do most emphatically protest against a disloyalty which shows its head by the patronage of vastly inferior literature made on the southern side of the boundary. In this respect, one of the leading Canadian weekly newspapers is a bad offender. I notice, in a recent copy, which is compiled for residents in the spring-wheat belt of Canada, articles culled from States agricultural papers, said articles being both inappropriate and unseasonable. The ridiculousness of publishing an article on "seed wheat" in harvest time for a spring-wheat growing constituency cannot but be evident, and for such a constitu-

ency how valuable (?) is an article on "the winter-wheat seed-bed," not to mention "the crop situation in the U. S.," also clipped. Such pot pourri, dished up by scissor-wielders unacquainted with the needs of the farmer, must inevitably produce a mental indigestion or nausea in that gentleman. The farmer is a busy man, yet needs to read his professional and other journals to keep up-to-date. He has not time to wade through columns of print originally written for readers in other lands and climes or for other seasons of the year. Our agriculturists are looked up to by the country to the south as being unexcelled. Our experimental farms are thought well of, because the results of half-finished experiments are not thrown at the public as bulletins. Our one Canadian agricultural college, at Guelph, is a model, on account of the thoroughness of its teachings, and there is neither common sense nor public spirit shown, neither is there money to be made, by buying and reading the foreign trash sold under the honored name of an agricultural paper.

Alberta Jottings.

A board of trade has been organized at Innisfail.

J. J. McCrae, of Airdrie, has sold his ranch to Mr. McGregor, of Montana, for a good figure.

Raymond has a by-law which prohibits poultry from running at large between April 1st and October 1st.

M. G. Benson, of Claresholm, has threshed his fall wheat and barley. Reported yield: wheat, 47 bush. per acre; barley, 62.

The Cardston Star states that "wolves are killing quite a number of horses and cattle on the Caldwell Brothers' range. Besides the Government bounty, these ranchmen offer a premium of \$10.00 per wolf head. This should be sufficient compensation for ye wolf-slayer."

Granolithic sidewalks are being laid on the south side of Stephen Ave., Calgary, beginning at the Burns block and working westward. It is to be hoped that a considerable portion may be completed ere this good work stops.

It is rumored that Leavings, a flag station on the Macleod section of the C. P. R., is likely to be made a divisional point. This hamlet is 93 miles south of Calgary and 14 miles north of Macleod. The reason given is that Calgary and Macleod are too far apart for the moguls to do good work. A railway well is being bored there at present.

Medicine Hat is to have a new C. P. R. depot, size 94 x 32 ft., with a roof projection of eight feet on all sides.

Calgary citizens are promised a new rink for the coming winter. Cost, about \$7,000; dimensions, 200 x 100 ft., with up-to-date waiting and dressing rooms. The building will be centrally located.

Steam Plowing Successful.

It is remarkable the number of steam plowing outfits that have operated in different parts of this country during the past summer. One of the latest to come to our notice is a Jno. Deere special engine gang of eight fourteen-inch plows drawn by a 27-h-p. Pitts engine having a 30-h-p. boiler. It has been working on the farm of Quarley & Broten, Dakota Siding, on the Grand View extension. The manager, H. H. Dodel, who recently gave the "Advocate" a call, states that they have broken 900 acres this season, the average per day being about twenty-five acres. He firmly believes that the time is not far distant when steam plows will be in common use, and that the work can be done more cheaply than with horses. Any failure so far to do economical work has been due largely to the fact that engines have not been made purposely for that kind of work. Compound engines only should be used, he claimed.

The Western O. A. C. Union.

As previously mentioned, a meeting of ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College was held in the "Farmer's Advocate" tent during the Winnipeg Exhibition, at which an association known as the Western O. A. C. Union was organized. Since that time, the secretary has sent out circulars to all ex-students residing between Port Arthur and the Pacific Coast whose addresses could be obtained, with the result that there is now a substantial membership. Up to the present over three hundred have been located, most of whom are endeavoring to put into practice the teachings received at the College of Agriculture from which they have graduated. Through the new organization it is hoped to bring the "old boys" closer by reviving and fostering that spirit which is peculiar to the alma mater of similar institutions. It is also mentioned as not beyond the possibilities that through their co-operation some work of an educational character bearing on agriculture may be undertaken.

Ex-students wishing to become members should send their name and address to the secretary, Mr. G. H. Greig, Merchants' Bank Building, Winnipeg. The membership fee is only twenty-five cents.

New Business College for Edmonton.

Mr. W. Best, formerly of the Calgary Business College, has gone to Edmonton and opened an institution where in future he intends to ply his calling. The Calgary Business College is now conducted by Mr. W. H. Coupland.

The sudden death of Cargill, B. on the evening of Commons at deeply regretted knowing him in County in 183 was brought up native place, an estate purchase known as the on which grew small timber, profitable investment by the owner, v facturing industry great wealth, v ing remuneration of people, the v his name, being Province. Ha live stock, he. W. G. Cargill, class farm of so with capacious established a h importing large land, the herd a 150 head. He and was Vice- and Horse-bree have also been horses and Oxfo an uncommonly universally respnss of character ality of though widow, one son untimely death. U. S.

The National Falls, N. Y., p of trusts, suggest binations that or anybody else the present law resolutions com ask Congress t ment for the el the people. It senators, and l adopts this res Favoring an years instead of Favoring the ground that it sufficient impor Asking Cong banks and parce Requesting th delegates to th after.

Recommending to the referendum Requesting C to the Constitut Japan ' There is a fa Canadian flour s Sydney Fisher, ceived a letter of Vancouver, through their ap carloads of Can that they expect in the near futu vided of several agents of Mr. S Tamura has a V inquiries have l goods.

Cattle

An Order-in-C the Order-in-Co hibiting the intr ada of cattle, s or their skins, F the States of Massachusetts, t ing to foot-and States. The a leased from qu authorities, and land has withdra of live stock fr swine.

God

The accompan stone quarry, Nos The stone is a found in abundan The C. P. R also. The Presb quarried it is very expensive to the v liked by builders.

Death of Mr. Cargill.

The sudden death of Mr. Henry Cargill, M. P., of Cargill, Bruce Co., Ontario, which took place on the evening of October 1st, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, from heart failure, will be deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Mr. Cargill was born in Halton County in 1838, and was 65 years of age. He was brought up to the lumbering business in his native place, and some 25 years ago made a fortunate purchase of some 20,000 acres of what was known as the Greenock swamp, in Bruce County, on which grew a large amount of comparatively small timber, but which proved to be a very profitable investment when judiciously handled by the owner, who built sawmills and allied manufacturing industries, which eventually brought him great wealth, which he shared with others by giving remunerative employment to a large number of people, the village of some 600 souls, known by his name, being one of the most prosperous in the Province. Having an innate love for high-class live stock, he, in company with his only son, Mr. W. G. Cargill, some years ago equipped a first-class farm of some 600 acres adjacent to his home with capacious modern barns and stabling, and established a high-class herd of Shorthorn cattle, importing largely from the leading herds in Scotland, the herd at the present time numbering over 150 head. He was also very fond of good horses, and was Vice-President of the Ontario Trotting and Horse-breeders' Association, and the firm have also been breeding registered Clydesdale horses and Oxford Down sheep. Mr. Cargill was an uncommonly successful business man, and was universally respected and esteemed for his upright-ness of character, genial social qualities and liberality of thought and sentiment. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters to mourn his untimely death.

U. S. Farmers' Congress.

The National Farmers' Congress at Niagara Falls, N. Y., passed resolutions on the question of trusts, suggesting that if there are any combinations that are working injury to the farmer or anybody else, they ought to be controlled, and the present laws for this should be enforced. The resolutions committee decided that it would not ask Congress to submit a constitutional amendment for the election of United States judges by the people. It reported in favor of electing senators, and let it go at that. The Congress adopts this resolution and others, as follows:

Favoring an agricultural census every five years instead of ten.

Favoring the admission of Oklahoma on the ground that its agricultural interests are of sufficient importance to demand admission.

Asking Congress to establish postal savings banks and parcel posts.

Requesting the States to pay the expenses of delegates to the meetings of the Congress hereafter.

Recommending farmers to give more attention to the referendum movement, but goes no further.

Requesting Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution for a graduated income tax.

Japan Takes Canadian Flour.

There is a fast-growing demand in Japan for Canadian flour since the Osaka Exhibition. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has received a letter from Messrs. R. W. Clark & Co., of Vancouver, saying that they had received through their agents in Japan an order for thirty carloads of Canadian flour. They also intimated that they expected to place several larger orders in the near future. Mr. Fisher has also been advised of several large orders being placed by the agents of Mr. S. Tamura, at Kobe, Japan. Mr. Tamura has a Vancouver house as well. Several inquiries have been received for other classes of goods.

Cattle Prohibition Removed.

An Order-in-Council has been passed rescinding the Order-in-Council of December 3rd, 1902, prohibiting the introduction or importation into Canada of cattle, sheep or other ruminants, or swine, or their skins, hides, horns or hoofs, coming from the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, owing to foot-and-mouth disease prevailing in these States. The above named States have been released from quarantine by the United States authorities, and the Board of Agriculture of England has withdrawn the prohibition of importation of live stock from them, with the exception of swine.

Good Building Stone.

The accompanying photo is of Mr. Geo. M. Allen's stone quarry, Nose Creek, near Calgary, Alta.

The stone is a gray sandstone of excellent quality, found in abundance on all sides of Calgary.

The C. P. R. station at Brandon is built of it, also the Presbyterian College, Winnipeg. When quarried it is very soft and easily cut, but hardens with exposure to the weather. The stone is becoming well liked by builders, and is much used.

A Trip Through Last Mountain Valley.

A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" recently enjoyed a trip through that strip of country lying between ranges 21 and 24 west of the second meridian, and extending northward for more than thirty miles from township 21, commonly known as Last Mountain Valley. In these days of rapid immigration, when many land companies are expounding the merits of different districts, there is considerable satisfaction in being permitted to inspect a territory that is expected to soon yield to the sturdy arm of

about to reap their reward, for this district will not long remain uncultivated. Practically, every available homestead, we were informed by the land guide, has been taken up this summer. Already a score of new buildings may be counted from the post office at Strassburg, and next spring is certain to see a great rush, both in building houses and breaking the prairie sod.

The soil in general is a rich clay loam, free from stone, and a great part of it is ready at once for the plow. On the farm of Mr. H. Doege, as heavy a crop of wheat was inspected as ever came before the eye of the writer. On every side there was evidence of the power within the soil. Trees, where growing, were taller than are generally seen in the West, being an evidence that this district enjoys a greater amount of rainfall than other districts. From some of the oldest settlers it was learned that many years have elapsed since anything approaching a crop failure was experienced between the lake and the mountain. Good water is to be had anywhere twenty-five feet below the surface, and the number of new wells that will be dug next year will probably equal any similar area in the West.

The people who have been coming in during the last year are principally Americans, and from what we saw they are of the type that will make Last Mountain Valley "blossom as the rose." The great need of this new settlement at present is transportation facilities. A great many are more than twenty miles from Craven. This disadvantage, however, will not long exist, because the railroads cannot afford to deprive this young and fertile district of the encouragement to produce heavy crops and erect beautiful homes, all of which it will strive to accomplish.

The Kirkella extension of the C. P. R. has been surveyed, both east and west of the mountain, and owing to the very superior producing advantages presented by the former route, it is the general opinion of disinterested parties, that that route will be favored. During the present session of Parliament, too, a bill was passed granting the Regina and Hudson's Bay Railway Company the privilege of passing through this territory. Should either of these railway lines fail to bring redress to the new settlers next year, a very substantial alternative has already been provided in the construction of a steamer which will operate on Long Lake. We understand that the contract for this boat has already been let, and a movement, said to meet with favor from the railway officials concerned, is to extend the Craven branch to deep water on the lake. However, it is but a matter of a little time until Last Mountain Valley will be fully settled, and big crops will be reported.

Minerals in Southern Alberta.

Prof. Moses, Professor of Mineralogy at Columbia College, New York, has been sent to Frank, Alberta, to examine the big rock slide.

It is reported that another portion, considerably smaller than that which caused disaster last spring, shows signs of breaking away.

Frank at present affords splendid opportunities for mineralogical research work, and doubtless Prof. Moses' trip will not be without good results.

They will Tap the Bow and Irrigate.

The C. P. R. Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Northwest Irrigation Act, has filed memorials and plans with the Commissioner of Public Works, at Regina, for the right to divert from the Bow River on the south-west quarter of section 13,

township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian, the following quantities of water for irrigating purposes:

At low water—Two thousand cubic feet per second.

At high water—Ten thousand cubic feet per second.

At flood stage—Ten thousand cubic feet per second.

And from the said Bow River, at a point on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, at the "Horseshoe Bend," immediately west of section 6, township 21, range 18, west of the 4th meridian:

At low water—One thousand cubic feet per second.

At high water—Three thousand cubic feet per second.

At flood stage—Five thousand cubic feet per second.

And for the right to construct the necessary works, as shown by the memorials and plans filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said irrigation purposes on lands belonging to the said Company embraced within an area comprising some three million (3,000,000) acres in Alberta, bounded as follows:

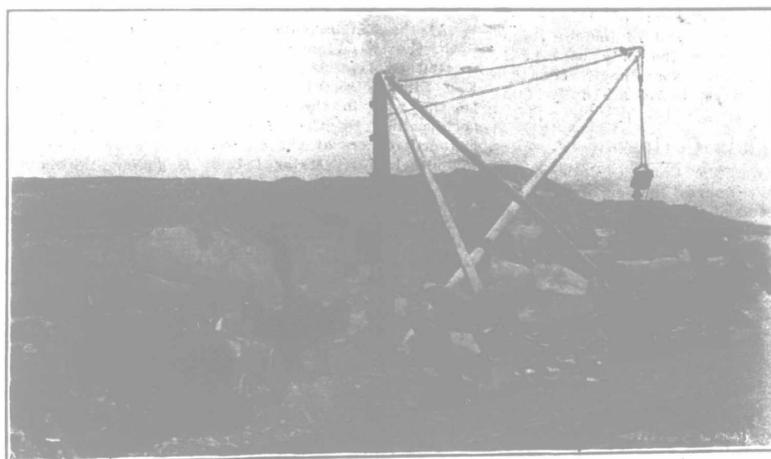
On the east by the east boundary of Range 11, west of 4th meridian;

On the south by the south Saskatchewan River,



THE LATE MR. HENRY CARGILL, M. P.

the homesteader. Of this district lying east of Long Lake we had heard some very flattering accounts, but, like most people who believe better when they have seen, we were not inclined to accept in its entirety everything that was told. It was, nevertheless, with a high degree of expectancy that we stepped from the train at Lumsden, twenty miles north of Regina, on the Prince Albert line, and were soon on the way north-eastward to Craven, six miles distant, in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Several years ago the track was laid to this place from Craven Junction, a point about a mile south of Lumsden, and freight trains are constantly taken over the road, hauling in lumber and other settlers' effects, and taking away wheat, which is brought in from the Last Mountain country to be stored in the elevators at that station. From Craven our course was almost due north, and after a drive of about two miles on as well a built road as is to be found in the Territories, Long Lake appeared to the left. Continuing our journey for about an hour, Long-laketon post office was reached, and we were in the midst of a thoroughly progressive German settlement. Substantial buildings were on every side, golden wheat fields were waving, and on the pastures some splendid herds of cattle grazed on an abundant supply of grass. The country right here is inclined to be bluff, but farther north, as we went on our way to Strassburg,



STONE QUARRY, NOSE CREEK, NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.

trees became less and less, until north and west of the latter the prairie is completely bare, save for an unusual growth of grass such as only rich soil can produce. Scattered all through this country are German families, who have been there since the days of the first railway survey. They are a class, generally, who hope to see a Greater Canada, and, having a firm faith in the future of the Last Mountain Valley, they remained on their farms through the trying times when so many became discouraged with pioneer life. Now they are

and the Bow River from its mouth to its intersection with the 5th meridian;

On the west by the said 5th meridian;

On the north by the Red Deer River from its intersection with the east boundary of Range 11, west of the 4th meridian, to the north boundary of township 28, and from that point by the said north boundary of township 28 to its intersection with the said 5th meridian.

Fair Dates.

The dates at which a number of fall shows and exhibitions are to be held are published herewith. Secretaries of fairs not included in this list are requested to forward the date of their exhibition to this office.

Lethbridge, Alta.	Oct. 6 and 7
Victoria, B. C.	Oct. 6 to 10
Meadowlea, Man.	Oct. 7
Headingley, Man.	Oct. 7
Gladstone, Man.	Oct. 8
Grenfell, Assa.	Oct. 8
Red Deer, Alta.	Oct. 8 and 9
Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 8
Okatoks, Alta.	Oct. 13
Macleod, Alta.	Oct. 15 and 16

Coaching Road to Banff.

A coaching road between Calgary and Banff is one of the things which Howard Douglas, Superintendent of the National Park, expects and wishes to see.

The scenery along this proposed road is claimed to be equal to anything on the continent, and should the road be built, there is little doubt but that a great many tourists would be attracted to Calgary and district, much to the benefit of these places.

Ten thousand dollars is being spent on the roads in the big National Park this season by the Dominion Government, but none of this goes outside the park boundary. Morley is the nearest point to Calgary where they will complete the road, and Mr. Douglas advocates that the Territorial Government should continue it.

It has been suggested that the Indians on the Stony Reserve might be put to roadmaking.

The Lumber Question.

At a brief session of the Lumber Commission, held in Winnipeg, Sept. 29th, their being no evidence to present, Judge Richardson granted a further enlargement for two weeks. Counsel for the smaller lumber-dealers made a statement on behalf of persons claiming to have a grievance, announcing that his clients, who represented various business interests, did not feel that they should be called on to bear the expense of proving the existence of a lumber combine whose operations prejudicially affect the prices of lumber and prevent certain parties from doing business. They claimed the expense should be borne by the Government.

Town Hall for Wetaskiwin.

The inhabitants of the above mentioned town are at present strongly agitating the advantages of a good hall. Wetaskiwin is a booming little town on the Edmonton branch of the C. P. R. about 150 miles north of Calgary.

A good hall is needed. Already plans have been asked for, and doubtless in the near future the looked-for acquisition will be a helpful reality.

Buffalo at Large.

In the Great Slave Lake district of Athabasca, north-west of Edmonton, a large herd of buffalo roam the plains, said to be practically the only wild herd in the world. Indian tribes of that north country still hunt them. Report says there are fully 600 animals in the bunch.

Western Canada College.

On Sept. 23rd, the Western Canada College, of Calgary, threw open its doors for enrollment of students. Twenty-four students registered, and Rev. Dr. MacRae, the principal, was highly pleased with the progress of the opening day. Mrs. H. M. Anderson is the College matron.

Manitoba Milk Rates.

At Ottawa, on Sept. 25th, Mr. McCreary, M. P., Selkirk, presented to Parliament a huge petition signed by 800 farmers of Manitoba, praying that they be relieved from the exorbitant freight charges on cream and milk.

Court House for Red Deer.

Messrs. Geo. A. Johnson and Andrew Tait, contractors, of Red Deer, have secured the contract for the Red Deer Court House. According to agreement, the building must be completed by the 15th of November, 1904. Mr. Paul Paradis is the supervising engineer.

Experimental Farm Report.

A copy of the Manitoba Experimental Farm report for the year ending November 30th, 1902, has been received. It is full of valuable information from cover to cover, and a copy should be in the hands of every farmer in the Province. Supt. Bedford is working along practical lines, and his report is worthy of careful perusal. Free copies may be had by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Track Records of 1903.

The season of 1903 has been one of the most eventful in the history of the trotting horse. Mile records have been ruthlessly broken at both the pacing and trotting gaits. When the season opened, the pacing record of 1.59½, made by Star Pointer in 1898, still stood, and the credit for the best performance among trotters still rested with Cresceus, 2.02½. But Cresceus heard a dull thud when Lou Dillon did the mile in 2.02½, and later was compelled to yield up the world's trotting championship to the chestnut mare when she made the mile at Readville in 2.00 flat. Lou Dillon subsequently lowered the trotting record to high sulky, set by Maud S. at 2.08½, to 2.05. Pacers also had to have a trial at record lowering, so Dan Patch was given a chance to further distinguish himself on August 19th. The trial was made at Brighton Beach, on a track that was not in the best condition, but the great son of Joe Patchen negotiated the mile in ½ second less than Star Pointer's record, thus securing the world's championship in the pacing division of the horse-racing world. A new record having been made with stallions and mares, it was then the time for some horse to make a new record for geldings. This was ably accomplished by Major Delmar at the New York State Fair, where he went the mile in 2.00. A trotting record of 2.00 did not long stand, however, as the best performance for geldings, for on September 23rd, Prince Alert, a pacing gelding, worked a mile out in 1.57. Other records in minor events have also suffered severe paring during the season, notably the mile for teams and the half mile trotting. Though the season for track performances is not yet over, it is probable that the records made in this record-breaking year will be allowed to stand over until next season.

The Keeping Quality of Butter.

A bulletin having the above title has just been issued by the Iowa Experiment Station. It embraces the results of experiments conducted by Prof. McKay and C. Larsen, of the Iowa Agricultural College, with the object of determining the effect of the wash water on the keeping quality of butter. Deterioration in the keeping quality of butter is clearly due to the work of bacteria, and cream that is pasteurized can only become contaminated by contact with the utensils, and by the butter being washed with contaminated water after the cream has been churned. By scalding the utensils before they are brought into contact with the cream, this source of infection is largely overcome, so that the most effective remaining source of contamination is the wash water. Some of the conclusions arrived at by the experimenters concerning the use of wash water are as follows:

1. Water contains germs that cause butter to deteriorate in quality.
 2. These germs can be removed in a practical and inexpensive way by two processes: pasteurization and filtration.
 3. Unwashed butter made from good, well-ripened cream keeps as well and in some instances better than the same butter when washed in unpasteurized water.
 4. The cost of pasteurization of milk and water after the pasteurizer has been purchased is about .1 of a cent per pound of butter. The amount gained per pound of butter by such pasteurization when the butter is about a month old is .8 of a cent.
- Other conclusions concerning the moisture content of butter were arrived at, and will appear later in bulletin form along with the results of elaborate experiments to determine what influences are responsible for the moisture in butter.

Another Two-Minute Trotter.

At the Empire City track, New York, on September 25th, the champion gelding, Major Delmar (by Delmar), trotted to beat his own record of 2.00½ and to beat Lou Dillon's recent record of two minutes. He came to the wire in the two minutes. It was a splendid performance by the animal, which only this week changed owners at the highest price, \$40,000, ever paid for a gelding. Major Delmar is a New York animal, bred and foaled, trained and owned in the Empire State. Two running horses, hitched to sulkeys, were provided for pacemakers. The sulky equipped with the wind shield was driven by Geo. R. Spear, regular trainer for E. E. Smathers, Major Delmar's owner.

Canadian Butter for Japan.

The Dairy Division, Ottawa, reports that as a direct result of the Canadian exhibit at the Osaka Exposition, three new customers have recently been secured in Japan for the butter made at the Government creameries in the West. In this connection it is encouraging to find that the amount of butter exported to Japan by the Dairy Division is more than three times as great this year as during the corresponding period last year.

Irrigation Ditch Completed.

The big irrigation ditch in the valley of the North Thompson River, near Kamloops, B. C., is completed. In ordinary seasons, this ditch will prove of great value to a large tract of country.

Pacing Record Again Broken.

At the Empire track, New York, on September 23rd, Prince Alert, the pacing hero of a hundred races, reduced the world's pacing record to 1.57. He was driven by John Currie, Mart Demorest, his trainer and regular driver, being over weight.

Various Poultry Ailments.

Replying to the question of A. M., re sick turkeys, I may say that in all probability the turkeys are affected with the disease known as black-head. This can easily be ascertained by killing one of the turkeys. If the bird is affected, the liver will be more or less covered with small white spots about the size of a pea. The appendix will be more or less thickened. The droppings from the birds would be of a yellowish cast, and very much like severe dysentery. It is generally acknowledged that there is no cure for this disease. I presume that the only thing that could be done would be to isolate the affected birds from the well ones, and feed the sick birds a tonic. With the birds that are not affected be very careful not to feed these on the ground, as the disease is spread from the droppings, and any food that might be fed from the ground, especially where the turkeys are in the habit of running, will likely cause other turkeys to be affected with the disease. In cases of this kind, prevention is what is wanted, and I think the further the turkeys can be kept from the buildings with safety the better they will do.

To J. M.—When any hen gets sick its comb will turn dull and black. You do not state anything further in your letter as to whether they have diarrhoea, or as to whether they lay well, or have leg weakness, or anything of this kind. I would suggest that you give them a good tonic as per directions. I have found the Carnefac Poultry Food to give excellent results in cases where birds seemed to be slightly off-feed or feeling a bit dumpy.

Replying to question of Walter Smith, an old subscriber, I am not clear as to whether the disease is enteritis or not. I enclose copy of description of disease, symptoms and treatment, as given in "Profitable Care and Management of Poultry," in book No. 2, published by the Cyphers Incubator Co.:

ENTERITIS.

"Enteritis, or bacterial enteritis, is a very common disease among poultry. This disease is similar to the typhoid fever of human beings, and is often mistaken for cholera. It is caused by a disordered state of the digestive organs, which favors the development in large numbers of several varieties of bacteria in the intestinal tract. The predisposing causes of this ailment are uncleanness, foul drinking water, putrid meat food, and filthy or rotten food of any sort.

"Symptoms.—The affected bird is inactive and dumpish. The comb is at first pale and limp, and later becomes dark and purplish. There is an abundant dark or greenish diarrhoea. Diarrhoea may become bloody. The bird seems sleepy and unwilling to walk about. The bird may be sick for a week or several weeks before death takes place. Some birds recover without treatment. The appetite may be voracious, or the bird may refuse to take food. The crop may be full of food, or may contain only a slimy fluid. When the bird dies, the comb is always dark. Often the bird may appear dumpish and sleepy, and show bad diarrhoea. The owner, picking the bird up to examine it, finds it has lost weight; holding its head downward, a stringy, dirty liquid runs from the mouth, and death of the bird soon follows. In such cases, the bird has been sick several weeks before noticed. Examination of the body after death shows the liver enlarged or shrunken, according to the duration of the disease. If of long duration, the liver is shrunken. The spleen is usually enlarged. The intestines are inflamed and are full of mucus.

"Treatment.—Prevent the disease if possible, by cleanliness and pure food and water. Quarantine all new arrivals; this disease is contagious. When the disease is discovered, isolate all sick birds; clean up the poultry-house and runs, and disinfect everything. Give all the coops, nests and houses a thorough white-washing. One-half teaspoonful of napceol in each gallon of drinking water will prove effective as general treatment for a flock. Use also powdered charcoal in soft food; do not use enough to make their mash dark and uninviting. Clean up everything and keep it clean. Do not feed too heavily. Use low-grade flour or fancy middlings in the mash and less bran. For the sick birds which have been isolated for treatment, use six to twelve tablets of mercury bichloride 3x in each pint of drinking water. Feed on bread moistened with boiled milk. Avoid all sloppy mashes, and be sure that your birds are cured and the danger of contagion passed before you discontinue treatment."

Opposed to Reciprocity.

During the session of the Farmers' National Congress, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the Resolutions Committee endorsed resolutions favoring Government ownership of railroads and a postal telegraph system. Unrestricted agricultural reciprocity with Canada was voted down by the committee.

Color of Jersey Cattle.

Is there more than one color in the following breeds of cattle, viz.: Jerseys, Alderneys, Guernseys? If more than one color, what are they?

T. W. B.

Ans.—Jerseys and Alderneys are one and the same. There is no standard color for them. They may be and are of different colors—yellow, fawn, mouse color, brown, black, or mixtures of any or all these. Guernseys are generally fawn and white mixed, but some are solid fawn.

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Canadian Building at St. Louis.

The contract for the erection of Canada's pavilion at the St. Louis World's Fair was awarded to-day to John J. Dunnivant & Co., the contract price being \$28,000. The building will be 100 feet square and surrounded by porticos. It will have two stories. The architect is L. Fenpings Taylor, of Ottawa, Canada. The building must be completed by December 1st. A permit for the erection of the structure is issued, and Mr. Dunnivant says he will commence work next week. The Canadian reservation is about half way between the Agricultural Building and the Forestry, Fish and Game Building. The handsome pavilion which is to be Commissioner-General Hutchinson's official home on the World's Fair Grounds next year, and which will serve as a club house for Canadian visitors to the Exposition, will stand south-west of and close to the big floral clock on the northern slope of Agricultural Hill. The building will face the avenue which runs north and south in front of the Administration Building and extends to the Agricultural Building. John J. Dunnivant & Co. have built two of the Exposition's big exhibit places—Education and Manufactures—and they also put up the Press Building. On the Pike, they are now erecting "Caïro" and "Jerusalem."

As the Canadian Building is to be such a near neighbor of the Palace of Agriculture, my Canadian readers will be interested in knowing something about this giant structure. The Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis is the largest structure ever built for the reception of a single department, and is fifteen per cent. larger than any other building at the Exposition. It is 500 x 1,600 feet, thus containing a floor space of almost twenty acres. This building and the Horticultural Building are the only ones in the Exposition bearing color on the outer walls. The plans for this building have been prepared under the immediate supervision of Mr. Isaac Taylor, Director of Works of the Exposition, by Mr. E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design; cost, \$529,940. The building is probably the best lighted of any on the grounds. Its fronts are practically successive series of windows, each 75 feet long by 27 feet high. These windows are placed 14 feet from the floor, so as to allow the use of wall space inside for exhibits. Triangular monitor windows supply sky light, while they cut off the direct sunlight, which would quickly spoil many of the exhibits this building will contain. The grand nave, 106 feet wide, which runs through the 1,600-foot length of the building, rises to a height of 60 feet and supplies the grandest vista of installation space of any building ever designed for exposition uses. The entrances to the buildings are distributed to serve the visitors. A great rising approach leads up from the north-west, where is located the main picture of the fair. The beautiful slopes of the hill around the building have been assigned to the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, and here, during the fair, there will be maintained a fine display of flowering shrubbery and of indigenous and exotic plants. Hydrants to supply water to these exhibits at all times have been planned. On its south side it has a gallery 500 feet long and 25 feet wide. Here are the offices for Chief of Agriculture F. W. Taylor and his staff, reading rooms and a large committee room. There is also on this gallery an assembly hall for the meeting of agricultural and other societies. This hall is 106 by 50 feet, and has a seating capacity of nearly 1,000.

It is readily seen by the foregoing that the Canadian Building site is one of the most advantageous on the grounds, and Exposition Commissioner Hutchison deserves great praise for the shrewdness he has displayed in selecting it for Canada. LOUIS LARIVE.

A medical man tells the following story of an old negro woman who called him in to treat a little child: "Doctah," she said, "de child hab swallered a pint ob ink." "Have you done anything to relieve him?" asked the doctor. "Yes," replied the mother, "I'se made 'im eat free sheets ob blottin' paper, doctah. Was dat rite?"

Our Scottish Letter.

It is hardly possible these days to write without referring to the fiscal question and the Cabinet crisis through which Great Britain is passing. Whatever the issue, one immediate result of the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, on the one hand, and Lord Balfour, of Burleigh; Mr. Ritchie, and the Hon. Arthur Elliot, brother of the Earl of Minto, on the other, must be a new cleavage in British politics. In all likelihood we will soon see some strange brotherhoods, not excepting a reunion of the forces which follow Mr. Chamberlain and the followers of Mr. Redmond. Preferential tariffs within the Empire are all right, provided the principle is to be applied all round. But we will believe that the working-man in this country will submit to a tax on his food when we see it. We do not doubt that he is quite prepared to hit back at those nations which levy heavy duties on his products, but the same law which leads him to this goal will assuredly lead him to demand free bread. If food stuffs are not taxed in some way, no readjustment of the present fiscal system will benefit British agriculture; hence, the farmer here may follow Chamberlain, assuming he has any prospect of success, but I am quite sure he will be supine in his allegiance to Balfour. The open ports of Great Britain have placed the farmer at the mercy of all foreign and colonial competitors. At present he gets a little compensation in the shape of cheap machinery. Should Balfour's retaliation ideas get sway, this will be a thing of the past, and the open ports for agricultural produce will continue. It will not surprise me should the verdict of the country be, "Leave well alone."

Harvest work, in this the last week in September, is being vigorously prosecuted. We have had a fortnight of very good weather. During the earlier part of that time the atmosphere was clear, cold and bracing, but for the past day or two it has been close and warm. Crops are heavy, and the self-binder is making very good work. In the south of Scotland harvest was begun on the farm of Tonnachree, Dunragit, on 24th and 25th August. In the extreme north of Scotland, in Caithness, there will be little harvesting until October is begun. There is, therefore, a big difference between John O'Groat's house and Maidenkirck.

Referring to the north of Scotland, naturally one thinks of the great County of Sutherland, with its great straths and mountains and very sparse population. Agriculturally, Sutherland is memorable for two things—the "clearances," as they were called in the earlier years of the nineteenth century, and the "reclamations" of the later years. The former meant the transformation of the best and most fertile portions of the county from crofting settlements into great sheep walks; the latter the reclaiming of whole square miles of bare, unproductive moorland, containing the buried relics of primeval forests, into wholesome pasture land. A week ago, I walked and drove over a part of this reclaimed land. Here and there, as if for comparison's sake, were islands of lands unreclaimed. No one could compare the two without being impressed with the great value of the work executed at a fabulous cost by the late Duke of Sutherland. Financially, the work cannot have paid him, but apart from it, the state of agriculture in Sutherland to-day would have been very much worse than it is. The Duke sought in some measure to atone for the ruthless acts of his predecessor. It was too late; the sense of wrongs inflicted had been burned deep into the memory of those whose ancestors had been dispossessed, and the noble people driven away cannot be replaced.

In connection with the "clearances," there came a great influx of South Country farmers. These were mainly from the Border counties of Scotland, and they entered on possession of the land wherever the crofters had been driven away.

They introduced the Cheviot breed of sheep to the north of Scotland, and the biggest and best specimens of that breed are to be found in Sutherland. This is a most interesting fact in the history of Scottish agriculture. The influence of climate and soil has been to increase the size of the northern Cheviots, so that some are inclined to deny that they are pure-bred specimens. This, however, is a mistake. Sutherland is well adapted to produce a big sheep, and the hills being only of moderate height, carry a sheep like the Cheviot more profitably than the Blackface mountain breed. But changes are now going forward in another direction. The clearances sacrificed men for sheep, now sheep are being sacrificed for deer. Great stretches of Sutherland are being cleared of sheep and stocked with deer. The trail of the American millionaire is over the land of the Gael, and everywhere his yachts and motor cars are in evidence. So be it. Nothing can retard the progress of economic law, but while the American millionaire may distribute wealth during the autumn months, his presence in a land is not indicative of pastoral prosperity. Sheep increase the food supply of the nation; deer, at most, provide what is called sport for the wealthy and idle.

Pure-bred sales have been a feature of the past ten days. There has been a long series of sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and in every case satisfactory returns have been obtained. Simultaneously, we have had a shorter series of Shorthorn sales in the north of England. While the A.-A. sales show the highest individual prices, the Shorthorns show the best averages. At Armathwaite, in Cumberland, Mr. Thornton sold 69 head for Mr. Ecroyd, at an average of £43 16s. 11d. each, and at Capheaton, in Northumberland, he sold 39 head for Sir John Swinburne at £37 5s. 8d. each. The highest price at these Shorthorn sales was 120 gs., paid for a Butterfly cow at Armathwaite. The best averages in the A.-A. sales were due to the continued popularity of the Trojan-Erica crosses. At the Bardonside sale, Elgin, seven Erica heifers made an average of £113 2s. each. Among individual prices were these: £199 10s, £189, £147, and £120 15s., surely plenty money for heifers. In spite of these high prices, the average for 47 head at this sale was £38 14s. 8d. This is easily the best of the series. At Kinochtry 69 head were sold for Mr. W. S. Ferguson, making an average of £27 15s. 1d. At Inverquhar, in Forfarshire, 26 head made £30 6s. 6d. for Mr. A. Whyte, and at Coynachie, in the uplands of Aberdeenshire, 47 head made £26 1s. 7d. There was an Erica in this lot also. She made 135 gs., or £141 15s. A good sound lot of cattle are those of Mr. Geo. Cran, Morlich, Glenkindie, also in uplands of Aberdeenshire. He sold 16 head at an average of £32 5s. 9d. Blood tells, and unless there be blood in a pedigree it does not count for much.

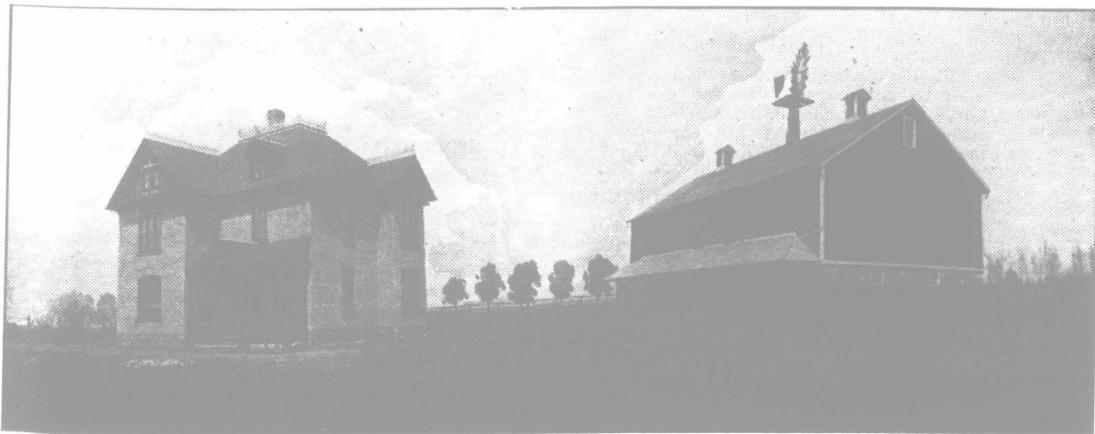
Flockmasters have been busy with the ram sales. The three great Scots breeds, as everybody knows, are the Blackfaces, the Border Leicesters, and the Cheviots. Formerly it was a thing undreamt of that either the first or the third should produce a higher-priced tup than the middle breed. This year all such ideas have been belied. The highest price, £123, has been made by a shearling Blackface ram, bred by Mr. Hamilton, Woolfords, Cobbinshaw, Lanarkshire. The next highest price (£115) has been made by a Cheviot two-year-old tup, from the Attonburn flock of Mr. Tom Elliot, Yetholm, Kelso. Lord Polwarth has resumed his old supremacy in the Border Leicester world. He got £95 and £90 apiece for two of his shearlings, and for fifteen he made an average price of £33 17s. The remarkable thing about these high prices is that in every case they have been paid by farmers engaged in the business as their ordinary calling. They are purely business investments, and are meant to be remunerative. In spite of all its vicissitudes, pure-bred stock is still the best department of Scottish agriculture to those who understand the business.

Clydesdale exportation keeps going on. Since last writing horses and mares have been exported to Canada by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., and Alexander Macgregor, Epson, Ont.; to Italy, from the Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.), by M. Ranucci; and to the South African Colony and Russia by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, in considerable numbers. Trade in horses generally is good, and for sound commercial animals of all kinds there is plenty demand.

I have an idea that there's a deal of life in British agriculture, in spite of all its troubles.

Sept. 26, '03. "SCOTLAND YET."

Upon the farm the city-bred
Young girl sat down to tea,
And noticing the honey, said:
"I see you keep a bee."



SCOTT BROS.' FARM BUILDINGS, DARLINGFORD, MAN.

New Ontario Exposition.

The first annual New Ontario Exposition was held at Ft. William from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, and was an almost unqualified success. The weather, with the exception of one day, was ideally beautiful, the attendance was large, and the entries, both in numbers and quality, proved an eye-opener to those not already acquainted with the agricultural resources of New Ontario.

Ft. William and Port Arthur—for the fair was held under the auspices of the twin towns—are situated at the head of navigation on the Canadian lakes, and as the visitor gazes at the great elevators and splendid shipping facilities he soon realizes that he is still within the domain of king wheat. How vast and extended that dominion really is can only be realized when we have watched the crop growing in the field, have seen it on its way to the primary elevators, followed it down those burnished bands of steel, and finally see the splendid towns built round those grim, gaunt structures where the crop hesitates for a short time ere it makes its next move in the onward journey to the sea. Situated in such a splendid commercial position, it is not surprising that the citizens of these towns make no "small beer" of themselves, and when they decided to hold an annual exposition, that it should be the best that honest and united effort could bring forward to illustrate the rapid development of New Ontario.

THE HORSES.

The judging of live stock took place on the 3rd day and was watched with considerable interest. Quite an array of horses faced the judge, Mr. J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont.; but the strongest entries came forward in the teams in heavy draft, general purpose and carriage classes. In heavy draft, the red ribbon went to John Pink. The second prize was carried off by the same man, while 3rd place went to Albert O'Brien. The call for general purpose teams brought forward five rather good entries. The first place went to Jas. Whalen; 2nd to Mrs. E. Lalonde, and 3rd to Alf. Guerard for a team of nicely-matched blacks, which bordered a trifle to closely on the carriage type to come in for higher money. Jas. Whalen won 1st; Henry Guerard, 2nd, and Jas. Davidson, 3rd, for the carriage teams over 15½ hands high. For single roadsters, in harness, there was a keen contest, but first place was easily awarded to R. Smith for an animal of superior style and superb action; 2nd prize falling to Jas. McDonald, and 3rd to Neil McDougall. Winners in the other classes were Jas. Whalen, Ed. Ross, A. H. Brown, Henry Guerard, B. Wood, Neil McDougall, J. Fraser and J. Newsome. Jas. Whalen carried away the bulk of the money with a string comprising many really good ones that would have been a credit to any show.

OTHER LIVE STOCK.

The entries in Shorthorns and grades were not numerous, some classes being uncontested, R. B. Martin, Jas. Whalen, R. Smith, T. Hughes and E. Pilket being the principal exhibitors. In dairy cattle there were a few Holsteins and grades, but dairy cattle were not strong either in numbers or quality. Although quite a hog-raising district, his majesty the pig did not appear to take an interest in exhibiting his good qualities. The entries were not numerous, there being only a few specimens of the leading bacon breeds. An object lesson in quality was duly impressed upon the exhibitors by the action of the judge in turning down and out one or two specimens conspicuous for a lack of bacon quality. In poultry there were quite a number of entries; Barred Rocks, as usual, predominating. The judging in these classes was performed to the satisfaction of almost everybody, by Mr. J. W. Clark, the well-known stock breeder of Brant Co., Ont. A noticeable defect in the arrangements in connection with the live stock was lack of a suitable judging ring and proper buildings for the housing of exhibits. The holding of the judging in front of the grand stand—dismissing, for the time at least, the pantomime performance—might add somewhat to the educational value of the show, but, of course, it is well to remember that the show is only in its initial stages, and that the management has already shown that it is imbued with progressive ideas.

By far the strongest part of the exposition, from an agricultural standpoint, was the exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. The production of live stock of superior quality takes time in any country, but the growth of vegetables, grasses and cereal crops form a ready index to the soil's fertility. In this point the show was excellent. The entries in vegetables were numerous, and the products were of splendid quality. The grain was shown, both in the straw and in the sack, and the collection of grasses comprised nearly everything in the form of grass to be found in the north temperate zone. That these products were not the result of hothouse methods was clearly proven by the fact that produce equally as good as that on exhibition could be readily seen in the town and surrounding country. Clovers and leguminous crops in general seem to do remarkably well in New Ontario. Peas untouched by the ravages of the weevil and clover of different varieties and showing phenomenal growth proved an interesting exhibit. J. B. McKenzie, R. B. Martin, Robt. McKenzie and Frank Merrick, all from the vicinity of Muriilo, a short distance west of Port Arthur, were among the leading exhibitors in these varied collections of farm and garden produce. From the Rainy River District, along the line of the C. N. R., came Mr. A. J. Hunter, with nearly a car-

load of farm and garden products. It was a strong exhibit throughout, and carried off many of the red tickets in the contest.

Mr. D. F. Burk, Pres. of the Society, showed his interest in the practical side of the business by coming forward with a strong exhibit of vegetables. Of special interest was his exhibit of seedling potatoes, shown the second year from seed, and all exhibiting marked variation and improvement over the original type.

In manufactured articles, stoves made at the local foundry, and a patent feed manger and stall, exhibited by Mr. R. Smith, of Sydney Stock Farm, are well worthy of more extended comment, but space does not permit.

New Ontario's exposition is over for the present, and ere another year has dawned marked changes will, no doubt, have taken place. In the newer portions of our country, conditions change rapidly from the experimental to the permanent stage, and such will be the case in New Ontario. The skating rink and temporary quarters now occupied by the fair will give place to a permanent location, with suitable buildings, conveniently situated for both towns. New Ontario has demonstrated its possibilities as an agricultural, commercial and industrial field, and undoubtedly it will go forward and prosper to an extent at present undreamed of. In its efforts we wish it every success. Each separate portion of our country seems to possess boundless wealth and resources that must make for its prosperity in the future, and in the development of these resources must lie the hope of Canada's future prosperity. Then, let the people of New Ontario bend every effort to the development of their agricultural and industrial possibilities, and thus help in the permanent upbuilding of our great Dominion, the land we love so well.

Do You Know?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted on an animal in killing, or just before death, poisons to a greater or less extent its meat?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted upon a cow poisons to a greater or less extent its milk?

Do you know that fish killed as soon as taken from the water by a blow on the back of the head will keep longer and be better than those permitted to die slowly?

Do you know that birds destroy millions of bugs, mosquitoes and harmful insects; that without the birds we could not live on the earth, and that every little insect-eating bird you may kill, and every egg you may take from its nest, means one less bird to destroy insects?

Do you know that a check-rein which will not permit a horse to put his head where he wants to when going up a hill is a cruel torture to the horse?

Do you know that the mutilation of a horse by cutting off his tail compels him to suffer torture from flies and insects every summer as long as he lives?

Do you know that every kind act you do and every kind word you speak to a dumb animal will make not only the animal but yourself happier, and not only make you happier, but also better?—[Geo. T. Angell.

A Surprise for Mother.

You girls know how much more you enjoy pleasant things if they come unexpectedly. The glad little surprises of the week are the things which brighten and sweeten it, and which you remember after you have entirely forgotten the anticipated pleasures. And this is as true of mother's as of yourself. Just remember how she is all the time planning for the happiness of others, and how few of her pleasures are unlooked for. Put on your thinking cap, and see if you cannot contrive some little surprise for her. Take her off her guard some day by putting a new pin cushion in the place of the shabby one on the dresser, or by having supper ready when she comes hurrying home expecting to be obliged to get it herself. The look of wonder in her eyes and the smile upon her lips will make a picture you will be glad to keep in memory.

Blinders.

Blinders were invented by an English gentleman to conceal the diseased eye of a valuable horse, and as coat-of-arms could be placed on them others followed his example. They are never used in Russia, and a shy horse is almost unknown there.

YOU SHOULD DISCARD BLINDERS.

1. Because unsightly. The beautiful eye of the horse is exchanged for a piece of leather.
2. Because they are a cruelty to the horse. All animals enjoy the use of their eyes.
3. Because they frequently injure the eyeballs by pressure, and when out of order by flapping against them. When close to the head also, the nervous irritation causes inflammation.
4. Because animals are often terrified by what they see imperfectly, or hear and do not see.
5. Because veterinarians discovered long ago that "blinders" are a common cause of diseases of the eyes. Cavalry, police and fire department horses have no blinders.—[Our Dumb Animals.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—The long-continued depression in price is keeping down the supply from the ranges. Ranchmen are holding on for higher prices, which are not in sight in the present outlook. The embargo on the American ports on the shipment of cattle to Great Britain, with a depression in price on the other side, along with the increased ocean freights, are the main causes of the low price and consequent slow movement. Range-finished cattle are bringing 3c. off the range, and from 2½c. to 3½c. on the Winnipeg market.

Horses.—Owing to the somewhat unsettled weather prevailing during harvest, threshing and stacking have occupied longer time than usual, and fall plowing now demands all the hustle that can be put into it. In consequence, a temporary rise in the price of draft horses may be looked for. The prices have kept up well all season, good teams selling at \$400 and upwards, and lesser weights and older animals from \$300 to \$400. The market continues steady and the demand brisk.

Hogs.—Consignments are light, and the price has advanced ¼c., being 6½c. at the packing houses for top quality.

Sheep.—Mutton and lamb have increased in price. Mutton is selling at 4c. and lamb at 5c. per pound.

DAIRY.

Creamery butter continues to sell at 17c. to 18c. in tubs, and 18c. to 19c. in prints. Dairy butter is selling at 12c. to 13½c. for tubs and 19c. for prints.

Cheese.—Manitoba cheese of choice quality has increased, and is now selling at 11½c. to 12½c.

Eggs.—Eggs are selling at about 17c. per dozen.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat.—The market is still unsettled, and since the storm the amount of lower grades has increased, with a relatively smaller shipment of No. 1 hard. Most shipments are straight from the threshing fields, and a higher grade of wheat may be looked for from the granaries. The total shipment for the last two weeks is considerably below that of last year. The retarding of threshing by the storm may be said to be the whole cause of that. The price has advanced during the last few days, and wheat is moving faster again. The Fort William and Port Arthur quotations are: No. 1 hard, 83c.; No. 1 northern, 81½c.; No. 2 northern, 78½c.

Oats.—Oats are moving very slowly, and shipments do not nearly meet the demand. No. 1 white is selling at 34½c.; No. 2 white, 33c. Feed grades are from 29c. to 33c. New oats are 2c. per bushel less, with very little on the market yet.

Barley.—Barley has not yet come on the market to any extent. The prospects are good for this grain, and 42c. or more may be expected for No. 1 quality.

Hay.—Prices seem to be established at rates quoted in our last issue: baled, \$9 to \$10 per ton, and loose at \$10.50 to \$11.00.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED.

Flour.—Flour steadily rose in price, but for a couple of weeks now it has been settled, at our last quotations: No. 1 patent, \$2.35; No. 2, \$2.15.

Ground Feed.—There has been no change in price of ground feed, and the demand is firm. Prices are: oat chop, \$22 to \$23; barley chop, \$19 to \$20; mixed, barley and oats, \$18 to \$20.

Mill Feed.—There has been some advance in the price of bran and shorts. Bran is selling at \$17 per ton, and shorts at \$19.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$6; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.15; cows, \$1.40 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.40 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2 to \$4.50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,000; steady to strong; mixed and butchers', \$5.65 to \$6.50; good to choice heavy, \$5.65 to \$6.15; rough heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.60; light, \$5.75 to \$6.45; bulk of sales, \$5.60 to \$6. Sheep—Receipts, 21,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.35 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$2.25 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—Prime cattle, 4c. to 4½c. per lb.; medium, 3c. to 3½c.; common stock, 2c. to 2½c.; small bulls and lean cows, 1½c. The calves, nearly all grassers, sold at 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Sheep, 3½c. per lb. for shippers, and about 3c. for the others. Lambs, 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. Fat hogs, 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

British Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.—(Special).—To-day American cattle are unchanged at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb. (dressed weight); choice, 12½c.; refrigerator beef is 8½c. to 10½c. per lb.; sheep are quoted at 11c. to 11½c.

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Home Magazine



"October strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color,
The world is brighter than before,
Why should our hearts be duller?"

Thanksgiving Day.

Now what shall we do in our bright happy homes
To welcome this time of good times as it comes?
And what do you say is the very best way
To show we are grateful on Thanksgiving Day?

The best thing for hearts that are grateful to do
Is this, to make thankful some other hearts too;
For lives that are grateful and sunny and glad
To carry their sunshine to lives that are sad.

For children who have all they want and to spare,
Their good things with poor little children to share
For this will bring blessings, and this is the way
To show we are thankful on Thanksgiving Day.

How the Spectator Learned a Lesson.

Afternoon tea was being served to the Spectator, and a young daughter of the house, in passing a plate of brittle little cakes, dropped all those cakes to the floor, where they broke, scattering a shower of crumbs. The daughter at once moved to the bell, and had laid her hand upon it, evidently intending to ring for the maid. "No, no, my dear," said her mother, "don't ring for Susan. Just take the hearth-brush there and sweep the crumbs under the hearth-rug." "Mamma!" exclaimed this well-brought-up daughter. But her mother sat placidly confident and unabashed, merely remarking: "Susan really ought to be in bed this afternoon. She's keeping up simply because it's my reception day. The crumbs can wait perfectly well until to-morrow. 'Be tidy. Be not too tidy.'"

The Spectator sat amazed in his chair, and, it must be confessed, he was at that moment disloyally wondering if there were many other such skeletons concealed under other hearth-rugs in this house. A little later he plucked up sufficient courage to make to his hostess a laughing confession of the shock he had suffered at her hands. "I am sure you are right," he said, "but won't you explain to me why you are right?" To the Spectator's amazement, this notable house-mother with some warmth recorded her disapproval of those who could never bring themselves to thus sweep crumbs under rugs. "I have seen house-keepers," she averred, "who not only lived and died to be clean, but who killed for it. There have been times," went on this blended Mary and Martha, "when I have seen my floors very dirty indeed, and known it was my plain duty to continue to see them dirty—and keep calm. I have had to make it a matter of prayer to be able to sweep crumbs under rugs and to believe that cleanliness isn't the first thing in the world at all times, in season and out. But you can't be expected to understand such things."

The Spectator, though but a man, flattered himself that he did understand his friend's position and approved it, yet at the same time he had an awestruck kind of feeling, as if the ashes of his grandmother were being strewed to the winds of heaven.—[The Outlook.

The Young Savoyard.

A familiar object in Old London is the young Savoyard with his white mice and musical instrument. One is always moved to pity at the sight of him, for though his dark eyes change as by a flash from the depth of sadness to the height of fun and merriment, yet one knows he is a lonely little fellow, bereft of kith and kin, and often the unwilling breadwinner of the master who owns him, and who probably has decoyed him from his native Alpine hills to earn a precarious livelihood for both. That the cruel lash often awaits him if he brings back at night but few coppers in his little brown fist, is a fact only too true, and an injustice almost beyond remedy. H. A. B.

On Some By-the-Ways.

No. 1.

Amongst the pleasant happenings during my present brief stay in London the Great, have been visits to Surrey House, on the invitation of Lady Battersea, in connection with the Victoria League, the annual meeting of which I had been unable to attend; to Fulham Palace and grounds, where a garden-party was given by the Bishop of London, in aid of the beneficent work carried on as a police-court mission, and at which addresses were given by himself and others, telling many a sad story of downfall, but also of reformation begun and sustained through the aid given at the critical moment, when the prison doors were opened and a new life could be entered upon; and to Dollis Hill, where once more I was privileged to be the guest of Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Knowing as I do, that our "Farmer's Advocate" pays its fortnightly visit to many a farm home in the wide Northwest of the Dominion, where these names are held in the highest affection and honor, I think I may be allowed a more personal reference to this visit, for was I not an eye-witness, over and over again, to the loving greetings everywhere extended to them when they took their final trip across the prairies to the coast of the Pacific during the last year of Lord Aberdeen's term of office as Governor-General of Canada? I should like to tell these old friends of theirs how unremitting still are their efforts on behalf of every good thing to which they can lay their hands, that in the cause of philanthropy their zeal has never slackened, nor their liberality lessened, whilst their love for Canada and their belief in its grand hereafter have never wavered. To those of our readers (and these too are many) who, as members of the Canadian National Council of Women, were occasional guests at Rideau Hall, I would like to tell how the bonnie laddies of those Ottawa days, having nearly left their boyhood behind them, have entered upon a young manhood of great promise, unmarred by one single affliction, and are sons of whom any parent, commoner or peer, may well be proud, and some of you may ask, "Well, what of Lady Marjorie, the sweet daughter of the house?" Wholly unspoilt, grown into a really beautiful, graceful woman, retaining still the sweet simplicity of her early girlhood, and with the promise of a noble life (may it be a long and happy one)

and correspondence," and how could this be done effectually if Canada were left out? Indeed, just now, it seems almost impossible for Canada to be left out of anything, either politically, philanthropically, or merely socially. To me many of the problems remain problems still, for in the confusion of tongues a mere woman is apt to get bewildered, and when I hear the words "Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy; Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme," etc., etc., I feel inclined to put my fingers over my ears and say, "Please don't ask me if Canada wants it, what Canada will do if England won't have it, etc., etc., etc." The subject gets itself alluded to when one is known to be a Canadian, upon every variety of pretext, upon the emigration pretext, the domestic service question, and, worst of all, upon the plea that it would raise the price of bread and cause the starvation of millions! But if nasty remarks by irresponsible people on both sides the Atlantic are occasionally quoted, they are more than counterbalanced by words of commendation of Canada's past and of hopefulness as to its future, but opinions do vary upon the subject of what is the loss or gain to England or to Canada as the outcome of the present increasing flood of emigration from the one to the other. Whilst congested London has its still starving thousands, there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining laborers for farms all over England, owing to the pertinacity with which the cockney clings to his slums when he might easily earn good wages within a comparatively easy distance and amongst more wholesome surroundings. The English farmer cannot understand why the same man who refuses to come a few hours' journey into the country to help him gather in his crops, or to live in a comfortable cottage all the year round at a fair remuneration, will yet listen to the voice of the charmer, in the person of the emigration agent, whom he, the farmer, honestly believes to be paid so much per head for every laborer he can decoy to Canada. A large landed proprietor, who himself farms at least 7,000 acres in Hampshire and Wiltshire, whilst other members of his family farm some 40,000 more, with stock in proportion, and every up-to-date appliance, spoke somewhat bitterly upon this subject. "In common fairness," he said, "these emigration agents should lay before the people they address the actual pros and cons of the situation. At present the rural population has left the land and gone into the towns for what they hope will bring them in more pay and offer them a brighter life. Those remaining, being so few, can command very high wages. What do the colonial agents offer them in return for their nice cottage and garden, with the flowers they have tended for years with such love and care, their church and school, and," added my friend, "the village almshouse, which habit has made so dear to them?" and "which," I ventured to interpolate, "the British workingman in town or country is so much better without, a fact the legislators of our country have not been slow to recognize." My friend continued: "The same man who considers a mile and a half from the village too far off, too dull for himself, and too long a daily trudge for his children to go to school, will yet eagerly swallow the bait so temptingly held out by the emigration agent, and be ready at the word of a stranger to transplant himself and his family to the lonely wilds of Northwest Canada." So you see, my readers, there are to this, as to most things, more sides than one, and much can be said on behalf of, or in defence of, both.

H. A. B.

Beloved in the Home.

There is not any use thinking of doing without the "Farmer's Advocate," for the women portion of the family look for its arrival as anxiously as the men.

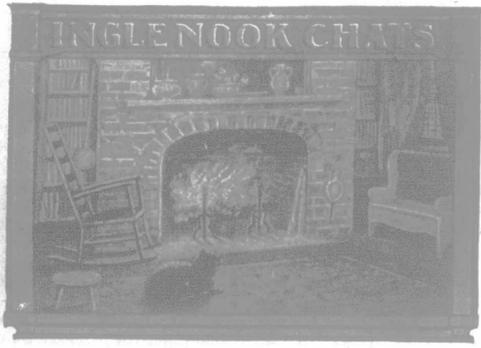
I think the issue of September 5th is the best number yet. ROBERT G. DUNCAN.

She—Who rocks the cradle rules the world—remember that.

He—Then—ah—you come in and rule the world. I'm tired.



THE YOUNG SAVOYARD.



Dear Friends,—While thinking to-day of a subject for the Ingle Nook, my glance happened to fall upon the new announcement of the MacDonald Institute for young women, which has just been completed on the campus of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont. Now, I have not been asked to make the Ingle Nook a medium for the advertisement of the MacDonald Institute. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that this institution promises to be one of the very best things ever devised for the young women of Canada, and, incidentally, for the Dominion itself. Its curriculum, so far as the country woman is concerned, is ideal. It provides for her the promise, not only of the practical training which every woman needs, but also of a higher education, which cannot fail to make life better worth living.

It is a matter for regret that in this enlightened day there is still so much misunderstanding and narrow-mindedness in regard to this thing "higher education." Incredible as it may seem, there are yet to be found many to whom education itself means nothing more than a little gilding, a little polishing, a little learning of things which can never be of much practical value, a general unfitting for the commonplace yet necessary duties of life; a preparation for white hands, fine clothes, snobbery and conceit.

The conception of education has changed about as often as the centuries. The time was, for instance, in which the development of the body counted for everything; the mind and the soul mattered nothing at all. At a later date, the educated man was par excellence the one who was well versed in Latin and Greek. Then, by and by, new ideas began to creep in. Discoveries of lands beyond the sea, of new wonders in the heavens, astounding revelations in science, began to assert themselves as things worth attention. The educated man, forthwith, had to know something of these.

In the meantime, too, great thinkers were beginning to come forth. A Montaigne conceived the idea that virtue and wisdom were worth more than just "knowing." "Cry out to our people about a passer-by," he says, "There's a learned man!" and about another, "There's a good man!" They will be all agog after the learned man, and will not look at the good man. . . . We are ready enough to ask "Does he know Greek or Latin?" but whether he has become wiser or better should be the first question, and that is always the last.

And so the growth went on, the ideas of mighty men—a Locke, a Milton, a Rousseau, a Pestalozzi, a Froebel—gradually filtering through the coarser minds of the masses, little by little wearing down prejudice and stupidity and nonsense, until the ideal of education became what it is explained to be to-day—the forming of the complete man. The manner by which this should be brought about has become an aphorism. As epitomized by Samuel Smiles, it stands: "It is only by wisely training the physical, moral and intellectual together that the complete man can be found."

And the object of developing the complete man? Decidedly, "action." . . . The world to-day has no room for idlers, dreamers, and fretters. It wants contented, busy, "complete" men and women, who are, above all things, useful for something. And so, rather strangely, with the cycle of time we have come back again to the very conception of the first of all the great thinkers, the philosophers of the old, old time, who taught that it is not enough to know and to think, but that one must carry out the results of one's knowledge and thought in action and right living. Above all things, one must "do."

It is rather interesting to compare the utterances of our nineteenth century philosophers in this connection with those of the ancient giants of thought. Examine, for instance, the saying of Confucius: "Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without labor is perilous"; and that of Ruskin: "It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be separated with impunity."

Also Epictetus: "For this is your duty, to act well the part that is given to you"; and Carlyle: "Our grand business in life is to do what lies clearly at hand."

Again, Seneca: "It is better to know a few things and to have the right use of them, than to know many things which you cannot use at all"; and Goldwin Smith: "A thorough knowledge of one good book of real importance is worth a great deal more than a superficial knowledge of twenty great authors."

So one might go on. . . . In conclusion, then, may it be repeated that the ultimate aim of all true education is the ripening of life into right thought and useful action. It is true that education, viewed in this light, may be acquired outside of schools; much of it must essentially be so, for education must be continued throughout life, else there is death in life. Nevertheless, it must be evident that "schooling" is an invaluable supplement to education; that our colleges do not exist for our adornment, but to fit us the better for any walk of life in which we may have to travel; that they afford the speediest and readiest beginning to that broadening of mind and deepening of culture which add so much to life and its interests.

We feel sure that a course at the MacDonald Institute will be of inestimable value in the "educating" of every young woman who may have the good fortune to be able to take it; and we hope that many friends of the Ingle Nook may be among the fortunates. To those who cannot, may the knowledge of it still be an inspiration. "Where there's a will there's a way," and if we only "will it" hard enough, education may come, if more slowly, to our own firesides, be they in field or forest. Only let us read, think and act until

"Mind and soul according well,
May make one music as before,
But vaster."

DAME DURDEN.

The Pillow.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Out of the earth have I made me a pillow,
Smoothed it and mossed it and grassed it well over;
Under the tremulous leaves of the willow,
Lo, it is there I have made me a pillow,
Down where the rillet runs by like a rover,
And the bees quaff deep from the sweet white clover!

Sooth, there is much both to lean and to listen to—
Twitter of wrens and the warble of thrushes;
Bosom and throat, how they quiver and glisten, too!
Mellow music nowhere will you listen to;
Trills that are golden and silvery gushes,
And the brook meanwhile making loves to the rushes.

Day-time or night-time, noon-time or moon-time,
Ever there's something to lure me and hold me;
You know the charm there is in the June-time!
(Day-time or night-time, noon-time or moon-time);
Such is the magic that seems to enfold me,
Play oh my spirit, re-fashion, re-mould me.

Bough-sway above me, and reed-sway below me,
And gentle leaf-laughter around and about me;
Crickets, cicadas, and katydids know me;
Tinkles and trebles above and below me;
Just the old earth-joy the clear voices shout me;
If there is happier haven I doubt me!

Yea, on the breast of the loving all-mother,
Lo, it is there I a pillow have made me;
Soothe can she, lull can she, more than another—
She the all-bountiful, beautiful mother;
O that her peace, with its healing, may aid me,
When, at the last, on her breast they have laid me!

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn;
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

One doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.
For the morning dews must fall,
The sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat;
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be riven
By the storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

The Rights of Childhood.

It seems as if all the scientific study in the world would not avail to give us a little common sense in our dealings with the small creatures in our power. Some time ago, in a Market-street car, I saw a young, intelligent-looking and well-dressed woman enter, holding by the hand a tiny boy, not more than three years old. The child was crying. She sat him down hard on the seat beside her. "Now stop crying," she said, giving him a little shake. "I want to ride outside," wailed the little one.

"Keep still." A few sobs, and then: "Why can't I ride outside?" "Because I say you can't." The sobs increased and this woman, who would have resented being called untruthful, leaned over the little fellow and said: "Now if you don't stop crying, I shall throw you out of the window." The remark was plainly audible to most of the passengers, and several smiled, but one irate man leaned forward and said: "Madame, if you were to throw that child out of the window I should have you arrested."

The woman had sense enough to make no reply, but the effect on the child was pitiful. He had hushed his sobs at the threat, which evidently frightened him, but the interference of the man increased his terror manifold. He actually put out a little hand and grasped his mother's skirt, as if to protect her from harm, and the look of fear and anger which he cast at the one who had spoken for the purpose of allaying his fright was a study. Not one of us but rejoiced in the silly mother's mortification, but one does not like to think of the impressions left by the incident upon the baby mind. That his mother's threat had been a lying one was a little comprehensible to him as the well-meant but ill-planned interference of the spectator.

I wonder why it is that after all these years of child-study we still think that moral lessons are best taught through falsehood. "Freddie, are you telling me the truth?" I heard a careful mother say, only a short time ago. "Yes, mama." "Let me see your tongue." The small red member was thrust forth. She surveyed it critically. "It is all black, Freddie, you are telling me a story." The boy persisted, but so did the mother, and he finally admitted that he had been fibbing. He was assured that when his father came home he would be whipped, and his voracious mentor added: "There is no use trying to tell me stories, Freddie, for I can always see them on your tongue."

When he was out of hearing she confided to me that she knew all about the matter before she questioned him, and had only been trying to see if the boy would tell the truth. So she had deliberately put temptation in the little fellow's way, and when he yielded to it had herself lied to him to make him think her able to see through his small deceptions. "Freddie is inclined to tell fibbs," she said, with a sigh, "and we are trying to break him of it."

We are full of fine consideration for the feelings of our equals, and those who are able to defend themselves against us, or who, by reason of maturer judgment, can appreciate our words at their true value, but a good deal of our conversation with children is of a sort that if addressed to adults would cause us to be shunned for our rudeness and brutality. "Do you love me?" I once heard a caller say to her hostess' little girl whom she had seen but twice. "N-J," hesitated the child, too young to have any polite evasions at command. "Oh, what a naughty little girl," (playfully) then, "Why do you not love me?" The poor little thing seemed to think she must answer. She had never heard of Dr. Fell, but she looked at her tormentor and then said seriously: "I don't like your nose."

"Ethel, you rude child! Leave the room at once!" exclaimed her mortified mother, and the poor little two-year-old went away in disgrace, condemned to the punishment that, had justice been served, would have fallen upon her impertinent questioner.

For it is impertinent to ask children questions that we should never think of putting to a grown person. They do not understand that they are not to tell the truth, and the little ones are very literal. They do not understand badinage, we should not find them so lovable if they did, and their serious attempts to answer truthfully questions that should have never been put to them are the cause of many a childish heart-ache.

ADELINE KNAPP.

A Friend in Need.

"My dear fellow, delighted to meet you. Just the very man I wanted to see. I wish you would kindly lend me twenty dollars. I, unfortunately, left my money at home, and I haven't a cent on me."

"I'm awful sorry, old chap, but I haven't that amount about me just now. I can fix it, though, so that you can get it almost immediately."

"Ten thousand thanks, dear boy."

"Here's ten cents. Take the street car and go home and get your money."

Hoax—Wigwag is crazy on the subject of golf, and his wife is equally insane over auction sales.

Joax—Yes; and the funny part of it is they both talk in their sleep. The other night Wigwag shouted, "Fore!" and his wife immediately yelled, "Four and a quarter!"

From the glad
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Into the shade
For a brief sp

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we forget God."

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He does not spee
enough to listen
to speak to Him
the brain reels.
Shepherd knows
He is our living
changing Lord.
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comes so near, h
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*The Quiet Hour.***They That Are Sick.**

"Called aside—
From the glad working of thy busy life,
From the world's ceaseless stir of care and strife,
Into the shade and stillness, by thy Heavenly Guide,
For a brief space thou hast been called aside.

"Lonely hours
Thou hast spent weary on a couch of pain,
Watching the golden sunshine and the falling rain.
Hours, whose sad length only to Him was known,
Who trod a sadder pathway, dark and lone.

"Laid aside:
May not the little cup of suffering be
A lovely one of blessing given to thee?
The cross of chastening sent thee from above
By Him who bore the cross whose name is Love."

Several months ago my old friend "Mollie" sent me a parcel of books. The title of one was "On Being Ill," and, as I am never ill, this had little attraction for me, so it slipped into the bookcase unread. Last Sunday I read it to a dear patient of mine, who has been "laid aside" for nearly three years, and it turned out to be just the book for me after all. Many of our "Advocate" readers must be more or less troubled with ill health, and, of course, one who is always perfectly well cannot understand their difficulties, or write words which can really help them much. So to-day you shall have some selections from this book, which is written by the Bishop of Winchester:

"The highest result of illness is to reveal God and to endear man. The certain effect of it is to bring both God and man nearer; and no one will deny that as clay in the hands of the potter, so does the strongest of the sons of men on a sick bed feel himself in the grasp of One who is stronger than he."

"Illness may mean death, and most of us know persons to whom the thought of death is as distant as a fixed star. Others, who have never known an hour's illness in their lives, are liable to be somewhat unfeeling when sickness comes near them, talking about it as if it was more a fancy than a reality, complaining of it as if it was a deliberate conspiracy against their own case. Others, again, are so immersed in earthly cares, that though they think they have no time to prepare for eternity, they quite forget they must find time to die; while to tens of thousands of us, a life continuous and unbroken, even in its honorable duties and its innocent recreations, has the effect of a creeping paralysis on the highest part of our nature. When we have no changes we forget God."

"Let us clearly understand that in illness our divine and human Lord deals with us just as we deal with each other. His sympathy is as exact as it is tender. Though we have no reason to suppose that He was ever actually ill as we are (the perfection of the two natures in the Word Incarnate making it impossible for Him to suffer the penalty of original sin), He did taste pain, He was weary, faint, thirsty, and He died. Thus, He does not speak to us if we have not strength enough to listen to Him. He does not expect us to speak to Him when the mind wanders and the brain reels. He trusts us, for the Good Shepherd knows His sheep. We trust Him, for He is our living, and our loving, and our unchanging Lord. A dying soldier, near the Seven Dials, once said to me when I asked him what he did when he was too weak to pray, 'Sir, when I am too weak to cling to Him, I ask Him to cling to me.' We fall back in the everlasting arms, weary but happy, and some of us can testify that in moments of extreme weakness the Lord Jesus comes so near, hangs so close over us, that His blessed face all but seems to touch ours."

"The best thing is not to be ill at all. If I may so speak, sometimes it is not so much God who sends illness to us, as we who bring it on ourselves. And the consciousness of having incurred it by our own imprudence makes it doubly hard to bear. God refuses to interfere, even for a saint's sake, with the operation of His own laws. Yet, surely it is in mercy that we are reminded of the consequences of our transgression, and that, if God has limited strength and forbidden imprudence, when we disobey we suffer."

These are only a few selections from Bishop Thorold's book, which may be helpful to those whom God has called to suffer. As the sisters of Lazarus sent word to Jesus: "Lord, behold, of whom Thou lovest is sick," so may we say of many in every town and village who patiently endure hardness as good soldiers of Christ. How often we are compelled to admire their courage and patience, which call forth respect rather than pity from all who know them. Indeed we may be quite sure that the Good Physician is dealing

wisely and skillfully with each patient, giving exactly the treatment he needs.

"God gives us light and love, and all good things
Richly for joy, and power, to use aright.
But then we may forget Him in His gifts—
We cannot well forget the hand that holds
And pierces us, and will not let us go,
However much we strive from under it—
The heavy pressure of the constant pain—
Is it not God's own finger-tips,
Laid on thee in a tender steadfastness?"

"And So Shall We Ever be With the Lord."

"I do not think that I could bear
My daily weight of woman's care,
If it were not for this;
That Jesus seemeth always near,
Unseen, but whispering in my ear,
Some tender word of love and cheer,
To fill my soul with bliss!"

"There are so many trivial cares
That no one knows and no one shares,
Too small for me to tell,
Things e'en my husband cannot see,
Nor his dear love uplift for me—
Each hour's unnamed perplexity
That no one knows so well.

"The failure of some household scheme,
The ending of some pleasant dream
Deep hidden in my breast;
The weariness of children's noise,
The yearning for that subtle poise
That turneth duties into joys,
And giveth inner rest.

"These secret things, however small,
Are known to Jesus, each and all,
And this thought gives me peace.
I do not need to say one word,
He knows what thought my heart hath stirred,
And by divine caress my Lord
Makes all its throbbings cease."

A few days ago a friend lent me a Dream of Heaven called "Intra Muros." It pictures the experience of a soul allowed to pass within the walls of the Celestial City; describing joyful duties, peaceful restfulness and quiet growth in knowledge, with no hindrances and no temptations.

I suppose we all have our dreams of what the life beyond the grave may be like, grounded for the most part on our various ideals of perfect happiness. Of course, the reality must far exceed our imaginings, for the things God has prepared are far beyond the power of earthly eye, ear or heart to conceive. The writer of "Intra Muros" describes the "many mansions" as real homes where families live together in perfect love and harmony. Everything is pure and spotless. The flowers do not fade, the fruits do not decay, the river gives new life to all those who bathe in it, and all can breathe and talk far below the surface of the water. There are plenty of books for those who wish to read: some have been written on earth, and men who have helped their fellows to lead a higher life continue that work after death. Many souls pass through the gate ignorant of much that they should learn, and as true life means growth here, so it does there. As God is infinite, it must take all eternity to understand Him fully, and those who know Him best are still permitted to help others in their spiritual education. The writer speaks very beautifully of the sacred meetings with the Master. He has much to say to each soul "which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it." These things cannot be told, as she says: "The very heart has often been left out of some wonderful scene I was attempting to describe, because I found I dared not reveal its sacred secret." There are some things which it is not lawful (or possible) for a man to utter. In this dream of heaven there is no intrusion. When a soul has just passed from one of these mysterious interviews, no one ventures on ordinary conversation. "Ah, I see. You have been with the Master!" says one friend, and steps aside in reverent silence. Another friend says: "We were on the way to find you when we met Him, and He told us He had just left you. Then we knew we must wait a little." When we try to realize the joy of being ever with the Lord, when we think of seeing the King in His beauty, it is hard to wait. We are ready to echo the wish of the Greeks who said to St. Philip: "We would see Jesus." Our eyes may be opened very soon, or we may, like St. John, be forced to "tarry" for many years. But there is no need to wait for the sacred interviews with the Master. And they are, even in this life, full of a mysterious joy which we could not describe if we would.

As Moule says: "I enter His presence-chamber ere I go out to my work in His field, or when I return from it, or I look up in the midst of it, and see standing by me the Lord, and He invites me not only to clasp His feet, but to grasp His hand; nay, in the hour of need, whensoever I will, to lean upon my Master, to lay my head upon His shoulder, to tell Him all"

My dear friends, I most earnestly wish to make these "Quiet Hour" talks practical and helpful, and it seems to me that nothing can help us so much as these wonderful interviews with our Master, which we may have many times a day. We do not need to enter "within the walls" of Heaven before we may kneel before Him who sitteth upon the throne, worshipping Him "with uplifted face, stilled heart and silent lips." Like Jacob, let us say, "I will not let Thee go, except Thou bless me." All who are accustomed to enter His presence-chamber will bear witness that our King never lets any one who earnestly seeks a blessing go empty away. He is waiting even now. Will you not enter at once into the secret place, shut out the world, and kneel at His feet in adoring worship?

"Forever with the Lord!"
Father, if 'tis Thy will,
The promise of that faithful word
E'en here to me fulfil.
Be Thou at my right hand,
Then can I never fail.
Uphold Thou me, and I shall stand,
Fight, and I must prevail.
So when my latest breath
Shall rend the veil in twain,
By death I shall escape from death,
And life eternal gain.
Knowing as I am known,
How shall I love that word,
And oft repeat before the Throne,
'Forever with the Lord.'"

HOPE.

The Homes of The Poor.

Come away from the crowded centers
Of the city's throbbing life;
The palaces grand on every hand,
The noise and heat and strife;
From the fever of pride and passion,
That the grave can only cure,
And walk with me in the twilight hour
By the humble homes of the poor.

Here the father comes home in the evening,
From care and from danger free,
As the little ones run to meet him,
With their innocent shouts of glee.
No hireling's hand has nursed them,
Nor will guard them at night secure,
For the mother is all to her children
In the humble homes of the poor.

I love to walk in the twilight,
Where I see through the open door,
Some busy at household duties,
Some at play on the simple floor.
No luxury makes them heartless,
No idleness makes impure;
The menace to souls where Mammon rolls
Cannot enter the homes of the poor.

Come away from the hollow pleasures
Of the ballroom and banquet hall;
For the children's hour in the cottage
Has joy that exceeds them all.
Come away from the proud, for their riches
Take wing and shall not endure,
Their pride will not weigh in the judgment day
With the humble homes of the poor.

—Catholic Home Companion.

One Prayer.

Let me work and be glad,
Oh, Lord, and I ask no more;
With will to turn where the sunbeams burn
At the sill of my workshop door.

Aforetime I prayed my prayer
For the glory and gain of earth,
But now grown wise and with opened eyes
I have seen what the prayer was worth.

Give me my work to do,
And peace of the task well done;
Youth of the Spring and its blossoming,
And the light of the moon and sun.

Pleasure of little things
That never may pall or end,
And fast in my hold no lesser gold
Than the honest hand of a friend.

Let me forget in time
Folly of dreams that I had;
Give me my share of a world most fair,
Let me work and be glad.

—New York Independent.

Changes are Lightsome.

While the women of the city or large towns generally move at least twice during their married lives, and in those movings completely revolutionize the arrangement and appearance of their homes, the farmer's wife is apt to be buried from the same house to which she came as a bride. We are so constituted that change is almost an essential to our physical well-being. Goethe defined rest as changing work. The continual repetition of sights and sounds, no matter how beautiful they may be in themselves, is injurious to the nervous system. To hear new voices and see new faces, and to go into houses we have never entered before, act as tonics to the mind.

While the farmer's wife may not be able to travel, she can do a great deal for herself within the four walls of her home. To begin with, she should change the arrangement of her household furnishings at least once a year. To quote Mrs. Stowe's "Dinah," she should have "a clarin'-up time." Even the sight of a table in a different position is restful, and one never knows the possibilities of her chairs until she has seen them in every light and at every angle. There are also certain customs peculiar to women living in the country that are disastrous to the cheerfulness of the home. Too many parlors are like miniature cemeteries, they are so filled with memorials of the dead. It is not an uncommon thing to see two or more coffin plates, inscribed with the names of the deceased members of the household, together with their ages and the dates of their deaths, placed conspicuously on the mantelpiece or hanging on the wall. On the table there are apt to be several memorial cards, with funereal-looking devices and verses dwelling more or less vigorously upon the horrors of the grave, and wreaths, composed of flowers which are made of the woven hair of the dead relatives and friends, are among the other ornaments of the room. No woman with any degree of sensitiveness can habitually surround herself with the constant reminders of pain and sorrow without injury to her physical well-being. The effect of such a room upon children is especially depressing, and often lays the foundation for serious nervous troubles. Many cases of insanity and melancholia may be traced to surroundings that are morbidly suggestive of the dark and painful side of life. The farmer's wife needs to cultivate persistent cheerfulness as one of the cardinal graces. It is no disloyalty to the dead to intelligently serve the best interests of the living, and the entire teaching of religion is dishonored by the custom of darkening and ruining the home on earth because one has gone from it to the brightness and joy of heaven. An occasional change from one sleeping room to another, especially to one situated in an entirely different part of the house, is also beneficial.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

The Brute and the Lady.

Sleighs drawn by four horses are employed on the Wellington route. The heavily-loaded sleigh was coming cityward. One of the horses next the vehicle fell. The driver lashed it with his whip. Then he kicked it. Finally he swore at it. But he did not get down to extricate the animal from the harness which held him a prisoner. The men in the sleigh buried their chins in their overcoats and indulged the contemplation of fatalism as a philosophy which removes every passion from the breast. Suddenly a lady, clad in a sealskin sacque, got out and going up to the driver, said to him in an imperative way: "Give me that whip." The driver was dazed. In a stupefied way he handed over the whip. "Now," said the little lady, "if you touch that horse again I will let you feel the weight of this whip across your shoulders. Get down this moment and cut the harness and help the horse to rise." The driver stared at her. The women in the sleigh tittered, the men hung their heads. "Get down this moment," said the lady, shaking the whip over the driver. The latter mechanically obeyed. The harness was loosened, the horse was raised to his feet. The lady put her hand in her satchel, brought forth some biscuits, and treated the whole four horses to one each. The effect was magical. The hopeless cynicism of their poor faces gave place to hope and love and gratitude. Then the lady, very white, but as resolute as Joan of Arc ever was, entered the sleigh. The men still hung their heads in silence.

In a prison near Glasgow, a man was put to break stones. Every time he brought the hammer down the stone jumped away, and he kept following it. Presently the warder said to him: "I thought you told me you could break stones?" "So I can," said the man. "Watch how I do it," said the warder, taking the hammer and breaking the stone. "Oh, ay," said the man. "It's easy for you tae brek it noo, efter I hae saffinit it fur ye."

"Thank-You Day."

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To the brindle cow, one morn;
I've come to thank you for your gifts—
And here's a sheaf of corn;
I like the milk, so rich and sweet,
Which you give every day,
The cheese and butter are so nice—
Cease not to give them, pray!"

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To the gray mare, in the lot;
The kindly service you do us
Should never be forgot;
You bear us swift where we would go,
And steady are your feet;
I've brought to you, this lovely day,
An apple, red and sweet."

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To the sheep within the fold;
You give me that which keeps me warm
When winter days are cold.
I have a hood made from your wool,
And some warm stockings, too;
A bit of clover from the field
I freely give to you."

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To the pretty, speckled hen;
When I was weak and sick, your eggs
Helped me get strong again;
And every day for breakfast I
Eat one that you have laid,
So now I thank you, speckled hen,
With words and crumbs of bread."

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To birdie in the tree;
And oft you sing the sweetest songs
To mamma and to me.
I'll scatter now some little seed
That birdies like, I'm sure,
And when you've eaten every one
I hope you'll sing some more."

"On 'thank-you' day," said little May,
We all should thankful be
For the good gifts that through the year
Are brought to you and me;
And, since they're brought the whole year 'round,
I don't see why," said May,
"Each day may not in truth be called
A happy 'thank-you' day!"

Margaret A. Richards.

One Day at a Time.

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that is the hardest fate;
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them late.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches
Knows only too well how long that can seem;
But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks;
It's the darkened future without a gleam.

One day at a time! A burden too great
To be borne for two can be borne for one;
Who knows what will enter to-morrow's gate?
While yet we are speaking all may be done.

One day at a time!—but a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length,
And there's a bit of Scripture to say
That according to each shall be his strength.

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme—
A good one to live by;
A day at a time.

—British Weekly.

The Land of Fairy Tales.

When I go up the stairs at night
And get undressed for bed,
All kinds of curious ideas
Come rushing through my head.
I wonder if Prince Charming
Will come and say "Good night."
Will fairies dance before me,
Then vanish with the light?

And when I lay my head down
And gently fall asleep
I seem to see the goblins weep;
Around my bed they creep.
They climb up by the curtains
And swing above my head
And chatter of the naughty things
That I have often said.

I see sweet Cinderella
And Princess Beauty, too,
And Jack the Giant Killer
And giants not a few.
I dream of them; I love them,
And when the daylight falls
Once more I go to bed and see
The Land of Fairy Tales.

—Selected.

Turn About.

The horse and the dog had tamed a man and fastened
him to a fence;
Said the horse to the dog, "For the life of me I
don't see a bit of sense
In letting him have the thumbs that grow at the sides
of his hands, do you?"
And the dog looked solemn and shook his head, and
said, "I'm a goat if I do."

The poor man groaned and tried to get loose, and
sadly he begged them: "Stay!
You will rob me of things for which I have use by
cutting my thumbs away!
You will spoil my looks, you will cause me pain! Ah,
why would you treat me so?
As I am God made me, and He knows best! Oh,
masters, pray let me go!"

The dog laughed out and the horse replied, "Oh, the
cutting won't hurt! You see,
We'll have a hot iron to clap right on, as you did in
your docking of me!
God gave you your thumbs and all, but still the
Creator, you know, may fail
To do the artistic thing, as he did in furnishing me
with a tail!"

So they bound the man and cut off his thumbs, and
were deaf to his pitiful cries,
And they seared the stumps and they viewed their
work through happy and dazzled eyes.
"How trim he appears," the horse exclaimed, "since
his awkward thumbs are gone!
For the life of me I cannot see why the Lord ever put
them on!"

"Still it seems to me," the dog replied, "that there's
something else to do;
His ears look rather too long for me, and how do they
look to you?"
The man cried out, "Oh, spare my ears! God fashioned
them as you see,
And if you apply your knife to them you'll surely
disfigure me!"

"But you didn't disfigure me, you know," the dog
decisively said,
"When you bound me fast and trimmed my ears down
close to the top of my head!"
So they let him moan and they let him groan while
they cropped his ears away,
And they praised his looks when they let him up, and
proud indeed were they!

But that was years and years ago, in an unenlightened
age!
Such things are ended now, you know; we have reached
a higher stage!
The ears and thumbs God gave to man are his to keep
and wear,
And the cruel horse and dog look on and never appear
to care.

Plain and Pretty Women.

By neglecting certain simple arts and ordinary
precautions a great many pretty girls fail to make the
most of their beauty, and by attending to these arts
and precautions a great many plain girls make up for
nature's unkindness to them. Plain girls with brains
need not envy beauties. The plain girl that knows
the nature of men is likely to be more popular among
her masculine acquaintances and to make a better
match in the end than the haughty and careless beauty
that will not stoop to conquer. Every girl should
strive to make the best of herself physically, tempera-
mentally and intellectually. For the body, moderate,
regular and well-planned exercise is necessary. Exer-
cise not only keeps a girl in health and produces color
and a clear skin, but it builds up the physique, makes
the flesh firm, and adds grace to the natural curves.
The hair should be well brushed and dressed with some
regard to the contour of the face, head and neck.
Every girl should know something of the manicure's
art, too, and care for her nails with skill. An erect,
graceful carriage adds much to the girl's attractiveness.
A woman should be erect as well as supple. Gawki-
ness or slouchiness in standing or walking destroys the
tender roots of regard that may be sprouting in a man's
breast. Any woman may acquire a good carriage by
care and practice, may dress her hair prettily, and have
beautiful finger-nails. Neatness in dress is the main
characteristic of a well-attired girl. She gives atten-
tion to details of attire. She is aware that frayed
facings, ripped skirt bindings, spotted garments, loose
or missing buttons, pins where hooks should be, un-
polished shoes, soiled or worn-out gloves, untidy linen,
rumpled ribbons and belts out of place co-operate in
making a bad impression. Good clothes react on the
mind of the wearer. The knowledge that one is in
good form and correctly attired changes one's whole
bearing, and imparts a poise impossible to shabby or
untidy persons. Some shrewd observer has remarked
that the consciousness of being well-dressed rouses in
the heart a sense of happiness that religion is power-
less to bestow.—N. Y. Weekly.

Select ab
shoulder, w
bone. Cover
quickly to t
scum, add on
where it will
liquor reduced
bones easily,
and mix enou
have any gri
with broth, a
boil until the
Lay the me
fibres into ver
for if long fibr
as well. Sea
and mix enou
make it moist
decorate the b
boiled eggs.
it in firmly
then put in a
der of the me
pan over the t
When ready
garnish with
slices. Or sh
venient, and a

Ginger Spic
a cup of butte
one teaspoon
mon; one t
Bake in a qui
Sponge J
sugar; one c
powder; five t
quickly made,
choose.
Rolls.—Hal
milk; two tab
melted butter
flour to make
whites of eggs
cate rolls.

Washington
ter; add: one
one-half cup of
of flour with t
der sifted in,
between the lay

Coffee Cak
warm milk; h
butter; one t
powdered mac
six cups of
milk, yeast an
add the salt, b
and sugar cre
adding raisins
a shallow pan
butter, sugar a
ately hot oven
the half-pint cu

Graham Br
pressed yeast
water. Make
water, a pint
graham (each l
the yeast and
well, cover an
beat again, ad
another cup of
greased pans a
size. Have o
about an hour
of baking. Th
kneaded bread,

NURSER
In the nurser
to be kept relig
bumps and br
nights, and a
burns or scalds,
a halfpound jar
in equal quant
will thicken, bu
a few moment
child's chest, ba
A box of mus
medicine cupbo
a bottle of vine
sorbent cotton,
inch to an inch
for chilblains,
colic, chlorate o
cloves for tooth
hesive plaster fo
mother to ask
simple home rem

Domestic Economy.

PRESSED VEAL.

Select about four pounds of veal from the shoulder, wipe it and remove any splinters of bone. Cover it with cold water, and let it come quickly to the boiling point. Remove the white scum, add one sliced onion, and then set it back where it will cook slowly until very tender and liquor reduced. When the meat will slip from the bones easily, remove it and put all the bones that have any gristle on them back into the kettle with broth, and a bit of bay leaf, and let them boil until the liquor is reduced to about one pint.

Lay the meat on a board and cut it across the fibres into very small pieces. This is important, for if long fibres are left in, the loaf will not slice as well. Season the liquor with salt and pepper, and mix enough of it with the chopped meat to make it moist. Butter a brick-loaf bread pan, decorate the bottom and sides with slices of hard-boiled eggs. Lay in half of the meat and press it in firmly without disturbing the decorations, then put in a layer of sliced egg and the remainder of the meat. Press it down well, put another pan over the top, and put a weight in the pan.

When ready to serve, turn out on to a platter, garnish with parsley or cress, and cut in thin slices. Or slice it before serving, if more convenient, and arrange the slices in a bed of cress.

GOOD RECIPES.

Ginger Spice Cake.—One cup of molasses; half a cup of butter; half a cup of milk; two eggs; one teaspoon of cloves; one teaspoon of cinnamon; one teaspoon of baking powder; salt. Bake in a quick oven.

Sponge Jelly Cake.—Three eggs; one cup sugar; one cup flour; two teaspoons baking powder; five tablespoons boiling water. This is quickly made, and you may use any filling you choose.

Rolls.—Half a cake of yeast; one pint of warm milk; two tablespoons of sugar; four tablespoons melted butter; one and one-half teaspoons salt; flour to make a soft but firm dough. Three whites of eggs beaten stiff may be added for delicate rolls.

Washington Pie.—Cream one-third cup of butter; add one cup of sugar; one egg well beaten; one-half cup of milk, and one and one-third cups of flour with two level teaspoons of baking powder sifted in. Bake in three layers, and put jelly between the layers.

Coffee Cake.—One cake of yeast; one pint warm milk; half a cup of sugar; one-third cup of butter; one teaspoon salt; one-fourth teaspoon powdered mace or nutmeg; three eggs; about six cups of flour. Make a soft sponge with milk, yeast and part of the flour and when light add the salt, balance of flour, eggs and the butter and sugar creamed together. Mix thoroughly, adding raisins or currants if desired, and place in a shallow pan. When raised, spread with soft butter, sugar and cinnamon, and bake in a moderately hot oven. All measurements are level and the half-pint cup is used.

Graham Bread.—Soften one cake of compressed yeast in one-fourth cup of lukewarm water. Make a batter with a scant quart of water, a pint of white flour and a quart of graham (each being measured after sifting). Add the yeast and half a cup of brown sugar, beat well, cover and set aside to rise. When light, beat again, add two level teaspoons of salt, and another cup of graham; pour into two well-greased pans and raise to not quite double its size. Have oven only moderately hot and bake about an hour, reducing heat for the last part of baking. This will not keep moist so long as kneaded bread, but is excellent when fresh.

NURSERY MEDICINE CUPBOARD.

In the nursery medicine cupboard, which ought to be kept religiously locked, keep witch-hazel for bumps and bruises, wine of ipecac for croupy nights, and a bottle of lime water and oil for burns or scalds. For colds and hoarseness, prepare a halfpound jar of lard and turpentine. Mix these in equal quantities and melt over hot water. It will thicken, but a tablespoonful can be heated in a few moments at any time, and rubbed on a child's chest, back, neck and the soles of his feet. A box of mustard has a place in the nursery medicine cupboard for hurried mustard plasters, a bottle of vinegar for bruises, a package of absorbent cotton, a roll of bandages from half an inch to an inch and a half wide, tincture of iodine for chilblains, ginger or peppermint water for colic, chlorate of potash for sore throats, oil of cloves for toothache, and a roll of surgeon's adhesive plaster for cuts. It is a good plan for a mother to ask the advice of her doctor about simple home remedies.

An Economical Mother.

Small Katherine, who had been forbidden to touch the ink bottle, had accidentally spilled its contents not only all over her mother's desk, but on the rug, several chairs and her apron. Her mother, on discovering the state of affairs, had expressed more surprise than pleasure. When the father of the family returned at night his little daughter met him at the door and asked:

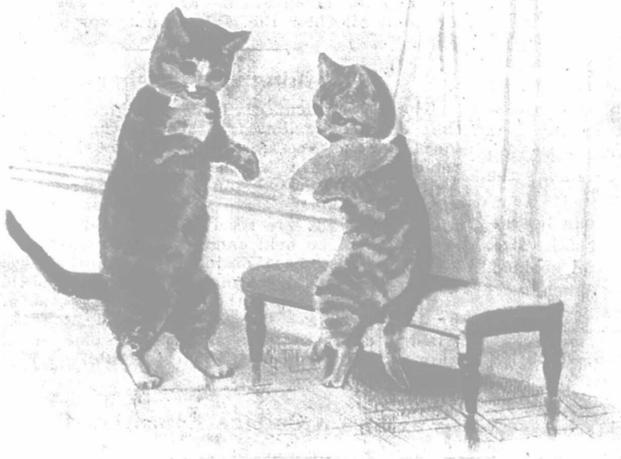
"Papa, how much does a bottle of ink cost?"
"Oh, about five cents."
"Five cents!" exclaimed the aggrieved youngster in a tone of deep disgust. "And to think that mamma would make all that fuss about one little bottle of ink."

The Children's Corner.

A Friendly Chat.

"Dear Kitty, will you dance with me?"
Said Tom, with bow and smile,
"Or would you rather sit and talk?
I'll fan you for awhile."
"I am too warm to jump about,"
Said Kitty, smiling too,
"And should enjoy a friendly chat,
Dear cousin Tom, with you."
"Well Kit, what shall we talk about?
It's really quite a bore
To be grown up and dignified,
And waltzing tires one more
Than racing after mice or birds—
Do you remember when
I caught a mouse for you, my dear,
And you gave me a wren?"
"You used to say you'd marry me,
But now you've grown so shy.
What is the matter, Kitty dear?
There, now, I've made you cry!"
He wiped her eyes with velvet paw,
Then gently stroked her hair
And whispered, "Will you be my wife?
We'd make a handsome pair."
Then Kitty blushed behind her fan
And shyly whispered "Yes."
While Tom declared their friendly chat
Had proved a great success.

COUSIN DOROTHY.



A FRIENDLY CHAT.

Double Trouble.

Two tearful little maids I met,
Who looked as like as pins.
I asked, "What is the trouble, dears?"
They answered, "We are twins!"
"It seems to make you weep," said I.
"Why, yes; and you would, too,
If you were both of us," said they,
"And both of us were you."
"We always have to dress alike,
And on the cars or street
Some silly person's sure to say,
'Why, you are twins—how sweet!'
And as to birthdays, we've but one
To Madge and Dolly's two.
Would you like that if you were us,
And both of us were you?"
"It's very trying when mamma
Can't tell us two apart.
You'd think by this she would have grown
To know us both by heart!
But in our pictures even we
Aren't sure which twin is who.
Oh, how we wish that you were us,
And both of us were you!"

Raining Upside Down.

The little tin basin of water was empty, just as sure as the world! And Peggy had left water in it the last time she had made mud pies in the brickyard, so as to be sure and have it ready to mix with next time. Peggy always made arrangements beforehand for things, even mud pies. And, of course, she hadn't thought of going out to grandpa's and staying so long when she made this arrangement.

"Now, where's that water gone?" she mused. "If it had been at grandpa's, the chickens would have drunk it up, but here—"

"Poh! I know where it's gone to," Dickey cried, softly. Dickey went to a big school, not a kindergarten, and so he knew a great deal.

"It rained up—that's where it went," he explained.

"It what, Dickey Plummer?"
"Rained up into the sky—it always does, and then, by'mby, it'll rain down again. Where'd you s'pose all the rain comes from?"

"Well, I didn't s'pose it came out o' my mixin'-pan—so there!" cried Peggy's clear, indignant, little voice, scornfully. Then she ran to mamma to see what it all meant, for mamma always knew.

"Dickey says it rains upside down, mamma!" she cried. "I guess he'd laugh to see it." Mamma laughed to see Peggy's face.

"He can't see it, dear—nobody can, unless the air is so cold that it runs together in tiny drops and makes a mist or fog. Dickey was right—the water in our little tin pan was taken up into the air again, to rain down some day with the other water the air has drawn up from the surface of ponds and rivers. If it should be very cold when it gets ready to come to us, it will be—what, Dickey?"

"A snow storm," said Dickey, promptly.
"Yes, dear. And so it goes back and forth between the sky and earth. It's one of the wonderful things the wonderful world is full of, little Peg."

Keep Growing.

Do not stop studying just because you have been graduated. Do not lay out so much work for yourself—as most graduates do—that you cannot complete any of it, but resolutely determine, at the very outset, that you will devote at

least a few minutes a day to self-improvement. Do not let a day pass without at least a glimpse at a good book. Try to treasure up a bit of poetry, a hopeful maxim or motto, a little history or something else which will exercise the mind so that it will not stagnate.

Whatever you do, determine that you will keep out of ruts. You have plenty of example about you, of men and women who have been graduated with as much determination, perhaps, to keep up their studies, as you now have, and yet have dropped into the worst kind of ruts, letting all the beauty and poetry

die out of their lives. Many great men, like Darwin, have been suddenly surprised, in their old age, to find that their passionate love for poetry, for music, and for works of art, has practically disappeared for lack of exercise.

Whatever may be your vocation in life, resolve that you will not get into a rut; that you will keep growing; that, when you retire from the active duties of life, you will have something to retire to, and not feel utterly lost and alone in the world when your regular occupation is gone.

Newcomer—I see the man at the end of the table had wine with his dinner.

Oldboard—Oh, yes; that's the starboard-er—he always gets port.

The Wife—I'll make some biscuits for lunch, dear.
The Husband—Oh, don't bother! Something light will do!

"Hello!" exclaimed the man with the grip. "Why did that car stop so suddenly?"

"They lost a washer," chuckled the policeman on the corner.

"Off the wheel?"
"No, the platform. A Chinaman tumbled off."

Teacher and Scholar.

The public school, its associations and improvement are subjects of growing interest and vital concern to every farmer's family in the West. We should be pleased to receive concise communications of a helpful and suggestive nature for this department of the "Farmer's Advocate" from those interested.

Jack Frost.

He's taken a nip at the Salvia bush,
Its flower is turned to black;
He blew a breath on the hollyhocks—
Their bloom will never come back.
He danced in the meadow all night long,
And turned it a rusty brown;
And now, do you see, he's touched the trees,
And their leaves are straying down.

But still he is trying to make amends,
If you'll only stop and think.
He turns the rippling little pond
To a shining skating rink;
Then fills the air with a tingle keen,
Which sets the girls and boys
With beaming faces and rosy cheeks
All crazy for winter joys.

He softly covers the window panes
With sketches rich and rare
As ever with dainty paint and brush
An artist could picture there.
And so, though the merry birds are flown,
The song of the stream is lost,
And summer is hiding far away,
We'll try to forgive Jack Frost.

—Sydney Dayre.

Schoolroom Decoration.

BY J. B. WALLIS, DIRECTOR OF NATURE STUDY IN WINNIPEG SCHOOLS.

(Concluded.)

After getting a few pictures of the right kind, the next thing will be to get them framed. Visions of heavy gilt or oak moulding will, I suppose, come before my readers, but nothing of that kind is intended. Anything expensive would be quite out of place. Very neat frames can be made out of lath, carefully planed and stained, and most important of all, the boys, and even the girls, can make them. Other frames may be made of two or three thicknesses of cardboard, glued together and gilded; still others of plaited grasses. An effective way of dealing with small pictures is to cut a piece of glass the size of the picture, lay the picture face down on the glass, and fold a piece of gummed paper over the edge for about half an inch back and front. A ring may be glued on to the top edge to hang the picture by.

To add color to the walls, nothing can be better than flags. These should be of fair size, mounted on staffs made by the boys and stained, and, if possible, of silk. Silk hangs much more gracefully than cotton or bunting, besides looking better.

Besides the things I have specified, doubtless many others will suggest themselves to my readers—calendars, wall-pockets, etc.

Possibly the schoolhouse requires some place for books. Study beauty as well as utility. A couple of small bookcases, say of two three-foot shelves each, would hold many books. These could be made of ordinary lumber, stained carefully, have a door with lock and key, and be covered with a curtain of bright cretonne.

As a means to an end, a wash-basin, soap and towels, and a looking-glass, should be provided. This may seem strange as an ornament, but it is only the means to that, for what can be more beautiful than clean hands, clean faces, and a general feeling of cleanliness? Objection may be taken that the washing would be a nuisance. I have not found it so. I have found the girls ready and willing to see to the washing of both towels and curtains. A good way is to have the towels washed by the elder girls in turn.

Last, but by no means least, comes the question of flowers. These should not be on the outside of the windows, for the pleasure of the passers-by, but on the inside, to cheer the teacher and pupils in their work.

I have tried both window boxes and pots, and strongly recommend the latter. They can be turned round more easily to give the plant a chance to grow properly on all sides; they can be more easily taken from one side of the school to another if the plant is getting too much or too little sun, and they can be distributed among the pupils in the holidays far more readily than boxes.

What kind of plants to choose is a difficult question. Don't try experiments, is a good

maxim. On the whole, as first choice, I think the good old geranium is most satisfactory. Easily grown from slips, hardy, free from insects, it is certainly a good plant. Coleus, with its beautiful leaves, is also very satisfactory. Among the plants which can be grown from seed to bloom early, Dwarf Nasturtium is always a favorite. Balsams may usually be grown successfully, though now and then a failure may occur. Nasturtium require rather a poor soil to do their best, but for balsams the soil cannot be too rich. Balsams, too, require an enormous quantity of water; too much can scarcely be given. They should also be put outside a good deal, otherwise they will grow lanky. Petunias and calliopsis are both good, the large single varieties of the former especially. They may be grown and flowered from seed quite readily in one year.

For hanging-baskets, my favorite for the schoolroom is musk. It looks so refreshing with its tender green leaves and bright yellow flowers; it is very easily grown, and grows very fast, but it must be kept out of the sun and given lots of moisture.

Many other plants will, no doubt, be tried, and tried successfully, for I have not attempted to name even all those which I have grown, but whatever is grown, the mere effort to grow it, whether attended by success or not, will bring pleasure and profit both to teacher and pupils.

Get the pupils to bring the plants or seeds, let them look after one or more, and the trouble will be amply repaid by the pleasure.

The pots need not be of earthenware; fruit-tins will do excellently, but they should not consist mainly of rust and dents. Newly-emptied cans, with the jagged top taken off, are what should be used—a few cents' worth of green paint doing the rest.

And how much would all this cost? A small fortune? Indeed no. Let us see:

27 yards art muslin or scrim at 10c.....	\$2 70
12 yards, ribbon at 8c.....	96
2 flags (silk).....	1 85
Lath, stain, paint, hooks, etc.....	1 50
10 large-size Perry pictures at 15c.....	1 50
Total.....	\$8 51

(I am not sure of the price of the Perry pictures, but I think that is correct.)

Eight dollars and a half! For what? For beautifying a schoolroom! For making children feel that their school belongs to them. For surrounding them with silent influences—none the less powerful for being silent—which may affect them for good all their life. Is it not worth it?

Training for Teachers.

The Department of Education has announced that normal sessions for the training of teachers for third-class certificates will be held at convenient points in Northern Alberta and Eastern Assiniboia. The session will commence January 4th, 1904, and continue for three months. Until all applications are received the points at which sessions will be held cannot be announced.

It has also been decided that another session of the Territorial Normal School will be held at Regina, commencing the same date. As many applications have been already received, students wishing cards of admission should make application without delay.—[Calgary Herald.

Does a College Education Pay?

In the estimable book called "Who's Who in America," are the names of 11,551 persons who have attained leadership or success in various ways. Of these 5,775 attended some institution of college rank, and 4,810 were graduates, and only 2,000 had no education. Hence it is found that though there is only one college man for every one hundred of population, three-fourths of those who achieved success had the advantages of a college education. These figures offer a striking proof of the value of an education, and as time advances the keen competition in business makes it almost impossible for a man to succeed unless he is well informed.

Current Events for the School.

A very interesting as well as valuable school exercise is making a summary of current events.

Let the teacher each morning get from the pupils, say, the three most important events gleaned from the papers of the previous day. At the end of the week, a general review of the week's happenings might be made, and those of striking importance tabulated for a monthly review. Thus at the end of the year the pupil will have a definite knowledge of the events worth remembering; besides, he will have acquired the ability and discernment which enables him to distinguish between valuable and worthless information, and this development of judgment will in future years be with him a valuable asset.

A Spelling Device.

In a rural school it is difficult to find time for proper drill on every subject, and frequently spelling is neglected. A plan which I have found very successful is to write on the blackboard ten of the common every-day words which are most frequently misspelled. The pupils of the four highest classes write the words down if they wish when they get time. At ten minutes to four, after books have been put away, slips of paper large enough to contain twenty words are passed around, and the ten words erased and dictated along with ten words taken from previous lists. The words are corrected by the pupils in the usual way, and collected by the teacher. On a sheet of paper is the name of each pupil, and it only requires a few minutes for the teacher to write down under the name of each the number of words spelled correctly. The three chief advantages of this method are:

First.—The pupil has ten words before him all day, and receives a mental image of each word.

Second.—It promotes regularity of attendance, as being absent is practically the same as misspelling all the words, since an account of the number of words spelled correctly only is kept.

Third.—It encourages the younger pupils. I have invariably found a Grade IV. pupil having more words spelled correctly than some of the grade VIII. pupils.

In one month 200 words will have been thoroughly reviewed, and 2,000 in one year. E. A. Moosomin, N.-W. T.

"Our School."

If you should happen to be travelling along a certain country road you would pass a school which we schoolmates call "ours." Not a grand building, by any means, or new either, for over the door is written A. D. 1874. It is simply a rather large, cosy-looking brick building, with a belfry on top and a white painted porch in front. On either side there are three large windows, as well as two in front.

You open the porch door, step in, pass through an ante-room, and then you are in the schoolroom itself. It is quite a large room, with wainscoted ceiling and whitened walls. There are four rows of seats and, at the front, a desk. The large stove at the back, if not famous for beauty, is especially so for its heat-throwing propensities. Besides this, there is more furniture in the shape of two chairs—one red and one yellow—but please don't sit on the yellow one, for, owing to age, its feet are rather infirm and have a knack of giving way under weight. There are pictures on the walls, of course: some bits of lake and mountain scenery, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and also some mottoes quite safe to go by.

So much for the school itself. Now for its surroundings. The situation is at some distance from a corner at the intersection of two roads. To the east is a quiet river, losing itself in a green wood, which shows glorious tints in autumn. The yard is shut in by a high-board fence, and comprises one acre of land, much more elevated than the land directly south of it. In each corner there is a tall, gigantic poplar, and between each pair of these are scattered smaller and more youthful trees, maples and ash.

But it is not this that makes us love this school more than all others. It is its associations. It is in this yard we have played together. Under that mountain ash we have always ate our dinner. In those seats we have sat day by day for years. In that corner you perhaps have stood, feeling "woefully disgraced," or there at the front at head of class, feeling very much elevated in the educational world.

No other school could recall those memories to any of us but our own, and when we have left it we shall still say:

"Sometimes I go reflectively
On journeys retrospectively
And for a moment dwell
Amid the scenes of long ago,
And on such outings, as a rule,
I wander to the dear old school
And visit with the boys and girls
Whom there I used to know."

DENA T. MCLEOD (aged 14).

Humorous.

"Who'd have thought we'd live to see our boy in the legislature?" exclaimed the old man.
"Nobody," said the old lady, "but the Lord's will be done!"

The Freak—I don't like that dwarf. He's an awfully small man.

The Giant—Yes; I was talking to him yesterday, and he couldn't look me straight in the eye.

The Groom—Our anniversary! What anniversary, dearest!

The Bride (sadly)—Have you forgotten so soon? We've been married a week to-day.

Speaking of unfortunate marriages, it sometimes happens that before a woman is old enough to know better she is too old to do any better.

Lady (after a consultation with her doctor)—Thank you so much, doctor! I never bid you "good-bye" without experiencing a feeling of the greatest possible relief!

Another letter from a young lady doctor, adventures on at Madrid appear now writes:

"Dear Mollie,"
I have just announced Sevilla in 11a or 11e ar mantilla the account of my I have told you have I? We br down. It is a from Madrid. at 6.30 a. m. in the train and found two omnib five mules and h Hotel, some mil We were soon streets, passing then in bloom flowers. El Esc irregular streets the side of a mo tending away be ed by Philip II. and it has since a school, the to Its chief, in fact, in the crypts o kings, queens a ready for our b but, unfortunatel when it came it made with goat I never rose fro After a tidying palace was open of the town. lilac, yellow labu pea order, of the all the members was always a dif pa" was almost a guide, and beg we went over th the building, fro below was to be laid out; in fac the building, bo climbing roses o gave a little col

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Travelling Notes.

Another letter has come from my cousin, the young lady doctor, a preliminary record of whose adventures on her way to the Medical Congress at Madrid appeared in our issue of June 5th. She now writes:

"Dear Mollie,—Before leaving for Seville (pronounced Sevilla by the Spanish—all words ending in *lla* or *lle* are pronounced as if written *llia*—mantilla the same) I must give you a short account of my doings here. I don't think I have told you of our day at El Escorial, have I? We broke our journey here on the way down. It is a couple of hours' train journey from Madrid. We arrived early in the morning, at 6.30 a. m. After a scrambled kind of wash in the train and a hurried packing of rugs, we found two omnibuses, drawn by a mixed team of five mules and horses, to carry us to the Miranda Hotel, some mile or so distant from the station. We were soon rattling over the cobblestoned streets, passing between avenues of horse-chestnuts, then in bloom—my first introduction to the flowers. El Escorial is a curious old town with irregular streets and funny white houses, built on the side of a mountain range, with its plains extending away below it. It was originally founded by Philip II. of Spain as a royal burial place, and it has since become a monastery, and now is a school, the town having grown up around it. Its chief, in fact, only interest, is this old palace, in the crypts of which are buried the Spanish kings, queens and princesses. We were quite ready for our breakfast on reaching the hotel, but, unfortunately, it was not ready for us, and when it came it consisted of sour rolls, coffee made with goat's milk, and goat's-milk butter. I never rose from any meal before so hungry. After a tidying up, we sauntered out till the palace was open to the public, and had a glimpse of the town. The gardens were resplendent in lilac, yellow laburnum, and a lilac blossom of the pea order, of the *arbre de l'amour*. Later, when all the members of our party were together (this was always a difficult feat to accomplish, "Grandpa" was almost invariably missing), we obtained a guide, and began our tour of inspection. First, we went over the palace grounds—at the side of the building, from which a fine view of the plains below was to be had. The gardens were stiffly laid out; in fact, there was a sombre air over the building, both within and without. The climbing roses on the wall were in bloom, and gave a little color to the scene. Then followed

the interior of the building, the beautiful chapel, the long corridors hung with paintings and beautiful old tapestries, and containing historical relics and the crypts. Into the first we descended, led by a guide with a solitary candle, which gave little light to the dark stairway, which was of polished marble, roof, floor and walls. The crypt, an octagon, 36 ft. in diameter by 38 ft. high, was likewise of dark polished marble relieved with gold, and on marble shelves in the black marble sarcophagi lay the remains of the kings and queens of Spain, dating from Philip II., kings on the left, queens on the right. We noticed four empty shelves—spaces for the future kings and queens. Along other crypts, fortunately for us, better lighted, we passed white marble sarcophagi, in which lie the remains of princes and princesses. Don John of Austria, too, is buried here. There was one beautiful piece of marble sculpture over a tomb that recalled Campo Santo and Genoa to me. It was the figure of a beautiful woman reclining. Her attitude and the lace-work of her dress were most natural. In the afternoon, on our way to the station, we stopped to look over one of the residences of the princes of Spain. I am not sure that it is used as such at present, or if it is only a show place. The rooms were very small and the roof low, but all were richly ornamented, the roof with paintings, the walls with pictures, tapestries and beautiful silk embroideries—even chairs and sofas were embroidered—in fact, there was too much in too little space. The grounds were lovely—avenues of horse-chestnuts, hedges of lilacs and more *arbre l'amour*. We reached Madrid about seven in the evening. It had not rained for three months, but to show us it could do so, it began to fall before we left the station, and when we got into the town we found the streets wet and dirty. So our introduction was not the most cheerful. Notwithstanding this, our first impression was that it was a fine town, with wide streets, modern-looking houses and electric trains. We reached our pension after a seemingly never-ending drive. The morning after our arrival I went to the Medical Congress Bureau, a fine building, not five minutes' walk from the pension. The Spanish were receiving all the attention, other nations could get no satisfactory information at all. The whole affair was grossly mismanaged. The crush for tickets and invitations was simply shocking. I did succeed in getting mine, eventually, but made no use of them, except to witness the opening of the Congress in the Theatre Royal, where I had an excellent view of the King and Queen of

Spain in the royal box. The invitations to a reception by the king and to a garden party in the Royal Gardens I never made use of, owing to the fact that I was told that ladies were not intended to go to the former, and I am leaving Madrid before the garden party takes place. It afterwards transpired that several women doctors had been present at the reception, and these were personally introduced to the King and Queen of Spain. See what I have missed! As for the meetings, I only went to them once. They were held in rooms, the one leading off the other, so a stream of people was passing through all the time, and most of the papers were read in foreign languages which I could not understand. Then, there was no printed programme of events beforehand, so one never knew who was going to address the different sections. This being the case, we saw Madrid as far as possible in the time, and made a holiday complete of our stay there."

"MOLLIE."

First-class Tomato Catsup.

Now is the time for making all sorts of tomato sauce. Always pick or buy the tomatoes after a few dry warm days, as they will not then be watery. The following recipe is given by a German lady, whose catsup is famed for its beautiful flavor and its keeping quality: Half bushel good firm tomatoes; half tablespoonful white pepper; quarter ounce each of allspice and cloves, tied in a muslin bag; one teaspoonful each of mace, tumeric, ginger and cayenne pepper; three-quarter cup sugar; two tablespoons each of mustard and flour; three large onions; three large apples; quarter cup vinegar; half cup salt. Boil and strain apples before putting in. Cut up tomatoes and put through a sieve, and boil till thick. Add mustard mixed with vinegar last.

FOR SEALING BOTTLES.—Melt five cents' worth beeswax and resin in an old tin, heated with a little lard. Have corks in tightly, flat with top of bottles, and plunge the tops into this hot mixture. Anything so sealed will keep for a long time.

TOMATO SOUP.—Eight good-sized tomatoes peeled, add a very little boiling water, and stew for fifteen or twenty minutes. Just before serving, put in a good half-teaspoonful of soda, and a quart of milk; butter, pepper and salt to taste.

CHILI SAUCE.—Take five large onions and eight green peppers, chop fine; thirty ripe tomatoes, cut thin; five tablespoonfuls of sugar, three of salt; eight cup vinegar; boil all together two and a half hours, and bottle for use.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

STRASSBURG,

ASSINIBOIA.

Although so large an area both in MANITOBA and the TERRITORIES is showing a MUCH LIGHTER crop than last year, the **STRASSBURG DISTRICT** has, if anything, a **HEAVIER** yield than ever. The 1903 crop ranges from 25 to 40 bush. per acre.

YOU CAN CHOOSE

your farm from

23 TOWNSHIPS

at from

\$7 TO \$8 PER ACRE.

**BUY BEFORE
PRICES ADVANCE.**



EXCELLENT
water supply.

RICH LOAM
with chocolate-colored sub-soil.

NO EARLY FROSTS.

**LAND BEAUTIFUL AS
WELL AS FERTILE.**

Nearly 800 ACTUAL SETTLERS have taken land this year.

WM. PEARSON & CO.,

WRITE FOR OUR
DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

Thompson Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG. BANKERS: Union Bank of Canada.

If You Intend Shipping or Selling Grain

you will find it to your advantage to do your business through a strictly commission firm—that's what we are. Send us your shipping bill and we will send liberal cash advance, get you the highest price, and make quick settlement. We are licensed and bonded, and guarantee prompt and careful service.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

PLOWING MADE EASY

The Wonder Plow Attachment can be attached to the beam of any plow; regulates depth and width of furrow; saves one-third draft on horses; relieves all labor of man, as you need not hold plow handles to do perfect plowing. Ten-year-old boy can plow in hardest soil.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

THE Western Implement Manufacturing Co., LIMITED,
BOX 787, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Through Tickets

TO ALL POINTS AT

LOWEST RATES

VIA

RAIL, LAKE AND OCEAN.

On sale with all agents Canadian Northern Railway.

GEO. H. SHAW, - Traffic Manager.

GOVERNMENT SWINE SALES.

Auction sales of pure-bred swine of the bacon type will be held under the auspices of the Territorial Department of Agriculture as below:

- CARSTAIRS, Monday, November 2.
- OLDP, Tuesday, November 3.
- INNISFAIL, Wednesday, November 4.
- RED DEER, Thursday, November 5.
- LACOMBE, Friday, November 6.

Sales will commence each day at 1 p. m., or as near that hour as possible. The shipment will consist of sows and boars of the Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds, of from five to seven months old. Each animal to be offered will be eligible for registration and will be accompanied by breeder's certificate.

TERMS OF SALE.
Purchasers must pay cash and take delivery of animal immediately after sale.

Only a limited number will be offered at each point.

Each purchaser must sign an undertaking not to butcher, sell or otherwise dispose of swine secured at these sales without permission in writing of the Department of Agriculture.

A low upset price, just sufficient to cover purchase price of animal and transportation, will be placed on each animal.

If further particulars are desired, apply to the undersigned.
J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Agriculture, Regina, N. W. T.,
September 25th, 1903.

GOSSIP.

On Oct. 1st, Mr. John Philin, Hespeler, Ont., passed away in his sixty-eighth year. He was born on the farm where he spent the greater part of his life. He had established a wide reputation as a breeder of Shropshire sheep and Short-horn cattle. He was a man of excellent character and rich mental attainments, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Besides a widow, six children survive him.

GOSSIP.

SOMETHING ON DRAFT HORSES.

Discussing draft-horse breeding, Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Illinois, says: "In solving the problem as to which is the most suitable breed to use, it seems to me a little good common sense should settle the matter. 'Like begets like' is an established axiom among breeders. Weight, conformation, substance and quality are the essentials in draft horses, and the breed that combines these in the most perfect manner should be the choice of every practical horse breeder; minor qualities, whims and prejudice should be cast aside.

"To get at the recognized desirable points in draft horses for actual service in the collar, watch sharp experienced buyers make their most careful selections in cases where price does not influence the decision.

"Having found the requisite weight and the general appearance satisfactory, the feet and legs will undergo critical inspection. The hoof must be of suitable form and texture to endure constant work on all kinds of roads. The leg from hoof-heads to body must be sound and heavy; the bone large, flat, and plenty; sinew and muscle likewise strong, well-developed and free from fatty deposits; shoulders massive and muscular; back short; quarters long; body deep at heart and flank; thighs heavy, extending well down to hocks; hocks free from boggy indications and not too much crooked. These comprise the common essentials in all draft horses; without these the animal will go for a small price.

"Having found the real essentials, the critical buyer goes for the nice points and regulates his price according to the way in which he finds them in addition to the essentials.

"A full eye, pleasant countenance, head clean, and the bone of medium size, will add \$10 to \$25. Being nicely cut in throat and having a stylish neck may put on another \$10 to \$25. Easy action, rich color, sleek coat and good tail will fetch from \$25 to \$50, making a total difference of from \$50 to \$100 between a plain serviceable horse and one having these fancy points in addition to the essentials.

"A sharp, critical buyer does not discriminate on color unless the horse is decidedly objectionable from ugly marking or is of a particular bad shape. He looks under the color to find the horse. He doesn't care for breeding or pedigree if the individual is there.

"Now, how does the average farmer select a stallion to buy or to breed from? We who have spent a lifetime in the trade have many a laugh at the whims and fancies of our patrons.

"I frequently recall a conversation I once had with the late M. W. Dunham many years ago. He said: 'Don't it beat all, Brown, what notions some buyers have? One will come to me determined to get a particular shape of eye, another has the ear in his mind, another the tail, while another must have a certain sort of dappled gray in color; and if they get satisfaction in one point they will take up with a very inferior animal in place of a strictly first-class one that fails to suit on the one desired point.'

"But the greatest mistake and the one oftenest made is that of letting the gross weight of a stallion be the chief consideration; and gratifying this whim leads to the very bad practice of loading stallions with surplus fat.

"When selecting an animal of any breed for breeding purposes, it must be typical of that breed. Failing in this, I will not accept an exceptional animal.

"There will be but little progress made in improving the horses of the Northwest till breeders determine to lay aside fads, fancies and prejudice, to use better judgment in selecting stallions, and to fix on a line of desirable breeding and stick to it for a series of years.

"The company plan of ownership of stallions will effect this if the selection is left to practical horsemen and the business managed properly."

Sunshine in California

From now on through the winter season there is no place so comfortably warm and attractive as California. The rates are low. Until Nov. 30 only

\$32.90 VIA THE SUNSHINE ROUTE

Through tourist car service every Tuesday morning from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The berth rate is \$6.00. Route is via the

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

AND THE

SANTA FE ROUTE.

For additional information write to

W. B. DIXON, N. W. P. A.,
365 Robert Street, ST. PAUL.



Made of high carbon steel wire, which has more tensile strength and more spring than the common hard steel wire. Factory made complete.

THE H. R. LAMB FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.
Fence shipped from our Winnipeg warehouse.

RUBEROID ROOFING

A waterproof, weatherproof, ready-to-lay roofing; outlasts shingles, and equally suitable for siding; especially adapted for barns, poultry houses, stables, etc.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

THE BUILDERS' SUPPLY CO.,
Merchants' Bank Building,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Ship Your Grain

to Fort William or Port Arthur by our firm. We will do our best for you. We give special attention to low grades, damp and frosted wheat. Liberal advances, prompt settlements. Wire or write for prices.

INDEPENDENT GRAIN COMPANY,
WINNIPEG.

GOSSIP.

MANAGING AUCTION SALES.

Col. Harriman, a noted American live-stock auctioneer, writes, for an exchange, his views on the preparation for and management of auction sales, and, among other things, says:

"Concerning the publicity that should be given to a live-stock sale, judicious advertising is a very important and essential feature that should not be overlooked. You need not be extravagant in this particular, but be sure you begin to advertise in time. As soon as you have decided upon the date you will use, having first secured the services of one or more good auctioneers, have the live-stock paper you expect to use announce your sale date and keep it before the people.

"Don't try to sell any kind of good stock without a catalogue. It is the poorest economy imaginable. Get out a neat, plainly-printed catalogue, and be sure they are finished and ready for distribution a full month before the sale. You ought to get a first-class job in a catalogue for \$1.00 per page if you can furnish the copy. Now, as to the amount of advertising and the number of papers you will use, it should, of course, depend upon the character and importance of the sale. If you have a good offering of high-class stock, don't be afraid to spend a moderate amount of money to advertise your sale. It will pay well. Get out large, attractive posters and send them everywhere. Use such live-stock papers as circulate over the territory you want to reach. Don't patronize any paper that don't keep live, hustling field men on its staff. These field men are the money-getters for you, and a paper without them is a burlesque. Have the field men come and look over the stock, and write up the sale. They are out among the stockmen of the country all the time and are, therefore, in a position to do you some good, and they will bring some buyers to the sale."

Concerning preparations for a sale, Colonel Harriman says that stock can not be fitted in a week, in such a manner as many people suppose, but months should be taken to get them into that condition in which they are most attractive to buyers. No sale can be a success if the stock is out of condition.

(Continued on next page.)

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

Musical Sheet Music

And everything known largest and best selection Canada to select from for Catalogues.

Whaley, L.

356 Main Street



AUCTION SALE

PUBLIC NOTICE is authority of Orders in Pine Timber in the following areas, namely:

- IN THE DISTRICTS of HUTTON, CRAWFORD, McCARTHY, FRASER (part of), ST. GARROW (part of), OSBORN (part of).
- IN THE DISTRICTS 185 and 201, the Toronto Roberts and Block "W".
- IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICTS G21, G23, G29 and G30 with the right to cut tamarack, cedar and poplar G25, G26, G27, G28, G29, G42, G43. Berths offered for sale by public bidding, in the City of Toronto, on the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms of sale and full information as to areas comprised in each Berth, and, either personally or by mail, at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, St. John's, and other points. Agents at OTTAWA, ARTHUR, RAY PORTAGE, and other points. E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner, DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto.

N.B.—No unauthorized advertisement will be paid for.

THERE is just one built upon lines farmers agree are me

MEL

THERE is just one separates even at all times and in

MEL

THERE is just one frictionless in operation wear any cream separ

MEL

WE can prove this satisfaction. If to-day for our little local agent; the material without cost to yo

Melotte Cream

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124 Princess St

Music

Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books

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

Whaley, Royce & Co. LIMITED.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.



AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White Pine Timber in the following townships, berths and areas, namely:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—The Townships of HUTTON, CRUELMAN, PARKIN, AYLMER, MACKULCAN, MCCARTHY, MERRICK, MULOCK (part of), FARRIS (part of), STEWART, LOCKHART (part of), GARROW (part of), OSBORNE (part of), HANMELL and PHILIPS (part of);

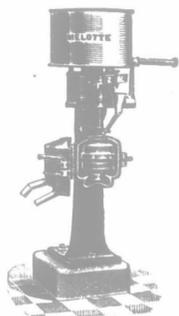
IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Berths Nos. 185 and 201, the Townships of KITCHENER and ROBERTS and Block "W," near Onaping Lake;

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G23, G29 and G38, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar: G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 84, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY the NINETEEN day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of sale and information as to areas and lots and concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at OTTAWA, SALT SPRING, MARIE, PORT ARTHUR, RAY PORTAGE and FORT FRANCIS.

E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner Crown Lands, DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, July 29, 1903.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.



THERE is just one make of cream separator built upon lines which all experts and farmers agree are mechanically correct.

It is

MELOTTE

THERE is just one which all operators agree separates even and clean in actual work at all times and in any season.

It is

MELOTTE

THERE is just one so strongly made and most frictionless in operation that it will far outwear any cream separator yet produced.

It is

MELOTTE

WE can prove these facts to your complete satisfaction. If you want the proof, send to-day for our little book—or, better, see our local agent; the machine in your house on trial without cost to you if you do not keep it.

Address

Melotte Cream Separator Co., LIMITED,

124 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1000.)

Provision should be made to make the buyers as comfortable as possible, the best of shelter being afforded against heat, cold or storms. Have plenty of help to handle the stock, and it should not be necessary for the owner himself to expend his physical energies in handling unruly animals. By all means have the cattle broken to lead, well housed and numbered, so that everything comes off at the word "go" when the sale opens. A man holding a sale cannot have too much information about his cattle on his tongue's end, and should give this courteously at all times. There is no advantage in being extravagant in one's statements, because the crowd is always able to size up the situation accurately. Arrangements should be made so that animals are led into the ring without the slightest delay, and everything should be done to keep the crowd in good humor, and especially to keep it from getting restless. After the seller has done his duty in advertising and feeding his stock he must then, says Colonel Harriman, be prepared to take his medicine like a man. If in some instances the price does not seem satisfactory there is no need of squealing, as this does no good, and only shows that the good judgment of those in attendance is questioned. Show the people that you have confidence in their judgment and are willing to trust them for the prices. This is the policy that wins in every case.

At an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of Mr. Wm. Wilson, Coynachie, and Mr. Geo. Cran, Morlich, at Coynachie, Aberdeenshire, last month, there was a large attendance, and the demand was very good. The highest price was 135 guineas for Mr. Wilson's Erica heifer, Era 2nd, the purchaser being Mr. Cooper, Hursley Park, who also gave 101 guineas for Pride 7th of Coynachie. The dispersion of the herd of Mr. Gordon R. Shiach, Rosebrae, took place on the following day, when Mr. Shiach's Ericas made excellent prices. The cow, Enterpe, going to Mr. Bambridge, at 190 guineas; Elaphtha to Mr. Calder, at 180 guineas, and Electra to Col. Grant Smith, at 115 guineas. The average for the 47 sold from this herd was £38 14s. 8d.

HOME FARM HERD.

Messrs. W. B. Barney & Co., of Home Farm, Hampton, Iowa, whose advertisement we welcome to our pages, have had great success at the State fairs at which they have recently exhibited animals from their well-known and deservedly-popular herd of Holstein-Friesians. At Des Moines, Messrs. Barney's bull, Jewel of Home Farm, took second place in aged bull class. The Breeders' Gazette, in reporting the class, says: "Both bulls have their merits, which different judges will estimate according to fancy, but the man who adheres to the large-framed, straight-backed type which has made the Holstein-Friesian breed what it is, will doubtless favor Jewel of Home Farm against his successful rival. He keeps his form well, and is strong in his dairy quality." In the yearling bull class, Barney & Co.'s Aggie Lad was second, and the same authority, referring to the placing, says: "He [the first-prize bull] has not made the growth, however, which is a credit to Aggie Lad Colantha, at their immature age, and the latter undoubtedly surpasses him in this respect and also in barrel capacity." In bull calves, Messrs. Barney & Co.'s Prince of Home Farm took first place. In the female classes, they were highly successful, taking places in every section, being first with two-year-old, yearling and calf. In groups, they were also highly successful, taking second place with aged herd, first with young herd, first and fourth with get of sire (four animals), and second with produce of cow (four animals). At Wisconsin Fair, held in the second week in September, the herd was even more successful. They won firsts in aged bulls, yearlings and bull calves, and the name of Barney & Co. is the most repeated all down the female prize list. We refer our readers to their advertisement in another column.

Hockey Skates Free

One good pair to each boy or girl sending us before Dec. 1st 300 Blue Ribbon bows (trade-marks) off Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, etc. For 200 bows, a fine Cloth-bound Book or Pearl Necklace. For 100, a good Jackknife or Cloth-bound Book. For 50, a Pure Silk Hair Ribbon.

Blue Ribbon Pony will be given Oct. 1st. Ask your friends for BLUE RIBBON bows, and send in soon to BLUE RIBBON MFG. CO., 89 King Street, Winnipeg.

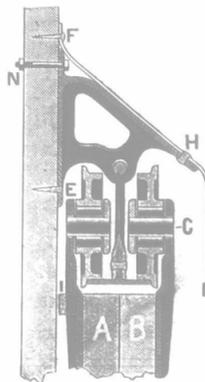
NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT!

Put Your Barn Doors In Shape for Winter.

We sell the LOUDEN DOOR HANGER.

Fits any door. Pivot hung. Wears longest and will take unevenness in the wall. Any length track. Fit any wall.

Order by mail to-day.



The only Roller Hanger Guaranteed. Ball bearings. Costs no more than inferior article. A postal card will bring quotations.

WATT & GORDON,

Hardware Merchants. Cor. Main and Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FARMS

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

Write for farm pamphlet to

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C.

See notice in this paper.



DRYSDALE & CO

Manufacturers of

Monuments and Headstones.

Head Office at BRANDON, Man. Box 222. Branch at EDMONTON, Alta.

FOR SALE

In the Prosperity District, a first-class farm of 320 acres, only four miles from station; 160 acres under cultivation; splendid house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable.

WM. CHRISTIAN, Prosperity P. O., Assa.

GOSSIP.

Professor Loeffler, of Greifswald, has sent in a report to the Government on the results of his investigation of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. He says that a means has been found to protect the animals while in stables from contamination by the use of small doses of serum. He advises the inoculation of all cattle bought on the market, and he says if they are treated with serum they are safe from infection.

WORLD'S FAIR SHEEP NEWS.

Through a misprint in making up the preliminary prize-list of the World's Fair live stock show, Lincoln sheep were given a classification with but \$220 in awards. The sum intended for this breed is \$2,911, and it is given an allotment and classification the same as that for Hampshires, Leicesters and Cheviots. Sheep breeders who have received the first copies of the World's Fair prize-list may find the correct classification for Lincoln sheep by taking that given for Hampshires on page 133 of the book.

The World's Fair prize-list divides the different breeds of sheep into three groups in accordance with statistics furnished by authorities as to numbers and values. Shropshires, Cotswolds, Oxford, Southdowns, Delaine Merinos and Rambouillets are in the first class. Hampshires, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cheviots and the wrinkly and the smooth American Merinos are placed in the second class. The third class consists of Dorset, Suffolk and Tunis sheep. Angora goats are given a classification equal to Shropshires. Cashmere and milch goats also receive attention.

TRADE NOTE.

A WELL-KNOWN MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

New York City, March 20, 1903.

W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:

Dear Sir,—I have used your Absorbine for several years and have found it the best of anything I ever used for strained tendons and muscle soreness.

Yours truly,

W. J. ANDREWS.

See advertisement in another column.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE

Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable.
Beautiful Nickel Handle.

Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One
of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND

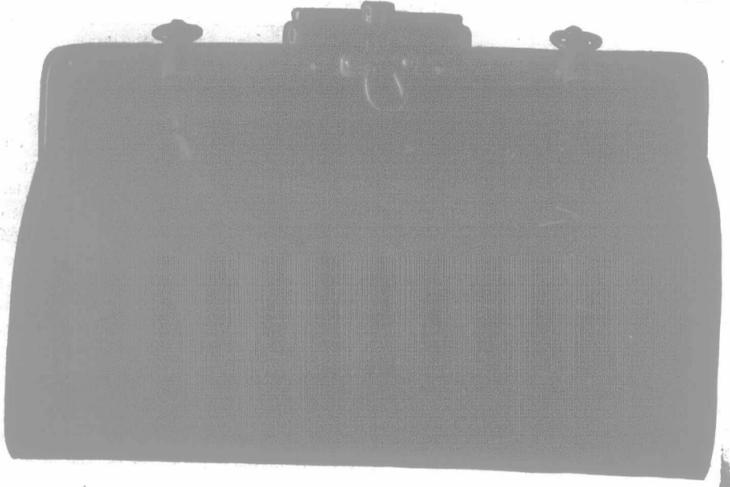
New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers

TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

Lady's Hand - bag.



SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

A magnificent Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for 3 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.50.

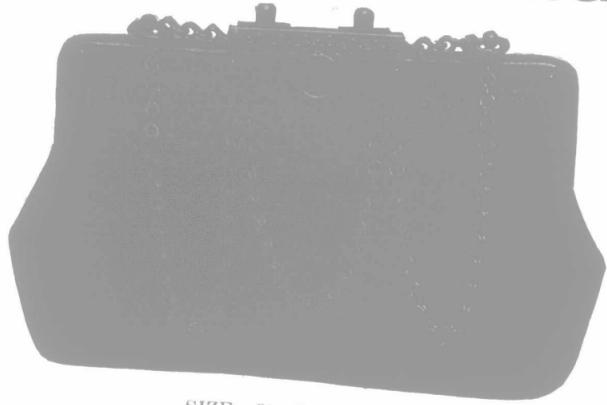
THE MICROSCOPE



Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. To meet the wishes of many subscribers, we have arranged with a first-class firm for a supply of those instruments; which we now offer:

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects, for obtaining one (1) new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

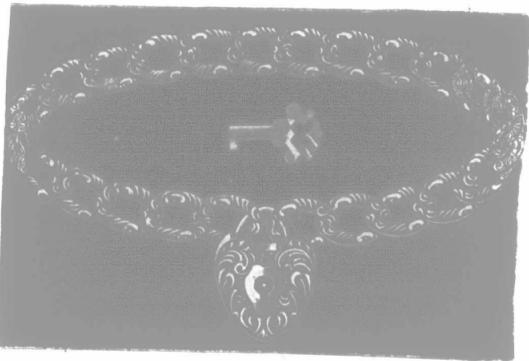
Lady's Wrist - bag.



SIZE, 3½ x 6 INCHES.

This handsome Wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for 2 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.00.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled



For 2 new subscribers. Sterling silver for 3 new subscribers. For each additional new subscriber, two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts.

Our Self-Binder

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$2.00.

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

Subscriptions may begin with any month, and include our annual Christmas number. Write for sample copy. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY NEW NAMES. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT. NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE FOR FULL YEAR EACH.

THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.



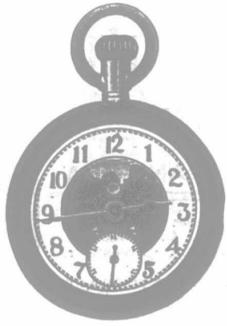
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PREMIUMS

We have again arranged, on most favorable terms, to offer our present subscribers the following premiums—all extra good value and genuine quality—for sending new subscriptions to the Farmer's Advocate. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.25, from Sept. 1st, 1903, to end of 1904, including all special issues, Christmas Numbers, etc.; payable in advance. Begin at once and earn one or more of the useful and attractive premiums named below. Sample copies will be mailed upon application. It is stated after each premium named the number of new subscribers required to obtain it. Cash to accompany order in every case.



Half Size.



Ladies' Watches.

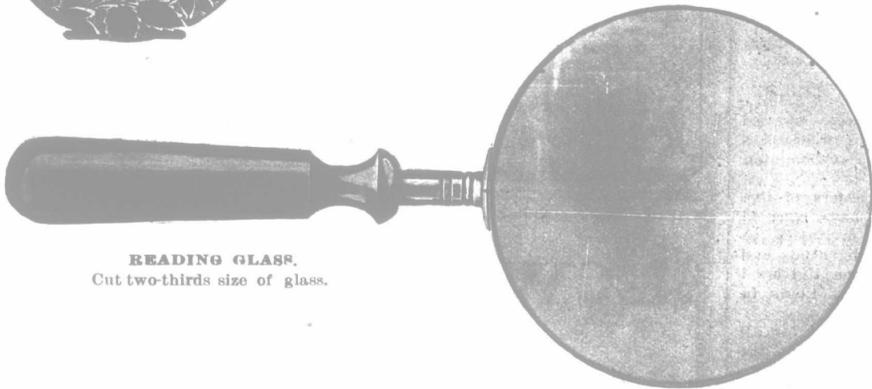
- No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. 10 new subscribers; selling price, \$3.50.
- No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed, and stem wind. 15 new subscribers; selling price, \$11.50.
- No. 3.—Lady's regular size, hunting case, 14 karat, gold filled, guaranteed to wear for 25 years, and genuine Elgin 7-jewelled nickel movement, stem wind and stem set. 23 new subscribers; selling price, \$17.

Gents' Watches.

- No. 4.—American nickel, open-face boy's watch, absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction. For 2 new subscribers; selling price, \$1.25.
- No. 5.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. For 4 new subscribers; selling price \$3.25.
- No. 6.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7-jewelled nickle movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. For 14 new subscribers; selling price, \$15.
- No. 7.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 15-jewelled nickel movement, same case as No. 3. 30 subscribers; selling price, \$20.

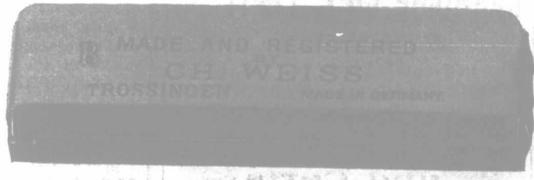


- The Brass Band Harmonica, finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. For 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.
- Mariner's Compass (two inches in diameter), nickel plated; ring attachment for convenient carrying. 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.
- Reading Glass, powerful lens, nickel mounted. 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.



READING GLASS.
Cut two-thirds size of glass.

Each new subscription must be for full year. This applies to all premiums.



FARM BOOKS.

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain them.

- SOIL AND CROP.**
- A BOOK ON SILAGE.—Woll. 185 pages. \$1.00.
- SOILING, ENSILAGE, AND BARN CONSTRUCTION.—F. S. Peet. 247 pages. \$1.00.
- SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO.—Shaw. 386 pages. \$1.50.
- LIVE STOCK.**
- VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS.—M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. 828 pages. \$1.00.
- VETERINARY ELEMENTS.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical book for stockmen and agricultural students.
- THE STUDY OF BREEDS (CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages; 60 engravings. \$1.50.
- HORSE BREEDING.—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.
- LIGHT HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 226 pages. \$1.00.
- HEAVY HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 219 pages. \$1.00.
- CATTLE—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 270 pages. \$1.00.
- SHEEP—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.
- PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—Stewart. 371 pages. \$1.75.
- THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
- FEEDS AND FEEDING.—Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.
- LIVE STOCK ALMANAC.—Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.
- GENERAL AGRICULTURE.**
- AGRICULTURE.—O. C. James. 300 pages. 30 cents.
- AGRICULTURE.—Storer. 1,375 pages, in three volumes. \$6.00.
- CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM.—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00.
- FARMYARD MANURE.—Aikman. 65 pages. 50 cents.
- SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid.
- DAIRYING.**
- THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY.—Leischmann. 330 pages. \$2.75.
- MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
- TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.
- DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.—Mrs. E. M. Jones. 50 cents.

- POULTRY.**
- POULTRY CRAFT.—Robinson. \$2.00.
- FARM POULTRY.—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25.
- ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—Cypher. 146 pages. 50 cents.
- AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION.—Pierce. 378 pages. \$1.00.
- APIARY.**
- THE HONEYBEE.—Langstroth. 621 pages. \$1.50.
- FRUIT, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES.**
- VEGETABLE GARDENING.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
- FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.
- HORTICULTURIST'S RULE BOOK.—Bailey. 312 pages. 75 cents.
- SPRAYING CROPS.—Weed.—50 cents.
- AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly-leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.
- PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.**
- THE STORY OF THE PLANTS.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
- THE STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE.—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75.
- INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS.—Saunders. 426 pages. \$2.00.
- MISCELLANEOUS.**
- THE HOME PHYSICIAN AND CYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICINE.—By seven eminent physicians, aided by specialists. 1,300 pages; illustrated. Cloth, \$4.75; leather, \$5.75.
- LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—S. T. Maynard. 238 pages. \$1.50.
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- CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK, 75 cents.
- AMERICAN FARMER.—Briggs.—25 cents.
- TAXIDERM.—Haslwick.—50 cents.
- GINSENG.—Kains.—50 cents.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as premiums to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" according to the following scale:

- Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.
- Books valued over \$1.00 and up to \$1.50 for 3 new subscribers.
- Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers.
- Books valued at \$4. 8 new subscribers.
- Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers.
- Books valued over \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 for 4 new subscribers.
- Books valued at \$2.75 for 6 new subscribers.
- Books valued at \$6.00 for 12 new subscribers.

We can furnish any of the above books at the regular retail price, which is given opposite the title of the book. By a careful study of the above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Protect the Roof

And Protect Your Pocket

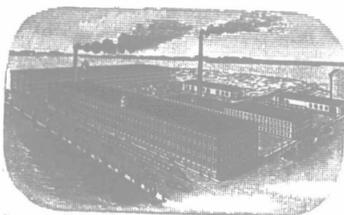
BY USING ONLY

Eastlake Steel Shingles

They are the easiest of all to apply, and once on give a more durable, tight, perfect protection from weather, fire and lightning than any other shingles. Think it over. By using Eastlakes you avoid spending money on repairs. They are the farmers' favorite.

MADE BY
Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,
Toronto

SOLD BY
Merrick, Anderson & Co.
Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO'Y, LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.,

The "ONE-GRADE-ONLY FIRM," operate the largest carriage factory in the empire, and make

Carriages, Cutters and Carts

that have a reputation from ocean to ocean for style, durability and elegance. Easy-running vehicles, comfortable, roomy cutters our hobbies.

ALL FOR 12 CENTS.

Grand Introduction Offer.



In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Germicide Inhaler and prove that it will radically cure Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness, we will mail, postpaid, to any address, Dr. Jenner's



Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine for only 12 cents (stamps), on or before Oct. 25. We do this to make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. You inhale (see above cut) clouds of healing carbonated pine vapor, etc., into every air passage of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes, healing the membrane and curing the disease. Cures a cold in one day. Cures catarrh in a few weeks. For Remedy on above liberal terms address Anglo-American Chemical Corporation, 33 Church St., Toronto, Can. om

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
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D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—
Lloyds Bank, 72 Lombard St., London.
Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.
WINNIPEG BRANCH—Corner Main St. and Bannatyne Ave.
W. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

GOSSIP.

The annual auction sale of Shorthorn bull calves from the noted herds of Mr. Wm. Duthie and Mr. W. S. Marr, of Aberdeenshire, will be held at Tillicairn, Oct. 13th, for which 30 young bulls are catalogued, said to be the best of both herds, of which 23 are from the Collynie herd of Mr. Duthie, and 7 from Uppermill.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., reports that the young Shorthorn bulls recently imported are doing remarkably well at Trout Creek Farm, and as the number of imported bulls will be very limited this year, parties will do well to see this importation. Mr. James Smith, the manager, will meet visitors at the station if advised, show the stock and quote prices.

At the Birmingham Shorthorn Show and sale last month, three young bulls sold for 100 to 130 guineas each, the latter price being paid Mr. Hughes, for South America, for Granite Block, first-prize bull under 18 months, entered by Mr. W. Parkin Moore. The second-prize bull in same class, Mosstrooper, went to Mr. McDonald, for South America, at 110 guineas. The highest price for a female was 71 guineas.

STOCK EXHIBIT FOR ST. LOUIS.

The following resolutions were adopted at a largely-attended meeting of breeders of pure-bred stock at the recent Dominion Exhibition at Toronto:

Whereas the Canadian breeders of live stock, poultry, dogs, etc., have received a very cordial and hearty invitation to make an exhibit of the herds, studs and flocks of the Dominion at the Universal Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904, and

Whereas the cash prizes offered for all kinds of live stock exhibited at the World's Fair of 1904 largely exceed in amount the offerings made at any former exposition, and are worthy of the best efforts of Dominion breeders, and

Whereas the exhibits of the high class of stock at St. Louis for which Canada is so universally noted will give additional prestige to our herds, studs and flocks, and largely extend our home and foreign trade, therefore be it

Resolved,—That the Canadian breeders of live stock, assembled at the Dominion Exposition of 1903 at Toronto, hereby extend congratulations to the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the liberal prizes offered for live stock exhibited, and our thanks be extended for the very cordial invitation extended us to make exhibits at St. Louis in 1904.

Resolved,—That the benefits to the Canadian live stock industry will be widely extended by an exhibit at St. Louis in keeping with the high character and value of our investment in pure-bred stock.

Resolved,—That the Chairman of this meeting be and is hereby requested to appoint a committee to represent each breed of stock, and co-operate with the Dominion officials having charge of the assembling and displaying of the Canadian exhibit of live stock at St. Louis in 1904 to the end that the best obtainable specimens of the respective breeds may be shown at the Universal Exposition next year.

Resolved,—That the Secretary of this meeting send a copy of these resolutions to the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, with assurance of the desire of the breeders of Canada to heartily co-operate with the Government in the endeavor to have the live stock of Canada most creditably represented at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

Resolved,—That the breeders here assembled desire strongly to impress upon the Dominion Government their earnest desire to be aided towards making a creditable exhibit, and we hereby pledge ourselves to present our best animals for exhibition.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, WAWANESA, MANITOBA

Increase in Business during 1902.	\$1 158,276	Alex. Naismith, A. F. Kempton, C. D. Kerr, President. Sec. Manager. Treasurer.
Assets over liabilities, April 16, 1902, over	\$78,800.00	
Number of Farmers Members, over	7,100.	
Amount of Insurance in Force, Over	\$6,600,000.00	

Farmers Here are six reasons why it will pay you to insure your property in the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

OWNED and OPERATED BY FARMERS STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the farmers, for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims is paid by the company, not by insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on live stock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

SIXTH—That this is the largest Agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior, and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction to the farmers.

For Further Information Write the Secretary-Manager.

Members are only liable for the unpaid portion of their premium notes. No liability where cash is paid.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Lew. W. Cochran

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.,

Home of the prizewinning



Percheron, Shire and Hackney Horses.



At Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs this fall, on 16 head I won 54 first and 23 second prizes, which were more than all of my competitors' winnings combined, all of which were my own breeding except three head.

Prices and terms below competition.

See my exhibit and get prices at the International at Chicago in Dec.

Salt Sense.

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

Windsor Salt.

GOSSIP.

Shropshires appear to have been making record prices in the Antipodes. A cablegram from Mr. Harry Williams says that seventeen Shropshires have realized by public auction £750, or an average of a little over £44.

On Oct. 16th, at the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. E. Ecroyd, Carlisle, Cumberland, England, high prices were realized for bulls, Lord Victor, a five-year-old Duthie-bred bull, selling for 190 guineas, while his two-year-old son, Rose Victor, brought 300 guineas, going to the bid of Messrs. Cooper & Nephews. Butterfly Victor 3rd, a yearling son of the same sire, sold for 105 guineas. The average for bulls was £80, and for females close to £40, the highest price for a female being 120 guineas for Armathwaite Butterfly 33rd, a two-year-old, purchased by Mr. P. L. Mills. Armathwaite Laurel, another two-year-old, sold for 100 guineas.

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MOST LOAVES TO THE BARREL.

A customer says: "I have been in the bakery business for over twelve years, and have tried almost all makes of flour, but "OGILVIE'S" certainly beats them all in the quantity of bread made from each barrel of flour, and where a flour excels in that particular I know it's got to be "A tip-top flour."

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.
By Royal Warrant, Millers to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

TICKET OFFICE:



391 MAIN STREET

Through Tickets.

The Northern Pacific Railway have opened a New Ticket Office in Winnipeg, at 391 Main Street, with a full supply of tickets to all points

East, West and South

Including OCEAN TICKETS to

EUROPE, AUSTRALIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND
CALIFORNIA WINTER RESORTS.

Pullman Sleepers. All Equipment First-class.

For Reservation of Berths, and tickets, apply to

R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent, } 391 MAIN STREET,
H. SWINFORD, General Agent, } WINNIPEG.
C. S. FEE, General Passenger Ticket Agent, ST. PAUL.

FARMERS!



WE come to you at this season only to say that we are getting ready to meet your demand at a later date. In the meantime send in your orders for a Perfection Fanning Mill that will take the noxious seeds from your seed grain and do more and better work than you can believe without seeing.

Also get one of those

EUREKA PICKLERS

that are pleasing so many people at the present. We manufacture these machines right here in the Territories.

The Western Mfg. Co., Limited,

INDIAN HEAD, N.-W. T.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Seagram, Waterloo, Ont., has recently imported eleven head of Thoroughbred racing stock from England. Three of them, viz.: Mahon, a three-year-old; Cloten, a two-year-old, and Irish Witch, will probably go on the track at once. Of the remainder, there are three brood mares, three yearlings and two suckling colts. One of the last named is by Diamond Jubilee, of the King's stables, and the other by Ladis, a Derby winner a few years ago.

Enterprising stockmen who are on the lookout for the choicest of young stock will find something to their interest in the offering of F. Bonnycastle & Son, of Campbellford, Ont. This firm of breeders of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires have always made a practice of keeping animals of the most useful type. The attention of sheep breeders is particularly called to the supply of rams and ram lambs. The young things are sired by a Rawlings-bred ram that attracts attention in any company, and the yearling rams offered are by Topper, a sire that left a splendid mark in the flock. Messrs. Bonnycastle & Son invite inspection of their herds and flocks, and will fill orders by mail exactly as represented.

W. J. STYLES' STOCK SALE.

We desire to call the attention of stockmen to the sale of pure-bred and high-grade stock of Mr. W. J. Styles, Rosser, Man., to be held on October 14th. Mr. Styles has resolved to dispose of twenty-five of his fine registered Shorthorns and all of his grades, numbering fifteen animals. Stockmen and those intending to enter the business have here a grand opportunity of supplementing their herds with good blood or laying a foundation from this herd of undoubted repute. A representative of the "Advocate" had the pleasure of a visit to this farm a few days ago, and was highly pleased with the good thriving condition in which the herd looked. Space does not admit of mentioning of more than a few of the animals, but we would advise stockmen and others interested to attend the sale on the 14th of October, at one o'clock. Amongst the many fine animals are: Lady Alice, got by Madrina's Duke, out of Lavina, bred by And. Wright, is a large, straight, well-built cow, deep and low-set. She traces back to Farmer (imp.) and to Lily (imp.). Sweetheart, by Earl of Guelf, out of Lavina, traces to the same ancestry, and is a cow of great Scotch type, well filled in every essential part, and is a particularly good handler. Lady Saskatoon, by Earl of Guelf, out of Saskatoon, is a grand heavy cow of good proportions. She is a most dependable breeder, giving a calf with un-failing regularity in the early part of January each year. She traces back to Beauty (imp.). Amongst the younger stock for sale may be mentioned Christina, three years old, in calf by Pomeroy Favorite. She is got by Knight Templar, out of Lady Saskatoon, and is a nice, wide, deep heifer of fine quality. Sweetheart 2nd, two years old, by Captain White, out of Sweetheart, is a nice smooth heifer, of good size and quality. Rowena, by Knight Templar, out of Rowen, is a fine three-year-old roan, which gives great promise of becoming a profitable breeder. Strawberry Leaf, by Knight Templar, out of Saskatoon, is a smooth heifer, thick and deep, not very large, but a very good type. There will be exposed for sale five yearling bulls and five bull calves, both yearlings and calves are splendid animals, and all are in ideal breeding condition. In addition to the Shorthorns, Mr. Styles will sell sixty pigs—Tamworths and Yorkshires—including three Yorkshire boars and four Tamworth boars. These hogs are good types of their respective breeds, all strong-pinned, well-lined fellows, and the herd of swine are certainly a fine, robust lot, composed of about an equal number of each breed. Details of the sale will be found in our advertising columns, and we can confidently bespeak for all visitors a hearty welcome and hospitable treatment from Mr. and Mrs. Styles.



Introduction Price FIFTY CANADIAN Cream Separators

Will be Sold at 1-3 Discount.

No order accepted for more than one machine.

\$100 machine, 450 lb. capacity \$66.87
\$ 95 machine, 325 lb. capacity \$66.67

Simplest and strongest cream separator made.

Perfect Skimming Easiest to Turn

Cut out this advertisement and send with draft or money order to

U. S. & Canadian Cream Separator Works,
Council Bluffs, Iowa, U.S.A.
Reference: Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Alton, A. L. | McGregor. |
| Baker, G. P. | Russell. |
| Barry, W. H. | Cartwright. |
| Braun, F. J. | Wawanesa. |
| Brookton, G. E. | Olav William. |
| Clark, J. S. | Russell. |
| Coxe, S. A. | Brandon. |
| Cruikshank, J. G. | Deloraine. |
| Douglas, A. R. | Dauphin. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Elliott, H. James | Brandon. |
| Fisher, J. F. | Brandon. |
| Frame, R. | Treherne. |
| Gooley, J. | Treherne. |
| Graham, N. | Dauphin. |
| Harrison, W. | Cypress. |
| Haston, J. | Alexander. |
| Hayter, G. P. | Birtle. |
| Henderson, W. S. | Carberry. |
| Hilliard, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Hilton, G. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Hinman, W. J. | Winnipeg. |
| Hodgins, J. | Winnipeg. |
| Hurt, W. R. J. | Belmont. |
| Irvine, J. | Stonewall. |
| Lake, W. H. | Miami. |
| Lawson, E. | Shoal Lake. |
| Leduc, L. | St. Jean. |
| Little, O. | Winnipeg. |
| Little, W. | Pilot Mound. |
| Livingston, A. M. | Melita. |
| McFadden, D. H. | Emerson. |
| McIntyre, G. D. | Winnipeg. |
| McKay, D. H. | Brandon. |
| McLoughry, R. A. | Moosemin. |
| McMillan, A. | Winnipeg. |
| Martin, W. E. | Winnipeg. |
| Milloy, J. P. | Morris. |
| Monteth, R. A. | Killarney. |
| Marchall, R. G. | Oak Lake. |
| Murray, G. P. | Winnipeg. |
| Reid, D. D. | Hartney. |
| Ree, J. B. | Neopawa. |
| Robinson, F. E. | Winnipeg. |
| Rombouch, M. B. | Morden. |
| Roveroff, G. V. | Birtle. |
| Rutherford, J. G. | Ottawa. |
| Rutledge, W. | Bolesvain. |
| Shultz, W. A. | Gladstone. |
| Smith, W. H. | Carman. |
| Smith, H. D. | Winnipeg. |
| Snider, J. H. | Emerson. |
| Stevenson, J. A. | Carman. |
| Swanson, W. | Carberry. |
| Taylor, W. R. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Thompson, S. J. | Winnipeg. |
| Torrance, F. | Winnipeg. |
| Waldon, T. G. | Killarney. |
| Weich, J. | Winnipeg. |
| Westell, E. P. | Winnipeg. |
| Whaley, H. F. | Glendon. |
| Whitmer, M. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Williamson, A. E. | Winnipeg. |
| Young, J. M. | Rapid City. |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

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Frazer Axle Grease. Frazer Stock Food.
Frazer Harness Soap. Frazer Harness Oil.
Frazer Hoof Oil.

"THE FRAZER."

Always Uniform. Never Equalled.
Often Imitated.

FREE, FREE!

Fill out the following coupon and mail to our address. Western headquarters of the Morris Piano, and we will forward you a copy of the most popular piece of music written—"Mawatha"—for pianoforte.

Your name.....
 Your P. O. address.....
 The name and address of a prospective Piano purchaser:.....

The Morris Piano sells on its merits.
S. L. BARROWCLOUGH & CO., 228 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG.

Ranch for Sale
A. C. SPARROW, CALGARY, has for sale
2,560 Acres

Fenced in fields of the following sizes: One containing 1,000 acres, two of 320 acres, and two of 100 acres. In addition, a full section has been leased and fenced, making 3,200 acres in all. Fences all in good repair. Abundant running water the year round, running constantly through corrals and troughs, and never freezes. Corrals extensive and in good repair. Good natural shelter. About 450 acres in Bromus and Timothy. 1,000 tons natural hay can be cut on the ranch.

First-class ranch house 21x24 ft., two story, with kitchen 16x20 ft., newly painted inside and out, on good stone foundation. Complete housekeeping outfit. Men's bunk house 24x24 ft. Granary 26x40 ft., windmill and crumher attached. Horse stable 16x40 ft. Implement shed 18x40 ft. Ten-ton weigh scales (Fairbanks).

1,000 Head Cattle

for sale with ranch if required. Cattle-sheds—one 450x30 ft. another 300x20 ft. Cow stables, hogpens and henhouse, these buildings newly painted outside. Implements consist of: 1 steel roller, 1 binder, 4 mowers, 2 rakes, 5 wagons, 10 sets harness, 1 sulky plow, 2 walking plows, 1 breaking plow, hay stacker and sweeps.

PRICE: \$10 per acre for freehold land. All chattels thrown in; possession at once. This is a bargain for any one wanting a first-class pure-bred stock farm.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE
AND YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

Mr. William Styles, of the Boyd Farm, Rosser, Man., Sec. 12-13-1 west, has is ned instructions for the sale, by public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, '03,
 at 1 o'clock, 20 Registered Shorthorn Females and 5 Bulls. 15 Shorthorn grades, all in good breeding condition, and females of suitable age are supposed to be in calf. 4 Tamworth Boars, 3 Yorkshire Boars, all fit for service. 50 Pigs of all ages, Yorkshires and Tamworths.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Credit till November 1st, 1904, on approved joint notes. 10% discount for cash.
 Note.—Mr. Styles will be pleased to supply conveyances to and from the sale, for the accommodation of visitors on receiving due notification.

WANTED

First-class Improved and Unimproved Farms IN MANITOBA.

The electoral districts of S. Brandon, Lansdowne, Virden, Cypress, Avondale, Hamiota and Minnedosa preferred. We are now preparing a list of **DESIRABLE PROPERTIES ONLY**, for extensive circulation in England. Out agents there report constant inquiries from **CASH BUYERS FOR FIRST-CLASS FARMS.** No charges unless a sale is effected. Send full description, price, terms, etc., at once to

KIRCHHOFFER & MUNN, Real Estate Agents, Box 912, Brandon, Manitoba.

It Pays to Attend the Best But if you cannot attend our school, we can reach you through the medium of



Canada's Greatest School of Business, Shorthand and Penmanship.

We believe this department of our work offers courses of instruction in Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship superior to those offered by any other business school in Canada and equal to the best on the continent.

If you desire to attend our school here, write for General Catalogue; if not, write for Mail Course Catalogue.

D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ontario.

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

GOSSIP.

An English exchange contains the announcement of a coming sale of 1,000 sheep, including Oxford Down ewes, theaves, shearhogs and rams, and a Scotch sale of sheep is advertised, comprising Cheviot ewes, tups, gimmers and wethers.

Given 7th, the two-year-old heifer owned by Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., and illustrated elsewhere, is a good handler, strong in constitution, thick in the body, evenly fleshed and comparatively close to the ground. A combination of these characters belong only to good beef cattle, of which this heifer is a fair type.

Lincoln rams have been selling at satisfactory prices at English sales this autumn. At a sale of shearing rams from the flock of Mr. F. Ward, Quarrington, Sleaford, 76 rams were sold at an average of just over £10 each. Messrs. R. & W. Wright, Nocton Heath, took the highest-priced sheep, a son of Pointon Enterprize, at 36 guineas. At the annual ram sale at Lincoln, September 11th, 118 rams sold for an average of £18 6s. The highest average, £33 7s. 9d., was made by Mr. J. E. Casswell for 10 rams. He and Messrs. R. & W. Wright each sold a ram for 65 guineas, Mr. Dudding being the purchaser. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons secured an average of £27 for ten rams, and Messrs. Wright an average of £24 10s. for thirteen head.

KELSO RAM SALE.

At the annual Kelso ram sale, on Sept. 11th, a very large number of Border Leicester and Oxford Down rams were sold at very satisfactory prices. In Border Leicesters the Mertoun flock of Lord Polworth scored the highest price for an individual ram, £95 (\$475), also the second highest, £90. The highest average, £26 18s., was made by the Oldhamstocks Mains flock (Mr. Clark's) for 25 rams. Oxford Downs were also in good demand and sold well, the best average, £12 14s. for 20 head, being made by Messrs. Mellican & Middleton; while Mr. Peter Amos, Langton, Gainford, secured an average of £12 for 44 shearlings.

HORSES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The \$93,640 allotted for horses, asses and mules at the World's Fair is divided among twenty-four classes as follows: Trotter, Thoroughbred, Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale and Shire horses, \$6,205 each; jacks and jennets, \$5,425; French Coach, German Coach, English Coach, Hackney, Morgan, Belgian and saddle horses, \$4,390 each; mules, \$3,415; Shetland ponies, \$3,410; ponies in harness, \$900. Harness horses are allotted \$4,800. Roadsters are given \$1,700, divided equally between "roadsters for dealers" and "roadsters for others." Business horses have been given \$2,315, and horses of commerce have \$1,485. These sums are exclusive of any special prizes. The class for German Coach includes East Friesland Coach, Hanoverian, Holstein Coach, Oldenburg Coach and Trakenhnen. Under the English Coach are included the Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach. The American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association has set \$2,000 for special prizes for Percherons. The National French Draft Horse Association has offered \$1,000 in World's Fair special prizes for that breed. The total amount in regular and special prizes for Percheron and French Draft horses is \$15,410. The World's Fair classification for horses presents a remarkable series of awards in the breeding rings, offering nearly \$80,000 for these classes alone. A single stallion may win \$500 solely on his individual merit in any of the more important classes. As the sire of pure-bred colts he may win \$100 additional, and in the stud rings he may help to win \$750 more. The appropriations for grade geldings and mares by recorded sires aggregate \$10,810 in the World's Fair breeding rings.

CELLULOID



STARCH

Never Sticks
 Requires no boiling

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada. &c.

Mammoth Pekin Ducks

Pick of the season's output. Ready to ship now. Correspondence solicited.
Virden Duck Yards
MENLOVE & THICKENS,
 (Successors to J. F. C. Menlove) **VIRIDEN, MAN.**
 Agents for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders & Supplies.

IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT

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

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.

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

YORKSHIRES!

Choice boars and sows on hand, got by Bellevue Major, O. L. Chance 3rd and Oak Lodge Gamester II., diploma boar at the Brandon Fair, 1903. The best boar and stock-getter in the Province.

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Manitoba.

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

Improved Yorkshires—Lengthy pigs of all ages, from early-maturing families, for sale. Quality good.
J. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man.

HOMB BANK FARM OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Are still at the front. Two young boars fit for service and early spring pigs from choice sows for sale. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices.
JOS. LAIDLAK, Neepawa, Man.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK
 now for sale;
PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.
 Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE,
 Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Tamworth Swine and Barred Rock Fowl

For sale. Pigs from April, May or June litters, either sex; also Barred Rocks—large numbers to select from.
A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa.

UTOPIA BARK AND POULTRY FARM
 For sale—The offspring of 10 brood sows, both sexes, farrowed August and September. Weanlings, \$8 to \$15 each. A few April pigs at \$15 each. Year-old sows at \$20 to \$25 each; two-year and over, \$30 to \$50 each. One year for immediate service. Correspond B. J. PRITCHARD, Roland, Man.

JUDGES SELECTED FOR NATIONAL EXHIBITION

- Hereford—No.
- Shorthorn—Br.
- Gentry, Sedalia,
- Liamport, Ind.
- Fowler, Ind.
- Aberdeen—Angu.
- A. Armstrong, C.
- sion—Louis Pfa.
- loads—Prof. C. J.
- Galloway—Bre.
- J. Kennedy, Am.
- Red Polled—N.
- Polled Durham
- L. Gerlaugh, Ost.
- Grades and Cro.
- Dressed Carcas.
- White, Chicago.
- Carload of Fe.
- boden, Deatur,
- Carloads of F.
- child, Chicago.

- Shropshires—B.
- Beattie, Wilton.
- sign—David McK.
- Southdown—Br.
- Duncan, Lewiston.
- Oxford—Breedin.
- Müller, Flint, Mic.
- Hampshire—Br.
- Springer, Jerome.
- Dorset—Breedin.
- Sunbury, O.
- Cheviot—No se.
- Cotswold—Bree.
- T. H. Shore, Gla.
- Lincoln—No sel.
- Leicester.—Bre.
- Thos. Shaw, St.
- Ram oull t.—B.
- Harris, West Libe.
- Grades and Cr.
- Alternate, David.
- Carload Lots c.
- range.—Robert M.
- Dressed Carcass.
- zer, Chicago.

- Berkshires—N.
- Poland-Chinas.—
- ington, Ohio.
- Chester White—
- ten, Ill. For O.
- Vernon, Millersbur.
- Duroc-Jersey.—
- City, Ia.
- Tamworth—No.
- Large Yorkshir.
- Pens of Fat Sw.
- cago.
- Dressed Carcass.
- tion.
- Carloads of Sw.

- Percherons—Prof.
- A. Craig, John H.
- Clydesdales.—It.
- Que.; Prof. W. J.
- Prof. W. L. Carly.
- Shires.—Joseph V.
- Belgians.—No sel.
- Suffias.—Arthur
- Wis.

- Draft Horses in
- Curtiss.
- American-bred
- German Coach.
- French Coach.—
- N. Y.
- Hackneys—A. B.
- Shetland and O.
- Levering, LaFayet.
- Finished Product
- tion.—S. T. White,
- Howard Davison.
- Supt. of Student
- Hon. Chas. F. MILL

- JUDGING
- Breeding Division
- er, Ill.; A. J. I.
- R. B. Ogilvie, Chic.
- Chicago.
- Carload Division—
- G. B. Van Norma
- Mackenzie, Trinidad
- sen, Neb.
- Carcass Division,
- Chillicothe, Mo.;
- Ohio; J. W. Marti
- Programme Comm.
- E. W. Bowen, W. S.

GOSSIP.

JUDGES SELECTED FOR 1903 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CHICAGO.

CATTLE.

Hereford.—No selection
 Shorthorn.—Breeding Division—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; M. A. Judy, Williamsport, Ind.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.
 Aberdeen-Angus.—Breeding Division—A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill. Fat Division—Louis Pfawler, Chicago. Carloads—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.
 Galloway.—Breeding Division—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.
 Red Polled.—No selection.
 Polled Durham.—Breeding Division—C. L. Gerlaugh, Oslorn, Ohio.
 Grades and Cross Breeds.—No selection.
 Dressed Carcasses of Cattle.—S. T. White, Chicago.
 Carloads of Feeding Cattle.—J. G. Imboden, Deatur, Ill.
 Carloads of Fat Cattle.—Emil Rothschild, Chicago.

SHEEP.

Shropshires.—Breeding Division—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont. Fat Division—David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Southdown.—Breeding Division—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.
 Oxford.—Breeding Division—Dr. B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.
 Hampshire.—Breeding Division—T. S. Springer, Jeromesville, Ohio.
 Dorset.—Breeding Division—H. P. Miller, Sunbury, O.
 Cheviot.—No selection.
 Cotswold.—Breeding and Fat Division—T. H. Shore, Glanworth, Ont.
 Lincoln.—No selection.
 Leicester.—Breeding Division—Prof. Thos. Shaw, St. Paul, Minn.
 Ramfoullt.—Breeding Division—B. F. Harris, West Liberty, Ohio.
 Grades and Crosses.—John A. Craig, Alternate, David McKay.
 Carload Lots of Sheep, both fat and range.—Robert Matheson, Chicago.
 Dressed Carcasses of Sheep.—Eli Pfelzer, Chicago.

SWINE.

Berkshires.—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.
 Poland-Chinas.—J. M. Klever, Bloomington, Ohio.
 Chester White.—D. P. McCracken, Pecten, Ill. For O. I. C. specials—O. C. Veimon, Millersburg, Ind.
 Duroc-Jersey.—Edwin Hummer, Iowa City, Ia.
 Tamworth.—No selection.
 Large Yorkshire.—No selection.
 Pans of Fat Swine.—Harry Booth, Chicago.
 Dressed Carcasses of Swine.—No selection.
 Carloads of Swine.—No selection.

HORSES.

Percherons.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, John A. Craig, John Houston.
 Clydesdales.—Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.
 Shires.—Joseph Watson, Lincoln, Neb.
 Belgians.—No selection.
 Suffolks.—Arthur Sterricker, Janville, Wis.
 Draft Horses in Harness.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss.
 American-bred Trotters.—No selection.
 German Coach.—No selection.
 French Coach.—E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Hackneys.—A. B. McLaren, Chicago.
 Shetland and Other Ponies.—Mortimer Levering, LaFayette, Ind.
 Finished Product and Feed Demonstration.—S. T. White, Prof. W. A. Henry, G. Howard Davison.
 Supt. of Students' Judging Contest.—Hon. Chas. F. Mills.

JUDGING COMMITTEE.

Breeding Division.—Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago; J. S. Cooper, Chicago.
 Carload Division.—M. P. Buel, Chicago; G. B. Van Norman, Chicago; Murdo Mackenzie, Trinidad, Colo.; Peter Jansen, Neb.
 Carcass Division.—T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; O. F. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio; J. W. Martin, Richland City, Wis.
 Programme Committee.—A. H. Sanders, E. W. Bowen, W. S. Dunham.

400,000 FARMERS

Scattered all over the World are finding a

DeLaval Cream Separator



the best investment they ever made in dairying. Might not this be true with you too?

Let the nearest local agent bring you a machine to see and try for yourself. That is his business. This will cost you nothing. It may save you a great deal. If you don't know the agent, send for his name and address, and a catalogue.

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WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICES,
 STORES AND SHOPS:

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Reliable Goods in All Lines



Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines.
 Fairbanks-Morse Steam Pumps.
 Fairbanks-Morse Dynamos and Motors.
 Fairbanks-Morse Power Hammers.
 Railroad Supplies.
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ST. PAUL, MINN. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

F. H. CRANE. Canadian Representatives: VULCAN IRON WORKS. LIMITED. BOX 351. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Special TO STOCK RAISERS

500 Packages Given Free.



We will give a 35-cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, \$3.50 cash by P.O. note or express.

Ask your dealer, or write to
The DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO.,
 MIMICO, ONT.

FOR SALE

AT
 Qu'Appelle Valley Stock Farm,
 A number of choice young

DURHAM BULLS

of splendid breeding.

"QUALITY" OUR MOTTO.

JOSEPH GLENN, - INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

Herefords, Herefords

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

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.



ROBT. SINTON
 Stillwater Farm, Regina
 Breeder and importer of
HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS
 My cows are bred to such well known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfecton, Majestic and Java.
 Car of choice young bulls for sale.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

BONNIE BRAE STOCK FARM.
 Fifteen bulls, from one to two years old, from \$125 to \$200. All American registered. Also some choice females to select from. Only the best strains kept. Right breeding, coupled with individual quality and substance, being the motto. Farm situated 1 1/2 miles west of Lacombe.
 OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

Unreserved Auction

Sale of Pure-bred

Shorthorns.

At Riverside Farm, lot No. 13, con. 8 of St. Vincent, on **WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1903**, there will be offered for sale 35 head of high-class Short-horn cattle of the following fashionable families: Rose of Autumn, Marr Floras, Stamfords, Rosalinds and Wildames, among which are a number of choice heifers.

The Property of Mr. W. H. Smith.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. Smith will offer for sale by auction Riverside Farm, comprising 200 acres of choice land, on which is erected a modern brick house, large, commodious barns, stone stables, supplied with water from the Big Head River. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and lies 4 miles from Meaford Station on the G. T. and 17 miles from Owen Sound on the G. T. R. and C. P. R. Conveyances will meet all trains on day of sale.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

Write for Catalogue to **W. H. SMITH, Meaford, Ont.**

PANDORA RANGE

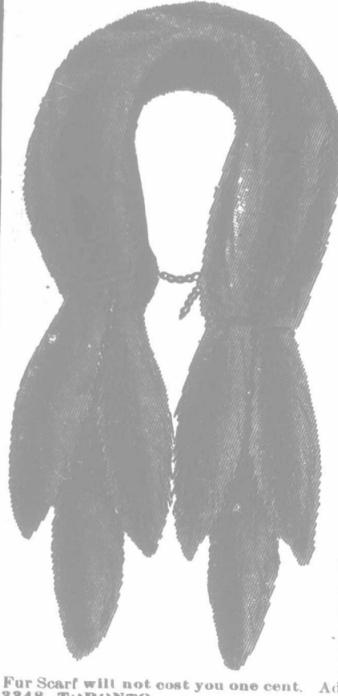


BURNS COAL, COKE OR WOOD.

Is specially suitable for farm-home cooking. Both coal and wood grates are always supplied, and they can be exchanged in five minutes. The operation is very simple, and the only tool required is a screwdriver. Oven is large, ventilated, fitted with thermometer, lined with sheet steel, and is a perfect baker. Reservoir is stamped in one piece from sheet steel, and enameled. No other range is fitted with enameled reservoir. Write for Free Booklet.

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LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER; ST. JOHN, N. B.



FREE!

Ladies and Girls,
You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes.

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid 5 large beautifully-colored pictures, 10 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF. Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bookers, Rossberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$4.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furrers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance, and write us to-day, and you will be enjoying the luxury of a fur in the cool fall evenings. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep our money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address **THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 3348, TORONTO.**

D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.
Breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

H. W. AYERS,
HONEY GROVE, WIS.
Breeder of the celebrated Brown Swiss cattle and Tamworth swine. Cattle hardy, vigorous grand milkers and fine beefers.
Correspondence solicited. Bulls and heifers for sale.

LOST On April 1st, a small bay mare, heavy in foal, branded G. F. on left shoulder. Was last seen near Saltcoats accompanied by a two-year-old stallion and a two-year-old gray gelding. \$10 reward is offered. **Angus McFadyen, Langenburg P. O.**

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM
Ayrshires, Yorkshires and B. Minorcas.
For sale: Stock bull, Craigielea of Auchinbrain (imp.) (3322)=1911=, 1st at Toronto, and 3 choice young bulls of his get. Fall pigs on hand and spring orders booked.
WELLINGTON HARDY, Roland, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS & BERKSHIRES
One d. ep. blocky April bull calf for sale. First-prize winner, Winnipeg and Mossomin. A few young pigs left.
F. J. COLLYER,
Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

GOSSIP.

Dr. Findlater, of Lacombe, has started a Shorthorn herd. Bachelor, bred by Sharp Bros., of Lacombe, heads this herd. This young bull won first in yearling class at the Calgary spring sale of this year and also, later, the diploma for best bull bred in Alberta. He is a deep, straight-lined fellow, with a broad, well-fleshed back. Four cows of good useful type and three fine calves complete his present herd.

PERCHERONS AT STATE FAIRS.

Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind., whose ad. runs in this paper, had an extensive exhibit of Percherons at the Minnesota State Fair, and was very successful in winning prizes. One of his horses, Medoc, already mentioned, is a fine, well-built horse, well muscled, and having strong, clean bone. The premiums won by Mr. Cochran at this fair are as follows: First in stallions four years old and over; second in stallions two years old and under three; first in stallions one year old and under two; and grand sweepstakes for registered draft stallion and four or more of his get four years old and under. At the Wisconsin State Fair, Mr. Cochran won first for aged stallion with Medoc, first and second for three-year-old stallions, first for two-year-old stallion, second for yearling. In the Clydesdale and Shire class, he won second for aged stallion, with a very straight-going and short-barreled Shire, and first for three-year-old stallion and first for stallion and four of his get. These winnings, in addition to his fine record in the competition at the Iowa State Fair, as given in the Gossip column of our Sept. 21st issue, page 968, prove his horses to be of the best type.

RIVEREDGE FARM, NAPIKA, MAN.

A visit to the stock farm of Mr. A. A. Titus by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" was well repaid in the pleasure and interest which an inspection of Mr. Titus' very fine herd of Shorthorns afforded. The herd is still led by Sittyton Stamp. In appearance, he is somewhat the worse for wear, but he still shows evidence unmistakable of his good breeding, and, moreover, the herd which follows him are proof of his good conformation and fine quality. He was imported from the famous Duthie herd, and was got by Leonidus, by Cumberland, and out of Spiera, which was by Cumberland Commodore, out of Roan Gauntlet. The young herd bull, Banker of Prairie Home, is a promising, straight-lined, growthy fellow of good quality, combined with plenty of bone. He is in no more than breeding condition, but he has points which bear evidence that condition would make him a fine animal. He is by Nobleman (imp.), out of Jeannie Lind (imp.), being a full brother to Sir Arthur Grant, which was sold by J. G. Barron, Carberry, for over \$1,000. Amongst the herd cows may be mentioned Red Cow, got by Windsor (imp.), out of Rosamond, which was by Earl of Selkirk. She is a fine, deep, heavy cow, and has a great record in breeding fine stock. A full sister of hers is Riverside Rose. They are a pair of very fine cows, deep and low-set, with massive fronts and straight backs. Marchioness 9th, by Royal Baron, which was by Baron Teuton, out of the Duthie-bred cow, Marchioness 4th, is a splendid cow, deep and long, and a very good handler. Red Mary is a fine, deep, lengthy heifer, one year old. Red Cow 2nd, out of Red Cow, is a very promising heifer. On September 19th, Mr. Titus delivered to Mr. Noah Crowell, Napinka, four cows: Pilot Rosebud and Duchess of Willowdale, two fine cows bred by Purves Thompson, of Purves, Man., and Prizelifter and Roan Cow, bred by Mr. Titus. Three of these cows are proved to be choice breeders by virtue of the calves shown out of them in Mr. Titus' herd. On the same date, he delivered to Mr. A. G. Macdonald, Napinka, Red Cow 3rd, heifer calf; Florence, two-year-old heifer, and Florence 3rd, heifer calf—all choice animals—with which Mr. Macdonald is adding to his already good foundation of pure-bred stock. Mr. Titus has for sale sixteen first-class heifers and heifer calves, and twelve bulls, including the veteran, Sittyton Stamp.



The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only **BABY'S OWN SOAP**

Pure, Dainty, Delicate.
Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLED.

I have for sale on my farm 3 yearling bulls; 2 five-year-old cows, 5 three-year-old heifers, due to calve in September. These animals were all imported from noted prizewinning herds.
JOHN R. GARDEN, ELLISBORO P. O., Station—Wolseley.



Clip Your Sheep and Ship Your Wool direct to us. We pay the top price for consignments, whether large or small. Shipping tags and sacks furnished on application. Write for quotations.
CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man.,
Tanners and Dealers in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Etc.

GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.
APPLY TO
T. M. CAMPBELL,
"HOPE FARM,"
St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

The Olive Branch Flocks and Herds.
Galloway Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Angora Goats.
200 head cattle. Special price on bulls in carload lots. 200 rams for fall trade. 100 Angora goats for sale.
E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

PINE HURST STOCK FARM.
Scotch Shorthorns
Headed by G-ide Count =3962=. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT PAGE,**
Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.

FOREST HOME FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. ROCKS.
We have a grand lot of young bulls, from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick, heavy, richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from; some choice show animals, also cows and heifers. Sows, all ages, bred and ready to breed; spring and fall cockerels. Roland, C. N. R.; Carman, C. P. R.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop., Pomeroy P. O.

RIVEREDGE FARM
SHORTHORN CATTLE: Strong, sound stock. Sittyton Stamp (imp.) and 12 bull calves for sale, also a few females. **A. A. TITUS, NAPIKA, MAN.**
Two miles from station.

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



lined. Stylish. Sold at all d. this brand.

"Pine Mitts"

A hundred made of "Pine" new, tough, proof, rip leather made bronco.

Knit wrist inside sleeve, fur lined, sc. uses. None

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Forming the These sheep hav King Edward VII. Colman, Mr. Adean

SYRACUSE, N. INDIANAPOLI GRAND RAPI PONTIAC, Mich INTERNATIONAL HUNTLEYWOOD Grand Trunk Railw minutes from Montr Sale on W. H. GIBSO



H.B.K. Caps

For all kinds of wear—rain, sleet, snow, wind or just plain cold.

A score of styles.

Lighter than fur, warmer than fur because designed to protect exposed parts.

Cost less than fur—wear better than fur.

Leather, corduroy, cloth, flaps, neck masks, drop fronts, wool, fleece or fur

lined. Stylish and durable—all prices. Sold at all dealers—see that they have this brand.



H. B. K. "Pinto" Shell Mitts and Gloves

A hundred styles of mitts and gloves made of "Pinto" Shell Cordovan, that new, tough, boil proof, scorch proof, tear proof, rip proof, wind and rain proof leather made from the hide of the western bronco.

Knit wristers mitts; double wrists, one inside sleeve, another outside; fleece lined, fur lined, scores of styles for all kinds of uses. None genuine unless branded.



H. B. K. Moccasins

Made of "Pinto" Shell Cordovan, buckskin and oil dressed steerhide.

Sewed with unrippable thread in lock-stitched seams.

Strongest and best moccasins for all kinds of wear.

See that they are branded with this brand.



SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Hudson Bay Knitting Co.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Preemptory Sale Without Reserve.

In consequence of the total destruction by fire, on the 14th September, of all the sheep barns and shelters at Huntlywood, together with the winter's feed, there will be sold by auction on

OCTOBER 13th, 1903,

about

300 PEDIGREE SHEEP

Forming the celebrated Huntlywood flock of the Honorable Senator Drummond.

These sheep have been raised from the best English blood, from the flocks of His Majesty King Edward VII., Sandringham; His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Mr. Colman, Mr. Adeane and others, and have been noted prize-takers, including:

WINNINGS OF THE FLOCK, 1902.

SYRACUSE, New York—16 prizes, 7 firsts and 2 championships.

INDIANAPOLIS—9 prizes, 4 firsts and championship.

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—16 prizes, 7 firsts and championship.

PONTIAC, Michigan—10 prizes.

INTERNATIONAL, Chicago—7 prizes, 4 firsts and champion ram and champion wether.

HUNTLYWOOD is close to BEAGONSFIELD STATION, on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, 15 miles west of Montreal, and reached by suburban trains in 35 minutes from Montreal.

Sale on the 13th day of October, at 11 a.m., on the premises.

W. H. GIBSON, Manager Huntlywood Farm, POINTE CLAIRE P. O., QUE.

GOSSIP.

SWINE SALE IN ALBERTA.

The auction sales of pure-bred swine to be held at Carstairs, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer and Lacombe during the week beginning Monday, November 2nd, should prove an excellent opportunity for the farmers of Northern Alberta to secure well-bred breeding stock at reasonable prices. There is probably no district in Western Canada where the general conditions are more favorable to hog-raising than the country east of the Rockies. The finest barley we have seen this year was at Edmonton Show, and there is no better concentrated food for the hog. The advertisement, which may be found in another column, announces that only a limited number will be offered at each point, and purchasers will be asked to sign an agreement that they will not butcher, sell or otherwise dispose of these swine without permission from the Department. The Territorial Government are doing a good work on behalf of the farmers.

DRUMROSSIE STOCK FARM.

Messrs. J. & W. Sharp, of Drumrossie Stock Farm, which is situated some 18 miles south-east of Lacombe, are the owners of one of the leading herds of Shorthorn cattle in Alberta to-day. Their herd consists of over 100 pure-breds, a thick-fleshed, useful-looking lot, combining size and quality. The general appearance of the herd, as seen by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative recently, denotes that they are "good doers," being short-legged, naturally well-fleshed and strong in constitution. As the herd was seen pasturing, they looked a contented lot of moneymakers, there being an unusually large number of thick, straight-lined, growthy calves, about 40 in number, sired by the present stock bull, Drumrossie Chief—29832—, a chip of Royal Exchange, and out of Binkham Rosebud, by Primrose Duke (imp.); grandam Lillian Butterfly, by Corporal Crimson. This young bull is a truly fine animal, smooth, thick, meaty and a proven sire. Most of the yearling heifers, some fifteen in number, and a fine bunch, were sired by him, the balance by Defiance.

The matrons are a uniform lot possessed of good scale, with broad, well-covered backs, and adhering closely to the Scotch type so much in favor to-day. Drumrossie Butterfly, a dark roan, got by Royal Exchange, dam Lillian Butterfly, is one to be admired. Butterfly Maid, by the same sire, and out of Lady Butterfly 2nd, by Primrose Duke (imp.), is a prime breeder, her young bull taking sweepstakes for the best Alberta-bred bull at the last Calgary spring sale. Second Baroness of Summerhill, the get of Red Ribbon, dam Baroness of Summerhill, by Baron (imp.), of the Beauty strain, is a grand individual, being extra thick, with corresponding depth and a beautiful, symmetrical appearance. Royal Maid 6th, got by Rugby Tom, dam Royal Maid 6th, by Butterfly's Duke, is a very promising fine young roan cow. Leotto, sire Defiance, dam Binkham Rosebud, and Eleatha, by the same sire, both reds, are a splendid pair of three-year-olds. Varina 2nd and Vanora, a splendid pair of two-year-olds, by Drumrossie Chief, and out of Varina and Drumrossie Princess 2nd, respectively, are a pair well worthy of mentioning. Their mossy coats and good handling qualities, along with their good general Shorthorn make-up, stamp them as the kind that commands attention.

Quite a number of prime young bulls of choice breeding in excellent growing condition are at home at Drumrossie Stock Farm. They all show that they are descended from the approved type of ancestry. These young animals are for sale. Desiring purchasers should look through our ad. columns, where Sharp Bros.' ad. can be found. This herd, so favorably known to our Alberta readers, is rapidly widening its prestige, and not least among the influences which are creating this good impression is the general approval which young bulls sold from this farm are gaining wherever located.



Lameness

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

Tuttle's Elixir

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. O'Leary, Shakespeare, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level bull; price, \$150. Also several younger ones, well bred and individually strong.

A. E. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

FOR SALE CHEVALIER—45931—

Red bull, calved November 7th, 1902; got by Lord Stanley 25th—29247—; dam Christabel—35884—. For information as to breeding, price, etc., write to

WALTER JAMES & SONS ROSSER MAN,
No York-hires for sale at present.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd.

Stock bull, Challenge—3402—, dam Missie (142) (Imp.), sire Royal Bull—r—36820—, bred by W. W. A. Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

STRONZA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE: Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp 2nd, one of Thos. Russell's Exeter, Ont.) best. Berks. of various ages and both sexes on hand. DAVID ALLISON, Holand.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

For sale. Some choice young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family. Young stock sired by Calithness and Prudent. It will pay any person wanting good show and breeding stock to see these animals.

MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man. F. A. BROWN, Mgr., Box 1.

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

I am offering my whole herd for sale. In this offering there is that grand stock bull, Clan McKay (imp.); Empress of India (imp.), and her heifer calf, about 12 months; this is a show calf in any country; also some good cows and heifers; some of them have calves at foot by Clan McKay (imp.), and served again. There is no reserve. All cheap if sold now. It will pay any one wanting good cattle to see these before buying, and get some show and good breeding stock. No reserve.

THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor, OAK LAKE, MAN.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.



COTSWOLD, SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE.

FOR SALE: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of boars and sows, all ages. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them.

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

GLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares



SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.

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

J. E. SMITH
SMITHFIELD AVE.,

Brandon, Manitoba.

Lump Jaw
Spavin
Curb
Splint
Sweeny

Cure Them
Lump Jaw's, Cattle, Fistula and Poll Evil in horses, and almost every blemish that a horse can have, even bad Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Kneesprung, can be readily cured by anybody. We want to tell you how to do it, prove that you can do it, and guarantee you success in doing it. Two big booklets explaining everything sent free. Write now. Home Bros., Chemists, 45 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young **BULLS**

by Masterpieces 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (Imp). Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock bear Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandotters, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

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

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: A few choice pure-bred individuals from the well-known Strathmore and Kniprort stock. All in good breeding condition. Also a few high-grade and pure-bred Tamworth boar, aged 23 months. Call or write. **DR. WM. YOUNG, MANITOU, MAN.** Two miles from station.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

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

GEO. RAMKIN & SONS
HAMIOTA, MAN.

GLENROSS FARM.

SHORTHORNS for sale: Stock bull Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.

SHORTHORNS

PERCHEONS, FRENCH COACHERS.

Cattle all ages, both sexes, good quality, choice breeding stock, at prices you can afford to pay. Write for our prices, they'll interest you. **D. HYSLOP & SON, Landazar Stock Farm, Box 103, Killarney.**

MARCHMONT HERD

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrieter, 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. F. LISTON, Middlechurch P. O. (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Tel. 10046.**

JOHN WISHART Portage la Prairie, Man. BREEDER OF **CLYDESDALES**

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

CLYDESDALES



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

Trayner Bros. REGINA.

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

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

S. BENSON, NEEPAWA, MAN.

GOSSIP.

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Lew W. Cochran, breeder and importer of Percheron, Shire and Hackney horses, whose barns are situated at Crawfordville, Indiana. Of his winnings this year, the Wallace Farmer says:

"Mr. Cochran exhibited at the Iowa State Fair this year for the first time, and had the honor of carrying off ten first premiums, five seconds, and one third, or a total of sixteen ribbons on eighteen head of horses. The greatest honor that fell to Mr. Cochran's lot was when his great four-year-old stallion, Medoc, won first prize in the four-year-old Percheron ring in what breeders generally concede to be the greatest ring of aged Percherons that ever contested in an American show-ring. Mr. Cochran's Medoc came in almost untried, but his quality was such that Professor Curtiss, who made the awards, selected him out of a bunch of twenty-seven and placed him at the head of the list. He is certainly a great draft horse. He has superb finish, almost perfect conformation, plenty of bone, and Mr. Cochran has reason to be proud of the great honor which was awarded him at the Iowa State Fair. Medoc, his first-prize winner, certainly has a great future before him, and we predict that this will not be the only premier honor that will fall to his share. Besides the Percherons, Mr. Cochran has Shires and Hackneys, and was successful in carrying off a number of ribbons in these classes as well as the others. He goes from Des Moines to Hamline, and then swings around the circuit. He came to Des Moines from Missouri, where eighteen premiums fell to his lot, and fifteen of them were blue." Mr. Cochran prefers to have intending purchasers come to his barns.

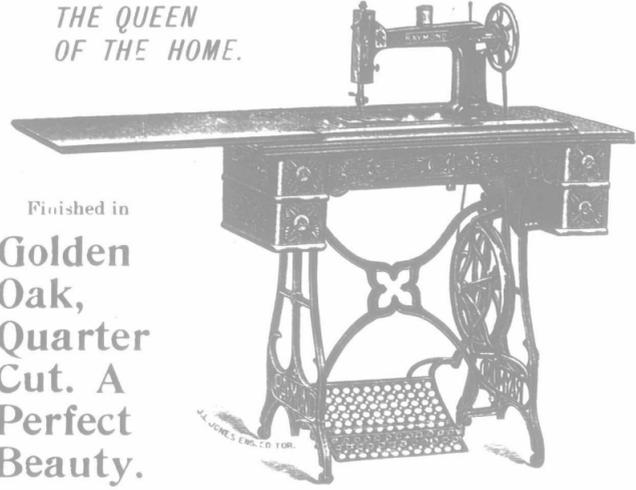
Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., writes the "Advocate" as follows: "I have just landed in fine condition what I consider the largest and best importation of Clydesdales made for many years. There are forty-five horses in all, including quite a number of celebrated prize-winners, such as: Sir Christopher, champion over all ages at the Highland Show at Glasgow—a magnificent horse, weighing nearly 2,200 lbs. His son, Airlie, same weight, winner of first prize at the Royal Northern last year. Baron Robt., winner of second prize at the Highland, and got by Baron's Pride, out of the great mare, Princess Alice, imported by us last year. McKinley, winner of third prize at the Highland. This horse weighs, when in flesh, 2,250 lbs., with that wonderful and mechanically-correct action for which the breed is famous. Rosario, winner of first prize at the Royal Northern on four separate occasions, was one of the three selected for the much-coveted Glasgow premium. Woodend Garty, by the champion Royal Garty, won first prize in a strong class at Kilmarnock Show. This is a beautiful black horse, and has produced an excellent sire. For a half-brother of his, an offer of \$15,000 was made and refused last year.

Space forbids even the names of all the winners in the importation, but I may state that the greatest sizes of the present day are nearly all represented, including the champion Prince Thomas, the champion King of the Roses, Drumflower, Up-to-Time, Po-edale, Good Gift, Sylvander, Prince Shapely and Prince Attractive.

I have, in addition to the Clydesdales, brought across a very choice lot of Shires, Suffolks and Hackneys, including several winners at the last Royal Show in London. Intending purchasers of high-class stallions of any of these breeds, and also German Coachers, will do well to examine our present stock, as I am confident that such horses cannot be duplicated on this continent at the present time. For information cheerfully given on application, either at Janesville, Wis., or at our branch establishments at Brandon, Man., or Spokane, Wash.

RAYMOND
DROP-HEAD.

THE QUEEN OF THE HOME.



Finished in Golden Oak, Quarter Cut. A Perfect Beauty.

The RAYMOND has given satisfaction for over forty years. All the latest improvements. Guaranteed for ten years.

JOS. A. MERRICK,
WINNIPEG.

Ask local agent for trial of the RAYMOND.

THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on.

JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

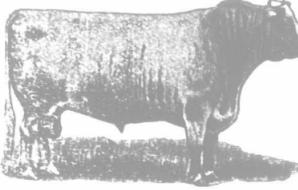
Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871—. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:—

1. **Topsmans Duke = 29045**—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
2. **Sir Arthur Grant = 30503**—Two years old, and out of Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871—.
3. **Noblemae (Imp.) = 28871**—.

Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them. You will always be made welcome at **FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.**

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

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, Ayrshires, SHROPSHIRE, BRKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge and Money tuffel Banner, Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Paul Kruger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Summerhill Master 6th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Prairie Home Count, 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.
Waldo Greenway, Manager, Crystal City Man.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.



IMPORTER OF **Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.**



68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks. My next importation will arrive about Sept. 1st—60 stallions and 20 jacks. Hogate doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones. **H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN.**

"PERFECT TEA" must be used for a perfectly satisfactory infusion.

"SALADA"

CEYLON tea—Black or NATURAL GREEN—is the acme of perfection in every qualification that goes to make a delicious beverage (not a mere drink). Sealed packets only—never in bulk. 40c., 50c. and 60c. per lb. By all grocers. Japan teas continue to dwindle, "SALADA" Natural Green is their rival.

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

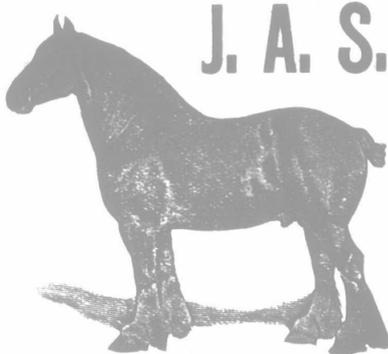
BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer,
DANVILLE, QUEBEC. -om



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. OLARK, SUPT. GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.



J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

High-Class Stallions.

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners.

Mares and Fillies Always for Sale.

Terms easy. Prices right. For full particulars apply

BOX 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Stallions may be seen at Macmillan's stable (late Douglas), 12th Street, Brandon.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Another consignment of first-class imported Clydesdale stallions just arrived from Scotland. Personally selected. All in good health and splendid condition. These horses are all from noted sires, and range in age from two to six years. Our motto: "Superior quality with sufficient size." Intending purchasers should call on or write to

WM. COLQUHOUN, -om MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

have just received a magnificent lot of 45 IMPORTED STALLIONS, including

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS, GERMAN COACH.

The best of each breed that money can procure. Don't buy until you have examined these horses, as their equal cannot be found on this continent.

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

GOSSIP.

Cornor Bros. have started a ranch about 175 miles south-east of Lacombe. They are stocking it with Mexican cattle, and are bringing 3,500 across country from Merline Hat.

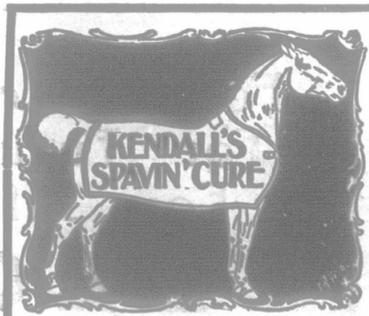
The illustration of Mr. A. B. Potter's Holsteins, to be found on another page, is worthy of close scrutiny by those who take an interest in dairy cattle. Mr. Potter has made an enviable reputation this year through the prizes he has won at leading shows, both in Manitoba and the West. His stock represent some of the best breeding to be found on the continent, and in individuality they are not wanting in typical dairy form. In the head of his herd, Chief Mercedes De Kol, there is a combination of strong bone, good constitution and masculinity of character just such as is desired in a dairy sire. In the three-year-old cow, Marie De Kol, there is a clean-cut appearance about the head; the neck is fine, the withers sharp, and the body deep, all desirable characters in a dairy cow.

PINEHURST.

Pinehurst, the home of Robt. Page, is one of the beautiful spots in Alberta. It is situated on the banks of Pine Lake, a very picturesque body of water, winding in appearance, some eight miles long, ranging from one-half mile to two miles wide. It abounds with little bays and points, and is beautifully fringed with cottonwood, spruce, poplar and willow. Pinehurst is about twenty-five miles east of In-suffail, and the same distance south-east of Red Deer, both stations on the Edmonton branch of the C. P. R. The trails leading to Pinehurst go through fairly well settled, rolling country, well adapted for mixed farming.

Mr. Page owns some three miles of lake frontage, part of which is well cultivated, considerable being seeded with natural grasses. The whole portion is slightly rolling, and part of it naturally wooded, so that the combination is pleasing to the eye, being parklike in appearance, and ideal as the home of a pure-bred herd.

As a Shorthorn breeder, Mr. Page is well and favorably known in Alberta. His herd, some seventy-five all told, are possessed of good strong Shorthorn character, being a uniform lot, short-legged, of thick, blocky make, strong in bone, with well covered backs, sleek, mossy coats, and general good handlers. The present year's calf crop, some seventeen in number, are a fine lot, thick, deep and growthy. They were sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. The yearlings, ten bulls and eleven heifers, also of that type which gives a breeder pleasure, were sired by Royal Sampson, an Arthur Johnston bred bull. Mr. Page's yearling heifers won first and second at Calgary this year, and some of his young bulls were within the winning circle in a strong class of over thirty. The present stock bull is Golden Count 3rd =39062=, sire Golden Count, dam Lady Fanny 7th, by Lord Lovell's Heir; grandam Lady Fanny (imp.), by Earl of Moray 3rd. The Earl of Moray won both as a yearling and two-year-old, first at Huntly, Banff and the Royal at Aberdeen, Scotland. The next cross in Golden Count 3rd's breeding is the prizewinning Knickerbocker, a bull that won in the Old Land ten firsts, seven cups and two medals, taking first and gold medal at the Highland Society's show at Sterling. This stock bull, besides coming from such noted parentage, is, individually, a fine animal, of thick, blocky make, strong in masculinity and a good sire. In color, he is a dark red-roan. Space will not permit mentioning many of the females at this time, but before long a fuller account of this herd will be given in the columns of this paper. A couple of the present matrons are 25th Duchess of Grafton, by 19th Duke of Grafton, dam 19th Duchess of Grafton, by Sir Clement; grandam 7th Duchess of Grafton, by Rob Roy 3rd; and Princess Royal, sire Bruce Royal, dam Heliotrope, by Sir Lewis (imp.); grandam Heliotrope (imp. in dam), by Lord Clare. Look up Mr. Page's ad., which appears in this issue.



USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

221 E. 164 St., New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gentlemen—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the bunion and leaves no scar. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoofs, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unusual enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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



After a Brush you will find ABSORBINE

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

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

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALE MARES

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

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles. -om

FOR SALE

PURE-BRED CLYDE STALLION

"Admiral Sampson" (No. 2094). Also about 20 head of pure-bred Shorthorns of the best Scotch families. If you want size, call on us.

WM. IVERACH.

Station—Arrow River. Beulah P. O., Man.

**For Present Time
For Future Time
For All Time
ELGIN
TIME**

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

TRADE NOTES.

SEND FOR HIAWATHA. that most popular piece of music. S. P. Barrowclough, 228 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, will send it free to those who will fill out the coupon to be found on another page of this issue. A post card will do it. If you can appreciate music send at once.

DRYSDALE & CO.—Should any of our readers when in Brandon have an hour or two on their hands they can spend the time to good advantage by a visit to the marble works of Drysdale & Co., which are found on the corner of 6th street and Princess avenue. Here will be found a thoroughly up-to-date marble factory. Electric power is used, and the machinery is the most modern that the trade affords. This firm are heavy importers of granites, which they ship direct from Scotland, and have at all times in stock at least one car of Vermont marble. They will be pleased to show anyone their latest designs, many of which have never before been shown to the public of Manitoba. And we can assure anyone who will take time to call at their place of business that they will be most courteously received.

PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS.—Many of our readers have experienced the tiresome job of loading grain into cars direct from a wagon, or in attempting to fill a granary in the old-fashioned way. They also know what a great amount of time and energy is expended in doing work under such an old method. One of the best rigs that we have seen exhibited for quick handling of grain, loading of cars and granaries, is the Portable Grain Elevator being sold by the Western Implement Mfg. Co. In speaking to their manager, he advised us that it has been impossible to keep these outfits in stock, as the demand has been so great. We were greatly surprised at this, not knowing that such an article was being placed on the Western market, although there are hundreds of them being sold in the States for elevating grain and corn. These outfits are operated by either sweep or gasoline powers, and will elevate grain to any height on an average of about fifteen bushels a minute. This is certainly doing the work up quick, and when one considers the amount saved in bags and labor it would soon pay a large farmer or grain buyer to purchase one of these elevators. It will pay the reader to investigate, and write for further particulars to this energetic and pushing concern, the Western Implement Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

GOSSIP.

John Graham's heifer calf, Lady Jane, portrayed on another page, shows admirable Shorthorn type for her age. She is low-set, thick and beefy, and is sure to develop into a good one. Mr. Graham made an extensive trip through the native heaths of Shorthornland last winter, and furnished "Advocate" readers with an excellent description of what he saw. We may now expect him to breed better cattle than ever.

GOSSIP.

Elsewhere in this issue may be seen a photo of a Hereford cow and calf owned by Mr. A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Man. This stockman is one of the latest additions to the Hereford ranks in Manitoba, but has for years been an ardent admirer of the noble Whitefaces. He is gradually building up a herd of choice stock, and before long will have something good to offer for sale. The cow and calf portrayed were purchased at the Winnipeg Industrial this year from Geo. Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ill., and represent some of the best blood in America. Mr. Thompson is to be congratulated upon his enterprise.

Among the breeders whom we welcome to our advertising columns is Mr. C. D. McPherson, Fairfield, Iowa, breeder of high-class Galloway cattle, Percheron, Clydesdale and Belgian horses. Of his exhibit at the Iowa State Fair the Des Moines Daily News says: "The largest combination exhibition at the live-stock department is the Lone Level Stock Farm, of Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, owned by C. D. McPherson, who showed fine animals in horse, cattle and hog departments. This exhibit includes the leading breeds of draft horses, viz., Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales, also a fine lot of Standard-bred trotters, Coachers, and some of the best and prettiest Shetland ponies ever shown at an Iowa State Fair. In Standard-bred animals, horse foal class, the fine colt from the Electioneer stallion, J. W. B. No. 32333, grandson of the great Electioneer No. 125, captured the red ribbon. Mr. McPherson also got third on two-year-old and yearling filly classes. The most attractive one of his string of horses is Pet of Fairfield, six years old, weighing 2,000 pounds. This is the first year Mr. McPherson has shown at the State Fair. He had sixteen horses on exhibit, and got a premium on each one, which is surely a credit to Lone Level Stock Farm."

Water Basins



EIGHT TALKS ON THE "WOODWARD."
TALK THREE.

About 87% of milk is water. So a cow needs abundance of water, at all hours.

"THE WOODWARD"
Guarantees this, and whilst you are asleep, or away from home,

Your Stock are Always Watered.
Write us.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co
TORONTO. Limited.

Manitoba Agents: Manitoba Pump Company, Brandon, Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES

Having on hand a large number of prizewinning Clydesdale fillies, got by such horses as Macqueen and Lord Lynedoch, also a few young stallions for sale, we can now offer the public a good selection to choose from. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.
Long-distance phone in connection with farm.
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

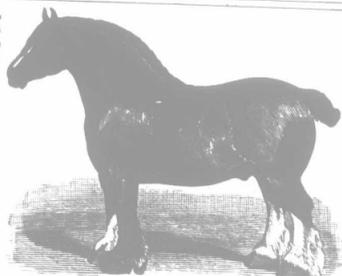
Clydesdale Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choice bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE

COACH STALLIONS

Mr. Dalgety has just landed with a large consignment of Clydesdale and Yorkshire Coach Stallions, including several prizewinners. These horses will all be on exhibition at Toronto and London shows. Parties requiring a first-class stallion should not miss seeing these horses.



DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO, and DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

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

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 BLISTERS ever used. Take the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FRIING. Impossible to produce cure or bleed. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.



IMPORTERS OF Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

have left for the Old Country to select their annual importation of high-class horses. The consignment will arrive about September 1st. Be ready to inspect them.

FOR SALE.
Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies, 2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: om PATERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

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.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of **Shire Horses**

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

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

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

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

New importation just arrived: **25 STALLIONS**

Choice Breeding, Excellent Quality and Extra Large Size.

Stock has been personally selected. Inspection is solicited and prices will be found right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

Mr. J. G. man's Pioneer date Sept. 20th of Whittlesea, Man., last week stopping off at look over the Percheron, Belgian stallions and Pioneer Stud for leaving at the buying of Shire stallions, from the other and will arrive the International J. G. Truman, Stud Farm, writing a good trade sold more stallions September than per cent. of the the Farm. At Fair, the Truman, which 9 were thirds, out of shown. One th Pioneer Stud Fair all the quality pions now on h ton mark. To be sent a large p of their noted prizewinning stal

IMPORTANT SA
On Oct. 21st, River Side Farm 8, of the Tow County of Grey, Station, G. T. R. entire herd of 35 the following wel families: Rose o Stamfords, Rosal his stock bull, M by imp. Duke Guilders 15441, ers. Midshipmat sire of more tha the herd are abo one to two year thick, even lot; through is a g Mr. Smith has g getting them to neither time nor an improvement sale offers an exc farmers to get, a mals of choice individually. the breeding of t in our next issue Mr. Smith will auction, his spr known as Rivers ings are first-clas with water; large The farm is thoo a high state of advertisement, an

TRADE
THE SOMERV GRANITE WOR "The present ye prosperous in the Twelve large car worked up into and headstones. spite of poor doubt, is attribu vertising. Firm the shop and has road, besides age towns."

Best Dutton, Dr. J. B. Kendall Enos Having used y Spavin Cure, and entitled, "A Trea His Diseases," I one, but failed to so kind as to send also state that y the best I have ever W

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. G. Truman, manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, writes under date Sept. 20th: "Mr. J. H. Truman, of Whittlesea, England, left Brandon, Man., last week en route for his home, stopping off at Bushnell, Illinois, to look over the large stock of Shire, Percheron, Belgian, Suffolk and Hackney stallions and mares on the Truman Pioneer Stud Farm. His main object for leaving at this time is to complete the buying of another importation of Shire stallions, which will be shipped from the other side so soon as possible, and will arrive in time to be shown at the International Show at Chicago." Mr. J. G. Truman, manager of the Pioneer Stud Farm, writes us that they are having a good trade, already this fall having sold more stallions during the month of September than ever before, and a large per cent. of the sales have been made at the Farm. At the recent Iowa State Fair, the Trumans won 15 premiums, of which 9 were firsts, 3 seconds and 3 thirds, out of a total of 16 horses shown. One thing predominates at the Pioneer Stud Farm and that is size with all the quality possible, most of the stallions now on hand weighing over the ton mark. To anyone interested will be sent a large picture showing a number of their noted English and American prizewinning stallions and mares.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

On Oct. 21st, Mr. W. H. Smith, of River Side Farm, lot No. 13, concession 8, of the Township of St. Vincent, County of Grey, 4 miles from Meaford Station, G. T. R., will offer for sale his entire herd of 35 head of Shorthorns of the following well-known and fashionable families: Rose of Autumn, Marr Floras, Stamfords, Rosalinds and Wildames, also his stock bull, Midshipmate 24691, sired by imp. Duke of Lavender, dam Lady Guilders 15441, by Imp. Duke of Guilders. Midshipmate has proven himself a sire of more than ordinary worth. In the herd are about a dozen heifers from one to two years old that are a nice, thick, even lot; in fact, the herd all through is a good representative one. Mr. Smith has been a number of years getting them together and has spared neither time nor money where he saw an improvement could be made, and this sale offers an exceptional opportunity for farmers to get, at their own prices, animals of choice breeding and superior individuality. Fuller particulars of the breeding of the animals will appear in our next issue. On the same date, Mr. Smith will also offer for sale, by auction, his splendid 200-acre farm, known as Riverside Farm. The buildings are first-class, the stables supplied with water; large orchards of choice fruits. The farm is thoroughly drained and in a high state of cultivation. See the advertisement, and send for a catalogue.

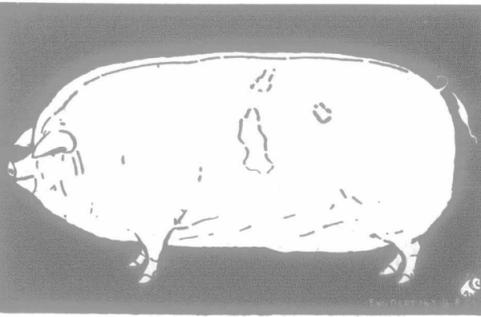
TRADE NOTES.

THE SOMERVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, of Brandon, write: "The present year has been the most prosperous in the history of the business. Twelve large carloads of rough stock worked up into finished monuments and headstones. Sales continue good in spite of poor weather, which, no doubt, is attributable to judicious advertising. Firm employs twenty men at the shop and has six travellers on the road, besides agencies in all the large towns."

Best Ever Used.

Dutton, Ont., June 23, 1903.

Dr. J. B. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.: Having used your famous Kendall's Spavin Cure, and hearing of your book entitled, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," I asked our druggist for one, but failed to get it. Would you be so kind as to send me one of them. I must also state that your liniment is one of the best I have ever used. Yours truly, WILLIE PATTERSON.



MY HOG WEIGHS 1100 LBS.

EASTHAMPTON, MASS., March 20, 1903.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I have a large hog that was raised on your "International Stock Food" and he now weighs 1100 lbs. This hog is three years old and is as strong on his legs as any hog weighing 150 lbs. He is half Chester White and half Poland-China. He is still growing and every one is satisfied that he is the largest hog in America. Truly yours, STUART R. DICKINSON.

WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF SIMILAR TESTIMONIALS AND WILL PAY YOU \$1000 CASH TO PROVE THAT THEY ARE NOT GENUINE AND UNSOLICITED.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our World Champion Stallions, Bar Acres 159 1/2, and Danvers 2,354; to our Young Stallions, Bacon Maxx, Coon, Wear House, Carris and Ross. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS ONE CENT PER POUND is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and Won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases the appetite and Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Cows, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human system. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your Own food at every meal. Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these Medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations. No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or a Faker.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THIS BOOK.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Eau Claire, Wis. Dear Sirs:—I received your "International Stock Book" and was more than pleased with it. It is worth more than \$10.00 to me. Very truly yours, RICHARD J. MORRISSEY.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., ODESSA, Mo. Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish. Respectfully, GEO. W. NULL.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture—Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals, and also testimonials. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have This Stock Book in Your Library For Reference. It Contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars.

WE WILL MAIL IT TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid.

We Will Pay You \$10.00 Cash if book is not as described. Write us at once, letter or postal card, and ANSWER THESE 2 QUESTIONS:

We Employ Over 200 People and have Hundreds of Thousands of Testimonials. Refer to Any Bank in Minneapolis.

1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000. 600,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory.



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.



Bucket Bowl Separators

Who makes them? All our competitors make them; we have invented something better, and are the only ones who can make the

Tubular Separators

The Tubular is a distinct type of separator, different from all others, full of improvements that make it better, as you will agree if you examine one. Write for free catalogue No. 193. The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Onward 120463 at head of herd; sire Imp. March On 76035. For sale, 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 mos. to 3 years old; 3 choice young cows and 4 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 yrs. old. Visitors welcome. m O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont. Lucan Station, G. T. R. Ilderton Station, L. H. & B.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. W. HALL, Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see. om Shaw & Marston, P. O. box 294, Brantford, Ont.



INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head. Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Home of the oldest herd of CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS in Canada.

SHROPSHIRE FLOCK founded 1871.

Carload of yearling rams of choice quality, ready for inspection. Call or write om JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Imported Shorthorns

Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lamb. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41. om



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot. H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. om

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R. om

Greengrove Shorthorns

Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station. om

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

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

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

LORNE STOCK FARM, SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD-BREDS.

We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address: A. McKillop & Sons, West Lorne, Ont. om

R. & S. NICHOLSON

Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont. Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale: 13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice). Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.

Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovells, Shethin Rosemary, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc. om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

89 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee—2391— and Double Gold—3785—. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

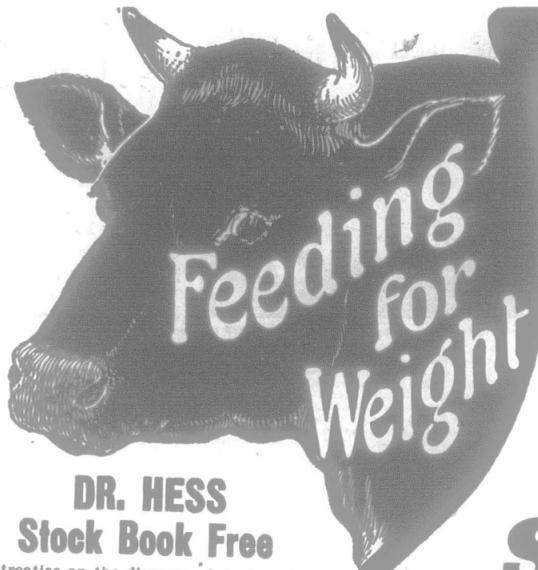
GOODFELLOW BROS., MAQUILLE, ONT.

GOSSIP.

On Sunday, the 13th ultimo, fire destroyed one of the large hay barns at the great horse emporium of Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, at Wayne, Ill. None of the horses were lost, and only one injured. The barn was 50 x 200 feet, and was one of thirty composing the Oaklawn stables.

John Racey, Jr., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires, Lennoxville, Quebec, writes: "We are having splendid weather to harvest an excellent crop of grain, which is appreciated by all who have this season only cut from half to two thirds the usual quantity of hay. Some of our grain stood between 5 and 6 feet high, was of unusually thick growth and had well-filled heads. Corn is a fair crop, but has been badly frostbitten. Roots are good. In Berkshires, we have recently sold a very long, deep yearling boar to the Messrs. Hovey Bros., Pork Packing Co., Sherbrooke, Que., for use at their farm adjoining the city. They should have good results from their purchase. We have a capital lot of young boars on hand, mostly ready for use, and a lot of young sows we feel sure will give satisfaction to their future owners."

A year ago, we heard it predicted that in a few months there would be a collapse in the prices and demand for Clydesdale horses, but the facts are quite the opposite, for never in the history of the country has the demand for the right kind of big, quality Clydesdales been better, nor as good, as at present, and Messrs. R. Ness & Sons, of Howick, Que., can testify to the truthfulness of that statement, for although there is no man in Canada better or more favorably known than Mr. Ness in connection with the importing of Clydesdales, and although he has been at the business as long as any man in Canada and has brought over as many good ones as any, yet, in all his experience, he finds the demand for good horses this year quite unprecedented. His last importation, which landed a short time ago, comprised four Clydesdales, one Percheron, one Hackney and four French Coach, all stallions. The Clydesdales were Senator's Heir 11525, by Senator 10288, dam Lady Summit—a massive brown horse, four years old, whose ring record will tell the story of his get-up and quality. He won first at Ottawa in the aged class, and first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and St. John's, Quebec. Prince Faunteroy 11850, by Lord Faunteroy 10370, dam Lady Elsie 11978, is a brown three-year-old, with the style, quality and action of a Hackney—an exceedingly sweet, flashy horse. He won third at Ottawa in a very strong class. Killarney 11882 is another three-year-old, got by the noted Baron's Pride 9123, dam Nancy Lee 13855. He is a brown also, and a horse of superior get-up, being closely-coupled, full-muscled, and having strong, flat bone, the best of feet, a proud, stately carriage, and is a magnificent actor. Garrarie 11718 is a bay two-year-old, by Up-to-Time 10475, dam Maggie of Garrarie 13613, by Prince Rows 8144, a big, growthy, well-put-up colt, standing on the best of feet and legs, and is the making of a big, good horse. Both these horses won first place at Sherbrooke, St. John's and Three Rivers. Black Guide 11626 is a black two-year-old, got by Baron's Pride 9123, dam Kathrine 2nd 11884. This colt is one of the flashy, stylish, quality kind, with beautiful action. He won first at St. John's and Martine, Que., and third at Ottawa. Ryedale Revival 7976 is a Hackney, bay with black points, sired by Revival 7236, dam Ryedale Queen 10491, by Lord Downes 4367. He is a three-year-old, and a cracker, stands squarely on his pins, with a full, even, plump body; proud, lofty carriage, and his action is superb. He won first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke, second at Three Rivers and second at Ottawa. Of the four French Coach horses imported there are two left, both big, lofty, well-put-up horses, with grand feet and legs, and a proud, stylish carriage, and move like machinery—just the kind of horses wanted in this country to get big, stylish carriage horses. The Percheron is a black four-year-old—a big, quality horse. He won first at St. John's, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, and third at Ottawa in a very strong field.



DR. HESS Stock Book Free

A treatise on the diseases of stock and poultry, written by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), sent free to any address on receipt of answer to the following questions: How much stock have you? (number of head of each kind). What stock food have you used? Mention this paper.

Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega (Ala.) College, says of it: "I think Dr. Hess' book a little gem. I shall keep it near me for reference."

The value of a food for producing weight is determined by its digestibility. You frequently see one animal become thrifty and fat on a ration on which another continually declines. The fault is due to digestive differences. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), by combining his practical experience as a stock feeder with twenty years of study and practice of both human and veterinary medicine, has given the world an absolutely scientific preparation which provides for this very condition. Dr. Hess Stock Food is not a food ration, but a medicinal tonic and laxative, a doctor's prescription for calling into healthy action every organ in the animal body. If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better, it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. It keeps cattle up on their appetite to the very last day. It expels worms and produces the sleek, glossy coat, that finishing touch that commands the fancy price.

Dr. Hess Stock Food

rapidly forces the development of solid flesh and fat, and gives greater milk capacity to a cow. Keeps cattle, horses, hogs and sheep in perfect condition.

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

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

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

Sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. \$7.00; smaller sizes at a slight advance. Fed in a small dose.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

For Sale: 4 bulls, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63739) = 20833 =, 2 reds, 1 roan and 1 white, from 12 to 17 months old. Also a number of calves, bulls and heifers, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee = 25861 =. Some of their dams are cows sired by Imp. British Statesman. Diamond Jubilee is now at head of our herd. FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis P. O.; Elmvale Sta., G. T. R.; Hilldale Telegraph Office.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE.—Seven bull calves from 1 to 8 months old; a few young cows with heifer calves at foot; a choice lot of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; young pigs of the long bacon type, from 6 weeks to 2 months old.

F. B. NYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156736 at the head of herd. om JAS. A. CREEAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Seven Imported Bulls for Sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

FOUR BULLS (red), Ury and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Ladner, Ladner's Landing. om ROBERT BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.

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.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

FIVE YOUNG BULLS from (Imp.) "Spicy Marquis," champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903. (Imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. om JAMES GIBB, BROOKSDALE, ONT.

HAWTHORN HERD

Of Deep Milking Shorthorns. FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones. om WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by Imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.

The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.

Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.

Balm P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., CAN. Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.

Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th. om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R. Clarendon Station, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs.

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

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

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

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

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.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, Imp. Present crop of calves home-bred—Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2 005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Present offering in Shorthorns. Our stock bull, Heir-at-law = 31563 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale

7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. om James Caskey, Tiverton P. O., Kincairdine Sta.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS

For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull Marengo = 31055 =. om

J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

Pennabank Stock Farm. Our 1903 crop of

lamb, sired by a Rudyard-bred ram, are now offered, together with ewes, shearlings, by Mansell, Cooper and Knox rams. Shorthorns of choice breeding and good individuality also for sale. HUGH PUGH, Whitevale, Ont. om

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramedens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

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

DALGETY'S

At the late Toronto Mr. Jas. Dalgety, Clydesdale, Shropshire, which, by the way, this year, expected to arrive October 1st. Mr. Dalgety's most extensive importation in Canada, and business, as he has a number of years. Mr. Dalgety is continuing his factory both to the general public and to the importation goes to substantiate two the one, that he never misrepresents were continually stalls at Toronto words heard on exclusively that his the people wanted was the lofty, Ingmanthorpe Mike six years old, weighing 16 hands high, Duke 2154, dam horse of striking top, full standing on a moor while his action the kind needed in big lofty carriage.

In the next stage Country prizewinner 10573, six years sired by Prince of Mary of Glentworth a typical Clyde from hard flat bone and ankles, a massive sprung ribs and perfect action is grand; scribes him to a 11552 is a mammoth old, weighing 2,200. Stewart 10084, dam gan 13684, by P also an Old Country exceptionally smooth his great weight, and a proud, lofty perfect, as are all around, this horse and can win in first captured first prize sweepstakes at the London. Country three-year-old, weighing Gold Mine 9540, this horse is found in combination, size and with superior action condition; he is a Squire 11312 is a not quite so heavy, horse, more of the by King of Kyle 10 by Sir Michael. He even, has grand feet telligent head, and going that command Mine 11663 is a sired by Gold Mine taine 14055, by Pr little thin after his making of a tremendous He is choke-full of quality and acts well. How two-year-old, an excellent sire by Montrave Royal 12391, by T smooth to a turn, his quality enough and in action, which is and flashy, an extra Brunstane 11894 is old, by Prince of B Jean of Rigg 11453 is a big, typical Clydesdale in every particular, with grand quality, nice way of going, make something extra Scotland 11770 is sired by Prince of Kyle Darnley's Grandson a big, clean-cut, quality of bone unsuited one of the kind in the country. Chew 3rd 23343 is a fou

(Continued on page 1015)

GOSSIP.

DALGETY'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

At the late Toronto Exhibition was seen Mr. Jas. Dalgety's latest importation of Clydesdale, Shire and Coach stallions, which, by the way, is the sixth importation this year, and the seventh is expected to arrive at London, Ont., about October 1st. Mr. Dalgety is one of the most extensive importers of Clydesdales in Canada, and he is no novice at the business, as he has been importing for a number of years. His fame as an importer is continental, and what is satisfactory both to himself and the public generally is the fact that each and every importation goes quickly, a fact that substantiates two very important things: the one, that he imports the best; the other, that he treats the public right and never misrepresents. The crowds that were continually hovering around his stalls at Toronto, and many flattering words heard on every hand, showed conclusively that his horses were the sort the people wanted. In the first stall was the lofty, stylish Coach horse, Ingmanthorpe Mikado 2224, a bay horse, six years old, weighing 1,425 lbs., and 16 hands high, sired by Ingmanthorpe Duke 2154, dam Empress 2nd 1004, a horse of striking appearance, with beautiful top, full round body, broad chest, standing on a model set of legs and feet, while his action is simply superb, just the kind needed in every section to get big lofty carriage horses.

In the next stall was the grand Old Country prizewinning Clydesdale, Ideal 10573, six years old, weighing a ton, sired by Prince of Carruchan 8151, dam Mary of Glentuck 12545. He is a bay, a typical Clyde from the ground up, with hard flat bone and the best of feet and ankles, a massive, smooth body, well-sprung ribs and powerful loin, while his action is grand; in fact, his name describes him to a dot. Stewart's Pride 11552 is a mammoth brown four-year-old, weighing 2,200 lbs., sired by Lord Stewart 10084, dam Pride of Ballachraggan 13684, by Baron's Pride. He is also an Old Country prizewinner, is an exceptionally smooth horse, and despite his great weight, has marvelous action, and a proud, lofty carriage, his bone is perfect, as are also his feet. Taken all around, this horse is an extra good one, and can win in first-class company, as he captured first prize in his class and sweepstakes at the Western Fair at London. Country Gentleman 11313 is a three-year-old, weighing a ton, sired by Gold Mine 9540, dam Bruna 14722. In this horse is found that desirable combination, size and quality of first rank, with superior action. With a finish, in condition; he is a winner sure. Carsack Squire 11312 is another three-year-old, not quite so heavy, and a lower, thicker horse, more of the cart horse kind, sired by King of Kyle 10213, dam Rosie 415, by Sir Michael. He is very smooth and even, has grand feet and legs, broad, intelligent head, and a very flashy way of going that commands attention. Copper Mine 11663 is also a three-year-old, sired by Gold Mine 9540, dam Neapolitaine 14055, by Prince of Carruchan, a little thin after his sea voyage, but the making of a tremendous big, good horse. He is choke-full of quality and substance, and acts well. Houdston, Vol. 26, is a two-year-old, an exceptionally sweet colt, sired by Montrave Mac 9958, dam Queen Royal 12391, by Top Royal, compact, smooth to a turn, hard, flinty, clean bone, quality enough and to spare, best seen in action, which is lofty, stylish, clean and flashy, an extra good colt. Royal Brunstane 11894 is another two-year-old, by Prince of Brunstane 9977, dam Jean of Rigg 11453, by Macheith. This is a big, typical Clyde colt, and superior in every particular, combining great size with grand quality, and has a mighty nice way of going, and with care will make something extra good. King of Scotland 11770 is also a two-year-old, by Prince of Kyle 7155, dam Fly, by Darnley's Grandson 8570. This is also a big, clean-cut, flashy colt, with a quality of bone unsurpassed, and showing a wonderfully muscular development, one of the kind in such demand all over the country. Chewton Prince Harold 3rd 23343 is a four-year-old Shire, by

(Continued on next page.)

IT MADE A MAN OF ME.



Read what Mr. John H. Bates, of Ninga, Man., says:—

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—Since I wore your belt I am a new man. I was a broken-down sport—nothing less. My back, heart and stomach troubles are completely cured. The losses are checked and am looking better and feeling better. I have gained about twenty pounds and have done a good man's work this last month, so I can recommend the Belt with faith to any person who is troubled with anything that you claim to cure."

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality, Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Dear Sir:—My food digests better. I am feeling better and stronger every day. I have not felt a cramp in any part of my legs since I began using your Belt. I am sorry that I did not take your advice sooner. EDWARD A. WOLFE, Chesley, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—The Belt is simply perfection. It did for me this winter what doctors have been trying to do with medicine for the last four years—that is, to cure my stomach. I am stronger and better in health now than I have been for years. Our neighbors and relatives are surprised. RICHARD PINCOMBE, Poplar Hill, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—I was suffering from a very severe stomach trouble and weak heart, causing palpitation and loss of breath at the time I started to wear your Belt. The first time I put it on I felt greatly benefited, and now feel quite free from my former stomach trouble and weakness. I have gained flesh and strength. I had been suffering for eleven years, and had been doctoring nearly all that time without any benefit till I started to wear your Belt. Yours very truly, MRS. CHRISTIANA CARTER, 268 West Hunter Street, Hamilton, Ont.

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the one who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

Are you weak or in pain? Are you Nervous or Sleepless? Have you Varicocoele, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion or Constipation? Are you lacking in vitality? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life—vigor.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not. To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative powers of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is, give me reasonable security. You can then use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

FREE BOOK. Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
ESTABLISHED 1851.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,
Ailsa Craig Sta., G.T.R., Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.
3 1/2 miles.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.

Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm,
Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.
127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127

We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

om **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale.

SIDNEY MACKLIN,
Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair.

THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,
Warkworth.

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

Herd Numbers 150 Head.

Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. om **Cargill, Ontario, Canada.**

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.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

Another Cure of Chronic Disease

Of the Kidneys and Bowels—Well-known Steamboat Man Endorses

DR. CHASE'S Kidney - Liver Pills.

Statement Vouched for by Minister.

Mr. James A. Buchner, St. Catharines, Ont., was for years a steamboat man, and is favorably known in every port from Cleveland to Montreal. Until a few months ago, he was for years a great sufferer from kidney disease, rheumatism and constipation. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have made him well, and for the benefit of others he has made the statement below.

Mr. Buchner writes: "For many years I was the unhappy victim of kidney trouble, rheumatism and constipation, which became so severe as to make life a burden. I was a constant sufferer, entirely unfit for work; appetite was fickle; I became emaciated; could not sleep, but arose in the morning tired and enfeebled. I lingered on in this condition, gradually growing worse, and became despondent and discouraged because I could obtain no relief from the many medicines used.

"Friends advised Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I now feel thankful that this medicine came to my hands when I was in such a miserable condition. The first box gave relief, and, filled with joy at the thought of again recovering health, I continued the use of these pills until I had used six or eight boxes, and was again enjoying my former health and vigor. I shall always recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as an ideal medicine."

Rev. W. D. Masson, Methodist minister, Port Robinson, Ont., writes: "Being personally acquainted with Mr. Buchner, who was cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I can say I believe he would not make a statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue."

It is by curing just such chronic and complicated cases as this that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have become so well known as a medicine of exceptional merit. Their direct and combined action on kidneys, liver and bowels makes them successful where ordinary medicines fail. One pill a dose; twenty-five cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We will have on exhibition and for sale some choice Ayrshires at the coming Dominion Exhibition. Yorkshires two months old, of right type, on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE P. O. Hurd's Station, G. T. R.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.**

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.** Farm close to St. Anne Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal. om

NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prizewinners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. **T. D. McCALLUM, om Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.**

Holwell Manor Farm SHROPSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock. **D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om**

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1015.)

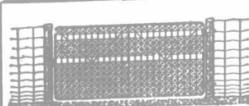
Prince Harold 14228, dam Chewton Violet 26541, dark brown in color, big, smooth and even, clean, flat bone, and shows strength in every linament of his make-up, and what is of vital importance in a Shire, he shows heaps of quality, and a natty, free action. Although this country is indebted to Mr. Dalgety for the importation of very many good horses, it is doubtful if he ever had a better lot together. While, as might be expected of horses freshly landed, they will stand considerable more flesh, yet in the condition they are in a man can see to better advantage what he is buying, and can rest assured he is getting a good, sound, serviceable, unpampered horse. Mr. Dalgety's headquarters is at London, Ont., where correspondence is sure to catch him.

The Washington Post, of Wednesday, says Mr. P. C. Larkin, the tea king of America and the head of the Salada Tea Co., is at the New Willard for a few days. Mr. Larkin is accompanied by his New York manager, Mr. Jas. A. McGuane.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., write: "We have been breeding Shropshire sheep for twenty years, but never have had as many good rams for sale at one time before. They are large, weighing over two hundred pounds each, well covered on head and legs. They are sired by our two imported rams, Mansell's No. 2 and Sensation, and from ewes bred by Mansell, Cooper and a few of our own breeding. We will be pleased to correspond with any person in need of a good ram, as we are offering them at prices so low that any farmer can afford to buy one to use on grade ewes. We also are offering about forty young ewes at very reasonable prices."

About four miles from Newmarket, G. T. R., forty miles north of Toronto, lies Pine Ridge Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Wm. Willis & Son, breeders of Jersey cattle, Yorkshire hogs, and Cotswold sheep. For a number of years the Messrs. Willis have paid particular attention to the breeding up of a high-class herd of Jerseys, having regard to truthness to type and enormous producing qualities, and when lovers of this favorite dairy breed are informed that there are several three-year-old heifers in the herd that are now giving from forty to forty-five pounds of milk per day, some of which is testing six per cent of butter-fat, and also a number of older cows giving from forty-five to fifty pounds per day, it will surely be considered that this herd is second to none in the country as a money-making proposition. The stock bull is Ida's Sonny 65363, by Canada's John Eull 5th, dam Count Oxford's Ida (imp). He was bred by the late Capt. Wm. Rolph, of Markham, and judging by the superior excellence of the calves he is leaving, it is safe to say he will at no distant day become noted as a sire. Among the many splendid cows, we were particularly struck with the royal appearance, perfect type and enormous development of udder of Zulina of St. Lambert 94757, now milking forty-five pounds a day, testing six per cent.; Pretty of Pine Ridge 132475, now milking fifty pounds a day, and has not been dry for three years, a very persistent milker. These are only an average sample of the whole herd. Prominent among the three-year-olds is Dolly of Pine Ridge 168279, illustrated on another page, winner of first prize in the three-year-old class at Toronto this year, and acknowledged to be one of the best heifers on the continent, a typical Jersey, combining beauty with utility. Almost anything in this herd is for sale, at prices that can not be duplicated, quality considered, in the country. In Yorkshires, the same care in selection of breeding animals is exercised, and at present there are for sale both sexes, which for type, smoothness and finish are unsurpassed. So with the Cotswolds, they combine size, quality, covering and bone of the best. Write Messrs. Willis to Newmarket, and be assured they will deal squarely and honestly with you.

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are so low in price no one can afford to use wooden ones. Light, and yet strong enough to support a heavy man on the end while he swings around the circle without causing them to sag. They are neat in appearance, will last a lifetime. Will not sag nor get rickety. They are supplied with latches which allow them to be opened either way and are self acting. The only good metal gate for general farm purposes. We also make Farm and Ornamental Fence, Poultry Netting, Nails and Staples. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

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American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.** om

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ROBERT MILLER, Mountville, Ont. Representative in an area of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England. om

FOR SALE. Imported Cotswold ram, Fitzsimmons 13573, lambed in February, 1896. Bred by Robert Jacobs, Burford, England, and imported by G. T. Garbutt. He is a sure lamb-getter and was winner of two first prizes at Toronto Exhibition. Also a number of breeding ewes and lambs, and Shorthorn calves sired by Imported Diamond Jubilee, 28861. **FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Elmvale Station, G. T. R.** om

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE—11 2-year-old rams, 14 shearing rams, 16 ram lambs, 20 ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes. Registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. Prices moderate. **MALCOLM McDUGALL, om Tiverton, Ont.**

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

TAM WORTHS. Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. **JOHN HORD & SON, om Parkhill P. O. and Station.**

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For Sale:—1 boar, Cotgrave King 11649, farrowed Oct. 25th, 1902, sire Summer Hill R. G. (imp. in dan); dam Cotgrave Lassie 7th (imp); also young boars and sows. Write **om C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.**

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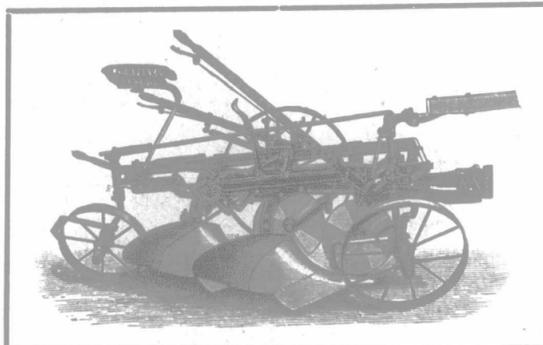
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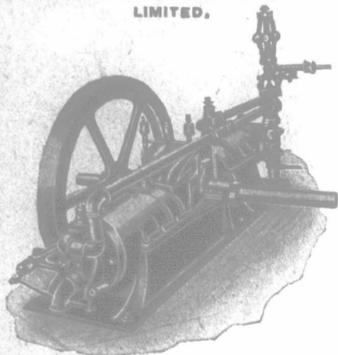
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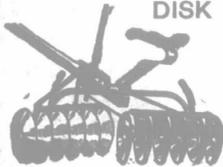
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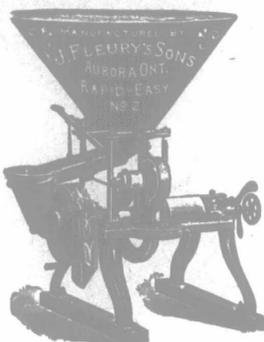
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