

J. G. Rutherford, V. S. Dec 20, 02
Dept of Agr, Ottawa

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 5, 1902. LONDON, ONT.

No. 561

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE
Beware the Stallion Faker!	789
The Experimental Stage	789
Farm Siftings	789
In the Hour of Your Good Fortune	790
Range Stock at the Boundary	790
Tuberculosis a Cow Disease	790
Sugar Beets in Alberta	790
The Draft Horse	790
A Load of Export Cattle Making Express Time Across the Continent (Illustration)	791
Sheep on the Wheat Farm	791
On the Sheep Ranges (Illustration)	791
Crystal City Fair	791
Wheat Cutting on the Farm of Hon. R. P. Roblin, near Carman, Man. (Illustration)	791
The Creamery Situation	791
Across Country	792
Corn and Roots at Brandon Experimental Farm	792
A Wonderful Oat	792
Flax Not Profitable	792
Our Scottish Letter	793
Matchless 25th = 3715 = (Illustration)	793
Beautifying School Grounds	793
Galloways for the Northwest	794
The Farmhouse of J. & R. Johnston, Miama, Man. (Illustration)	794
Highly Appreciated	794
Amphion (1213) Imp. (Illustration)	795
The General Care of Sick Horses	795
About the Embargo	795
Trotting and Pacing Records	795
International Entries Closed	795
Fidelity 3347, Imp. (Illustration)	795
Barley as Stock Food	796
Implement and Allied Industries	796
Winter Eggs	796
The B. C. Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster	797
Captain Mayfly = 2838 =, Imp. (Illustration)	797
Snap-shots at British Agriculture	797
A Review of the Crop Conditions on the Portage Plains	797
Prince William (Illustration)	797
Shall We Pasteurize?	798
The Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B.C., and Notes on Agriculture in the Province	798
Pair High-steppers: Bobbie Burns and Wiry Bill (Illustration)	799
Buttermaking at Cork Exhibition	799
Quantity of Milk to Pound of Butter	799
London Dairy Show	799
Stay on the Farm	799
Canadian Products in Britain	799
Water Lily = 4328 = (Illustration)	800
Belvoir King 4027 (Illustration)	800
How to Live Long	800
Our Premiums: B. C. Lumbering; at Moulting Time	800
Lady Gladstone 3692 (Illustration)	800
Questions and Answers:—Veterinary: Unthrifty Mare; Tumors on Colt's Shoulders; Naval Rupture in Colt; Swelling in Legs and Other Troubles	800
Miscellaneous: Cutting Meat (Illustrated); Killing Sheep Ticks in Autumn	800
The Home of Alex. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. (Illustration)	801
Large Farms and Their Management	801
Montreal Markets	801
Chicago Markets	801
British Cattle Markets	801
Revolt Against the Test	801
Everybody Likes the Farmer's Knife	801
The McVicar Homestead, Otterburne, Man. (Illustration)	801
HOME MAGAZINE.	
The Family Circle	802
"The Spartan's Temperance Lesson" (Illustration)	802
The Quiet Hour	803
The Children's Corner	803
INGLE NOOK CHATS	804
Scenes in the Cotswold Country, near Stroud (Illustration)	805
Painswick from the Church, Cotswold Country (Illustration)	805
GOSSIP	788, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 815, 819
NOTICES	807, 808, 815, 819
ADVERTISEMENTS	785 to 788, 806 to 820

BELL ART

Pianos and Organs

LAST LONGEST AND YIELD BEST RESULTS BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE FROM BEST MATERIALS, IN THE MOST CAREFUL MANNER.

THE NEW ORGAN FOR HOME USE IS THE

BELLOLIAN

ANYONE CAN PLAY IT WITHOUT STUDYING MUSIC.

MADE BY

Bell Organ & Piano Co.
(LIMITED),

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

CATALOGUE No. 40 FREE ON REQUEST.

BANK OF HAMILTON

HEAD OFFICE:
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000;
Reserve, \$1,500,000;
Total Assets, \$19,000,000.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA and N.-W. T.:
WINNIPEG

(CORNER MAIN and McDermot Streets;
C. BARTLETT, AGENT),

PILOT MOUND,

BRANDON, MANITOBA, MANITOU,
CARMAN, MORDEN,
HAMIOTA, STONEWALL,
PLUM COULEE, WINKLER,
INDIAN HEAD, N.-W. T. MOOSE JAW, N.-W. T.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.

Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada. Savings Banks at all Offices. Correspondence solicited.

IN WRITING

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Best Watch for the Money.

We will sell you a gent's genuine Waltham stem-wind 17-jewel movement in an open-face nickel case for \$11.00, or in a 20-year gold-filled case for \$15.00. A special guarantee goes with each watch. Our repairing department is as efficient as can be. A post card will bring you a mailing box.

D. A. REESOR, "The Jeweler,"
Brandon, Man.
Official Watch Inspector - Issuer of Marriage License
for the C.P.R.

To build up the West support its institutions.

THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Head Office: Winnipeg.

Full Government deposit. Licensed by Territorial Government. Special inducements to Farmers to insure in this Company. Reliable, energetic agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President.
J. T. GORDON, M. P. P., Vice-President.
H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

Address all communications to Managing Director,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

R. A. BONNAR,

Barrister, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, Etc.

Office 494 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

Special attention to collections. Solicitor for "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg. 24-a-m

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206; and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

The Great West Saddlery Co.

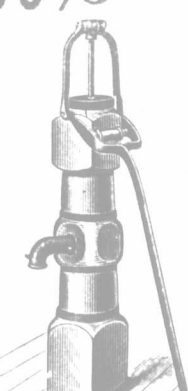
LIMITED.

make the best and most perfect fitting Horse Collars and Harness in Canada. Our Saddles and Strap work are Gems of perfection of the leather workers' art. Branches and agencies everywhere. Ask your dealer for our Horseshoe Brand Horse Collars, and take no other make if you want the best.

Winnipeg, Man.

THIS IS THE BEST FARMER'S PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.


50% OF ALL THE PUMPS IN THE WEST Are Made by Us. WHY?



They are the standard in quality. Reliable agents everywhere. Western agents for TORONTO AIRMOTOR WINDMILLS. Secure the agency.

Manitoba Pump Co.
Largest Wholesale Pump Factory in the West.
BRANDON, MAN.

SOMERVILLE
Steam Marble and Granite Works,
BRANDON.



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

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

WINNIPEG Business College

Ten experienced teachers employed.

COURSES { BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPHY.

Write for information to

G. W. DONALD,
SECRETARY.

Ontario Business College
BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

Has stood the test of a third of a century, and held its primacy against all competitors.

Send for the 34th Annual Catalogue.
Address:

ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F. C. A.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

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 cloudbursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price.

Write for farm pamphlet to

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C.

WOODSTOCK STEEL WINDMILLS

Galvanized or Painted. For Power or Pumping.



DANDY Windmill

with Grinders, GRINDERS, WATER TABLES, DRINKING BASINS, AND SAW BENCHES.

WOODSTOCK WINDMILL
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DOHERTY Organs



STYLE 170
A PEERLESS PIANO ORGAN

MADE IN THE LARGEST REED ORGAN FACTORY

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG

DOHERTY CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

W. Doherty & Co'y,
CLINTON, ONT., CAN.

Excelsior Life INSURANCE CO.
Head Office: Toronto, Ont.
Absolute Protection. Profitable Investment. Agents wanted.

Canadian Pacific Railway COMPANY.

THROUGH DAILY SERVICE TO THE WEST AND EAST

Via all Rail or via the Lakes.
First-class Sleepers and Dining Cars on all Through Trains.

Tri-weekly Tourist Car Service, East and West bound. Comfort of passengers the first consideration, assured by competent attendants and

PERFECT SERVICE.

TOURIST RATES QUOTED TO ALL

WINTER RESORTS

California, Florida, The Antipodes, China and Japan.

For further information, and descriptive advertising matter apply to any C. P. R. Agent, or to

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

Canadian Northern

431 Main St. 'Phone 891.

Winter Tourist Excursions

Through Tickets. Lowest Rates. Best time to all points.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

For full information consult any Canadian Northern Ry. Agent.
GEO. H. SHAW,
Traffic Manager.

1000 Letterheads } \$5
1000 Envelopes }

PRICE INCLUDES PRINTING.
I PRINT anything from a Visiting Card to a Poster. Write for prices. Mention "Advocate."

F. WORKMAN, PRINTER,
316 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg. 'Phone 1588

E. J. C. SMITH,

Agent for Canadian Kodak Co.
Supplies of all Kinds.

Printing and finishing for amateurs.
276 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG.
Send for Catalogue. Established 1892.

50 Bushels of No. 1 Hard Wheat per Acre

is a big crop, but it has been grown on land in our district. We have several choice blocks of the same kind of land in sections or half sections, all conveniently located, which we will sell at right prices and on easy terms. If you want a farm, write us to-day for particulars. Price refunded to purchasers. Land for sale.

W. J. R. GREEN, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

BLACKLEGOIDS

BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.

Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each **Blacklegoid** (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our **Blacklegoid Injector** is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. **Blacklegoids** are sold by druggists; ask for them.

Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. WALKERVILLE, ONT.
Eastern Depot: 378 St. Paul St., MONTREAL, QUE.



PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of the Farmer's Advocate a full-sized **ONE DOLLAR** package of **VIT-E-OKE**, by mail **POSTPAID**, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt. If the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **READ** this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not help you, you pay us nothing. **VIT-E-OKE** is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance, mineral **OKE**, mined from the ground like gold and silver, and is about twenty years old. It contains iron, calcium, sodium, and magnesium, and one package, dissolved in medicinal strength and used as a tonic, is equal to the most powerful, efficient mineral water, drunk fresh at the source. It is a powerful, efficient tonic, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the best tonic for the system, for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poison, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Catarrh of the Throat, all kinds of ailments, Liver, Kidney, and Bladder troubles, Stomach and Female Disorders, Grippe, Malaria, Fever, Nervous Debility, and all kinds of ailments. Give it to your family, and you will be glad to give it to your neighbors. It will cure the most stubborn cases of Rheumatism, and afterward the weakly will be able to do their own work. It will cure the most stubborn cases of Hay Fever. It will cure the most stubborn cases of Blood Poison, and grow the hair with it. We care not for the money, but for the good of our subscribers, and we will give it to you, regardless of what you may think of it. You must write on a postal card, and send it to this address: **THEO. N. B. Geologist, 107 York St., Toronto, Ont.**

THE ONE WORD

"SATISFACTION"

embodies practically the entire contents of the myriad letters daily received from our patrons.

—This universal and unqualified satisfaction to patrons is our proudest achievement. It has been, in fact, the cornerstone and foundation of **OUR MAIL ORDER BUSINESS**—the secret of our growth—the builder of our success.

—If you are out of town, and not conversant with the design, quality and price of our

Watches Brooches Rings
Pendants Chains Locketts
Silverware Toilet Articles, Etc.

SEND FOR OUR
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

containing photographic production of our goods.

—On page 28 you will find our Special Ladies' 14k Gold Watch, fitted with our special movement. Price \$25.00. This watch is full guaranteed by us.

Buy from the Manufacturer and Save Money!
When writing for Catalogue, mention this paper.

AMBROSE KENT & SONS

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS. LIMITED

156 YONGE ST. FACTORY
5 & 7 RICHMOND ST. WEST. TORONTO.

David Maxwell & Sons,

ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.



PATENTED

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

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

No.	CAPACITY.	Churns from
0	6 gal.	1 to 3 gal. cream
1	10	1 to 5 gal. cream
2	15	2 to 7 gal. cream
3	20	3 to 9 gal. cream
4	26	4 to 12 gal. cream
5	30	6 to 11 gal. cream
6	40	8 to 20 gal. cream

SOLD BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES AND DEALERS.

YOUR MONEY BACK

IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

Imperial Maple Syrup

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

ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents, MONTREAL.

"BLACKLEGINE"

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine,
Quite Ready for Use.

This is in the form of a cord impregnated with the Vaccine. Each dose is separate and applied with a special needle. The dose is hitched on to a notch in the needle and then inserted under the skin at the shoulder. The needle is provided with a detachable handle. Vaccination with "Blacklegine" is as rapid and easy as taking a stitch. There is no dissolving, or mixing or filtering a powder; no injecting or trouble in measuring doses; **NO EXPENSIVE SYRINGE OUTFIT OR INJECTOR.**

BLACKLEGINE OUTFIT, SHOWING NEEDLE INSERTED IN HANDLE AND DOSE OF VACCINE ATTACHED READY FOR VACCINATING.

PRICES: "SINGLE BLACKLEGINE" (for common stock) No. 1 (ten doses), \$1.50; No. 2 (twenty doses), \$2.50; No. 3 (fifty doses), \$5.00. **"DOUBLE BLACKLEGINE"** (for choice stock) (first lymph and second lymph, applied at an interval of eight days), \$2.00 per packet of 10 double doses. **BLACKLEGINE OUTFIT** (handle and two needles), 50 cents.

PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY,
158-160 E. Huron St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONTARIO.

\$2,000

IN

PRIZES!

OVER 200 ARTICLES FREE!

Grand Distribution of Prizes

To Subscribers of The WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The greatest opportunity ever offered in Canada to secure magnificent prizes absolutely free. If you have failed to get a sample copy and have not seen the

1st PRIZE:
1 Magnificent Upright Piano value \$375

GRAND LIST OF Prizes

2nd PRIZE:
1 Celebrated 6 ft. cut Massey-Harris Binder, valued at \$140

ADDRESS
The TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO., WINNIPEG.

CARNEFAC

STOCK FOOD

HORSEMEN, CATTLEMEN AND HOGMEN ALL SAY THE SAME.

W. G. DOUGLAS, Esq., Winnipeg, Man. St. Charles, Man., Oct. 1st, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in testifying to the merit of "Carnefac Stock Food" for weaning pigs. I have found it very beneficial. I have fed it to a number of fattening hogs, only three of which I kept account of the weights. These were fattened on 10th April, 1902. I fed them in fattening pens until 29th August. Their respective weights were 121, 125 and 135 lbs.; they were in fair flesh when I commenced feeding "Carnefac." When I slaughtered them on 30th Sept., their weights were 165, 175 and 186 lbs., respectively, and dressed about 80% of the live weight. One of the hogs made a gain of 35 lbs. in 12 days, and arising from their healthy thrifty condition, I believe they would have kept on gaining more rapidly for a few more weeks, but our market at this season calls for light pork, so I thought better to slaughter them before they became too fleshy.

Yours truly,
E. W. STOREY, St. Charles, Man.

Note Our Prizes on Hogs at the Brandon Exhibition of 1903.

W. G. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer,
PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Makes Hogs BIG AND FAT

PREVENTS HOG DISEASE

OSCEOLA, MISSOURI.

Dear Sirs:—I have just fed "International Stock Food" to a car load of shoats and they made an average gain of three pounds every day. "International Stock Food" beats all kinds that I have ever tried and I have fed several kinds. Hogs all around me were dying with Hog Cholera and I never lost a hog. After they commenced eating "International Stock Food" you could fill a bucket with worms that had passed from them. I think that my car load has made a wonderful gain by using your Food.

Yours truly,
J. W. SHERRILL.

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

"International Stock Food" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. It is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and we paid \$40,000 in "war tax" because it was a high class medicinal preparation. Many "Stock Foods" did not pay this tax because they claimed to the Government that they did not use any medicinal ingredients and did not claim any medicinal results. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood and Cures or Prevents Disease. 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. It does not take the place of corn or oats but is fed in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. "International Stock Food" can be fed in perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. It won the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It is endorsed by every High Class Farm Paper. We will furnish Thousands of Testimonials on application. We employ 107 people for our office work alone, including 38 typewriters. If you desire any special information be sure and write us. Your money will be promptly refunded in any case of failure. You can test it without any risk. "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Forty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. We pay these people for this kind of work and your letter will be answered promptly. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Forty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. It has the largest sale in the World for curing or preventing Hog Disease. Beware of 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 Falsifier.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY.

The cover is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. This International Stock Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. It describes all common Diseases, etc., and tells how to treat them. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It also contains Life Engravings of many very noted Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have Our Stock Book in Your Library For Reference.

WE WILL GIVE YOU \$14.00 IN "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.

This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions:

1st—Name this paper. 2d—How much stock have you? 3d—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD?"

International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World
Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.
We Occupy 62,000 Feet of Floor Space.

DEALERS SELL THESE ON A "SPOT CASH" GUARANTEE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD	INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER	INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE
INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD	INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE	INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE
INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER	INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP	SILVER PINE HEALING OIL ETC.

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal, and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk.

I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly.

I have learned that people in general are ho-st with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway.

If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.—Adv. om

OUR FARM SPECIALTIES

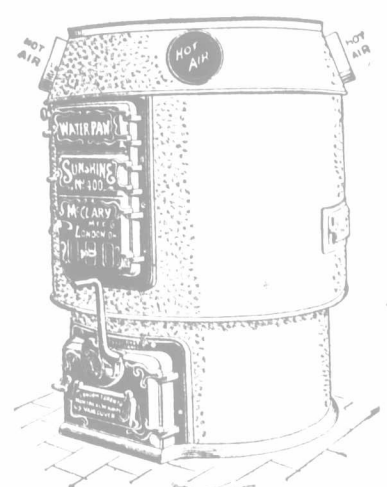


"CORNWALL" STEEL RANGE.

Most furnaces and ranges are built for general use, and sold indiscriminately in both city and country.

The difference in equipment of a range or furnace for these services, while being small, is important, and if not specially constructed for the service intended, means endless worry, and often results in the apparatus being thrown out.

The "CORNWALL" steel range is fitted with both coal and wood linings, so that either fuel can be used satisfactorily.



"SUNSHINE" FURNACE.

The fire-door and fire-box are extra large, to admit rough chunks. The oven is ventilated and lined with asbestos, is large and perfectly proportioned to the size of the fire-box.

Its rich nickel dress combines with a sharp, graceful outline to make the "Cornwall" the most handsome steel range in Canada.

The "SUNSHINE" furnace also burns coal or wood, and has large double feed-doors to admit rough chunks.

Has every known improvement, and is the most successful coal and wood furnace in Canada.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

M^cCLARY'S.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER; ST. JOHN, N.B.

DISK HARROWS and STEEL ROLLERS

With great capacity for work. Rollers in 6, 8, 9 and 11 foot widths. Disk Harrows for 2, 3 or 4 horses. Suitable for South Sea and the North West, and also just right for the older Provinces. Full information in my mail. It will pay you to inquire. Address: T. E. RUSSELL, ELORA, ONT.

STEEL DRUMS

GOSSIP.

Volume XVIII. of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook has been added to our office shelves. Breeders not having complete sets of herdbooks are always welcome to make reference to our files, either by letter or personally, when in the city. Vol. XVIII., D. S. H. B., contains pedigrees of bulls from 36133 to 40437, and females from 43484 to 48347.

Geo. E. Brown, importer and breeder of Shire and English Coach horses, of Arora, Illinois, after making a careful personal inspection of the West, going as far as Calgary, has decided to locate here, and is establishing his headquarters at Brandon, where he has purchased a sale barn.

Alex. Galbraith, of Jamesville, Wis., has recently sent to his Brandon barn, under charge of James Smith, another consignment of draft stallions, among which are four Suffolk Punches, which were recently selected in England by Mr. Galbraith personally, with a special view of meeting the demands of the Manitoba market for an active moving, clean-limbed draft horse.

At Pleasant Home Farm, a few miles south of Killarney, Mr. Stewart Foster is establishing a Shorthorn herd. Indian Warrior 2nd = 23976 =, by Indian Warrior = 18106 =, out of Baroness Stanley 2nd, by Prince Albert, is his present stock bull. This bull is a low-set, lengthy roan, of good depth and well developed hind quarters. In this herd there are four cows. Miss Butterfly 4th, bred by R. N. Switzer, of Switzerville, Ont., is the dam of the other three. High View Gertrude, got by Lucifer 2nd = 18206 =; High View Butterfly, got by Lollard Lustre = 16261 =, and High View Daisy, by Prince of Wakopa = 7639 =. The young stock are by Judge and Indian Warrior 2nd. Mr. Foster has also got some very good Yorkshires, of Hon. Thos. Greenway's breeding, bred by Oak Lodge Mighty 7th, one of J. E. Brethour's breeding, Burford, Ont.

A few miles north of Hohnfield is located Jubilee farm, the home of Mr. S. Fletcher, another fancier of the red, white and roans. Royal Duke = 21410 =, bred by R. R. Saenger, Lancaster, Ont., sired by Royal Gloster = 19998 =, out of Golden Drop = 20597 =, by King of Wales, is the present stock bull. He is a smooth, good handler, deep and with plenty of heart-steel. In this herd there are five strong, useful cows of the dual-purpose type. Miss Laurier is by Lollard Lustre = 16261 =, out of Maid of Lakeside = 17093 =, by Count of the Empire (imp.). Glenary Maid is by Starlight Duke 2nd. Another is Mimmie Lakeside, also by Lollard Lustre, and out of Lakeside Blossom, by Earl of Lancaster. There is also a 2-year-old heifer from Miss Laurier with a strong bull calf at foot. The young stock are from Royal Duke and Calhoun. Yet About 50 grades of good quality are bred.

CHANGE OF DATE OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING.

Officers of local agricultural societies should take note of the change made in the date of holding the annual meeting. It is hereby announced that the meeting for the 1911 season will be held on the first Monday of December, but this being the date of the last day of the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Society, the date has been changed to the second Monday in December.

FARM HANDS

Mr. Robert Adamson, of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Interior, is on his way to Scotland for the purpose of bringing a number of experienced farm hands, who will enter into a year's engagement at \$200 wages and board and lodging. These men will be carefully selected by Mr. Adamson, and are expected to arrive about the 22nd of December.

Any farmer desiring to secure one of these men should make application in writing to the undersigned, accompanied by \$25 on account of passage-money for each man, which sum will be deducted from the first three months' wages. All applications should reach the undersigned not later than the first week in November.

J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Man.

EVERY FARMER

SHOULD HAVE A PUMP.

Do you want the best?
Then try one of my

20th Century Cattle Pumps.

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

FARM WANTED!

Wanted: To rent a large and well-cultivated farm in any good locality in Manitoba. The farm must be equipped with implements and good buildings, to suit a practical farmer. Address J. R. stating terms, to office of FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

English Flat Grated Retriever Pups TWO MONTHS OLD.

By Imp. Winnipeg Carlo } Champion Right-
(C. K. C. 5390.) } wags. (Bottle)
Imp. Nita (C. K. C. 5391.) } Black Drake.
Carlo is a winner of 7 1st prizes and 9 specials.
A. H. M. CLARK, 55 Sherbrook Street,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. XXXVII.

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

No. 561

Beware the Stallion Faker!

The strong demand and high prices of draft and farm horses is giving a great stimulus to horse breeding in the farming districts of the West. It used to be that the introduction of stallions was left entirely to private enterprise, which was far from satisfactory. The amount of capital required to own a first-class stallion, and the risk of loss by death or lack of patronage, made the owning of a stallion almost synonymous with bankruptcy. Of recent years, however, the plan of syndicating stallions has been introduced, which divides the invested capital among a number of farmers and adds in corresponding numbers to the supporters and advertisers of the horse. With the syndicating of stallions abuses have crept in and farmers will do well to be on their guard before going into deals of this kind. In times of prosperity, it is perfectly natural that the purse-strings should hang loosely, and men are far more apt to be off guard at such times and to fall easy victims to the smooth-tongued salesman than in times of stringency. With the great and welcome influx of settlers from the south, we are being inundated by speculators and men of all sorts anxious to make "easy money," consequently it behooves the farmer to be on his guard these stirring times.

In the States, where they do things on a big scale, the stallion business has developed into colossal proportions. Stallions are imported by the shiploads, fitted up under high pressure at the headquarters of the importing firms, and special agents employed to travel the country over, disposing of the horses to farmers. A number of prominent American importers have entered this field, and where the firms represented are well established and reliable, we welcome them, as the more good stallions brought in the better for the farmer, but there are others, whose business methods will not stand inspection, who offer horses of a breed with the pedigrees of which Canadian farmers are not familiar, asking from syndicates three or four prices, and giving with the utmost freedom all sorts of guarantees, to the extent of life insurance, ability to get 60 per cent. of the mares bred in foal, and other equally unreasonable assurances, the very giving of which should warn the farmer that he is dealing with a humbug. In its endeavor to protect its readers against unreliable firms, the "Advocate" is losing hundreds of dollars of advertising, but we are determined to protect our readers, cost what it may.

Stallions of any breed useful on the Western farms are neither so scarce nor so precious that a company of substantial farmers should be asked to pay jointly from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for what any one of them could buy, from reliable firms, doing business in the country or in the east, for half that sum.

Deal only with men who have known reputations for doing business in an honorable way. Mistrust the oily-tongued chap who asks enormous prices for very ordinary looking stuff and offers all sorts of "inducements" to obtain the individual notes of the members of the proposed syndicate. Once the notes are in his possession, they are turned over to the banks and Mr. Agent can snap his fingers at all his promises.

The Experimental Stage.

In travelling through our country and conversing with farmers as to the best methods of producing large, clean crops, it is astonishing the many conflicting ideas that are given in good faith as the best methods. This at once forces us to acknowledge that the prolificness of our soil at this stage pays little attention to men or methods, but in favorable seasons yields almost alike under all treatments.

Our present period of farming might well be termed the "experimental stage." Men from nearly every clime uphold and apply some of their native ways with almost equal success as long as the seed is sown in time. On one farm summer-fallowing is strongly recommended as a conservator of soil moisture, a weed killer, a banker of plant food, and the one method of getting sufficient land ready for early seeding. A half mile away the "fallow" is condemned as a weed-breeder (not plowed in time), a waste of available plant food through nitrification, a huge evaporator, daily allowing the sun and weeds to pump away fertility without man getting any returns. Now, there is some truth in all that each has said; everything mentioned could happen under certain ways of handling a summer-fallow, provided weather conditions were favorable to foster such at the opportune moment. These men have doubtless drawn conclusions from some portions of a single imperfect experiment, and reason that because, with them, such happened once, different conditions would not likely make any change. Summer-fallowing has its place, and when rightly used gives good results. All the same, it is still better if land can be kept strong, clean and ready for crop without it.

No agricultural rule is accepted by capable men as of use until tried many times under varying conditions, and even then has limitations. Although no single rule can be given that will ensure heavy crops and clean fields every year, yet some methods are safer to follow than others, and the capable farmer not only is on the outlook for these, but also is able to distinguish any new plan likely to be of advantage. Stubble land should be fall plowed, if possible. True, some years other methods give better returns; nevertheless, these years are the exceptions, not the rule.

The beginning of any industry in a new land necessarily must be, to a certain extent, a "test" period. With us, there is no need of experimenting now as to the adaptability of our soil and climate for wheat. What we need is to be able to combine soil and crop requirements, fully considering future with present needs, or, in other words, we want good crops year after year. To come near this high aim we must profit by the history and experience of other lands. Like conditions have favored other fields and they have not always retained their prolificness—our American neighbors, for example—so we ought to be able to lay our hands on the weak spot and strengthen it in our own case. The average mortal grasps everything within reach that can quickly be converted into money or its equivalent, giving no thought for country's welfare, or even succeeding kinsmen. Let them fight their own battles. Let generations of them plan and plod, using brain and muscle to upbuild the productiveness of a land that gave big dividends for a term—by using the capital.

When we look at this matter from a reasonable standpoint, we are forced to acknowledge

that great waste of plant food yearly takes place. The burning of straw, the slight value placed upon manure in many localities, the great growth weeds are allowed to make on some fallow land, almost sapping moisture and food equal to a grain crop, cannot for ever be continued without lessening the productiveness of even the choicest of land. It is difficult to make a universal change under present conditions. Still, we appeal to the better-thinking class of land-owners, with the hope that many will give this matter serious thought. The land is yours—why persist in unnecessarily reducing the usefulness of your personal property. In many cases, those that will have possession after you will be closely allied by ties of blood. You are working now with their welfare in view: do not be short-sighted and practically destroy your best intentions. Land in a first-class state of tilth, even with a smaller bank account, will be a much better legacy than a depleted farm and a few extra hundreds in gold. Feed as much as possible of the produce you grow. Give the land all the manure you can make, spreading lightly and evenly. Adopt some systematic rotation, even if it is a long one to start with. Different crops require slightly different elements to feed them. Thus by changing, larger crops are reaped and the natural richness retained. Rotation also has other advantages. Some weeds thrive best with certain kinds of crops; by changing the crop you can easier keep the farm clean.

Farm Siftings.

It is pretty good advice that I read in an Iowa paper the other day: "Keep out of speculation, and keep a level head. Pay up debts as rapidly as possible. Sacrifice nothing that can possibly be helped."

The long dry spell has been hard on the water supply in some places, but fine for late fall plowing. Dry soil will not freeze readily. Get spring work well advanced. Keep the plow going.

Turnips, rape and corn are sparsely grown, yet the best stockmen find in each something hard to substitute. Turnips or rape used moderately with dry pasture is very helpful. Some have prepared for this and are reaping the benefit. Let others take note now and follow up by sowing at the proper season, say next June.

The fence problem is calling for more attention as the stock industry increases. That posts are expensive and short-lived is well known. Why not, then, try the hardiest growing trees, willow and poplar, as substitutes. They would have to be planted years before ready to wire, and if not protected might be somewhat damaged by stock, yet their long period of usefulness should be considered and some trouble taken to ensure a good stand. The benefits of the fence would be multiplied; the appearance of the country improved; perhaps the farmer's temper sweetened, certainly his enjoyment of life increased.

Many farmers run out of grain for their pigs every year long before the new crop is available, and as a consequence the pigs get too thin. It requires a deal of extra feed, particularly as cold weather comes on, to make up for the loss of baby flesh. Don't sell short on feed grain this year.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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

WESTERN OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.
LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Fitzalan House, Strand,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairy-men, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.50 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscriptions, 6s. 2d., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
3. ADVERTISING RATES—Single insertion, 10 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
11. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

IN THE HOUR OF YOUR GOOD FORTUNE,

Reader, remember your friends and relatives in other lands, who, perhaps, know little or nothing of the resources of Western Canada, and who are contemplating a change. They may desire to better their position in life. Think of the good you can do by placing before them a copy free of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, containing most accurate and reliable information on the vastness of this Great and Glorious West.

We have at heart the interests of those who would perfect themselves in agricultural pursuits.

One cent, the cost of a postal card, bearing the address of your friend or friends, will do the deed. Don't put it off any longer, but write at once to

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Doubtless very few have found time this fall to plow their gardens, or even clear off the rubbish which affords protection to insect pests. It's a wise plan some farmers adopt when laying out the garden in setting a job twice as much land as is required and summer-fallowing half each year.

Range Stock at the Boundary.

SEIZURES OF AMERICAN STOCK BY CANADIAN CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

The attention of stockmen in Southern Alberta has been drawn rather sharply and suddenly to an endangering of their interests by the seizure of American stock on this side of the international boundary by the customs officers at Coutts. The Canadian stockmen feel that they have more to lose than gain by the rigid enforcement of the customs regulations at the boundary.

The seizure and confiscation of cattle seriously affect the interests of individual ranchers on both sides of the line. The reason stock on either side is out of bounds is because the line is not effectively patrolled. This being the case, the remedy of seizing cattle is felt to be rather drastic, and is a diplomatic mistake. The general tendency and direction of the drifting of live stock is south, rather than north, and it is probably the case that though there may be a good many American cattle on this side of the line, there are still greater numbers of Canadian cattle on the other side. The action of the Canadian customs department is likely to provoke retaliatory action by the American authorities, and if this is done, the department will be guilty of seriously prejudicing the interests of Canadian ranchers, who are the parties most concerned.

The following resolution of the Western Stock-growers' Association Executive, which had a meeting recently at Macleod, speaks for itself: "It having come to the attention of this Association that an American round-up party was recently arrested near Coutts, on the Canadian side of the line, by a special officer of the Dominion Government, and the cattle held for customs duty, that therefore this committee think it right, in view of the far-reaching results of this act, to point out to the Government that this particular round-up party was simply following the usual routine of the western cattle industry in taking back their cattle which had strayed from their own ranges, a course which is annually pursued by Canadian stockmen with the Canadian cattle that drift south. We desire to emphasize the fact that if this action is upheld, it must inevitably lead to retaliation by the American authorities, resulting in a far greater detriment to the Canadian stockmen than to the American stockmen, for whereas American cattle may stray north, Canadian cattle, driven by winter storms from the north, must stray south. While fully realizing the importance of upholding the provisions of the customs tariff, we would respectfully suggest that the officials engaged in these duties be warned to use the greatest caution in discriminating between bona-fide round-up parties and others, thereby avoiding the friction that must necessarily result by interfering with the natural workings of the cattle industry."

Tuberculosis a Cow Disease.

An exchange, in summarizing the reports of the Glasgow slaughter market, draws the following conclusion:

"This proves that even in the mature beef cattle coming from this country a very small per cent. are in any way affected with tuberculosis. Where cattle are kept in natural conditions and reasonable precautions taken in buying the bull free from tuberculosis, it may be said to be a cow disease; and even more specifically said to be a dairy cow disease; in other words, a stable disease, decreasing and increasing in all parts of the world in proportion to the confinement of cattle in stables, and in these stables in inverse proportion to the degree of pure air furnished by the ventilation."

Sugar Beets in Alberta.

In the Mornton settlements of Southern Alberta very considerable attention is being given to the development of the sugar beet industry. At Raymond, a large factory is in course of erection, and a large area of land has been broken up for planting to beets next season. Arrangements are being made with the railroad company to haul beets from any point on the line to the factory at 25 cents a ton. The farmers are being asked to contract to plant a given number of acres next year, and the factory promises to pay at the rate of \$5.00 per ton delivered, which would leave the farmers \$4.75 per ton on the cars.

The Draft Horse.

CONFORMATION AS AGAINST GROSS WEIGHT.

It is impossible to estimate the injury that has been done to the draft-horse interests of America by the "ton standard." It has made a market for thousands of stallions that would not make third-class geldings, and started education in horse breeding in the wrong direction. They come from Europe by ship loads, with heads as shapely as beer kegs, necks like bulls, backs a yard long, short goose rumps, cow hocks; legs small, round and soft; stubby pasterns and bad feet; and have found ready sale to those men who would have a "ton or nothing." I met Americans in England this season hunting for "lig ones." They said they did not object to side bones, rickety backs or bad wind "if the horses were big enough."

I believe in heavy stallions, if sound, their proportions correct, and all the weight available for good purpose; but the fact is, a large per cent. of 2,000-pound stallions are only about 1,200 pounds horse, the balance hog.

Recent correspondence with some of the most successful breeders of draft horses in different States confirms what I have always claimed, viz.: that the gross weight should be the last consideration in the selection of a draft stallion. The most unqualified satisfaction has been expressed by men who have used heavy-boned, compactly-built and smoothly-finished Shires, weighing from 1,650 to 1,750 pounds. The reason is: that style is all horse; they do not require to be loaded with excess of fat to look well; in fact, they look best in moderate condition.

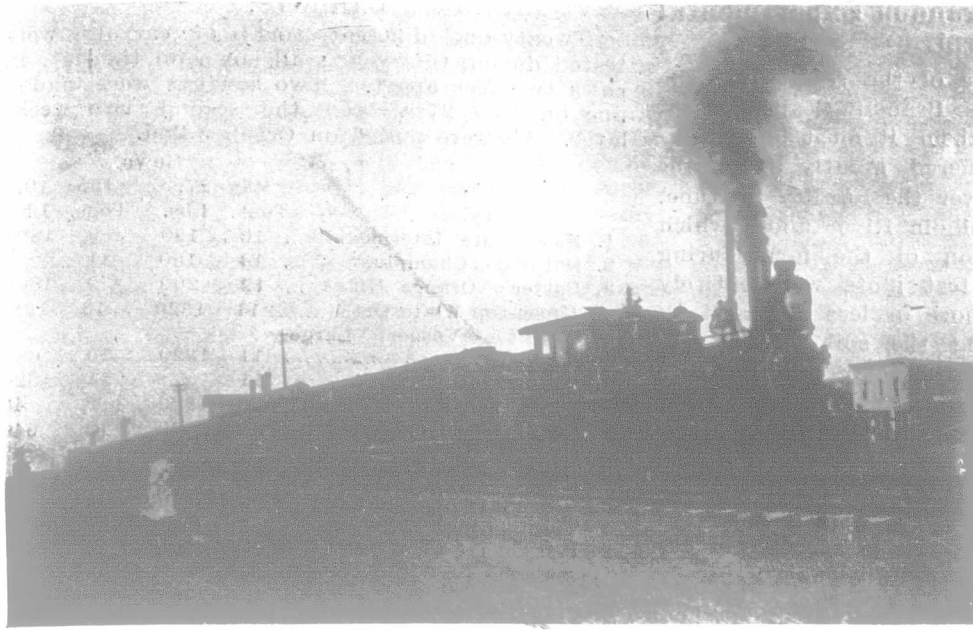
The strength of any machine or structure "is only equal to its weakest part." Two thousand pounds of carcass on nine or ten inches of shin bone, and that of poor quality, detracts greatly from the carrying power of that bone, hence is a damage to the horse. A well-balanced 2,000-pound stallion should measure 16½ to 16¾ hands at withers, and 1½ inches less over his rump; from point of shoulder backward the extreme length should be 74 to 76 inches, heart girth 90 to 93 inches, and at flank 92 to 94 inches; from coupling on loin backward to tail should be two to three inches longer than from same point forward to saddle; fore arms 30 to 32 inches; fore leg below the knee 12 to 12½ inches, and hind leg below hock 14 to 14½ inches of flat bone and hard sinew.

If those who are interested in this matter would take the trouble to measure the "ton" stallions at the various shows this season, they will find, in many cases, instead of 12 to 14 inches of flat bone and sinew, 9 to 10 inches of round bone and meat; instead of back being shorter than hips, it will be found 4 to 6 inches longer, sloping sharply forward from hips to withers. Instead of being roached a little at the coupling, as a strong back should be, they will find a depression, filled with fat. In place of a clean, bony head and nice cut-in throat, the head will be heavily covered with meat and the jaw and throat similar to that of a Poland-China hog.

Extreme length and fineness of pastern is not so essential in a draft horse as some would have us think; but the pastern should be long enough to insure an elastic step at a walk and easy motion at a trot. High action in a draft horse is another stupendous humbug that is worked to a finish to hide serious defects in conformation and to sell inferior stallions. When I buy stallions I ask to have them shown first at their natural walk, then at a slow trot without urging. If not satisfactory at these gaits I do not buy them. No amount of manipulation of dried bladders and beans, corn shucks and paper bags can induce me to buy a clumsy, waddling "pile driver."

A well-bred and properly-proportioned Shire will show sufficient energy, an elastic walk and square trot without artificial means. During my ten years' experience in Texas I had ample opportunity to prove that the best cross for the little native mares of that State was a compactly-built Shire, weighing about 1,500 pounds, with heavy bone and lots of nerve. I cannot recall an instance of failure to produce very great improvement in conformation, weight and disposition, laying a splendid foundation for the use of a heavier stallion in the next cross.

The persistent efforts of American trotting-horse men along common-sense lines of breeding show what draft-horse men can do if they will resume a "big course"; but if the present stupid beef hobby is followed another decade, our country will be again filled with rubbish that no foreigner will buy, the home market will be glutted, and farmers "sick of horse breeding" will take no blame to themselves for the unprofitable conditions. GEO. E. BROWN, Illinois.



A LOAD OF EXPORT CATTLE MAKING EXPRESS TIME ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Sheep on the Wheat Farm.

While the crop has been, generally speaking, remarkably free from weeds this past season, there has been in many localities an extra growth of wild oats, a seed most difficult to clean out of wheat, and one of the most troublesome weeds to eradicate. In sections where flax has been grown on old land, weeds have been prevalent and so heavy is the dockage on much of this flax that those who have tried it will not be encouraged to continue it except on clean land. The question of cleaning our strong, rich, black-loam lands in the more level-lying districts is a serious problem. The bare fallow is far from a success, especially in the eastern and southern half of the Province of Manitoba; other means will have to be devised to clean the soil and maintain its fertility.

In the Red River Valley, south of the line, many have advocated the introduction of sheep on the wheat farms to act as scavengers and soil fertilizers. Below are a few extracts from an address, delivered before a Dakota Farmers' Institute, by Mr. C. Monson, a North Dakota farmer who has made practical experiments along these lines:

"I am operating a half-section farm. I do not recommend to any farmer in the Red River Valley to keep over winter more than 40 or 45 grown ewes for each quarter-section of land he has. From such a flock he is almost sure to get about 50 lambs. Eighty grown ewes was the highest number I ever kept over, from which I realized 105 lambs. In order to keep up that number with the proper age of my flock, I have to keep over about 20 ewe lambs each season, making it fully 200 head during the summer and fall. I very seldom keep any sheep over six years unless it is an extra good one which I sometimes keep until eight years old. All lambs are caught, trimmed and marked when from three to five weeks old. About 18 years ago I bought 40 ewes of graded Cotswolds at \$6 per head, and since that time have bred them to Shropshire rams, so that they are now quite well graded up to that breed. My shed for them is partly a basement, a stone wall on one end and one side, but that is not necessary. One thickness of drop siding is all it requires, with plenty of windows and wide doors; hang the windows on the outside on hinges or slides, so they can be opened and closed with ease. Have one or two double doors, eight feet wide, since you will want a manure spreader before long, which is usually seven feet wide. If you have hay overhead, make the floor tight, as the sheep do not relish hay which is tainted by their steam. Sheep must have plenty of room and air. In the summer they need open sheds in the middle of the day. When winter comes I separate the lambs from the flock and every morning and evening clean out all the mangers (as the sheep are very dainty), and throw the rubbish to the horses. They will clean it all up with relish. Feed the lambs some kind of screenings gathered from under the threshing machine, and they do well on it. In case of shortage, use barley and bran mixed, care being taken not to overfeed at the beginning. Nothing needs to be ground for sheep. Feed the grain morning and evening. One pound per day of the grain feed is sufficient for each head. I feed them all hay both morning and evening. If there are any poor ones among the ewes, they are turned in among the lambs. They are all turned out in the daytime if weather is fine. In the summer time they are not fed or given salt where they have artesian water. They all return to their yard at night. I live near the middle of my half-section of land, which runs north and south. I commenced seeding the north-west corner to nearly one-third of a mile south. When that pasture was old enough, I seeded down another one-third of a mile south of it, and left the fences standing every time I

moved the pasture; and now have come clear round to the north-east corner, so I now have six large lots fenced. Besides this, I have the 20-acre timber lot around the buildings, which is again subdivided into three lots. In fencing, I get along very well with four barbed wires, three feet two inches high: the lowest wire eight and a half inches high, the second 17 inches, the third 27 and the fourth 38 inches above the ground. There is no animal on my farm that will jump over the fence even if the fourth wire is off. Set the main posts four or five rods apart, using any kind of a stick for each rod between the posts. Stretch the wire very tightly.

"I have frequently been asked if I did not consider my land, and land in this valley, as being too valuable for sheep raising. To these inquiries I wish to say that there is no land here which I have seen, supposed to produce cereals, but what would be benefited directly or indirectly by sheep. Sheep raising as an independent industry is a proposition entirely out of my experience. Fertilizers here are too expensive and will not pay, but the proper amount of sheep to the quarter-section of land will take the place of fertilizers and produce a separate value besides."



ON THE SHEEP RANGES. Sheep bunch of Henry Hamilton, Antelope Cut, south of Medicine Hat, Assa.

Crystal City Fair.

Thanksgiving day, apparently, is not the proper day for a country fair, at least the Crystal City people found it so this year. October the 16th was fair day, and during the early part indications were very unfavorable for a successful turnout, as the morning was cold and drizzly. Later, the rain ceased, but still the many people of the surrounding vicinity evidently had other means of employing the day. The exhibits in almost all classes were far below the average, and the general opinion of many of the leading promoters seems to be that country fall fairs will either have to go out of existence or a number club together, combining their money and offering much larger premiums to induce stockmen to attend during this busy season. Many advocate doing away with the fall fair altogether, making local summer shows universal in the country districts. In many places this has been tried with success. Of course, the summer fair is not suitable for much of the direct products of the soil, roots and vegetables in particular; yet the main feature is live stock, and this can be more advantageously handled than at any other period during the year. Many of the larger breeders have, at that time, their animals in show condition ready for the large fairs and would generally patronize their respective local ones, doubtless to the sorrow of some other breeders not so well prepared.

The Creamery Situation.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Kindly allow me to point out the weakness of some of the arguments used by Mr. Barre, in your recent issue. I find the impression abroad, in some quarters, that the "Advocate" and other leading papers are advocating the discontinuance of local creameries and the general patronage of Winnipeg creameries.

I believe, with Mr. Barre, that the central creameries or a central creamery can supply an important requirement in a large part of the Province, but in that it should supplant the local creameries Mr. Barre's argument is wrong. In telling of the failing or suspended operations of many local creameries, Mr. Barre gives a wrong impression as to the cause. The real cause is the continued success farmers have had in wheat-raising during the past few years.

There would have been nothing wrong with the local creamery system of Manitoba, providing crops had been as uncertain as they were from ten to twenty years ago, and on the records of which creamerymen based their calculations eight or ten years ago.

Although many local creameries have suspended operations, they are in a position to quickly spring to life should there be the unfortunate requirement there was at their beginning. The number of cows is rapidly increasing in the Province, and it is mainly the increased demand for dairy butter that has injured creameries. The increased immigration and public works have created an immense demand for dairy butter, while farmers themselves, with their harvest gangs, are using a large amount. Besides this, the shortage of farm help has led many farmers to let part of their cows run with calves.

Mr. Barre's lengthy argument would lead one to believe that his central creamery gave better satisfaction than country creameries did. I am in a position to know that as large a proportion

of patrons have tried the Winnipeg creamery and have ceased to be patrons of that creamery as can be found in the same position with reference to the other provincial creameries.

The great advantage Winnipeg creameries have is that their constituency is large. When one batch of patrons find they can do better at dairy butter-making, another batch can be found.

The question at issue is: Can Winnipeg creameries do better for their patrons than local creameries where a sufficient support is convenient? If they cannot, then the arguments of Mr. Barre

and a portion of the Winnipeg press in favor of Winnipeg creameries are misleading.

In many districts, where the cream of five hundred or more cows can be secured, butter can be manufactured as cheaply as in Winnipeg. There are more such districts than there are creameries in the Province. Butter can be exported from any railroad point as cheaply as it can be from Winnipeg. With these facts established, the local creamery patron is ahead the express charges on cream.

The advantage I will admit for the Winnipeg creameries is their more successful system of canvassing. They adopt methods of other lines of business, and use part of their capital for that purpose. To this cause the suspension of local creameries can be traced. Village merchants getting a commission for securing Winnipeg creamery patrons have been able to break local creamery routes, and by the time the farmer finds he has been fooled by extravagant promises hard



WHEAT CUTTING ON THE FARM OF HON. R. P. ROBBLIN, NEAR CARMAN, MAN.

feelings have been created that are hard to overcome.

I contend that butter can be manufactured, not only cheaper, but better, at a local creamery, as the cream is got in a fresher condition.

Mr. Barre's theory about pasteurization is too premature to be considered as a factor for years to come.

Improvement in methods of canvassing must be considered by local creamerymen. A better understanding is usually all that is required by the patrons to keep them pulling together. The false rumors that Winnipeg creameries pay better prices must be corrected, even though it cost money to do it. Most of the "rooters" for Winnipeg in local creamery districts can be found to be paid for their exertions.

I think I can say, without fear of being accused of egotism, that I am in as good a position as any one for forming an estimate of the future of dairying. I believe the farmers of Manitoba will drop into the creamery system just as quickly as the home market is overdone. At the present rate of increase in dairy cattle this will not be long, even though crops remain uniformly good. The fact that cream separator firms are increasing their sales by the hundreds every year helps to prove this statement. I believe the business should be operated on similar lines to those adopted in the Northwest Territories, if possible, or by sufficiently strong companies with local factories in which farmers of the district are financially interested. With cream collectors who understand their business and who will refuse bad cream, the best butter can be made. The central creamery will always have a constituency in districts not strong enough for a local factory, but will continue to lose parts of their territory as the business is worked up.

Besides the advantages of the local creamery here mentioned, there is the personal relations between the buttermaker and the patron in a local creamery, which is just as important as it is between the buyer and seller in any other line of business. The theory of farmers buying goods wholesale in large cities may be all right, but it don't work out.

Merchants all over the Province state frankly that the quality of dairy butter is greatly improved since ten years ago, and give the creameries credit for getting farmers into better methods. The travelling dairy started the good work, and might be revived with profit.

J. BOUSFIELD.

[Note.—The writer of the above letter is in error when he implies that the "Farmer's Advocate" has favored centralization of creameries in the city of Winnipeg. No such proposition has been made. Arguments have been advanced to show the many advantages of centralization, but reference has not been made in favor of any particular point, much less any particular creamery.—Editor F. A.]

Across Country.

Striking south-eastward from Whitewood, on the main line of the C. P. R., a slightly rolling country with numbers of sloughs is traversed. Most of this land has been homesteaded or bought by private parties, and in many places considerable of it is under cultivation, Fairmeade being a center of one of the best-tilled parts, yet the larger percentage is in its natural state. Small bluffs are also not uncommon, and rather increase both in numbers and extent until the south bank of the Pipestone is reached, where a considerable portion of the land is covered with scrub. Farther south, the country gradually assumes a more prairie-like character, until scarce a trace of scrub can be seen. Soon the Moose Mountains are in view to the right. Canington Manor straight ahead. In places, the land is gravelly, especially near the Pipestone, and to the north and east of the Mountains a great many sloughs and ponds exist, these also abound in the many depressions between the hills upon the higher land, in fact, all through the mountain region. These mountains cover quite a large area, are mostly wooded and well adapted for ranching, which is extensively carried on throughout this whole locality and with marked success.

South of the mountains lies a wide wheat belt, tapped by the Arcola branch of the C. P. R. Thriving farms are springing up freely and a prosperous trade seems in store. Wheat land and range land, with good water and timber nearby, combine in placing this section on a sound footing and insuring a prosperity of the lasting kind. Still continuing southward stretches a level wheat plain, with occasional depressions, terminating, in a few cases, in small sloughs. The larger portion of the land has been tilled, and this condition continues right through from Carlyle, on the Arcola branch, to the west of the Souris section, and still eastward to the Missouri and still on all through the last few southern plains that yearly give a report of their summer's work pleasing to the producer.

Corn and Roots at Brandon Experimental Farm.

Below are given some of the results for the season of 1902 at the Brandon Experimental Farm, and in studying them it must be remembered that the farm suffered greatly from the cloudburst that swept over the locality in June, as well as by the Assiniboin River flood, which inundated a large portion of the farm during June and July. Many test plots were entirely ruined, and nearly all more or less damaged by washing and by packing the soil very hard. These things must all be borne in mind in connection with the results this year. We give but the twelve highest ranking varieties in each test.

FODDER CORN.

The cold and wet spring greatly retarded the growth of fodder corn, and the yield is much below the average. All of it was stooked in the field to be used as dry fodder during the winter.

Variety.	Rows.	
	Tons.	Lbs.
1. Salzer's All Gold	19	16
2. Champion White Pearl	18	696
3. Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint	18	432
4. North Dakota Yellow	17	1904
5. Pearce's Prolific	16	1528
6. North Dakota White	16	1264
7. King of the Earliest	16	1000
8. Eureka	16	736
9. Early Butler	16	472
10. King Philip	15	1680
11. Superior Fodder	15	888
12. Compton's Early	15	624

POTATOES.

Ninety varieties of potatoes were planted in rows three feet apart. Although the cloudburst of June packed the soil very hard around the plants, the yield of potatoes is quite satisfactory, and the quality is excellent.

Variety.	Yield per acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.
1. Enormous	557	20
2. Houlton Rose	487	40
3. Burnaby Seedling	476	40
4. White Beauty	473	
5. Cambridge Russet	473	
6. Empire State	454	40
7. Early White Prize	447	20
8. Prolific Rose	436	20
9. Hale's Champion	432	40
10. Seedling No. 230	432	40
11. Delaware	429	
12. Pearce's Extra Early	429	

FIELD ROOTS.

Owing to the cold and backward spring and dry fall, the yield of all kinds of field roots is below the average, but the quality is below the average, the roots being clean, of good shape, and perfectly sound.

TURNIPS.

Thirty varieties of turnips were tested during 1902; all sown on the flat, in rows 2½ feet apart. Two sowings were made: one on May 26th, and the second two weeks later. All were pulled on October 2nd.

Variety.	Sown.			
	May 26.		June 9.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
1. Skirving's	25	424	18	696
2. Champion Purple Top	21	1824	26	536
3. Webb's New Renown	21	504	23	404
4. New Arctic	20	1976	21	768
5. Bangholm Selected	19	1600	20	1184
6. Magnum Bonum	19	544	20	392
7. Good Luck	19	16	22	616
8. Shamrock Purple Top	18	168	20	920
9. Kangaroo	18	1224	21	504
10. Perfection Swede	18	432	23	1784
11. Sutton's Champion	17	1112	19	280
12. Jumbo	17	56	15	1680

MANGELS.

Twenty-seven varieties of mangels have been under test during 1902; all sown on the flat, in rows 2½ feet apart. Two sowings were made: one on May 27th, and the second two weeks later. All were pulled on September 29th, 1902.

Variety.	Sown.			
	May 27.		June 10.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
1. Half-long Sugar Rosy	16	1372	11	794
2. Yellow Globe Selected	15	1944	17	1276
3. Yellow Intermediate	14	1716	17	1276
4. Lion Yellow Intermediate	13	1592	14	1252
5. Champion Yellow Globe	13	1368	14	1084
6. Selected Mammoth Long Red	12	1144	14	1084
7. Sutton's Prizewinner Yellow Globe	12	1144	14	1084
8. Mammoth Long Red	12	1144	14	1084
9. Half-long Sugar White	12	1144	14	1084
10. Norbitan Giant	12	1144	14	1084
11. Giant Yellow Intermediate	12	1144	14	1084
12. Canadian Giant	12	1144	14	1084

CARROTS.

Twenty-one different sorts of carrots were tested during this year; all sown on the flat, in rows two feet apart. Two sowings were made: one on May 27th, and the second two weeks later. All were pulled on October 2nd.

Variety.	Sown.			
	May 27.		June 10.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
1. New White Intermediate	16	120	9	1800
2. Ontario Champion	14	160	11	
3. Carter's Orange Giant	12	200	9	1800
4. Green-top White Orthe	11	1320	13	1280
5. White Vosges, Large Short	11	1320	10	680
6. Yellow Intermediate	11		11	1320
7. White Belgian	9	1800	9	40
8. Half-long Chantenay	9	1360	12	640
9. Long Yellow Stump Rooted	9	480	12	640
10. Guerande, or Oxheart	9	40	13	840
11. Giant White Vosges	9	40	9	1800
12. Iverson's Champion	8	720	11	880

SUGAR BEETS.

Eight varieties of sugar beets have been tested this year; all sown on the flat, in rows two feet apart. The first sowing was made on May 27th, and the second two weeks later. All were pulled on September 20th.

Variety.	Sown.			
	May 27.		June 10.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
1. Red-top Sugar	13	928	12	24
2. Danish Improved	12	24	14	512
3. Royal Giant	8	1424	14	1040
4. French Very Rich	8	1160	9	1800
5. Danish Red Top	8	500	13	1192
6. Wanleben	7	1048	12	552
7. Improved Imperial	6	672	12	1344
8. Vilmorin's Improved	5	296	12	288

A Wonderful Oat.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Replying to your enquiry regarding Salzer's Two-foot oat: I received a sample of oats, as a premium, from Salzer in 1899. I sowed them, but took what Salzer said about them with a large pinch of salt, but I was more than surprised when they headed out. From less than half an ounce of seed I got three parts of a patent pail (1½ gallons). Heads were from 18 to 26½ inches long. Eighteen-inch heads were the shortest I measured that year. Next year I sowed the three-quarters of a pail, by plowing them in, and they yielded thirty-six sheaves, which threshed over five bushel, or at the rate of 134 bushel and 8 pounds per acre; and one bushel weighed 43 pounds. They were not rusty. The next year they yielded at the rate of 131 bushel 16 pounds per acre. A bag straight from machine weighed 80 pounds. Not rusty.

They are a white side oat, very prolific, as the above figures prove; stand up good, on a firm, stiff straw (Have had them grow as tall as a horse.) They escape the rust remarkably, for my Banner oats, sowed alongside, were rusty, rusty, rusty! But Salzer's were free from rust. I am sending you a stool of those oats. You will find fifteen heads from one seed. You can measure the heads yourself. I have another stool of twenty-four heads, but want them. I have counted 376 grains on one head.
RALPH ROBBINS.

Westbourne Municipality, Man.
[The bunch of heads sent us is certainly very long, measuring fully eighteen inches. They had been gathered when green, and consequently one can judge of their qualities no further than the length and compactness of head.—Editor F. A.]

Flax Not Profitable.

Flax does not appear to be proving a profitable crop. By the time one pays the extra threshing rate, and submits to the fearful dockage imposed on flax, there is little left to pay for the extra trouble of handling this crop. On current season's breaking on prairie land, it may be worth a trial; on scrub land or land infested with wild sunflowers, the big weeds are too much for the flax. To grow flax on old land it must be exceptionally clean to warrant the venture. We saw some flax the other day, grown on old land, that the official inspector ordered to be docked forty per cent. The yield had not been over fifteen bushels per acre, and the extra rate on threshing had to be paid on the forty per cent. of weed seeds, as well as on the flax. What was there in such a crop for the grower or anyone else? Another feature of the flax industry, and perhaps the worst one, is that the Canadian manufacturers, the chief of whom are in Montreal, have, on account of the lack of supply of flax seed in Canada, to buy largely in the States, and they pay from eight to ten cents per bushel more to the American grower than to the Canadian grower. This is surely a short-sighted policy on the part of the Canadian firms, and just the course that tends to estrange Western from Eastern flaxmen, and make the Western Canadian flaxman's envious glances toward the American flaxmen.

Our Scottish Letter.

SHORTHORN AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES.

It would be easy this week to write in a fashion fitted to irritate some of our readers. If the opinion entertained in some quarters regarding Canada and its import regulations were to be reflected in this communication, very likely there would be let slip the dogs of war. But that would neither help us nor help Canada, and the wisest course, therefore, is to leave the disturbing cause severely alone. Briefly, it is this. The great northern Shorthorn sales have been taking place this week, and like a "bolt from the blue" at their commencement on Tuesday came the intimation that Canada had scheduled all herds from which had come more than five per cent. of reacting cattle. Whether Collynie and Uppermill are amongst the scheduled herds we do not know. It is to be presumed they are not, as a small regiment of buyers from the United States and Canada was present at the Duthie-Marr combination sale, prepared to operate. The owners, however, refused to sell with a tuberculin guarantee while this embargo on any herd remained, and the over-sea contingent refrained from bidding. It was anticipated that Messrs. Duthie and Marr would sell their bull calves subject to the guarantee, and they could easily have done so without risk, but they resolved to defy the tuberculin test, and the magnificent demand realized showed that they were right. Rightly or wrongly, breeders in this country attach little or no importance to the test, and the fact that with only home buyers operating, Mr. Duthie's eighteen bull calves made an average of £115 15s. 10d., and Mr. Marr's fifteen made an average of £118 1s. 9d., is proof sufficient of the value attached by home breeders to the test. The Newton joint sale came on the following day. Mr. Gordon had passed his word that his bull calves would be sold subject to the guarantee, and he adhered to that. He, however, only had nine to sell and they made an average of £29 12s. 8d. His average over head for 18 animals, one-half of which were sold without guarantee, was £41 15s. 4d. His colleague, Mr. Wilson, Pirriesmill, Huntley, followed the lead of Messrs. Duthie and Marr and defied the test. He sold 14 bull calves at £42 13s. 6d. of an average. These figures are very suggestive, and admirably reflect the temper of breeders here with respect to tuberculin and its value. Another member of the Newton combination was Mr. Francis Simmers, Whiteside, Alford, who has been breeding high-class Shorthorns for several years. He sold 12 head at an average of £43 16s. 9d. The Pitcraigie laird, near Huntley, on the same day sold 35 at an average of £22 16s. 7d.

The greatest of all the sales took place on the third day at Jackston, Rothie-Norman, when 29 head from the home herd of Mr. James Durno and 31 head from the Westertoun herd of his cousin and namesake were sold. The yearlings and two-year-olds at this joint sale were sold subject to the test. The quality of the cattle in both herds was unusually high. Alike as breeders of Clydesdales and of Shorthorns, the Messrs. Durno are distinguished, and as honorable and upright Scotchmen they are not surpassed on this side of the Atlantic. They had a magnificent sale, and the United States men and Canadians backed them for all they knew. Jackston's offering of 29 females of all ages made an average of £71 17s., and Westertoun's offering of 31 females made £43 8s. 9d. This indicates that the guarantee meant something. The highest price of the day was for a Jackston yearling heifer, by the Collynie stock bull, Lovat Champion. The average for nine yearling heifers was the magnificent figure of £89 2s. 8d., and the eight two-year-olds were not far behind with £83 6s. 10d., while £61 11s. 1d. for eight cows leaves nothing to be desired. The Westertoun averages were also excellent. Six yearling heifers stand at £54 6s. 6d., and seven two-year-old heifers at £54 6s. On all hands there are congratulations on the results of this joint sale. The old herd at Shethin, Tarves, was dispersed to-day (Friday), but the results have not yet reached me.

Harking back to the Tillycairn sale, on Tuesday, something may be said about individual prices. It will have already been noticed that Uppermill average beats Collynie by about 45s. per head. This is, perhaps, the first occasion on which the figures have so turned out. The two highest prices of the day also stand at the credit of Uppermill. These were 320 gs. and 300 gs. Mr. Duthie's highest was 250 gs., and he had one at 180 gs., and another at 165 gs., also one at 130 gs., and three at 100 gs. Mr. Marr had one at 160 gs., two at 120 gs., one at 105 gs., and two at 100 gs. What the averages for both herds would have been had their owners sold subject to the tuberculin guarantee it would be hard to determine. There were quite enough buyers present from across the Atlantic to have made the purchase of a Collynie or Uppermill bull calf impossible to a home buyer. In the circumstances, the action of the Canadian authorities has been a godsend to home breeders, and it does not appear that anyone here is sorry the "bolt from the blue" fell.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders completed their wanderings a week ago. The closing week was spent in England, where a series of five sales was held, in which the blacks had a fine run of prosperity, and good averages were recorded. But before going south, the breeders assisted at the dispersal of the excellent herd owned by the late Mr. J. Morrison, Hattonslap, in the Oldmeldrum district. The sixty-two head of all ages made an average of £24 11s. 7d. Another dispersion, due to the same sad cause, the death of a respected owner, took place a week later, and on the eve of the English sales at Perth. This was the last of the famous Powrie herd of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, a born enthusiast in cattle-breeding, and a man of the finest moral fibre. He persistently refused to over-feed his cattle, and they were sold in store condition. The 49 head made an average of £30 13s. 1d. Twenty-two of these were cows, and their average was £35 2s. 8d. The notable tribe in the sale was that of Witch of Endor. White udders were not uncommon, and indeed some of the best of the cattle had rather more white about them than purists whose knowledge of the breed is derived mostly from books would regard as possible. Powrie was a very old and very pure herd, but its proprietor believed in an animal rather than in a color, and he liked the symmetry to be right rather than its shade. Cattle-breeding in Great Britain has a history which in some cases has not been written.

The English week began at Eshott, in Northumberland, and closed at Battle, near the place where Norman William landed in 1066 and defeated Harold, the Saxon, in that memorable year. The best average of the week was made by the 19 sold from Mr. Clement Stephenson's herd at Balliol College farm, Longbenton. The figure was £43 13s. 2d. None of the other averages

Ericas were retained. They have contributed in no small degree to build up the splendid reputation of the Ballindalloch cattle. It is difficult to define what constitutes the supreme excellence of the Ericas, but of its existence breeders cherish no kind of doubt.

HORSE SALES and exports have during these recent weeks been numerous and most successful. Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, has dispersed his studs of Hackneys and Clydesdales. For the former, 28 of which were sold, he got an average of £44 3s. 6d.; and for the latter, of which he sold 16, he got an average of £77 6s. 1d. The Seaham Stud Co. (Ltd.), which took over the farms and studs of the Marquis of Londonderry, K. G., held its annual autumn sale of surplus stock the other day, and got £34 2s. 6d. for seven Clydesdale filly foals, and £33 18s. for 14 Clydesdale colt foals. The demand throughout was steady, and it was considered that there had been a profitable sale. Of late days considerable shipments have been made to Canada by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.; to Italy, from the Seaham Harbour Stud; and to Russia, from the famed studs of the Messrs. Montgomery, at Netherhall and Banks.

In spite of difficulties there is still a living to be picked up in this effete old monarchy.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Beautifying School Grounds.

[Address given at Western Teachers' convention, Brandon, Man., by S. A. Bedford.]

I think that you will agree with me that the subject of my address requires more attention than is generally given to it in this Province. How many properly laid-out and planted school grounds can you see in a day's drive? It is quite the usual thing to see the country school perched on a bare hill, without either fence, tree or shrub around it, and many of the town schools are no better. What can be more depressing to both teacher and student than to spend the greater portion of their time amid such surroundings. Is it any wonder that the teacher soon grows tired of the position and is constantly changing from one school to another, or that children in the district grow up without a taste for attractive home surroundings?

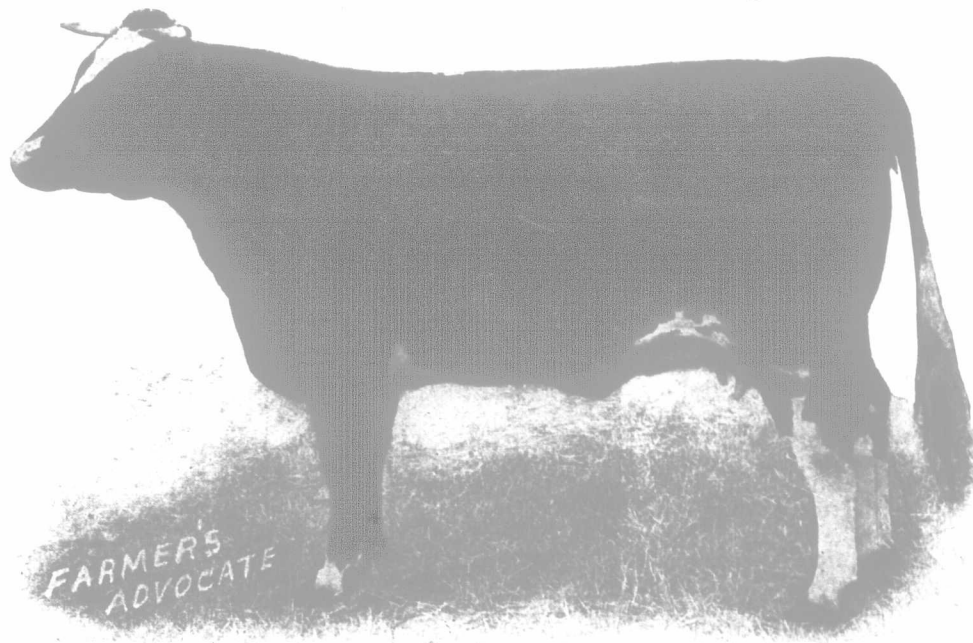
You will, naturally, say that this matter is entirely in the hands of the school trustees, and that the school teacher is powerless to make any improvements. This may be quite true in some districts, or during some years, but every teacher knows that there is a time and manner of approaching the average trustee that prevails with him, and it is the teacher's as well as the inspector's duty and privilege to quietly but firmly insist on something being done each year towards improving the surroundings of the schoolhouse, and when once successful in getting the trustees to work, do all in your power to maintain the improvement by inducing the older students to protect and care for fences, trees, shrubs, etc.

We will first take up the subject of improving the school grounds. The Department of Education should insist on every schoolhouse being furnished with land sufficient for both ornamental planting and playgrounds, but, unfortunately, the building is not always situated favorably for the best results, and in such cases we will have to adapt our plans to the prevailing condition.

We have before us the ground plan of a schoolhouse and outlines of the average school plot. With your permission, I will give you some suggestions for its improvement.

The first and most important item is a good substantial fence. Let this be neat and strong, with well-braced corner posts and provided with gates. For remember, it is worse than useless to plant trees in this country and leave them unprotected from cattle.

By placing the schoolhouse very near the center of the plot, there is sufficient land in front of the building for ornamental purposes, and still ample room left in the rear for playgrounds and outbuildings. In my opinion, the easiest and most efficient way of beautifying the school ground is to plant it judiciously with trees, shrubs and flowers, but we must understand from



MATCHLESS 25TH =37715=.

Three-year-old Shorthorn cow. Winner of first prize and sweepstakes, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
SHOWN BY HON. THOS. GREENWAY, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

reached the £40, but they were good enough for all that. The scene of the second sale was Preston Bisset, in Buckingham, where Rev. Charles Bolden sold 31 head at an average of £36 13s. 7d. The characteristic of Mr. Bolden's cattle is their strength. They are a healthy, long-lived race, and grow to greater scale than is customary with animals of this breed in general. On the third day, the sale was at Mr. J. J. Cridlau's farm, of Maise more Park, near Gloucester, where 40 head made an average of £37 1s. The highest price was 110 gs., paid by Mr. Bolden for a yearling heifer of the famous Trojan-Erica strain. Another yearling heifer made 107 gs.; a two-year-old made 108 gs. and a good cow went at 105 gs. The highest prices, although not the highest average of the week, were made at Trosley Court, in Kent, on the fourth day, when two full sisters, of the same Trojan-Erica cross, a two-year-old and a yearling, made 205 gs. and 140 gs., respectively. This herd is but recently founded. It is the property of Mr. Sofer-Whitburn, of Addington Park, and is managed with much ability by Mr. John Kitchin, a keen-witted Aberdonian. The average for the 44 head was £33 6s. An equal number from Mr. Bainbridge's herd at Eshott Hall, in Northumberland, on the opening day of the English sales made £25 11s. 6d. The feature of all the A.-A. sales this year has been the unquestioned supremacy of the Erica cross. Wherever that appeared there was a demand, and breeders did not seem to know where to stop when once they began bidding. Erica was bred by the Earl of Southesk, at Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, where now a celebrated fold of Highland cattle is kept. She went to Ballindalloch and proved a phenomenal breeder. She had produce by two bulls, Kildonan and Trojan. The produce of the former were sold off, but the Trojan-

the first that our conditions here are different from the east. We have less rainfall and our winters are far more trying on all kinds of plant life. In the first place, the land must be thoroughly cultivated before starting to grow a single tree, shrub or plant of any kind. Summer-fallow is the best preparation, and the next is a thoroughly pulverized backsetting. With this thorough cultivation, and the proper care in planting and in selection of varieties, we can usually succeed. If time cannot be found to properly plant one hundred trees, let a smaller number be undertaken. Some time before planting, it is necessary to select varieties hardy and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. It is well to select trees from northern districts as near our own conditions as possible. We have southern cottonwoods planted on the Experimental Farm ten years ago and they are no higher than they were then. They are still alive, but that is all. It is the same with the elm and many other trees and shrubs, even ash-leaf maple when imported from Ontario is quite tender.

In laying out school grounds, always keep in mind that we wish to accomplish at least three things: to provide shade during the heat of summer, to provide shelter from storms, and also to beautify the surroundings. To mark the line of division between the playground and the planted portion of the plot, and to screen from view the wood pile or any other unsightly object, plant a hedge running from each side of the school to the fence. I would suggest the native maple for this purpose. Set the young seedlings about three feet apart in cultivated ground, and cut them back at least once a year, for it is impossible to make the average tree branch close to the ground if it has already reached a considerable height. If a low hedge is required, some such plant as the caragana, red willow or lilac should be used. Another excellent screen is made by building a fence of poultry netting and training either wild cucumber or Virginia creeper over it. Should it be thought advisable to cover the sides of the schoolhouse with a climbing vine, nothing is equal to our native Virginia creeper. It grows freely, and is perfectly hardy. It can be obtained from the woods in Eastern Manitoba, or in limited quantities from the Experimental Farm. In planting trees and shrubs, it is an excellent plan to place the large trees in the background. They will then add massiveness to the view without hiding the smaller and more attractive trees and shrubs. Leave an open space, seeded to grass, directly in front of the building and group the trees and plants along the margins. Do not follow straight lines in the arrangement of these shrubs, but make some curves. The same rule applies to any paths found necessary, but let them be of good width and few in number. There is no better place for perennial flowers than just on the margins of the shrubs. They are then nearly always covered with snow in winter. They are where they can be readily seen and examined, and shrubs make an excellent background for them.

As to varieties most suitable, commencing at the rear, we would suggest a Russian poplar for the corner near the schoolhouse. It is a free-growing and handsome tree, and in a few years reaches the height of forty feet or more. It does not thrive well on low land or when pruned to a bare trunk. For the opposite side, select a Siberian poplar, another rank grower, with very dark leaves. Our native white elm, the noblest of American trees, we will group with the others just planted, and a birch, the lady of the woods, is a fit companion for it. These can both be obtained from the river banks in Western Manitoba. Following up our idea of gradually reducing the height as we approach the front of the lot, next select an ash-leaf maple and a native white spruce, followed by a native plum and choke-cherry. These are very handsome when in bloom, and are very uniformly distributed over the Province. In front of this a caragana could be planted on one side and a lilac on the other. Both of these can be obtained from the Experimental Farm free of charge, or from any nurseryman at a small figure. As we reach the front of the lot, utilize such shrubs as native Spiraeas, potentillas, pin cherry, roses, etc. Do not prune any of the trees or shrubs, but let them grow naturally, as it is difficult to improve on nature. Presumably, the most hardy of perennials. They bloom early in the season, and only require to be planted once, and demand very little attention. The most suitable for this country are tulips, peonies, iris, larkspurs, and poppies, poppy larkspurs, day lily, tiger lily, etc. Among the easiest grown annuals are the verbena, phlox, cosmos, petunias, larkspur, portulaca, and nasturtium.

Speaking of the weather, it is a fact that many women on farms are already confined to the house during the winter. Buy your wife a set of good furs, and when she gets some fresh air this winter. Take her out to see the neighbors and to see that they will both enjoy it.

Galloways for the Northwest.

Wm. Martin, the well-known breeder of Galloway cattle, Hope Farm, St. Jean, Man., contributes to a booklet, issued by the American Galloway Association, entitled "Why You Should Breed Galloways," the following on the merits of his favorite breed for the Northwest:

In writing an article on "Galloways for the Northwest," it might be asked, What is meant by the Northwest? To many citizens of the United States, the Northwest means—or did mean a few years ago—the present States of the two Dakotas, Montana, and possibly Idaho and Washington Territories. Of late years a wider meaning has been given to the term, and the Northwest now stretches across the line and includes the Territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba, which up till lately shared in the name, has now advanced so far in the twentieth century civilization as to consider herself too eastern to be longer included. These new Canadian Territories have opened up to a vast number of Americans as a newly discovered world; a field for their enterprise that presents possibilities of a development second only in degree to the astounding progress made in recent years in the American Northwest. Here is a spring-wheat country as large as the whole spring-wheat area of the United States, and beyond that a ranching territory equal to if not greater than the Northwest range district under the Stars and Stripes.

American settlers and land speculators are flocking into this new country in thousands, almost in hundreds of thousands. The American immigration into Western Canada, if it keeps up at the present rate, will soon outnumber the Canadian population.

In this northern land the climate is about equal to that of central Minnesota, and as we go westward towards the Rocky Mountains the northern limit of habitable climate runs further



THE FARMHOUSE OF J. & R. JOHNSTON, MIAMI, MAN.

north, until at the longitude of Calgary it reaches a point at least four hundred miles north of the international boundary.

In this great country the Galloway breed ought to have an ideal home. Originated among the mountains and hills of Galloway, accustomed to be out in all weathers, and equally at home on all kinds of fare, from the "bent" of the mountain meadows to the straw and turnips of the lowlands, the Galloway cattle are, by nature, the cattle for the new Northwest. Over and over again we may hear stockmen say, "We must have rustlers." They have tried Polled Angus and Herefords with a success which it would be invidious to dispute, but the few who have hit upon the Galloway wear a smile which betokens the fact that they have come upon the real thing at last.

The writer, speaking to a prominent stockman of Western Assiniboia, lately, about the merits of the Galloway as a ranching stock, said: "I have on my ranch, Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways. It has often interested me much to notice the character of the different herds. After a storm, such as we sometimes have when the cattle are bunched up in some shelter, I would notice that the first to leave for the open would be the shaggy-coated black, who would be working his way up against the wind, seeking the open even before the storm was over. At a respectable difference of time and space would follow the Hereford, while the other softer breeds would wait around shivering and hunched up until driven out by the cowboys."

The Hereford certainly comes next to the Galloway as a hardy, useful and thrifty ranch stock; but the fact that he is so much in evidence is caused by the breed being older in the country and at present owned by a more numerous and very aggressive class of breeders. The Galloway breeders have a good thing in their stock, but they are a small people and are competing against larger numbers of other breeders. Still they are increasing; the new buyers of Galloways

like the breed, and the larger the number of breeders, the more rapidly they will increase. Galloways have many advantages. They are a compact class of cattle, hardy, easily fed and contented on medium fare, but appreciating good stuff when they get it. They do not look large, but that is because they are all meat, and the modesty of their black dress has the effect of making them seem smaller than they are. Everyone knows that the same woman in black has a smaller waist than when dressed in white; so when the black robe is taken off, the Galloway goes on the scales with as much dead weight as his white or red cousin.

For crossing purposes, the Galloway is unexcelled. The progeny of a Galloway cross has all the appearance of the original breed, so much so that ignorant or penny-wise buyers often take a cross-bred animal into their herds because he is so like his father that they cannot tell the difference. This is one of the handicaps to the breed that owners of the pure article must watch out for. They must see that they only sell the real thing, and the best of its kind. There is no place for the scrub thoroughbred, and Galloway breeders can do more to popularize the breed by only selling good animals than by giving away all the pamphlets that can be written.

Ranchmen who use Galloway bulls claim that the percentage of loss among their young grade stock is much less than that of other grades, thus proving that the hardness of constitution claimed for them is actually there. A great many who have been using Shorthorn bulls for some years find that it is necessary to get some more compact, short-legged breed of cattle to counteract the legginess which range-breeding seems to develop. The Hereford, as has been said before, has been principally in demand for this purpose, but the Galloway is specially adapted to meet the requirements demanded. He has all that the Hereford has, and adds his fine robe, and has the further advantage over his horned competitor that he has a polled head himself and gives it to all his descendants.

The Northwest is able to furnish an immense cattle territory, and if hardness, added to a capacity to produce as much beef as any other breed, is any advantage, then the Galloway should meet with universal favor.

On the agricultural farms in the Northwest, where wheat-growing is, and will be for some time, the leading industry, the farmers are learning to combine a certain amount of cattle-growing with their grain-farming. On these States and Territories lumber is dear and labor somewhat scarce and high. The wheat-farmer cannot spare the time or money to put into elaborate attention to the housing of his live stock. Here the Galloway comes in to fill the gap. The pasture that is available suits him well enough in summer, and for winter he prefers a loose shed, which is cheap, and if the straw-stacks are put up in a convenient place, he will rustle a good living. On several wheat farms known to the writer, Galloway herds are kept this way in Manitoba, and no other class of cattle would suit so well in similar conditions.

But while the hardy constitution of the breed is put forward as a special merit, still breeders of Galloways must not forget that their stock do not prefer this kind of cheap living to the better quality demanded by the softer breeds. They can appreciate good living as much as any other breed and will give as largely increased returns from better care.

It is just possible for Galloway men to harp too strongly on the power of their stock to look after themselves, and they must not forget that to make them attractive to buyers they must spend some time and money in developing them in addition to talking of their merits and leaving the rest to Providence. We see the owners of Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus keeping their stock before the public by all known means, and we must adopt some similar tactics to keep our stock to the fore. We believe we have one of the very best breeds of cattle, not only for the Northwest, but for any climate; but it is a practical and not theoretical demonstration that will convince the outside public.

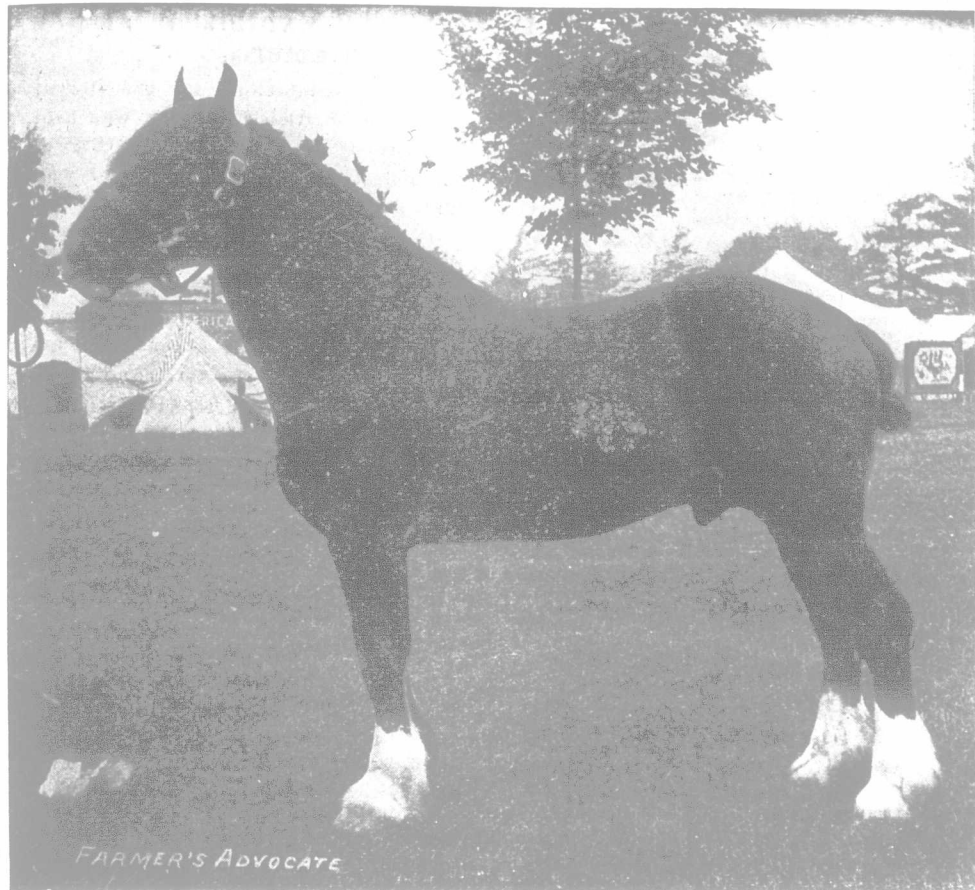
Highly Appreciated.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I wish to say that I have been very much interested in your issue of October 20th. That number was certainly a very creditable one. The "Scottish Letter," "The Doddie at Home," "If You Knew," "If Mother Would Listen," "What is it All?" "Travelling Notes," etc., were notably good articles. I wish to express appreciation of your periodical, which is always perused with interest.

THOS. McFARLANE,
Soc'y American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders,
Illinois, Oct. 25th, 1902.

It is astonishing what perfect weed spreaders cattle are: In the fall of the year, as they wander over the unfenced wheat farms, feeding at the piles of weed seeds left by the threshers and scattering bushels of undigested seeds broadcast over the fields. It pays to fence.



AMPHION (11243), IMP.
Three-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion. Sire Golden Sovereign (10198); dam Heather Jess (4238), by Topsman (886).
OWNED BY JAS. HENDERSON, BELTON, ONT.

The General Care of Sick Horses.

While it may be said that the care of a sick horse depends to a great extent upon the peculiar ailment from which he is suffering, there are many generalities which should be observed in all cases. The result of an attack of illness in many cases, especially those of a protracted nature, depends as much upon nursing as upon medical treatment administered or prescribed by the veterinarian in attendance. Except in case of accidents, fractures, etc., for the treatment of which it is necessary to place the animal in slings, it is advisable to put the patient in a good roomy box stall. This allows him the freedom of movement and ability to change his position that is so necessary to his comfort. The stall should be large, clean, well supplied with bedding, well ventilated, but free from draughts and foul odors. Especially in painful, spasmodic intestinal or other diseases, in which the animal is liable to lie down and roll and kick, it is necessary to have a box stall with strong walls. The walls or partitions should be so strong that the patient can neither kick them down nor force his feet through them. There should be an absence of feed boxes and mangers, projecting nails and pins, and anything upon which he can injure himself. In diseases of this nature, the horse, if tied in a single stall, is much more liable to get fast by rolling on his back with his feet up against the partition, or in other positions from which he is unable to extricate himself, than he would be in a box. If he should get in such a position in a box stall, the attendant has room to change his position with greater ease and much less danger to himself than he has in a narrow stall. In dietetic diseases, it is always wise to restrict the food. Even though the patient will eat, he should be given very little and that of an easily-digested nature. There is probably no food as suitable as bran for cases of this kind. The average horse owner is usually alarmed if his horse is not eating well. In cases of digestive trouble, the appetite is usually impaired, and frequently entirely suspended for a time. When the disease has yielded to treatment, the appetite returns and this is the period at which particular care should be taken in feeding. He should be fed sparingly on light food and the quantity gradually increased. It is not unusual for a relapse of digestive derangement to be caused by allowing too much solid food immediately after the symptoms of the first attack have disappeared and the appetite returned. Care should be exercised in the allowance of water. In some cases the patient is very thirsty and will consume large quantities of water if allowed access to it. In such cases, it is better to give water in small quantities and often. If the weather be cold, it is wise to take the chill off the water, but in warm weather, and especially in cases of febrile diseases, cold water is more palatable and gives better results.

The clothing of the patient will depend upon the weather and the temperature of the stable. In all cases, the patient should be kept comfortable. Too much clothing is often as hurtful as

too little. Except where it is desirable to cause perspiration, as it frequently is in respiratory diseases, the patient should not be clothed sufficiently heavy to cause sweating. It is necessary to have a pure atmosphere. Where this cannot be obtained without reducing the temperature of the stall below a comfortable point, it is better to so reduce it and compensate the patient by extra clothing.

In treating and care of sick horses, the first essential is to diagnose the disease; then give proper attention to the patient and give him the proper medicine in proper doses and at proper intervals. If the owner can diagnose the disease and knows how to administer medicines, he will doubtless undertake the cure himself; but if he cannot make a diagnosis, he should send for his veterinarian early. It is too common a practice for horse owners to neglect calling in professional assistance until it is too late. In case the veterinarian is called in, strict observance of his directions should be given. He will give what medicines are required while he is there and leave what will be required until his next visit, with instructions for its administration. On the observance of these directions a great deal depends. We assume that the attendant has sufficient knowledge to enable him to administer the doses as directed, and he should be very careful to see that the patient actually gets them. It too often occurs that the medicines left are wasted in a careless way. It requires care and a certain amount of skill to give medicine, either in a solid or liquid form, to a horse; hence it is essential that the attendant be careful and skillful. Another point that should be carefully observed is to not give any more nor any less than directed, and to not pay any attention to the wise neighbor who happens to call and recommend some nostrum that cured a case exactly like this, only worse, that he had a few weeks ago. When a patient is under treatment by a veterinarian, his directions, and his only, should be followed. If the owner is not satisfied with his treatment he should either dismiss him and call in someone else or demand a consultation. Interference or noncompliance with his instructions often results disastrously and the practitioner gets the blame.

"WHIP."

About the Embargo.

Mr. W. H. Dean, one of the largest shippers from the Toronto market, says: "If the embargo were taken away the cattle would be bought here, while quite young, and would be shipped to England to be fed and finished. This would drain the country of all the best young stock, and the cattle-raising industry would suffer accordingly. We want to keep on raising and feeding cattle here, and continue to ship them in the fattened state. The removal would suit the shipping companies and those who want to sell half-grown cattle."

Trotting and Pacing Records.

The best records for the year 1902 are as follows:

TROTTERS.

- Stallion—Cresceus, by Robert McGregor, 2.17½, dam Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, 2.04
- Mare—Susie J., by Jay Hawker, 2.14½, dam Millionaire, by Norwood, 2.06½
- Gelding—Lord Derby, by Mambrino King, dam Claribel, by Almont Jr., 2.05½
- The Monk, by Chimes, dam Goldfinch, by Mambrino King, 2.05½
- Four-year-old colt—Directum Spier, by Directum, 2.05½, dam Lulu Campau, by Axtell, 2.11½
- Four-year-old filly—Zephyr, by Zombro, 2.11, dam Gazelle, 2.11½, by Gossiper, 2.11
- Three-year-old colt—Pat Henry, by John G. Carlisle, 2.20, dam Pattie Patterson, by Grand Sultan, 2.14
- Three-year-old filly—Nella Jay, by Jay Hawker, 2.14½, dam Paronella, by Parkville, 2.14½
- Three-year-old gelding—The Rajah, by Prince of India, 2.13½, dam Buffalo Maiden, by Jerome Eddy, 2.14½
- Two-year-old filly—Katherine A., by Wiggins, 2.19½, dam Zoraya, by Guy Wilkes, 2.14
- New Performer—Prince of Orange, by Prince of India, 2.13½, dam by Cuyler, 2.07½

PACERS.

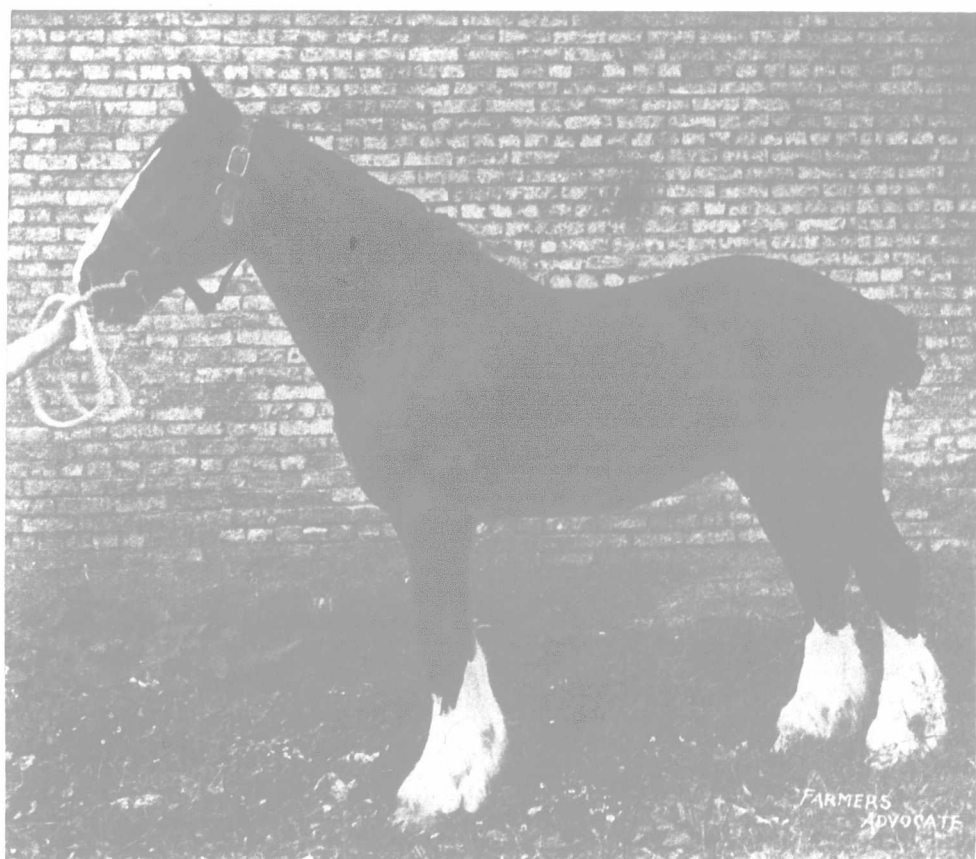
- Stallion—Dan Patch, by Joe Patchen, 2.01½, dam Zelica, by Wilkesberry, 1.59½
- Mare—Daphne Dallas, by Quartermaster, 2.21½, dam Kitty Lambert, by Daniel Lambert, 2.05
- Gelding—Anaconda, by Knight, 2.22½, dam by Algona, 2.02
- Four-year-old colt—Kavali, by Kromlin, 2.07½, dam Almera, by Kentucky Prince, 2.07½
- Four-year-old filly—Alone, by Nearest, 2.22, dam Greenetta, by Hambletonian Chrisman, 2.09½
- Three-year-old colt—Doc Marvin, by Ira Band, 2.14½, dam Augusta, by Gusto, 2.15½
- Three-year-old filly—Ethel Evans, by Noisy Bells, dam Lulu C., by Ponce de Leon, 2.17
- Two-year-old colt, Grey Dick, by Little Dock, 2.12½, 2.24½
- Two-year-old filly—Jessie Herr, by Charley Herr, 2.07, dam Jessie P., by Neapolitan, 2.18
- New Performer—Direct Hal, by Direct, 2.05½, dam Bessie Hal, by Tom Hal, 2.04½

RAYMOND.

International Entries Closed.

The entries for the International Show, which begins in Chicago, Dec. 1st, have closed, showing an increase over last year of nearly 30 per cent. In cattle, there are 881 entries in the breeding and 213 in the fat classes. Sheep will be present to the number of 1,301, and horses, 415, while in swine the usual large display will be made. It is now certain that this year's exhibition will be the greatest in the history of U. S. live-stock shows.

It's not too late yet, if it has not previously been done, to whitewash the henhouse. Give the goodwife as light and dry and warm quarters for the fowls as possible. You will enjoy a fresh egg in the winter as well as anyone.



FIDELITY 3347, IMP.
Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first prize, Toronto Exhibition, 1902.
IMPORTED BY DALGETY BROS., LONDON. SOLD TO T. E. AND W. W. ROBSON, HILDETON, ONT.

Barley as Stock Food.

It has been frequently stated by investigators and intelligent feeders that the true value of barley as a stock food is by no means appreciated as it should be by the farmers of Canada. From our own experience and observation, we are persuaded that a good deal of truth lies in this statement. In certain quarters, an unenlightened prejudice against it has existed, some even asserting that it was prejudicial to stock. Such views are unworthy of intelligent men, and in the past were probably propagated by persons interested in diverting this useful stock food to other purposes detrimental to the country's well-being.

In all European countries where feeding is carried on extensively barley holds a prominent place as a stock food, and in our own land, as well as the United States, experiments have demonstrated the economy of its use under various conditions in the production of beef, pork and mutton. It, hence, becomes a worthy subject for consideration in view of the failure of the pea crop and the improbability of being able to produce this once reliable fattening grain for some time to come. Moreover, the increased interest which is being taken in the feeding of cattle and hogs for the British market makes the necessity of having some easily-grown fat and flesh forming food more apparent.

Previous to the passage of the McKinley Bill by Congress, much of this cereal, as is well known, was grown for the American market, but upon the increase of tariff at that time hundreds of Canadian farmers lessened the area devoted to it, and instead increased the acreage of oats and peas, and in some cases even began growing rye. Others continued to grow considerable of the awny cereal, but devoted more attention to feeding, thereby leaving the fertility upon the farm, and as time has gone on, have increased the productivity of their soil. Unfortunately, the number who did so was comparatively small and the increase to their ranks has been slow. Had there been more of this class, it might have been said that the change in the tariff laws of our southern neighbors was to us a blessing in disguise, and indeed it is even yet a question if for other reasons such was not the case.

In comparing the different grains which are commonly fed, scientists find by analysis that barley is much higher in digestible protein (a flesh-forming substance) than corn, and almost equal to oats; and in carbohydrates (starchy matter), very much superior to oats and practically equal to corn, having, in chemical terms, a nutritive ratio of 1 to 8, or one part nitrogenous to eight parts non-nitrogenous substances. Theoretically, therefore, it is in a large measure just such a food as stockmen require to replace peas or corn in the preparation of a ration for economical feeding. This has also been borne out practically in various countries in the production of bacon of the highest quality. Long ago, Danish investigators determined that in this respect no single grain was its equal. The lines pursued by these people have been sufficient to place them in the first rank as hog-raisers. They have been and are still our strongest competitors with England's bacon consumers, and what they have demonstrated enlightened Canadians believe to be true. Barley is a grain which enters largely also into the composition of the famous Irish bacon. Pork packers everywhere in this country are continually advising farmers to feed barley or peas during the main and finishing periods of feeding, knowing that from the use of either foods a firm, sweet side of "Wiltshire" may be obtained.

Now, while it is seldom, or never, economy to feed a whole ration of one grain, we are satisfied that none, except it be peas, can be of greater service than barley in growing and preparing hogs for market. For young pigs it contains rather much starchy matter to be fed extensively, but after they are three months old the quantity may be safely increased until in the final stages in feeding it may safely constitute the bulk of the ration. As cattle food, when mixed with a quantity of bran, it is very satisfactory both in the feeding of young or growing stock and when finishing the mature bullock for market. Progressive dairymen, too, are learning more and more to appreciate its value, reaching, as the best European investigators have done, that in so doing a beneficial influence is imparted to the quality of milk and butter. In the winter feeding of lambs or the fattening of full grown sheep, barley likewise is unsurpassed, whether fed alone or in conjunction with other concentrates.

In view, therefore, of the above positions, it is indeed surprising that any farmer should harbor views which not only show, but practical investigation has proven to be erroneous. The price of the grain this season is comparatively low; beef and pork are, on the other hand, commanding fair prices; hence, the encouragement to feed should be sufficient to prevent any farmer from finding a resting place in the pastures of the country.

Implement and Allied Industries.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has at heart the interests and the welfare of those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

On another page appears the advertisement of the BEEMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Winnipeg and Minneapolis, who have recently commenced operations at 191 Higgins Avenue, in this city. Geo. Beeman, the sole inventor of the Beeman Grain Cleaner, has been in the city personally superintending the installation of the Company's plant. In less than a week's time machines will be ready for the customer.

It's wonderful the demand that "CARNEFAC," the new stock food, is meeting with. W. G. Douglas, the manufacturer, with headquarters on Princess Street, is more than pleased with the success of the food. The generous offer to farmers, of cash prizes for the best stock fed on "CARNEFAC," at Brandon and Winnipeg Fairs is a sure winner.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO COMPANY are receiving their share of the piano trade in Western Canada. Mr. Lindsay, the genial manager of the Western house, has been with the company for many years and is no novice at the piano business.

A. E. WIMPERIS, the scientific collar-maker, has spent a number of years experimenting on horse collars. Purchasers of the Wimperis Perfection Collar profit by this experience. He has built up one of the largest mail-order collar trades in Western Canada.

Brandon is a town that is forging ahead, commercially, with wonderful rapidity. One of the latest acquisitions is the handsome new three-story building of CARRUTHERS & CO., tanners, which is located on 9th Street. Wm Carruthers, the manager of the company, is one of the most popular business men of Brandon and vicinity. Farmers do not hesitate in sending hides to the Carruthers people, since they are confident that they will receive careful attention and be pleased with results.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS is a fast-growing industry. Mr. Sheriff, the managing director and founder of the works, has for many years personally superintended the mechanical and business end of the company, and to his untiring energies and exceptional ability is due the success that the company has met with.

THE STOVE TRADE in rural districts has been so large already this year that a number of the large concerns experience great difficulty in meeting the demand. Merrick, Anderson & Co. foresaw the demand, and as a safeguard, filled their warehouses.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO., although a concern of great magnitude, entertains hopes of being able to fill all orders, unless a cold snap sets in and causes an unprecedented demand.

THE JAMES SMART MFG. CO., Ltd., are pretty much in the same position. Their Western manager, Mr. Maguire, reports an enormous demand and consequently an overtaxed condition of affairs at the foundries. Another great difficulty lies in the fact that there is a great scarcity of pig-iron in the east, also of coal, which is necessary in the manufacture of steel.

It is advisable for all who require stoves to order at an early date, else they may find that their local dealer will be unable to meet their request later with other than a hopeless shake of the head and the words, "I can't get the goods from the manufacturer."

E. E. DEVLIN & CO. make their bow to readers of the "Advocate" in the advertising columns of this issue. With unbounded faith in the West, and feeling that a need existed for a distinctive pump and windmill business, they have secured the Aermotor Company's lines, of Chicago, Illinois, and established headquarters in the Grain Exchange. Aermotor goods require no special introduction, as they have been on the market here for a number of years.

THE SYLLABIC SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, located in the Bank of Nova Scotia building, in this city, under the able management of W. J. Morran, is conducting a successful system of shorthand writing. The large number of graduates from this institute equipped with the system readily find positions.

W. G. FONSECA, the mica roofing merchant, reports a steady increase in the demand for roofing material. Mr. Fonseca has been engaged in the sale of patent roofings for a number of years, and during all his past experience there never was such a demand as that of this year.

In this issue appears the advertisement of AMBROSE KENT, SONS & CO., of Toronto, one of Canada's leading jewelry firms. This concern has thousands of patrons all over Canada who have never seen the inside of the Kent establishment on Yonge St., Toronto. They make their purchases from the very complete catalogue that this firm issues. It's worth a couple of lines to write for one.

Winter Eggs.

Seldom has the outlook for good prices for winter eggs been better than at the present time; in fact, the cry is coming from almost every quarter that a shortage is certain. Farmers and poultrymen cannot, therefore, do better than prepare to share in the profits. The secrets to successful winter egg production are, young, healthy birds, good food, clean, well-ventilated quarters, and exercise. Select all the pullets and hens likely to respond to good treatment, clean the pens, and get ready to raise the birds on business principles.

The B. C. Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster.

The annual Provincial exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Association of British Columbia was held in the beautiful exhibition park, at the Royal City of New Westminster, the first week in October, and was decidedly the most successful in the history of the Association, which is saying a good deal, since their shows from the first have been a succession of successes. In no other city of its size that we know of, do the citizens take so keen an interest in their show or subscribe so liberally towards the expense for attractions and the entertainment of visitors, and in no city are judges, exhibitors and visitors better treated in every way. The attendance at this year's show was far away greater than in any former year, which was doubtless, to a considerable extent, due to the great lacrosse match between the Shamrocks, of Montreal, and the Royal City club, resulting in a signal victory for the home team, which enjoys a continental reputation as the champion aggregation of the Dominion. The live stock department was the leading feature of interest in the exhibition, and here marked improvement was noticeable in nearly every section, the cattle classes being especially good. Dr. S. J. Thompson, St. James, Man., judged the horses and hogs, and Mr. James Bray, Longburn, Man., the cattle and sheep. Their work was well done and gave general satisfaction. Horses of all the lighter classes were well shown and attracted much admiration. In Thoroughbreds and Standard-breds, J. T. & J. J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, and E. Bullock-Webster, Keremeos, were principal winners. In Suffolk Punches, J. M. Steves, Steveston; in Percherons, H. F. Page, Mission; in English Shires, Jos. McLaughlin and J. W. Hollison, secured the principal prizes, while in Clydesdales, H. M. Vasey, Ladner, won first honors in stallions, with the handsome and typical bay 3-year-old horse, Premier Prince 2721, winner of first prize at Toronto and the Pan-American as a 2-year-old last year, and winner here of first and sweepstakes in his class, and the grand sweepstakes for best draft stallion any age, as he did also at the Victoria exhibition the following week. He is a horse of splendid quality and finish, sired by Handsome Prince, and out of Moss Rose 2nd. Other winners in the Clydesdale class were Jas. Bryce, Victoria, and C. S. Pearson, Sardis.

CATTLE.—In the Shorthorn class, which was the most numerously represented, W. H. Ladner, Ladner, B. C., made a strong show, winning first prize and sweepstakes with his roan 3-year-old bull, Squire Wimple, imported from Ontario last spring, a typical, modern Shorthorn, of straight Scotch breeding, combining high-class quality and character with ideal conformation. He is admittedly the highest type of Shorthorn bull yet brought to the Pacific Province, and was the center of admiration for cattlemen. He also headed Mr. Ladner's first-prize herd, of one bull and four females over one year old, which included the first-prize cow. The Inverholme Farm exhibit, in charge of A. D. Paterson, Ladner, also made an excellent showing, winning first for yearling bull with Virgil, a splendid individual and a strong claimant for champion honors, first for two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer and heifer calf, second for herd, and sweepstakes for best female. H. M. Vasey, of the same place, had the third-prize herd, yearling bull and cow, and second two-year-old heifer. Alex. Ewen, New Westminster, had the first-prize two-year-old bull, and Jos. Tambouline, the second-prize aged bull; Donald McLean winning third prize in this section.

Herefords were shown by J. Merryfield & Sons, Mt. Lehman, and the Kirkland Estate, Ladner, between whom the prizes were divided, the latter securing all first prizes but one, and the herd prize and sweepstakes for best female any age. Merryfield & Sons won first for bull 3 years and over, and the diploma for best bull any age.

Polled Angus cattle were shown by the Kirkland Estate, winning all prizes competed for.

Red Polled cattle were exhibited by E. Barkley, Westholme Island, and J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, the former winning first for bull three years or over, the male championship and the herd prize. Maynard had the first yearling bull and bull calf, first-prize cow, and sweepstakes female.

Holsteins were shown by W. P. Newlands, Eburne; J. W. Hollingshead, Ladner, and Jas. McCulloch, New Westminster; Newlands winning the herd prize and diploma for best female any age.

In Jerseys, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, had the first-prize bull over three years old in Hamner's Stoke Pogis, and they won the diploma for best bull any age with him, also first for bull calf. T. R. Pearson, New Westminster, had the first-prize cow and won the diploma for best female in the class. E. Goudy, Coquitlam, had the first-prize yearling bull and yearling heifer, second-prize cow and first-prize herd of one bull and four females.

Swiss Whites were out in strong force, shown by Jas. McCulloch and Alex. McEwen, city; A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack; W. H. Austin, Sapperton; Jos. Paterson, Mission; and W. J. Smith, Scotland, Ont., who won first with a beautiful calf under one year, second for cow and first for 2-year-old heifer. Wells & Son had the first-prize cow and sweepstakes female. McCulloch had the first-prize bull open to all, and also first-prize cow and bull calf, four females under two years, all of which were owned by exhibitor.



CAPTAIN MAYFLY =28858=, IMP.
Four-year-old Shorthorn bull. Winner of first prize at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902.
OWNED BY J. C. BRICKER, ELMIRA, ONT.

Guernseys were shown by Geo. W. Beebe, Agassiz, who was awarded all the prizes he entered for.

SWINE.—In a strong class of Berkshires, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, were the principal winners, capturing first prizes for boar two years old, yearling boar, boar under six months, sow two years old, yearling sow, sow over six and under twelve months, and for sow under six months; also for champion sow and first for herd of one boar and two sows. J. A. Wood, Whonnock, and the B. C. Penitentiary were also exhibitors, the former winning second for aged sow, and the latter second for aged boar.

In Poland-Chinas, F. E. Page, J. C. Henderson; Jas. Bailey and W. M. Smith were exhibitors, the prizes being well distributed, Bailey winning the principal honors.

Duroc-Jerseys were shown by E. A. Kipp and W. M. Smith, the latter winning the herd and sweepstakes prizes, and the former, the first and second for sow two years and over, second for boar under a year and championship for sow.

Chester Whites were shown by Jos. Thompson, Sardis; W. R. Austin and W. M. Smith, Thompson winning the championship for boar and sow, and the herd prize.

Yorkshires were shown by Jos. Thompson and E. A. Kipp, Thompson winning the herd and sweepstakes prizes, and Kipp the first awards for boar under six months, sow under six months and for sow two years and over.

Tamworths were shown by the B. C. Penitentiary and W. M. Smith. The prizes for bacon hogs, best pen of three, were awarded first to E. A. Kipp and second to Jos. Thompson.

SHEEP.—In Oxford Downs, Shannon Bros., J. Richardson, C. S. Smith and H. M. Vasey were the principal exhibitors. Shannon Bros. secured the flock prize, the championship for ram and for ewe, first for shearing ram and all the firsts for ewes. Richardson won one first prize. J. T. & J. W. Wilkinson were as usual strong in Southdowns, capturing practically all the best prizes. Leicesters were shown by Messrs. Beebe, Smith, and Kirkland, and Shropshires by F. Kirkland and E. A. Kipp, the latter winning both championships and most of the firsts. Lincolns were shown by A. C. Wells & Son and F. Kirkland. J. Thompson and J. Richardson were exhibitors of Suffolks, the former securing the best awards. Richardson had the best of it in Cotswolds, and Hampshires; Maynard in Dorset Horns, and W. M. Smith in Merinos. The sheep classes were decidedly an improvement on former years.

The annual meeting, held the evening of the last day of the show, for the election of officers and other business, was largely attended. The gate receipts were reported as some \$3,500 in excess of those for last year. Mayor Keary, who has acted as secretary and manager, to fill a vacancy during the year, spoke cheerfully of the result of the year's work, and hopefully of the future, but said there was one matter, however, upon which he must strike out from the shoulder, viz., in reference to the judges, and the inconvenience the society had been put too to secure competent independent judges of live stock in particular. The local member of Parliament, Mr. Aulay Morrison, had done all he could, but the Hon. Sydney Fisher had allowed his deputies to have too much to say in certain matters. If he, the speaker, were the member of Parliament, he would have Mr. Hodson, the Live Stock Commissioner, brought to account. In this Province, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture also had acted a part not to his credit as a public official. To Messrs. Palmer and Cunningham, of the Horticultural Board, he was indebted for much assistance, but only for the reverse to the two gentlemen first mentioned.

Snap-shots at British Agriculture.

FASHIONS IN FARM CROPS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON LIVE STOCK.

One of the practices of the British agriculturist that draws the attention of the transatlantic visitor is the reliance placed by the island farmer on roots, either turnips, swedes, carrots and mangolds, and green crops, such as lucerne (alfalfa), cabbage, vetches and kohl-rabi.

Recent statistics of British farming show, among other things, that the number of live stock kept is decreasing in these islands. Since the previous yearly returns, a falling off of 207,918 cattle and 611,494 sheep is noted, and the significance of these figures will be more appreciated when it is known that

a lot of the arable land is being let go back into grass, which means that the number of live stock must continue to decrease, with the inevitable result that the Britisher will have to depend more and more on other nations for his foodstuffs. One thing that the statistics do is to, in a measure, confute the argument of some farmers for their lack of stock, whose excuse is "no pasture." The statistics show conclusively, and thinking farmers admit, that the arable holding has a far greater stock-carrying capacity than the grass farm of the same size. Such being the case, the longer the plow's rested in Great Britain, the better the market and the greater the demand for Canadian grain, dairy products and meats, provided those things are up to the standard called for by this lucrative and all-absorbing market. Canadians can well afford to take a leaf out of the book of their British confreres in the use of green crops and roots, by means of which young stock are grown cheaply and matured early in life. Mangolds are supplanting turnips and swedes in England, which is not altogether surprising, as the fly and the dreaded finger-and-toe disease play such havoc with these roots. The cultivation of lucerne, cabbage, kohl-rabi and vetches is increasing; one does not see much of that protegee of agricultural colleges, professors and press, the rape plant, possibly because of its well-known tendency to cause bloat unless carefully handled. As one would expect in this country of high rents, and therefore intensive agriculture, that extravagance of farming, the bare fallow, is fast disappearing. The British farmer yet grows twice as much barley and three times as many oats as he imports, so that corn-growing, as it is called,

is not yet one of the lost arts, nor is it likely to become so, as on the successful continuance of grain growing depends the successful growing of live stock, and vice versa. The inference is, therefore, that grass is not, even in its realm (Great Britain), a complete and satisfactory diet on which to grow and mature a beast or a breed. We see at once the correctness of the principle of combining the two — grass and grain, or finishing the grass-grown bullock on grain—which is one of the key-notes to the success of the American bullock in the British markets, where he has beaten his Canadian confrere, hands down, and is a very strong rival to the best Aberdonians. Canadian beef-growers would do well to meditate on this fact and cudgel their

brains for new methods so that they may put on the British market cattle equal to the American 30-months-old corn-fed bullock, in place of the 4-year-old steers in fair store condition, which are now coming with such a handicap they are bound to be beaten and their Canadian grower is bound to be dissatisfied with the results of his labors. INTER PRIMOS.

A Review of the Crop Conditions on the Portage Plains.

The bountiful crop of 1902 has now been garnered safely on the Portage Plains, and will be long remembered, if not as the record crop, at least as one of the best crops ever reaped in this district. When spring came with laggard steps in April, accompanied with wide, read and disastrous floods, none could foresee the bumper crop that was to crown the husbandman's toil. On many farms there was little or no fall plowing done, owing to the wet and dilatory harvest weather of the previous season. Notwithstanding those unfavorable conditions, the work of plowing and sowing was pushed on vigorously, and seeding was completed under favorable conditions. There were no late frosts to check plant growth, and the grain made satisfactory growth right through the growing season. The usual June rains visited us in May, and came in abundance, so that the stooling-out of the grain was helped thereby. The effect of the warmth and copious rains was soon visible in an abundant hay crop, which was secured in excellent condition. Timothy averaged from one and a half to two tons per acre; brome from two to two and a half tons, and native hay about one ton.

One drawback of the May and June rains was that the light harrows and weeder could not be used among the growing grain. This was, in a large measure, compensated for by the vigorous growth of the various grains, that soon crowded out any weeds that appeared.

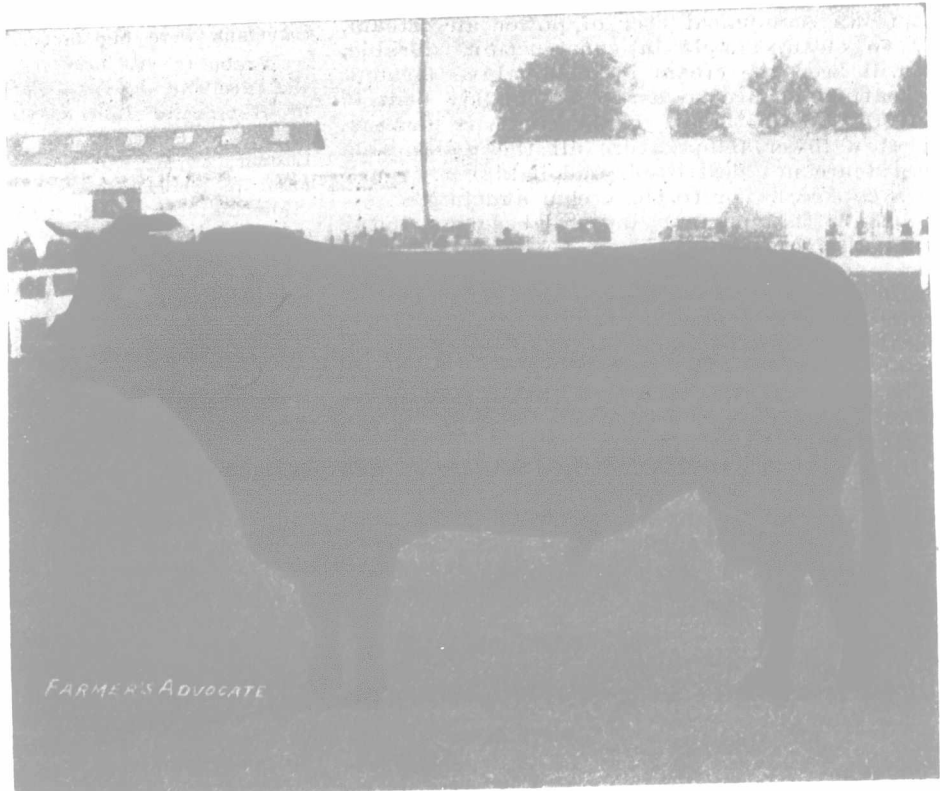
On summer-fallows under cultivation the early rainfall was beneficial, as wild oats and other noxious weeds soon germinated and made rapid growth, and did not lie dormant as in a dry season.

During July and August weather conditions were favorable, but so rank was the growth of straw on summer-fallow wheat that many doubted if it would fill satisfactorily. Several wind and rain storms visited the district in July and early August. The summer-fallow wheat, in many cases, was badly lodged, but straightened out again, and, to the joy of the farmer, filled out and yielded a splendid sample. It may be noted here that all our wheat this season was six-rowed, a circumstance that has not occurred since 1895, and that the bulk of it graded No. 1 hard.

The amount and frequency of the summer rains were beneficial to pastures, and to the oat crop, which has yielded well, as well as to barley, which was a good sample.

The harvesting season was very favorable, not more than a few days' delay being caused by wet weather, but owing to the amount of straw, threshing gangs could not make the high records of former years.

Wheat averaged about 25 bushels per acre, oats 50, and barley 40; while roots and garden produce yielded abundantly. On some summer-



PRINCE WILLIAM.
Imported Shorthorn bull, bred by A. Watson, Auchincloch, Aberdeenshire. Winner of third prize at Western Fair, London, 1902.
PROPERTY OF JAMES GIBB, BROOKSDALE, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 811.)

fallows wheat averaged 40 bushels per acre, and farms in a high state of cultivation, that have been cropped for thirty years, yielded over all an average of 32 bushels of wheat per acre.

The scarcity of hands hindered harvesting and threshing considerably, and the shortage of cars was a decided drawback to the district.

As we are probably only at the beginning of the shortage of harvest help, it would be an immense boon to the agriculture of Manitoba and the West were a cheap motor invented to do our plowing, hauling and threshing, so that each farmer could overtake his harvest operations with little or no outside help beyond the farm staff.

D. MACVICAR.

Portage and Lakeside Municipality, Man.

Shall We Pasteurize?

(From our Ontario and Eastern edition.)

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In regard to flavor and keeping qualities, it is unmistakably the only way to treat cream for buttermaking when the butter is to be held for any length of time or for the foreign markets. The flavor of pasteurized butter, when first made, would not be called perfect or as full a flavor or aroma as first-class or extra butter made from unpasteurized cream when it is fresh, but in two weeks' time or less it will be better, and under good conditions will develop a better flavor than the unpasteurized had when fresh. We have kept pasteurized butter five and six months that could not be distinguished from fresh goods.

Our customers in the local market always prefer it by two to four cents more than they will pay for unpasteurized butter, while the English market gives it next place to, and often the preference to, Danish butter, which is made entirely from pasteurized cream and leads the world in obtaining the highest prices. This is a proof that it is the proper method.

As to pasteurizing gathered cream or cream obtained from the farmers using separators or other methods, it has proved somewhat of an improvement in making a little better article than when the stuff was not pasteurized, but it is quite difficult to get it in the right condition for pasteurizing, as it will often curdle up and get doughy, which spoils it completely, and if it has too much acid or not enough it will not be a success. When the gathered cream is received at the creamery it is generally past the stage where pasteurizing fulfils its object. On the other hand, milk comes to the creamery fresh and good every day. The sediment and dirt that cannot be strained is taken out by the separator apart from the cream which is immediately pasteurized and cooled. Then science takes a part in inoculating the desired flavor called a starter that cream-gathered buttermakers have no use for, as their cream when received already has thousands of kinds of bacteria that are very undesirable and which a good starter would have no action upon.

The best method of pasteurizing is a machine that is an economical user of power and steam, easy to clean, simple in construction, durable, and will keep the cream in a thin layer around the heating surface so as to thoroughly heat it from 165° to 175° Fah. If the cream is pasteurized at a lower temperature all the undesirable bacteria are not destroyed, and if higher, it will give a cooked flavor to the cream and butter.

I believe that pasteurizing will become general among all factories that wish to be up with the times and improvements, and wish to compete in foreign markets where a uniform and mild-flavored butter is desired. It has already become general in Denmark, New Zealand and Australia, who are our greatest competitors.

The first year we were in operation, 1898, we did not pasteurize, consequently we had no end of trouble with cream coming in from the stations; the loss occasioned by overripe and curdled cream making a quality of butter often next to gathered cream butter, with prices from three to five cents less per pound than the average of following years. The average pounds of milk to pounds of butter is greatly reduced, owing to better condition of cream that has been pasteurized; and, taking everything into consideration, a pasteurizing outfit would pay for itself in a very short time. FRED DEAN, Perth Co., Ont.

Do you want to do a good thing last year's benefits, to some friend near or far away, who does not know the "Farmer's Advocate"? Then put him in possession of five stories of information for one year. He will appreciate it ever after.

The Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., and Notes on Agriculture in the Province.

The present year has been a very favorable one for British Columbia farmers generally. In the famous valley and delta districts of the Fraser Valley, and in all the interior farming sections, farm crops have been uniformly good, in many cases exceptionally so. The only exceptions being the high lands of Vancouver and the adjacent islands, for which the summer season has been too dry.

The wheat crop of the Spallumcheen Valley is a record breaker in both quantity and quality, and both hay and grain in all other districts are excellent in quality and saved in fine condition owing to the long, dry spell of harvest weather which prevailed generally. Potato and other root crops are very good too, and the profitable marketing of the potato crop is a very live question with interior district farmers. Prices for hay and grain are ruling high as compared with preceding years, with an active demand.

The fruit crop of the Province, while not uniformly good, was excellent in the Okanagan District, and outside shipments of apples, pears and plums will largely exceed those of any previous year, going principally to Northwest and Kootenay markets. California styles of packages and methods of grading and packing are closely followed for this trade.

A very large extension of the area in fruit is close at hand. In the Okanagan and Kamloops Districts, both noted for the fine appearance and quality of the fruit grown there, large tracts of land have been syndicated and arrangements perfected for irrigating and subdividing lands which up to the present time have been used only for ranching purposes, but will now offer fine opportunities for fruit growing and intensive farming operations. The rainfall in the interior districts during the early part of the season was much heavier than usual, making the range feed unusually good and abundant. The grass had recently cured well for winter pasturage, so that range cattle are in first-rate condition and prospects good for winter. A hard winter is predicted, but there is no reason to fear a shortage of feed. Much attention has been paid to the growing of alfalfa and brome grass of late years by stockmen for hay, and much of last year's crop remains unused, in addition to that of the present season. Prices for all stock fit for the butcher rule high, and never before in the history of the Province were times as good for the stockmen. The dairy industry is flourishing in all districts where creameries are in operation, although during the summer prices for butter were forced down unreasonably low owing to ill-advised competition between some of the creameries for the Victoria market. A first-rate creamery plant has recently been established at Armstrong, in the Okanagan District, and heralds a change for the better in the farming operations of the country it serves.

During the last thirty days, agricultural exhibitions of all degrees of excellence have been held in the different farming districts, closing with Provincial exhibitions at New Westminster and Victoria.

The British Columbia Agricultural Society's Exhibition opened at Victoria on the 7th inst., and was continued until the 11th. From an agricultural standpoint, the exhibition was much in advance of any previous show held in Victoria, but the industries of the city, usually a prominent feature, were but partially represented. The weather was fine throughout. While cloudy in the earlier part of the week, it steadily improved, and the last three days were perfect.

The exhibition was well patronized, although it must be confessed that the racing and other special attractions were big factors in drawing attendance.

Probably the best features of the exhibition were the excellent showings of Shorthorn cattle, and sheep, in Hampshire Downs, Cotswolds, Shropshires, Suffolks and Southdowns. The veteran breeder, W. H. Ladner, Delta, had no less than nineteen animals on hand in Shorthorns. In the main hall of the exhibition building, space was given this year to district exhibits of fruits, grains, grasses, seeds, roots, dairy produce, etc. These were from the Saanich Islands and Kent districts, and were most artistically arranged and displayed.

The B. C. Experimental Farm, Agassiz, also had a splendid exhibit on the same floor, of fruits (fresh and bottled), grains, nuts, etc., in countless variety, all correctly named and labelled, arranged by the farm superintendent, Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe. In apples alone, over 360 varieties were shown. On the second floor of the main building was displayed all the fruits competing for class prizes, and a notable collection it was, consisting of nearly a thousand plates of apples, pears, plums, grapes, peaches, etc., from the different fruit-growing sections. The development of the industry, particularly in the production of market varieties of apples and pears, was well indicated. In this division, Messrs. W. C. Grant, of Gordon Head; Thos. G. Earl, of Lytton; R. Layritz and W. R. Palmer, of Victoria, were notable exhibitors and prizewinners.

Roots and vegetables were well represented, including mammoth specimens of squashes, marrowfats and turnips, but unfortunately these were shown in a separate building, too small for the purpose, and were seen by comparatively a few people only.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns were a grand lot, and much of the same was fitted for exhibition, showing a very marked improvement in this respect as well as in the quality of

the stock over any previous exhibition. Mr. W. H. Ladner was by far the largest prizewinner, his herd being headed by the imported bull, Squire Wimple 33006, a grand, massive roan, in the pink of condition. His yearling bull, Commander, a nice, level, white youngster, also calls for special mention. "Squire Wimple," besides heading the winning herd, also scored specials for registered bull of any breed, best animal in beef classes, and in best exhibit of cattle, any breed. Mr. Ladner's herd included the first-prize cow, Delta, a fine roan animal, but beginning to show traces of age. The contest between her and a very level, smooth, young cow, shown by Mr. Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, was very close for first place, and the cattle judges, Messrs. D. C. Anderson and John Gardhouse, differed, so that final decision was not arrived at until other experts were called in. In this connection, no event created more interest amongst stockmen attending the show than the discussions incident to this contest, and the lectures delivered in connection therewith by the judges. Their educational value can hardly be estimated. Both Messrs. Tamboline and F. B. Pemberton showed good stock in the Shorthorn classes, the former's stock, especially, showing good care and feeding. It is safe to predict that he will be heard from at future shows.

Holsteins were fairly well represented, considering that the principal mainland breeders did not show. Honors were pretty evenly divided between G. T. Corfield and H. Bonsal, both of Cowichan.

The Kirkland Estate showed a fine herd of Herefords, headed by a very blocky, level bull. Competition was lacking. Herefords did fair to take a leading place on the ranges of the interior, and many good bulls are owned, especially in the Nicola District, but range bulls are never seen at exhibitions.

In Red Polled cattle some excellent stock was shown by R. E. Barkley, of Westholme, and J. T. Maynard. The cows in the Barkley herd had fine udders, and probably came as near the standard of general-purpose animals as may be, but would have been greatly improved by better fitting and feeding for show purposes. Some nice Polled Angus stock was shown by the Kirkland Estate.

In Ayrshires, the showing, while small, was of excellent quality. Mr. Jas. McCulloch showed a couple of typical cows, with fine udders and teats. His aged bull, although placed first, was considered by some to be lacking in constitution, but as a bull of dairy type would be hard to beat. A. R. Wilson, of Cowichan, showed a fine, vigorous bull, but heavy in the shoulder.

Guernseys and Jerseys were but poorly represented, and the latter, especially, could not be considered as typical of the stock, owned in the Province.

HORSES.

There was a very large exhibit of horseflesh, particularly in the classes for light horses. In the classes for Roadsters, Messrs. Wilkinson Bros. had a nice string of all ages. In saddle horses, Mr. F. B. Pemberton took first for both ladies and gentlemen's saddle animals, with well-trained animals.

In the heavy classes, H. M. Vasey, Ladner's, showed a grand Clyde stallion, Premier Prince. This horse has great style and action; quality was evident in bone and sinew. As a two-year-old, this horse took firsts at the Pan-American and Toronto exhibitions, 1901, and is a decided acquisition to the Province. He far outclassed all competitors. In Clyde mares, J. Bryce, of Victoria, showed a grand pair, which also swept everything in their class, and had also a very promising lot of young stock.

SHEEP.

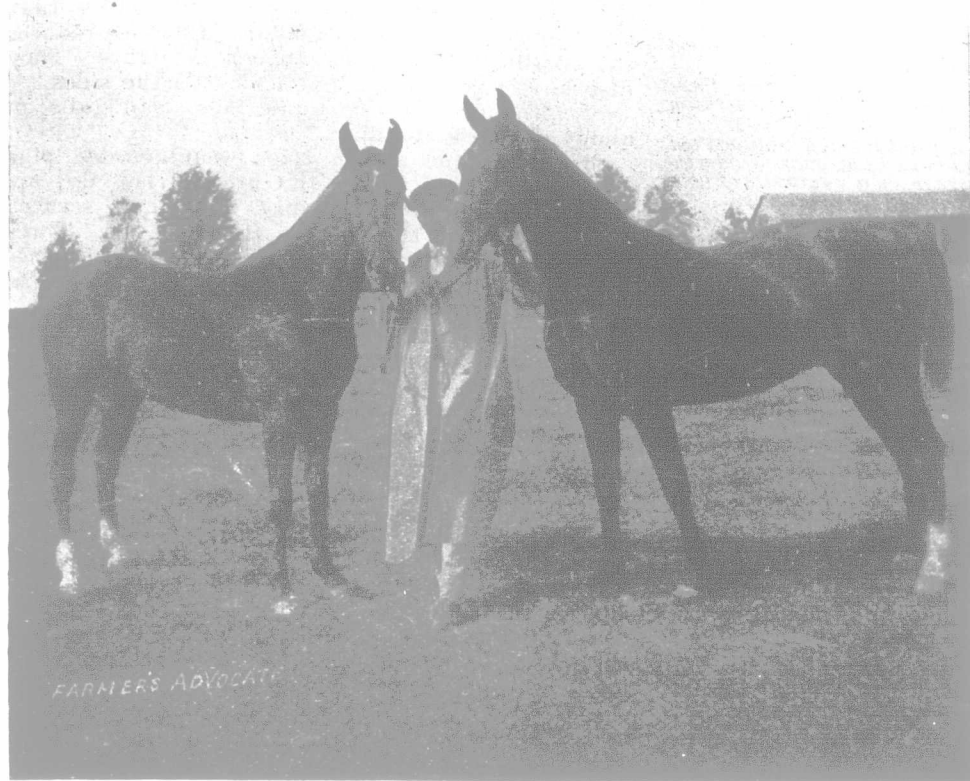
The showing of sheep was a long way ahead of anything previously got together in the Province, and it was evident that considerable care had been taken to fit the stock for exhibition; a most commendable feature, as too often at B. C. fairs stock is shown in poor condition.

The honors in Southdowns all went to Wilkinson Bros. for a very choice lot, blocky, level and compact. Cotswolds, Hampshire Downs, and Suffolks, shown by J. Richardson, of Prevost Island, were all very good, and although competition was easy, his prizes were well deserved. In Shropshires, E. A. Kipp had a very choice lot of sheep, showing altogether eighteen head, including the imported ram, Traveller No. 16195, almost a perfect specimen of the breed, and decidedly the best in the Province. In Oxford Downs, also a very good lot, honors were divided between Messrs. Shannon Bros. and J. Richardson.

SWINE.

The exhibits of swine were comparatively small, but of good quality. The Yorkshires and Chester Whites of Mr. J. Thompson, of Sardis, and the Berkshires of the Shannon Bros. were good enough to hold their own anywhere.

The annual dinner of the B. C. Agricultural Association was held at the Exhibition grounds on the evening of the 9th inst., and was well attended. In the course of his reply to a toast to agriculture, the Hon. J. D. Prentice, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, complimented the association on the success of the fair, and in closing an excellent speech, stated that the attention of the Government would be given to the great needs in connection with the development of agriculture in the Province, viz., the completion of the delta on the Fraser, the clearing of land on the islands and timbered districts of the mainland, and the reclamation of the dry belts in the interior.



PAIR HIGH-STEPPERS: BOBBIE BURNS AND WIRY BILL.
First at Aylmer show, first at Tilsonburg, and third at London, 1902.
BRED AND OWNED BY C. D. WOOLLEY, PORT RYERSE, ONT.

Buttermaking at Cork Exhibition.

At the great International Exhibition, Cork, Ireland, this year, a dairy competition took place. The judges adopted the following standard of points in deciding as to the merits of the competitors:

	Points.
Dress of competitor and work done in preparation for churning.....	10
Time taken in work	5
Grain of butter on the worker	10
Weight of butter	5
Appearance of butter when made up.....	20
Grain of butter	10
Freedom from water	10
Conditions of utensils at close of work.....	10
General smartness and dexterity	20
Total	100

In the first competition there were twenty-three entries, and after a very keen contest the judges awarded leading honors to Miss M. Holahan, of the Munster Institute, Cork, whose work was characterized by much neatness and smartness all through. For the second place they selected the butter made by Miss Mary E. Smith, also of the Munster Institute; while their choice for third place was Miss M. O'Brien, who, like the two placed above her, received her instruction at the Munster Institute. A northern competitor, in Miss J. C. Wark, of Crindle Cottage, Myroe, Derry, was given fourth, and the reserve place was accorded to Miss R. Magan, of Cork.

Quantity of Milk to Pound of Butter.

A writer in a dairy exchange gives the following practical explanation of the use of the Babcock in ascertaining the number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of butter, figuring from the fat per cent. of the milk. The Babcock tester is a definite and sure guide, and the dairyman should know the quality of milk given by every cow in his herd. I insert a table below, which, with accompanying explanations, will enable a person to determine approximately the butter content of milk:

Butter-fat, per cent.	Lbs. milk to lbs. butter.	Qts. milk to lbs. butter.
3.0	28.56	13.28
3.1	27.65	12.86
3.2	26.78	12.45
3.4	25.29	11.72
3.6	23.80	11.07
3.8	22.25	10.48
4.0	21.42	9.96
4.2	20.40	9.49
4.4	19.47	9.05
4.6	18.63	8.66
4.8	17.87	8.30
5.0	17.14	7.97
5.2	16.48	7.66
5.4	15.87	7.38
6.0	14.28	6.64

I insert this table not so much that any dairyman should make this his permanent guide as to get him interested in the matter of determining the quality of milk, knowing that when his thoughts are once aroused upon the point he will not rest content until he has a Babcock, and thenceforward, and to his great advantage, will know exactly what every cow in his herd is doing and be most likely to weed out the unprofitable animals and endeavor otherwise to improve his herd, their care and feeding, until he has a dairy herd worthy of the name.

It will be seen by the table that 3 per cent.

and 6 per cent. milk are the extremes noted by it; while these are not the extremes as found in milk, yet they are sufficient to illustrate the method of computation I have in mind. Commencing with the first column of figures at the top of the page and reading across, it is found that 3 per cent. milk requires 28.56 pounds, or its equivalent, 13.28 quarts, to make a pound of butter; while at the bottom of the columns of figures it is seen the 6 per cent. milk requires 14.28 pounds of milk, or 6.64 quarts, to make a pound of butter. Now to test one's own milk to ascertain the rate of its butter content, test the cream from the milk of each cow separately. Either weigh or measure the milk and set it to cream, and

when fully creamed, skim it cleanly and let the cream ripen as usual. Then, as the cream will most likely be in too small a quantity to churn it conveniently in an ordinary churn, place it in a glass fruit jar, close down the cover and shake the jar until the butter "comes," then pour out the contents into a milk pan, separate the butter from the buttermilk, wash and "work" the butter as usual and weigh it; then there will be only an easy problem to solve to get the rate of the butter yield of that batch of milk.

The problem will be this: So many ounces of milk (naming them) produced so many ounces of butter (naming them); now, what rate per cent. do the ounces of butter bear to the ounces of milk used in its production? The answer will be the rate per cent. of the butter content of the milk. To learn the quality of the milk of one's cow or cows, is it not worth this little trouble to ascertain? When this is done, perhaps one would be willing to get a Babcock tester and have it on hand to test the milk in a few minutes as soon as drawn. In computing milk by the quart or pounds, it is well to remember that a quart of milk is rated to weigh 2.15 pounds.

London Dairy Show.

At the 27th annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, held in London last month, there were 224 entries in the cattle classes, including those for competition by inspection and for the milking and buttermaking trials. In the butter test, only Jerseys and Shorthorns entered, the number of the former being eighteen and of the latter eleven. In the Jersey class, the five-year-old cow, Oxford Dewdrop, entered by the Bishop of Ipswich, won first prize and gold medal. In the one-day test she yielded, 178 days after calving, 43 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 8 ozs. butter, a ratio of milk to butter of 17.50. The second prize and silver medal went to Lord Rothschild's Bayleaf 4th, age 5 years; yield, 164 days after calving, 36 lbs. 13 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs. butter; ratio 16.02.

In the Shorthorn class, Mr. Albert Merry's six-year-old cow, Molly, won first prize, yielding, 28 days after calving, 58 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 10 ozs. butter, ratio 22.35. Second award went to Chas. Bordsey's Duchess, age 6 years; yield,

six days after calving, 55 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 13 ozs. butter; ratio 19.80.

Stay on the Farm.

Clark M. Drake, in the Country Gentleman, throws out the following hints to those who contemplate retiring from the country to "enjoy" town life, and they are worth pondering: "Remaining on the farm where the mind and hands may be occupied, and still severe labor be avoided, is really an ideal life. How much better than to settle down with absolutely nothing to do! There is an abundance of fresh milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables, which are not always readily obtainable after leaving the farm. The noise, dust and flurry of town life are avoided, and in their places we have the genial air, pleasant surroundings, absence of vice, and other desirable things. A friend of mine has left the farm and settled in town, where he has no business to occupy head or hands. He lolls away his time in an arm-chair or in a hammock. I can see that he is losing ground in physical and mental powers. His days will be fewer and less enjoyable than if he had remained where both mind and body might be occupied. Unless one is actually sick, it is better to have something to do. It is the busy life that always tells favorably with one's self and with the world."

Canadian Products in Britain.

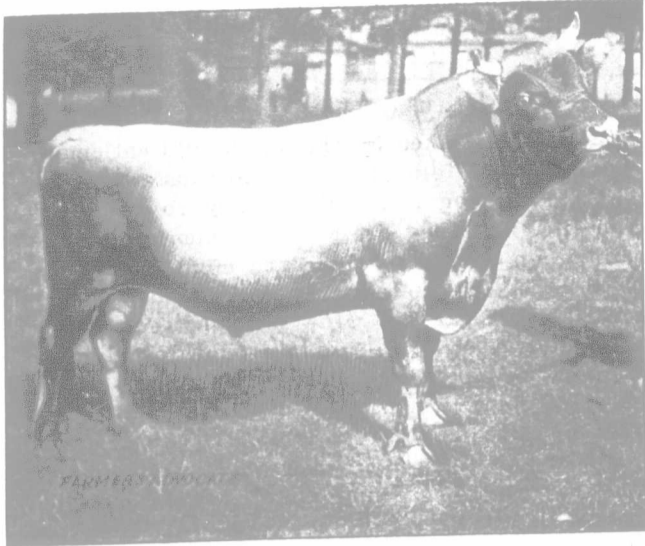
The British Board of Trade's remarkable figures relating to Anglo-Canadian commerce, during the past nine months, show that, despite the duty imposed upon imported wheat and flour—a duty from which British Ministers were reluctantly compelled to refuse to exempt Canada—British imports of wheat during the past nine months increased in value no less than £716,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1901, while the increase in flour imports was £250,000. In other Canadian commodities, the increases are remarkable, as the following list will show:

Cattle	£ 17,000	Butter.....	£217,000
Horses	8,000	Cheese.....	277,000
Bacon	236,000	Hewn wood.....	9,000
Hams	92,000	Sawn wood.....	190,000
As against these figures must be set the fact that the British purchases of the following Canadian commodities fell off considerably, namely:			
Sheep	£13,500	Oats.....	£194,000
Eggs	30,000	Peas.....	116,000
Maize			£417,000

President Roosevelt has determined to put a stop to the waste of labor, paper and ink in the U. S. Government printing bureau, and proposes, as the Chicago Journal puts it, to shut off, if possible, the interminable, unfathomable, unmeasured, illimitable and perpetual printed reports and documents of all sorts, kinds and descriptions, on every conceivable topic of human dullness, that come like spawn from the Government printing press.



WATER LILY =43628-
Seventeen-months Shorthorn heifer (imported in dam). Winner of first prize as junior yearling and gold medal as best female in junior classes, Toronto Exhibition, 1902.
PROPERTY OF GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.



BELVOIR KING 40297.
Sweepstakes Jersey bull and head of first-prize herd,
Western Fair, London, 1902.
PROPERTY OF H. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

How to Live Long.

When a man lives to be a hundred, he has the privilege of telling how he did it. Darius Drake, of Hébron, Conn., is the latest to give testimony. "I made my dead self my stepping-stone," says he, for one thing. This means that Mr. Drake has taken care of himself. Learning from experience and example the things likely to do him no good, he has done without them. So he has never drunk liquor and he stopped using tobacco years ago. He has made his life "a ministry of love." That is, he has found it more healthful to do good and to live at peace with men—governing his temper—than to submit to the exhausting effects of selfishness and strife. This centenarian appears, then, as the embodiment of the kindly, sensible citizen, more than a little above the average in the application of his common sense. He has neither overeaten nor starved himself for a fad; he has not worn himself out with work, nor let himself degenerate through idleness. He has slept well, performed well, lived well, reasoned well and kept well, shunning worry and all phantoms. May the peace of his hundred years continue!

Our Premiums.

The reader's attention is directed to the splendid list of premiums announced on pages 817 and 818 of this issue, given to our subscribers for sending us new subscriptions to the "Farmer's Advocate." Among the noteworthy are the Farmer's Knife, "The Big Four" Pictures, Curb-link Bracelet, Microscopes, Watches, Books for the farmer's library, and the celebrated Bagster's Teacher's Bible. In consequence of the recent increase in postal rates, that on books being doubled, we are now unable to offer this Bible for two new subscribers, as formerly. Hereafter three new subscribers must be secured. The small effort required to obtain these for so good and popular a paper as the "Farmer's Advocate" makes it still a "bargain," for such Bibles cannot be purchased anywhere for less than \$3.00 cash. Notice also the changes made in number of new subscriptions required to obtain books offered for farm library. Look up the Premium announcement, and begin to canvass at once. You may offer the balance of this year and all of 1903 for \$1.00.

B. C. Lumbering.

In the course of a few months, the export duty on lumber imposed by the Government of British Columbia has resulted in driving a number of United States sawmills across the line, and largely prospering the Canadian lumber trade, according to a short report to the State Department from United States Consul Dudley at Vancouver. He also says that shingles produced in Canada go into the United States, notwithstanding the duty.

At Moulting Time.

During the moulting season, mature birds are apt to require something to improve their vitality, and even when that period is passed a tonic may be given with profit. Nothing is better than the Douglas mixture, which consists of sulphate of iron (copperas), one pound, and sulphuric acid, one fluidounce, dissolved in two gallons of water to be used as drink. Some good poultrymen recommend its use once a week throughout the year.

A Grand Bible.

I wish to thank you for the grand premium, which I received in good shape, and was much pleased with so beautiful a Bible. Witnessing the "Advocate" success.
LORIE MILLER.

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.

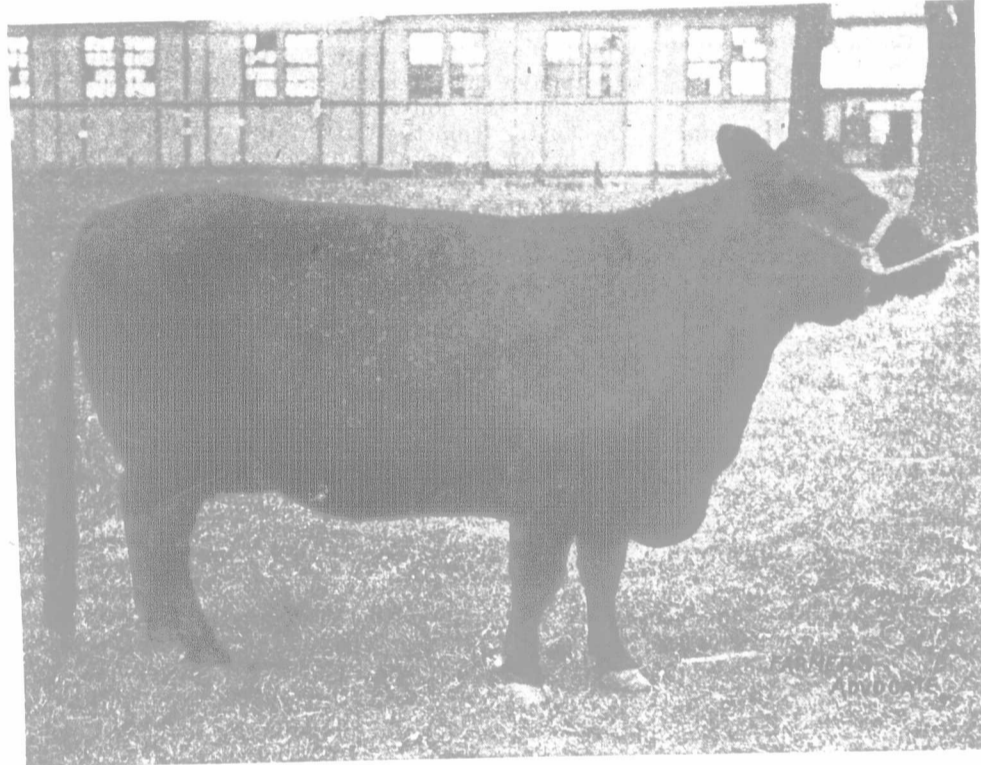
UNTHRIFTY MARE.

A fourteen-year-old mare has not cast her last year's coat yet, although she has been well fed. I am feeding chopped oats and flaxseed. She is in poor condition.

Ans.—Your mare has chronic indigestion. Give her a purgative of 7 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Feed her bran only until purgation ceases, then feed hay of good quality, and a reasonable supply of scalded chopped oats with a little flaxseed. Get the following powders, and give one night and morning: Powdered ginger, gentian, bicarbonate of soda and sulphur, of each three ounces. Mix and make into 24 powders. Give regular exercise and good grooming, put two or three blankets on her, and drive her until she perspires freely, and then take her to a warm stable and rub her until thoroughly dry. Do this two or three times weekly. It would be well to have her teeth dressed by a veterinarian.

TUMORS ON COLT'S SHOULDERS.

A 3-year-old colt has a lump on each shoulder. They appeared last spring. One broke and ran matter, and the other, raw on the surface.



LADY GLADSTONE 39362.
Aberdeen-Angus cow. Winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902.
OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY WALTER HALL, WASHINGTON, ONT.

I cannot get them to heal. They will not disappear when he is rested and get sore again as soon as I commence to work him. J. W. C.

Ans.—The lumps are fibrous tumors. They will have to be carefully dissected out; the wound stitched with carbolyzed silk sutures, with the exception of a small opening at the bottom, to allow the escape of pus, and treated with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. Of course, he must have rest during this time. Unless you are accustomed to perform such operations, you had better employ your veterinarian.

NAVEL RUPTURE IN COLT.

A four-months-old colt has a navel rupture nearly the size of an egg. It appeared when the colt was about two weeks old. T. M.

Ans.—In many instances nature effects a cure in cases of this kind, but as the rupture is still present at four months it would be well to treat. The safest method of treatment is a truss. Apply a bandage of either leather or strong cotton. Form a bunch about the size of half a cricket-ball, fasten this to the bandage and apply so that the bulging on the bandage presses the rupture into the abdominal cavity. Fasten the bandage with buckles or strings so that it can readily be tightened or slackened if required. The bandage will be inclined to slip backwards, and this must be prevented by strings running forward and attached to a strap around the colt's neck. You will need to exercise your ingenuity in adjusting the truss so as to keep it in position. If the truss is kept on for three or four weeks, a cure will, in all probability, be effected. If not, you will have to get your veterinarian to operate.

SWELLING IN LEGS, AND OTHER TROUBLES.

1. Have a pair of four-year-old mares that swell in the legs when standing. Exercise reduces the swellings, but they reappear at nights. They also have small lumps and scales on the sides.

2. A four-year-old mare has windgalls of about a year's standing.

3. About one month after weaning my pigs got sick. They cough and breathe heavily, appetite irregular. Get very thin, and scratch themselves until they bleed. Have no lice. Three have died and others are dying. I have another lot that seem to be taking the same trouble. The pen is concrete, both walls and floor. D. V. E.

Ans.—1. Give each mare a purgative of 8 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger. After the purgative has ceased to act, give 2 ozs. Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, night and morning, and give regular exercise. Hand rub and bandage the legs. If the lumps on the sides become sore, dress with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin, twice daily.

2. Long rest and repeated blisterings will reduce the bursal enlargements.

3. The symptoms are suspicious. The disease is either contagious or due to local causes. You had better call your veterinarian in and have him investigate, as the trouble may be hog cholera or swine fever, and it requires a personal investigation and post-mortem to determine.

Miscellaneous.

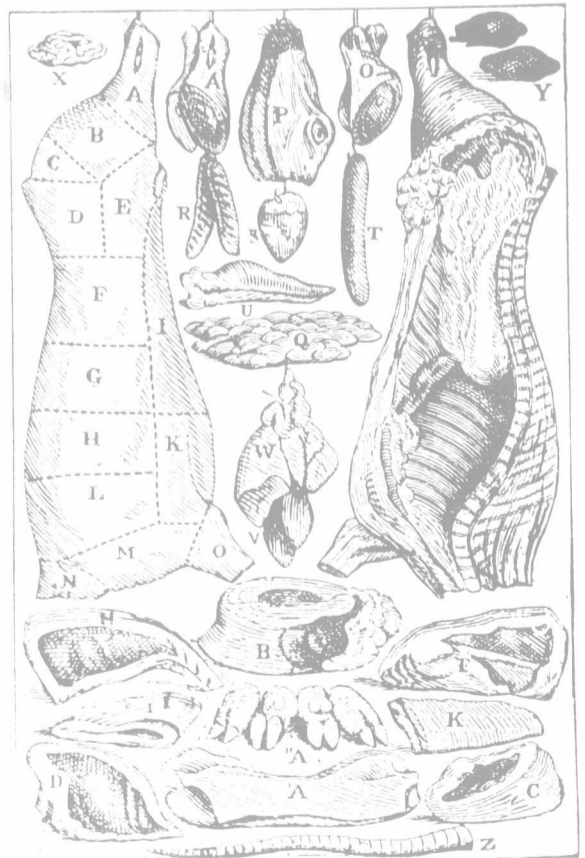
CUTTING MEAT.

About fifteen years ago I remember seeing an illustration in the "Farmer's Advocate," showing how to cut up beef and mutton, each piece being named and numbered. Will you kindly illustrate the same again?
ROBT. POWNER.

KILLING SHEEP TICKS IN AUTUMN.

Please give a full treatment for ticks on sheep. M.

Ans.—When the weather has become too cold in the fall for dipping sheep, pouring may be practised with good results. This consists in opening the wool in several places and pouring, from an old coffee pot or other vessel having a convenient spout, the liquid commonly used in dipping. In this way the entire skin may receive an application without completely saturating the fleece, and hence little danger from the animals becoming chilled is experienced. Three men: one to hold the sheep, another to part the wool, and the third to do the pouring, will go over a large flock in a short time.



CUTTING MEAT.



THE HOME OF ALEX. McVICAR, OTTERBURNE, MAN.

Large Farms and Their Management.

THE McVICAR FARM, OTTERBURNE.

In the early eighties, when the Emerson branch of the C. P. R. (then called the Pembina branch), connecting with the Great Northern at St. Vincent, formed the main line of traffic into the country, a few pioneers located here and there along the line in preference to going further west, where at that time there were no railroads. Among these early settlers were several of the McVicar family, coming from the neighborhood of Parkhill, Middlesex County, Ontario. After a careful inspection, a location was made on the south side of the Rat River, just one mile west of Otterburne Station. There being no homestead or railway lands in the district, traversed by this branch, when the Canadian Pacific transcontinental line was completed, and the Great Northern adopted as its main line, the road through Dakota paralleling the Northern Pacific, the train service was reduced and little attention given to the development of the districts lying east of the Red River.

The faith of the early settlers in the country, however, never abated, and not only did the whole McVicar family move out from Ontario and occupy their farms, but their holdings were from time to time increased by the purchase of select wild lands in the neighborhood. Grain elevators were built by the members of the family and every effort made to develop the resources of the locality.

That their faith was justified is now amply demonstrated by the rapid settlement and the rise in land values. No finer soil is to be found—deep, rich, black clay loam on a clay subsoil, drained by natural coulees, amply supplied with natural hay meadows; the purest of water obtainable by drilling; wood for fuel within easy access; convenient to elevators and within easy driving distance of the City of Winnipeg.

The amount of land actually operated by the McVicar exceeds 750 acres, of which there were this year 300 acres in wheat, 65 in oats, 60 in barley, 30 in flax, 90 in timothy, and 160 acres of summer-fallow. The system of farming followed is, as far as possible, to establish a regular grass rotation, using barley as a cleaning crop. It will be noticed a large area is now in timothy, which grass is preferred to any other. It is seeded along with wheat, six pounds of timothy seed being mixed with every two bushels of blue-stoned wheat, and sown with shoe drill. Success has invariably followed this method of grass seeding, except in the event of an exceptionally dry season. The practice of deep seeding is considered distinctly advantageous. Summer-fallowing is only practiced when absolutely necessary to hold the weeds in check, and as far as season conditions permit, one thorough plowing, followed by frequent surface cultivation throughout the season, is the plan aimed at, but, of course, in such rich, heavy soil, modifications are frequently necessary, according to the seasons. All the winter's manure is applied directly to the land, and invariably with beneficial results, provided always that the soil is kept firm, this being absolutely essential, for loose soil in a dry season tends to the evaporation of moisture and crop failure, while in a wet season it results in a rank growth of straw, which is liable to lodge and not to yield well.

The average yields this year have been about as follows: Wheat 28, oats 40 and barley 35.

The farmsteads are abundantly supplied with water. At the main farm, convenient to both house and stables, is a splendid flowing well, which will rise eleven feet above the surface level. The flow is carried direct into a vat, where the creaming cans are set; from that it runs into the watering trough for the stock, and thence by pipes below frost level a short distance into a ravine

where the piggery is located. On the farm of Alex. McVicar, the buildings on which are also situated on a coulee bank, is another flowing well from which a continuous stream of pure, cold water rushes at the rate of ten barrels an hour, or a barrel every six minutes. Small herds of Shorthorn grade cattle are kept. Steer feeding has been tried several times, but results have not been found to justify the labor and expense. Hog feeding is carried on to a limited extent, and some colts are raised every year.

As will be seen by the accompanying illustrations of the farm homes, tree culture has been given very considerable attention; nice native maple groves surround the buildings, and in the shelter of these groves small fruits and ornamentals are being cultivated.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 2,800 sheep and lambs offered. Trade slow and prices are lower. Mr. G. W. Robertson, of Stanstead, sold 20 pretty good, large steers, the pick of two carloads, at 4c. per lb. Six head were bought by Geo. Nickolson at 4½c. per lb. Pretty good animals sold from 3½c. to 4c., and the common stock at from 2c. to 3c. per lb. Mr. A. Richards paid \$25 for the two best calves on the market at a little over 5c. per lb. The other calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$10, each. Sheep sold at from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb., and the lambs at from 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6c. per lb., weighed off the cars.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6.50 to \$8; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.75; bulls, \$2 to \$4.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers' \$6.40 to \$6.70; good to choice heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.80; rough heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.55; light, \$6.35 to \$6.60; bulk of sales, \$6.35 to \$6.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.60 to \$4.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Oct. 27.—American cattle, 6½d.; Canadian, 6½d.; sheep, 6d.; trade slow.

There were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1901-02 horses to the number of 103,200 head, valued at \$2,692,298. These were the heaviest shipments ever made from this country and exceeded the previous high record in 1900-01 by 20,770 head. Almost 60 per cent. of the 1901-02 exports were consigned to South Africa.

Revolting Against the Test.

[From the London (England) Farmer and Stock-breeder.]

English breeders will learn with some surprise, perhaps not unmixed with pleasurable feelings, that at the Collynie and Uppermill sales last week the well-known owners of these Shorthorn herds refused to sell subject to the tuberculin test. For some years now the test has partaken of the nature of a veterinary imposition. In America, breeders without distinction have strongly opposed the tuberculin regime, but the authorities have decreed that cattle will not be allowed to land in the States or in Canada without first undergoing the test. A modification was introduced some time ago, and exporters were allowed to have their animals tested prior to shipment, by an accredited veterinary representative from the different countries on this side of the water. It has been felt, however, that the test is an extremely dangerous weapon. In the human subject it would not be tolerated, and the same mischief which it is capable of working in man it is equally capable of effecting in the lower species. Messrs. Duthie and Marr have taken up a very strong position in this matter, and although it is greatly to their own detriment to do so, in so far as numerous foreign representatives present at the sale could only withhold their patronage, the action undoubtedly has the approval of breeders on both sides of the water.

The position which breeders take up is this: The test is unsympathetically received and even revolted against by cattle breeders everywhere, as it is capable of so much misuse without proper regulation, and it is also very liable to be misleading, as cases of tuberculosis vary in degree and importance. If concerted action is taken by breed societies in England and in the States and Canada, it is conceivable that the veterinary ring which imposes this test would, under the circumstances, have to give way. In this country we impose no such test on animals landed for consumption, so that the views of Scotch breeders are perfectly in accord with official action. Subject to inspection our imported stock are, and what is good enough for cautious officials in this country breeders have some reason to think is quite good enough for them.

What may be the upshot of this movement it is extremely difficult to conceive, but it is hoped that the refusal to recognize it on this side of the water will lead the veterinary authorities abroad to regard their action in a somewhat different light. We have quite sufficient experience of the test to regard it as useful under prescribed circumstances, but why should animals imported into Canada and America be subject to a much stricter regime than is imposed upon stock which are bought and sold publicly in either of these countries? That is one of the difficulties which veterinary authorities cannot explain away, and breeders in the States and Canada who are wishful to continue improving their herds by importing the best blood have every reason to regard the test as distinctly prejudicial. Indeed, it is evident, in view of their refusal to make the test general, that the authorities do not regard it in the light which they profess to. We are not aware that tuberculosis increased before the test was introduced. Much more good will undoubtedly accrue by a natural system of breeding animals and rearing them, giving them plenty of fresh air, which is inimical to the disease. Meanwhile, breeders will undoubtedly discuss the question anew, and if strong action is taken in this country it is not at all improbable that the sympathy which it will undoubtedly excite among breeders abroad may result in its abolition.

Everybody Likes the Farmer's Knife.

I received the knife and was very much pleased with it. I think it was well worth my trouble of getting the two subscribers. I will try to get more subscribers for you. JOS. PETERSON.



THE McVICAR HOMESTEAD, OTTERBURNE, MAN.



"Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double.
The brave surpass the cowards, and the leal are like
a wall
To guard their dearest ever,
To fail the feeblest never;
And somehow this old earth remains a bright world,
after all."

Travelling Notes.

GENEVA.

[Sent by "Mollie" before her last visit to London.]

I write now from a comfortable pension at Geneva. We are paying only five francs, or \$1.00 a day. It is nice and warm, although cooler than at Nice, and we look out from our windows upon the snow-capped Alps. We only arrived yesterday, having travelled a day and night, passing through Marseilles, where we had three hours which we turned to good purpose, and Avignon, an old place in France built by the Italians; at this wonderful place we stayed one night. The guidebook says "to enter the gates of Avignon is to enter the gates of Paradise." Certainly it was unique, and one got a grand view from the top of the hill within the city wall, of wonderful old churches and statues, narrow streets and Roman architecture, but one is much handicapped from finding very few there who speak English. From Avignon we went on to Lyons, a great industrial center where silk factories abound, and there we changed trains for Geneva, reaching it through some very beautiful scenery. Geneva is the largest and richest town in Switzerland. It lies at the south end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the Rhone emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the junction of the Rhone and the Arve. The Rhone divides the town into two parts. The two halves of the city are connected by eight bridges, which gives such a pretty effect! Looking out and beyond, one sees snow-capped mountains in every direction, and on a clear day the Mont Blanc group presents a majestic appearance. An idea of the relative heights of the different groups is better obtained at this point than at Chamounix, for here one sees that grand Mont Blanc (15,781 feet) towering over all.

Geneva possesses an educational center of the highest rank. After the Reformation, Calvin founded the College of Geneva, and the traces and influence of his Protestant teaching are still prominent everywhere. There are many schools and colleges, and the place is full of students in all arts and departments. It is a beautiful place and well worth a visit from my Canadian brothers and sisters who may have an opportunity of making the trip, which I can assure them need not be expensive to be comfortable. The third-class railway carriages are quite good enough for our party travelling during the day, whilst board and lodging is less expensive here than in England. I can well recommend Pension Labarthe, where I am now staying, for moderate prices with every comfort. We have a variety of nationalities at the dinner table: Five English, one Scotch, four French, two Germans, one Swiss, two Russians, one Greek, and two Canadians; quite a happy mixture, too, for some are very musical, some are clever, and all are jolly. They with their imperfect English, and we with our imperfect French, manage to make conversation, often very amusing of its kind. I do not at all wonder to find that families of so many nationalities take up their abode in Geneva. The exemption from taxation, the favorable conditions of life in general, and the merely nominal prices in the educational establishments of every kind, bring most unusual advantages within the reach of the most limited income. Every possible help is afforded those who contemplate a visit to Geneva. For the last ten years there has existed an official enquiry office, 3 Place des Bergues, where, free of cost, information is afforded either verbally or by letter, as to hotels, boarding houses, schools, or, indeed, upon any subject upon which questions may be asked. It may be interesting to our Ontario readers to know that there are not only art and general industrial schools, schools for music, and schools for architecture, but Geneva has its industrial school, and its common-sense, practical, much needed everywhere school of housekeeping. It could hardly be expected that a people of such simple, industrious habits would omit a training for the coming generation of its daughters.

Geneva has been called the Pearl of the Lemman, and we are looking forward with very great pleasure to exploring its many beauties. At first one feels almost satisfied to know that the

mighty Mont Blanc looms above us, that the blue waters of the lake lap the shores at our feet, and that every inch of ground upon which we step is historic. Our practical souls, too, are comforted by the assurance that such sanitary precautions are taken by the authorities that no epidemic sickness ever spreads in Geneva. Cholera and smallpox are unknown, and no child is admitted unvaccinated into any school. The sewage system for centuries has been based on the principle "tout a l'égout" (all for the sewer), a system the abundance of water scientifically applied makes it possible to carry out. Indeed, so immense is the volume of water and so rich is it in oxygen that within its grasp no noxious germ can live; whilst the drinking water for the inhabitants is taken from the lake far above the breakwaters, and is plentifully distributed in all the houses. As regards the prevailing winds, Geneva belongs to the Mediterranean basin, and it is the Bise, or north wind, which is most common, but it is this wind which contributes so much to the healthiness of Geneva. I said that we were looking forward to visiting the many beauties of the place, but we are hoping to see its industries, too, perhaps more especially its wonderful watch-making and jewellery, for which the Genevese have been renowned from as early as the thirteenth century.

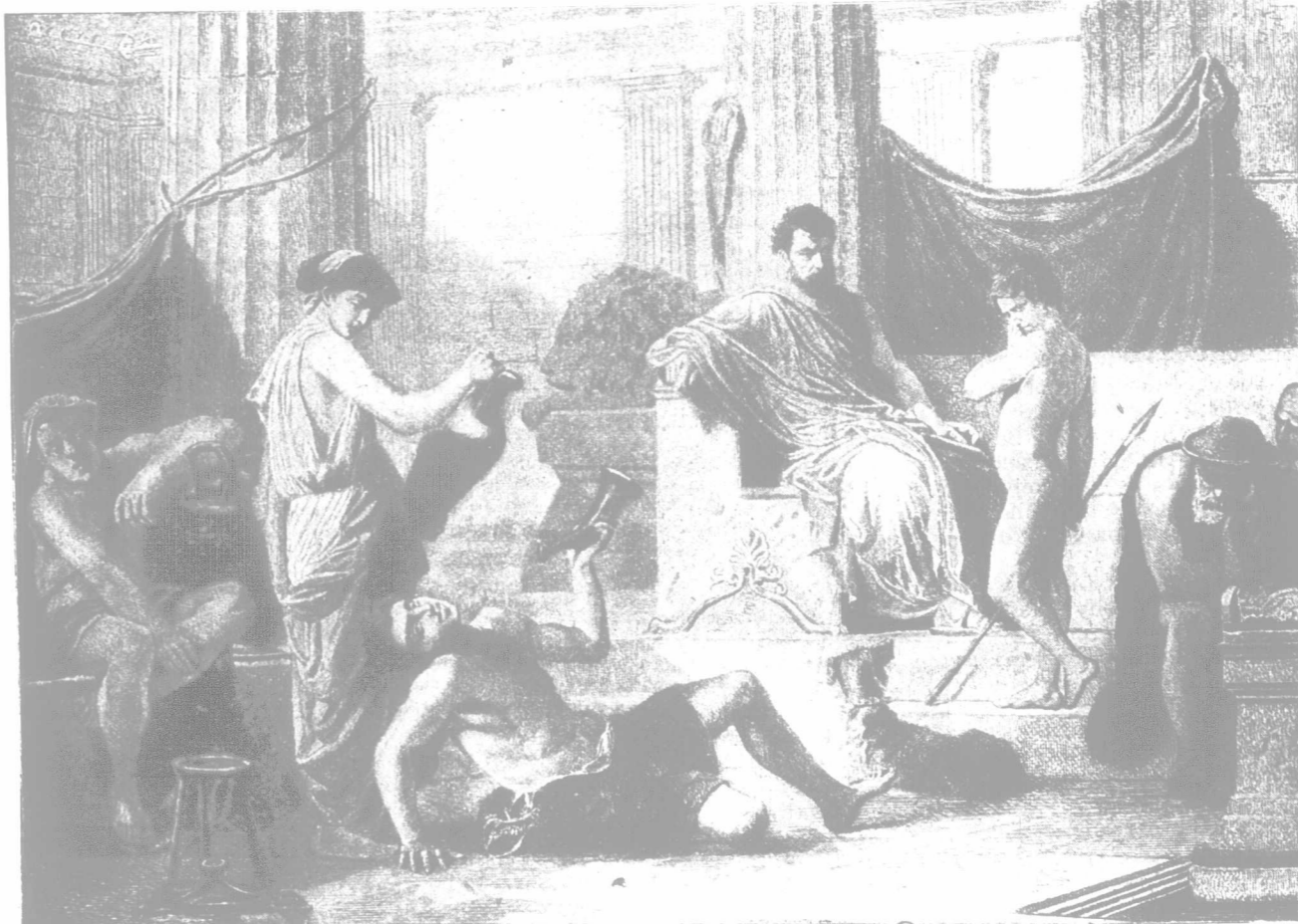
Again I say, if any of my Canadian friends would like to ask me any questions regarding Geneva, how to get to it and what to do on first arrival, I shall be greatly pleased to answer them. Meanwhile I am their very sincere friend.

MOLLIE.

"The Spartan's Temperance Lesson."

In their palmy days the Spartans presented the remarkable spectacle of a whole people dominated by a single idea. Every private interest, the closest ties of blood, all were sacrificed in favor of the dominant principle of national glory. That glory was to be obtained by might in war; hence everything in public and private life was shaped to that end. Rugged physical health was of prime importance. The training of both boys and girls began in infancy. If the infant was puny and weak, it was deemed useless and exposed to die. Strong men were needed as soldiers, and strong women were required as the mothers of a healthy race. Boys and girls alike were schooled in every exercise that was calculated to produce a healthy physique. The discipline of the boys was especially rigorous, and that nothing might interfere therewith, they were usually removed from their homes in tender years and brought up under public supervision. Thus they were saved from the possibility of parental indulgence, although they probably ran little risk in that direction, for the Spartan women seem to have been scarcely less severe in their ideas of discipline than were the men.

A scheme of education destined to develop the body in its utmost perfection sought to implant in the pupils a disdain for softness and luxury as things disgraceful to manhood, while all physical excesses tending to corrupt and enfeeble the powers were severely frowned upon. Temperance was thus maintained, not on moral, but on political grounds. The homes of the people, high and low, were severely, even rudely, plain, lest



"THE SPARTAN'S TEMPERANCE LESSON."

How to Get Good and Beautiful Books.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

In order to increase our subscription list, we are now offering some very handsome books (a supply of which we have just received) as premiums for obtaining new subscribers. Any present subscriber sending in one new name and \$1.00 will receive one of these beautiful books as a premium; for two names, two books, etc.—a book for every name.

This is a splendid chance for the boys and girls (or grown-ups) to add to their libraries. These books are by good authors only, such as Healy, Dickens, Sara Grand, Scott, Pethergill, Clark Russell, etc. The volumes are handsomely printed and well bound in cloth. They will surprise and delight you, many of them being beautifully illustrated.

Each subscriber whose name is sent in before December 1st will receive, in addition to his year's subscription, all the remaining issues of 1902, including a copy of our beautiful Christmas number.

No canvassing needed. Simply send word of our magazines—it will speak for itself.

First come, first served.

reined and comfortable surroundings might beget indolence and effeminacy; but to counteract the barbarizing tendency of rude dwellings, the public buildings, especially the temples, were stately and beautiful. Our artist has commemorated a characteristic incident in the domestic life of the Spartans. One of the rulers, wishing to excite in the mind of his son the utmost loathing for drunkenness, having reduced a slave to that condition, causes the boy to witness the bestial antics of the maudlin wretch. From the repugnance expressed in the countenance of the youth, the lesson has produced the desired effect.

Luigi Mussini was born at Florence in 1813, and was instructed by his elder brother, Cesare M. He is noted for his accurate design and simple, but effective, composition, in which particulars he has been compared with the fifteenth century masters. He ranks as one of the foremost of the modern painters of Italy.

Humorous.

"Do you believe in heredity?" "Certainly; I know a barber who has three little shavers."

"Did you ever take an oath?" asked the judge. "Wance only, Your Honor," replied the witness. "Big Mollie swore at me from the top av a sivil-tery buildin' an' I courted her, so I can't get at her now I had 't takke it."

"Do you play by the ear?" I see you don't require notes," said a gentleman to a musician of the city orchestra. "No, sir," was the reply. "I play by the sight, and require bank-notes."

THE QUIET HOUR.

They Have Their Reward.

"O eye, O soul, is your thirst yet sated?
Or what more do ye claim for your own?
Must this world, at the best, be so lightly rated,
For the sake of a better, unknown?"

Our Lord solemnly declares, in his first great sermon, that all who give alms, pray or fast to win glory from men, have their reward. We naturally think of a reward as of something worth striving for, but in this case it is quite the reverse. Surely it is waste of time to "spend money for that which is not bread, and labor for that which satisfieth not." The praise of men can never satisfy the thirst of the soul; but it is a dangerous taste to cultivate, for it is like a spiritual intoxicant, drugging the soul and holding it down to earth. Satan is lying in wait for us, even when we are trying to do right; and if we listen to him we can go comfortably along, leading outwardly blameless lives, and yet utterly worldly and conceited of heart.

"Some lead a life unblameable and just—
Their own dear virtue their unshaken trust!
They never sin!—or if (as all offend)
Some trivial slips their daily walk attend,
The poor are near at hand,—the charge is small,—
A slight gratuity atones for all!"

In these days, people are more apt to be ashamed of prayer and fasting than to make a parade of them, but in the matter of almsgiving the temptation is as great as ever. When a subscription list is taken round, how anxious we are to be thought as generous as our neighbors. Is all the work of our missionary and sewing societies done for God? Don't we care at all whether the published report reflects credit on us or not? It is very hard to keep our motives pure, they are often so hopelessly mixed that we don't know ourselves why we do things. Two rewards are put before us, and we may take our choice which we strive after. It is possible to win both, for one who sets his heart on pleasing God is pretty sure to be respected by men. But if he is making the praise of men his object, he cannot possibly win the higher reward. We are not left in doubt on that subject, for our Lord says plainly that those who do their alms to be seen of men have no reward from God. This explains the fact that in the last judgment both those on the right hand and those on the left will be surprised to hear what they have done or left undone in the matter of ministering to Christ. Some may have given thousands, or even millions, in so-called "charity," and in the end be astonished to find that it has profited them nothing. They were seeking the earthly reward, and they have won that, but no other. On the other hand, some who think their gifts too small to be worth remembering will find that every act inspired by love is remembered before God. It is hard for us to understand that the widow's mite was not only larger in proportion than the gifts of the rich, but that she really cast more into God's treasury. The familiar story of the king who built a magnificent church, and was astonished to see that a poor woman's name had been inscribed by angel hands over the door, may be only a legend, but it is true to life. Instead of taking credit to ourselves for our good deeds, as the Pharisee did, we have more need to ask God's forgiveness for the pride and self-righteousness that spoil the beauty of our best actions. A careful examination into motives will probably result in the sorrowful confession: "All our righteousness is as filthy rags"; and we shall be compelled to plead with the great Searcher of all hearts, kneeling humbly before the throne and saying, "Have mercy upon us miserable sinners."

"Not for our sins alone
Thy mercy, Lord, we sue;
Let fall Thy pitying glance
On our devotions too,
What we have done for Thee,
And what we think to do.
The holiest hours we spend
In prayer upon our knees,
The times when most we deem
Our songs of praise will please,
Thou Searcher of all hearts,
Forgiveness pour on these;
And all the gifts we bring,
And all the vows we make,
And all the acts of love
We plan for Thy dear sake,
Into Thy pardoning thought
O, God of mercy, take."

But, although we are commanded to give alms so secretly that even we ourselves may not know their extent—"Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth"—still, I don't think we have any right to pretend to be ungenerous with our Master's goods, of which we are only stewards. A man may be miserly in outward appearance and yet give away large sums in secret. Such a man is disobeying the command, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which

is in heaven. Good works should not be altogether hidden, for a Christian is like a candle—useless if the light is hidden. Men must see his good works, and yet those works should never be inspired by a desire for self-glorification, but only to win the glory for God. If a Christian's life is outwardly unattractive his personal influence will drive others away from God, instead of drawing them nearer to Him. We are bound to avoid even the appearance of evil, as far as we consistently can, for the world always judges Christianity more or less by the lives of those who profess that faith. Those who don't read the Bible are very sure to read the lives of Christians, which are epistles of Christ, "written not with ink, but with the spirit of the living God; not in tables of stone, but in fleshy tablets of the heart."

HOPE.

Climbing the Hill.

Place your dear little hand in mine, dear love,
Your sweet little velvet hand,
And I'll help you up the hillside, dear,
Over pebbles and rocks and sand;
And I'll carry you, dear, when you're tired out,
Or the way is extra rough,
And a kiss from your baby lips, dear love,
Will be more than pay enough.

Place your dear little hand in mine, dear love,
Your dear little velvet hand,
And I'll help you up Life's hillside, dear,
Over pebbles and rocks and sand;
And I'll shelter your dear little helpless head
From winds that are fierce and rough,
And a kiss from your rosy lips, my pet,
Will be more than pay enough.

Place your dear little hand in mine, dear love,
Your dear little velvet hand,
And we will wander away from here,
To our beautiful, own dreamland—
Where you are strong, and good, and great,
But gentle and tender still,
And you give some weaker self a lift,
As he journeys up Life's hill,
—"Paul's Mammy."

Household Hints.

BOIL CLOTHES LINES for ten minutes before they are used, for thus they are made much more durable.

WHEN WASHING SILK, add a tablespoonful of methylated spirit to each gallon of rinsing water, and the silk will look bright and new.

AFTER PEELING ONIONS rub your hands with a bit of celery, and then wash them and the knife in cold water. Cold water removes onion juice, whereas hot water sets it.

TO CLEAN AN ELASTIC STOCKING.—Heat some flour in the oven without coloring it, and rub it into the stocking with a piece of flannel. Shake out, and repeat the process if necessary.

MARKS MADE ON THE TABLE BY HOT DISHES should be rubbed with paraffin. This will also remove white marks from furniture, and you can afterwards polish with beeswax and turpentine or with a good furniture cream.

A CHEAP POLISH FOR OILCLOTH.—Save all ends of candles, put them in a jar and melt on the stove. Mix with enough turpentine to make a soft paste, and you will have an excellent polish for linoleum, oilcloth, etc., which will cost you almost nothing.

NEVER LEAVE FOOD IN TINS.—Fully half of the cases of poisoning from using tinned foods arise from their being left in the tins after opening. Whether you need all that the tin contains at once, or only part of it, the whole should be turned out immediately on to a plate or dish.

CEMENT FOR MENDING EARTHENWARE.—A useful cement for mending earthenware jars and stopping leakage at the seams of kettles is made by mixing litharge and glycerine to a thick cream. This cement will resist the action of acids and of both hot and cold water, but it must be allowed to harden before applying these tests. After mending any article, it is well to put it away on a shelf in the store-room for a good rest, before taking it into use again.

A CHARMING HANGING PLANT FOR THE WINDOW.—Pull a large carrot from the garden, taking care not to injure its leaves more than you can help. Next cut off the end of the root, leaving a piece about three inches and a half long adhering to the green. Now hollow out this piece, and in the edge of it make three little holes by which wire or string may be inserted to hang it up with. You will now have what will look very much like a little terra-cotta pot. Keep this filled with water, and you will soon find the green growing up round it, and without expense you will have a feathery, fern-like plant for your window.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Making a Man.

"The boy who's always wishing
That this or that might be,
But never tries his mettle,
Is the boy that's bound to see
His plans all come to failure,
His hopes all end in defeat;
For that's what comes when wishing
And working fail to meet."

Is that what you are doing, boys? Are you waiting for something to turn up, and wondering why other fellows have all the luck? There is no excuse for your living in this world at all unless you are a worker of some kind—and work pays, I can tell you. Do you know that 75 cents' worth of iron ore may be made so valuable that it will sell for \$400,000? How is this possible? Work—skilled work, of course—makes all that difference in its value. If you are clever enough to turn your iron into first-class hairsprings, you need never complain of being poor. If you turn it into needles, it will be worth nearly \$7,000. If it be made into table-knives, it will only sell for about \$180.

You see if you are willing to work, and have thoroughly learned a profitable business, you can make common iron worth its weight in gold—and it isn't only iron that is worth working at. But no one can become a skilled workman by loafing around street-corners or idling about for hours at a time.

Nearly a hundred years ago a lad was hunting for work in London. Sometimes he tried in thirty shops a day, but without success. When at last he got a situation, he worked sixteen or eighteen hours a day, with the result that in five years he was made a partner in a firm of lace manufacturers. You may have some idea of the way that poor, friendless lad prospered when I tell you that in one year he gave \$75,000 to build a church and schools in a miserable part of London. The people living there were terribly poor, hardly a family had more than one small room in which to live, eat, and sleep. Very few owned a blanket or a change of clothes. Our friend, George Moore, also gave more than \$1,000 a year to carry on the parish work among them. He deserved success, for he used it for the good of others, taking for a motto:

"What I spent, I had;
What I saved, I lost;
What I gave, I have."

People soon learned to look to him when a reliable man was wanted. He was sent to Paris after the siege, with food and money to the amount of \$900,000, subscribed by the City of London. The sights there were, as he says, enough to make a strong man weep. One day there were more than ten thousand people waiting their turn to get a little food. They had waited through a long night of sleet and fearful wind. Another time, about eight thousand people were waiting. They were frantic from starvation, and many in the front ranks were nearly crushed to death. It was a regular fight for food, and five unconscious women were dragged into the warehouse just in time to save their lives.

Mr. Moore was always helping somebody, especially children. He assisted Miss Rye to find homes in Canada for many homeless little ones. He often got 40 or 50 begging letters in a day. Everybody seemed to want money, and no one could have been more willing to give it than our hero. He gave \$30,000 to one society, \$75,000 to a hospital, and any amount of smaller sums here, there, and everywhere. His death caused intense grief in the City of London, and the Archbishop of York and Sir Wilfrid Lawson were among the pall-bearers at his funeral.

I have told you all this so that you may be encouraged to make something of your life too. I read a story once of a man walking along a narrow path with a precipice on each side. He could not go back a step because the path vanished behind him as he moved on. Everybody's life is like that. We can never live over again a single day or hour, so we ought to be careful to use the time when we have it. People talk of "self-made men" as though they were scarce. It seems to me that every man is self-made to a very large extent. You are making a man now; it takes a good many years to build one. Will the kind of man you are making be any use in the world? If not, you had better make a fresh start, and produce something worth while in the shape of a man. Trusting to luck won't help you much.

"The 'luck' that I believe in
Is that which comes with work,
And no one ever finds it
Who's content to wish and shirk.
The men the world calls 'lucky'
Will tell you, every one,
That success comes, not with wishing,
But by hard work, bravely done."

COUSIN DOROTHY.



My dear Guests,—

"I heedlessly opened the cage,
And suffered my bird to go free;
And though I besought it, with tears, to return,
It nevermore came back to me;
It nests in the wildwood and heeds not my call;
Oh, the bird once at liberty, who can enthral?"

"I hastily opened my lips,
And uttered a word of disdain
That wounded a friend, and forever estranged
A heart I would die to regain;
But the bird once at liberty, who can enthral?
And the word that's once spoken, ah, who can recall?"

Perhaps some of you, in writing a letter of condolence, have used the expression "words are weak"; and so, in that instance, when one's heart is full of sympathy for the sorrow of a friend, they are indeed too feeble to express all that you feel; and yet have you ever tried to measure the power of a word? That tiny instrument may alter the whole course of a life, may bring a ray of light and happiness to a heart to whom such things were strangers, or may win a friend for life. On the other hand, it may drive to desperation one who stands upon that dreadful brink, or may cause in the heart of a loved one a wound that will never heal. That words have this awful power would not be such a serious consideration if we could retract them, or apply any antidote to counteract their poison when they have been unkind or unjust; but the impossibility of effectually doing so is just what renders it trebly significant. F. W. Faber says our thoughts are a truer index to our character than are our words; and no doubt he is right; but our thoughts have at least no ill influence on any but ourselves, whereas we have already seen the evil words may do.

If these dangerous weapons were used only against our enemies, or those who have injured us, there might be some excuse for them; but, saddest truth of all, we are constantly employing them to wound the very ones we love best, the members of our own family, the companions with whom we associate every day. If we could read the pain we thus cause others, as we can feel the effect of unkind words upon ourselves, we should hesitate to speak them. "If you are angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count twenty," said a holy man. Do you not think it good advice? How often a hasty word leads to a long and painful misunderstanding between two formerly loving hearts! and is there on earth a keener pain than to have our motives misinterpreted by those who are dear to us? I once heard Heaven described as a place where there were no misunderstandings, and even did this alone constitute its happiness, we should strive our utmost to reach so desirable a haven.

"Life, alas, is often dark and dreary,
Cheating shadows hide the truth from view."

How true are these words! It is usually only a shadow, and not a reality, that causes the pain of misunderstanding, which is, in turn, the hidden rock upon which the majority of broken friendships have been wrecked; but as shadows disappear when we approach them with a bright light, would it not be wiser to bring the light of an explanation to bear upon these misconstrued motives and drive the shadows away? It is hard to do this; the one is too proud to offer unasked, the other too proud to ask this shade-dispelling explanation; and so two hearts go drifting apart, the sacred tie of friendship, sometimes of love or kindred, delighted by a thoughtless word, and allowed to wither and die for lack of a trifling condescension.

"No bitter tears,
No passionate words of fond regret,
No yearning grief for pay the debt
Of thankless years,
Oh, now, while the hand has lipsers near,
Grudge not the tender word of cheer;
Leave none unloved,
For a heart can have no sadder fate
Than some day to awake too late—
And find love dead."

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

The Tramp.

Bohemian! Knight of the ragged coat and bundle over the shoulder! Inspirer of charity in the hearts of men and of inhospitality in canines! Devastator of the pantry and decorator of the gate-post! Driftwood on the sea of existence from the wrecks of fortune, tossed and battered and seasawn by the ever-seething waves!

That is the tramp. Have you the honor to be acquainted with him? Have you ever known him to come to your kitchen door, and mumble in his obsequious, sullen way, "Could ye give me a bite t' eat, lady?" No doubt you have, and no doubt you gave him the "bite," and thereby won the patronage of various "friends" of his who came in due time after his departure with a similar request. Some are seemingly intent on important business; they are "travelling from Jonesville," and want to know "how far it is to Smithtown." Other have lost even that show of independence; they have fallen a degree lower. They make no attempt to maintain their self-respect. They merely gulp down their meat and drink, and shuffle off at their aimless, grovelling gait.

I confess I have a soft spot in my heart for all such vagrants, even though they "can't chop wood because it gives them a pain in the side," or "can't dig ditches because it gives them a pain in the back." It certainly pains me at heart to see how low men may fall, to realize the weakness of their downward-tending nature, and to feel how much of happiness and joy such types of humanity must miss.

However, tramping appears to be an absorbing profession, considering the large numbers who adopt it as such. It has its attractions, doubtless, in that it doesn't require a college education, though possibly such a course of training would prove an acquisition in the way of asking favors. The chief object of its followers seems to be to solve the problem of gaining a livelihood without labor, but they have been probing and dissecting it for several thousand years now, and don't appear to have solved it yet. But the great reason, I suppose, of there being so many tramps is because of ill-fortune and incompetence, more the latter than the former. Of course, there are thousands of men, honest, good of intention, and earnest of purpose, who fail in everything they attempt because of positive ill-fortune. But is it altogether that? Is it not largely incompetence in the man—blindness of his when an opportunity is in sight, lack of foresight and nerve on his part to strike when the iron is hot?

"By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life."

Such men do not always descend to the lower strata of society, but others there are, vagabonds from childhood, idle of hand, evil of heart, vacant of soul—and yet they have a soul. Perhaps that is why I can never turn away the vilest tramp when he asks for bread. In spite of his misery, his repulsiveness, his lowering, crafty eye, he has a soul; and surely there must yet remain some tiny spark of the fire of purity and truth that once filled that soul, before his lips could frame revolting words or his infant mind know aught of their meaning.

The professional tramp generally has his speciality. First, there is the man who is looking for work, and, incidentally, money. He isn't a real tramp, exactly; he is just journeying from one point to another, and expects you to provide him with a substantial repast as a just tribute to his industrious spirit. Strange to say, although there is plenty of work, he rarely seems to find it. Then there is the man who is looking for money, and, incidentally, work. He likes a cup of steaming coffee and a fresh doughnut, but he doesn't like the sawhorse. Sometimes he is a particularly hardy looking individual, and then he is sure to be afflicted with some malignant physical ailment, and is taking up a subscription to pay his expenses in the hospital; or his faithful wife and supporter has recently departed this life, and left him as the sole provider and mentor for a family of ten small children. But there is another type that is truly pitiable—the halt, the maim, and the blind. There come to us sometimes such miserable, deformed human beings that it makes one heartsick. On the streets of large cities, where such sights are common, one becomes hardened and indifferent to them, for they seem but an adjunct to the great workshop, as is the reeking saloon and the smoke-grimed chimney; but "out among the hills of God," where the eglantine blows before the pure south wind, and the goldfinch draws out his long, sweetening notes, and the sunset rays leap from valley to hill and from hill to tree top, and here such evidences of suffering and misdeeds (thee their own or their progenitors) are "as vinegar to the teeth and as smoke to the eyes." And yet one must not let one's pity run away with one's judgment. Most pitiable of all mendicant types are the mentally diseased. Some of the world's

gold. It often puzzles me how such poor unfortunates can play a part in the plan of the great Creator. There is such a leap from the gold to the dross, from the night dew on the clover meadows to the polluted river in the heart of the metropolis, yet the same veins run through them all. Canon Scott Holland solves some little of the mystery when he writes in his recent article on the coronation: "Was all this splendid spectacle but a whited sepulchre? Within it is there nothing but dead men's bones? . . . Ought the fire to burn it? And yet, the true, the deeper moral is, not that the glory should be pulled down to the level of that which is poor and ugly, but that it should be widened out beyond the narrow limits of the privileged to lay hold and uplift that which now lies outside its reach. We are not meant to abandon splendor, but to make all life splendid. It is not the glory that is wrong, but the narrowness of its range."

In Russia there has arisen of late a literary genius. Perhaps you have read of him. His name is Maxime Gorki. He is a man about thirty years of age, and though he has been writing for only five or six years, already the lights of Tolstoi and Turgenieff are paling before his brilliancy. And Gorki was a tramp!

Be kind to the asker of alms. When he stands at your threshold do not shut the door in his face, with a scornful, suspicious glance. It will do you no harm to speak kindly to him, and it may do him good. Besides, none of us are infallible.

"Answer him softly, lest you be tried
On your weaker side,
And fall, as before you so many have done,
Who in thought had won,
Fall, too, ere temptation had spent its force
In its subtle course.

Speak gently: the weakest may stand the gale—
When the storm clouds swell,
Whose barque shall weather the tempest or whose
Its venture shall lose.
"Speak to him gently, for none can 'ell,
The stoutest may fall."

CHRYSLITE.

"Tickets, Please!"

The conductor was one of those gifted men who remember where each passenger got aboard and can look through at the conscience of a traveler and find out if a ticket is still due the railroad. He stopped, says the Detroit News-Tribune, by a seat in which were a small boy, kneeling, of course, so that his shoes were soiling the plush covering of the seat, and a woman whose face was a declaration of independence.

She handed the man in brass buttons a pink trip slip, then folded her hands as if her duty was done. But the conductor was not satisfied.

His official glance took measure of the boy, whose back was turned to the aisle and who was staring at the landscape through greasy finger-marks with which he had decorated the window.

"I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am."

"I think not."
"He's too old to travel free."
"That's all right."

"He occupies a whole seat and the car is crowded."

"That's the fault of the road, not mine."
"And there are people standing up."
"Well, that's not my affair."

"See here, ma'am, I haven't time to argue the matter."

"It won't do you any good to argue it with me."
"You'll have to pay for that boy."

"I never have yet, and I'm not going to begin now."
"Don't you expect to begin some time?"
"That's not the question now."

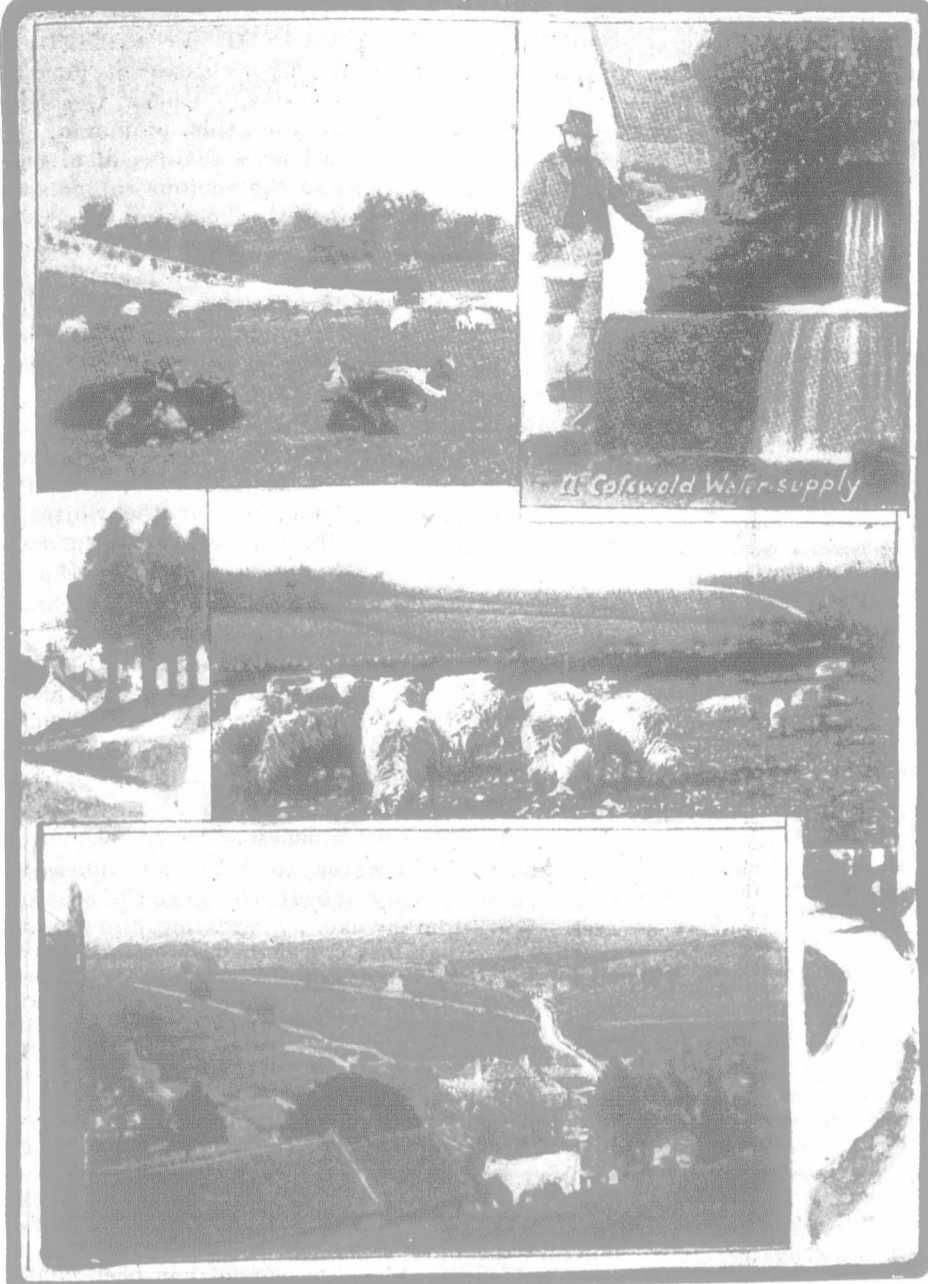
"If you haven't had to pay for him you've been mighty lucky, or else you don't do much travelling."
"Oh, yes; I travel about six months a year."
"You'll have to pay for him, ma'am, or I shall be obliged to put him off."

"That won't help you to get any money out of me."

"You know what the rules of the road are, ma'am."

"No, I never read them."
"How old is that boy?"
"I don't know. I never saw him before. You'd better ask the old gentleman who's asleep three seats up. They got on together at Beckenham street."

Servant (delivering message)—"Mr. T sends his compliments to Mr. G., with the request that he shoot his dog, which is a nuisance in the neighborhood." G.—"Give Mr. G.'s compliments to Mr. T., and ask him to kindly poison his daughter and burn up her piano."—Texas Siftings.



SCENES IN THE COTSWOLD COUNTRY, NEAR STROUD.

Amongst ye Hills of Cotteswolde.

I am sending to the "Advocate," in the hope of space being found for them, some pictures of places all within a drive or walk from quaint little Birdlip, in which I expect to be for still another ten days, although even at the end of that time I shall by no means have exhausted all its beauties. Drives are expensive luxuries, and when one has left one's youth long years behind one, there is a somewhat strict limit to one's walking capacity. Two miles out and two miles back is about all I dare ask of my powers of bodily endurance, and yet so keen is my interest, and so provokingly young is the other part of me, that I never turn homewards without a distinct sense of loss. If I meet a party of bicyclists—and I often do—upon a rare flat stretch of road, I may have a passing twinge of envy; but I have not only no envy, but rather a cause for rejoicing that, after all, I have but myself to carry, when I see them panting up one of our long, long hills, pushing before them machines which seem to have lost all their buoyancy and to have become illustrations in wood and iron of the well-worn old fable of the old man and his donkey. No, a bicycle must be a positive nuisance upon these tiring, but very lovely, Cotswold hills.

Last week we drove to Painswick, through a road which a little further on overlooks the water-worn valley of the Slad, where but a trickle remains, amongst the alders and willows, of what must have been once an immense volume of water, a most active agent for ages in the denuding work which has resulted in so much natural beauty, and also, once upon a time, played an important part in the industrial history of the valley, where even now stand cloth mills which find employment for a considerable number of workers. Painswick interested us greatly; not only its church, with its fine spire and peal of bells, but its narrow streets, its old-time shops, with their still narrower doorways, through which one entered warily, lest one should dislodge, respectively, a bunch of bananas, a dangling feather brush, or a bright tin saucepan, hanging from the low ceilings, according to the stock in trade. I wanted a package of envelopes, and found it amongst patent medicines and perfumery; but as a rule each trade, so to speak, looked after itself, as in the good old fashion when it was well understood that a "cobbler should stick to his last."

To get to Painswick from Birdlip, we had to pass through "Paradise." Just think of it, dear people! The lovely surrounding scenery may have demanded a name transcendental, but what

a disillusionment it was to drive by a public-house dedicated to our first parents, and through a road leading in a direct line to a cemetery! An "Adam and Eve" tavern for the living and a last home for the dead in this earthly paradise.

To the right of us stood the hill which marks the site of a very important Roman camp, with its well-preserved earthworks. From this hill, the story has it, can be seen the spot where King Charles, after the siege of Gloucester had been abandoned, is reported to have said, in reply to the young Prince's enquiry, "When shall we go home?" "Alas! we have no home to go to."

We were fortunate enough, it being Saturday—airing and cleaning day, preparatory to the services of the morrow—to find the doors of the fine old Painswick church open to visitors. Our time was too limited to enable us to take copious notes of its many points of interest. The hand of the restorer had been and still was at work. A fine new "In memoriam" marble screen separated the belfry from the aisle, and there was a smaller chapel, arranged for probably a daily service, to which we could not obtain admittance, though we should like

to have read the record on the ancient monument, with carved figures, within. In the pillar slantwise behind the pulpit was a wide slit called "a squint," a provision made in the old days of Roman Catholicism for people who could not do otherwise to witness the elevation of the host. To the walls were affixed, in some three or four places, what looked like large blackboards, upon which, in quaint old lettering, was recorded the names of those long passed away who had left benefactions for the poor of Painswick. Some were as follows: In 1680, £10 per an. In 1687, Mr. Samuel Webb, the interest of £10 yearly. In 1695 another, a clothier, of Painswick, had left the same; nothing being so small to be recorded, and these benefactions probably exist to this day. In 1730 a silver flagon and plate costing £40 had been bequeathed, and also a clock costing £140. To some of the legacies were appended the manner of their investment, which one would think would be somewhat confusing to the trustees of trust money left some three or four centuries ago. However, so far as one could judge by a merely cursory view of this quiet little corner of creation, there existed no poverty claiming a dole, but rather indications that Painswick folks were a self-respecting community, well able to meet their own modest requirements.

The yew trees of Painswick churchyard are world-renowned. It is said that they cannot be counted, but that is a point I should feel inclined to dispute. They certainly are very numerous, lining the several pathways leading amongst the numerous monuments and ivy-covered gravestones, many of them of ponderous size and shape and recording virtues which probably would have been a surprise to those who lay beneath them had they been attributed to them at any moment of their lives. Altogether, there lingered a depressing influence upon our minds as we left behind us those elaborately worded sermons in stones, those carefully-clipped but funereal-looking yew trees, and struck again the Painswick road, which led us once more through Paradise to lovely Birdlip.

H. A. B.

Co-operative Laundry.

An exceedingly burdensome and vexatious portion of the duties in every farm home is the weekly wash-day. The suggestion of co-operative laundries located in towns or villages was recently discussed in the Iowa Homestead.

L. H. Warner, Glenville, Neb., wrote: "The co-operative laundry certainly ought to be successful if faithfully tried. Wash-day is generally dreaded, not so much because the work is hard or disagreeable beyond other occupations, but because of a lack of needed machinery and accommodations, as also a lack of strong hands to do the work. By getting from twenty-five to one hundred families to put their washings together, to be done at one place, by one set of machines, by one set of hands, the work would be much less, better done, and so cheap that even poor people could afford to put their time and strength into other employment and hiring their washing done. The principle of wholesaling applies here as in everything else, and one set of hands can make good wages in washing for 100 families at a figure so low that people cannot afford to refuse the offer and do their own laundry work. The way to begin is to find someone who will establish the laundry and let him take agreements from patrons to have their work done; then he can purchase machinery and equip for the work. Patrons might advance something to establish the plant. There is certainly a field here for such occupations that will pay both operators and patrons."

R. E. Roberts, Corliss, Wis., wrote: "The co-operative laundry, I think, can be made practicable in the rural districts by being established adjacent to the creameries and cheese factories in operation throughout the country. There equip a building with all the modern machinery for performing such work, place a competent man in charge to operate same. Each week the farmer's wife can send the washing of the family to the laundry to be washed and ironed when the farmer goes to the creamery. When the work has been performed the same may be returned during the week as the farmer returns home from the creamery. The same may be charged to each farmer pro rata for amount of work performed."

Other contributors thought many fine fabrics could not be entrusted to the tender mercies of the public laundry, and some believed in still pinning their faith to improved washing machines, with occasional help from "the men folk", female help on the farm now being largely out of the question. What say the readers of the "Home Department of the Farmer's Advocate" to the proposition?

Was Shott Shot by Nott or Not?

A London newspaper professes to have found the following in an American newspaper:—

"A duel was fought in Texas recently by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot, and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott."

"There was a rumor that Nott was shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding. Circumstantial evidence is not always good."

"It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements, and Shott would be shot and Nott would be not."

"We think, however, that the shot Shott shot shot not Shott but Nott; anyway, it is hard to tell who was shot and who was not."



PAINSWICK FROM THE CHURCH, COTSWOLD COUNTRY. [Note the yew trees.]

A Farmer's Wife's Holiday Trip.

It is difficult now, in looking out over our great wheat fields, to skip over the twenty years which have elapsed since this fertile country and these productive plains were but the grazing grounds for hundreds of bison, and peopled by but the nomadic tribes of Indians.

We can look behind that again, and our minds revert to far different scenes in the land of our youth. To the old orchards, which we can see loaded with apples, from the soft harvest apple to hard winter sorts. We long to be once more among the old trees and our companions of the long ago. We are sure we could find the exact tree where grew our prime favorite, but we are also certain that many of our favorite companions have passed away, and the place that knew them, now knows them no more. At times so tired and lonely a feeling creeps over us that we almost wish we too were entered into rest, but we know that we have not fulfilled our end in existence, which will prepare us for the eternal future. To escape from this melancholy brooding, we at once rouse ourselves and fix our thoughts on some present subject of interest. The nearest at hand, as I write, is the stretch of wheat stalks dotting our fields, with here and there groups of stacks, ready for the threshers, and in many places the threshing machine has finished its work and loads of new wheat are beginning to pour into the elevators.

Away to the westward, beyond the wheat belt, are innumerable herds of cattle, bands of horses and flocks of sheep. Cultivation of the land, however, is steadily encroaching on these ranges, and they are being pushed still farther to the west and south. Across the southern boundary, in our sister country, the United States, these sheep and cattle ranges are manipulated on a larger and grander scale, as in everything they undertake the Americans aim to outstrip what has been done before. Entering one of the cities among the mountains over there, on a recent holiday trip, we surprised ourselves by a glimpse at a "sheep banquet," so called. The sheepmen from surrounding ranges had gathered at this season for the purpose of transacting their business of selling and buying stock and wool. Naturally, they also must enjoy a social

evening before they separate again, perhaps not to meet till another year. Four hundred and eighty of these tough, hardy mountaineers were assembled around tables bedecked with flowers and laden with the best of provisions. The centerpiece of each table was a corral, trimmed with wild flowers, and in the middle of this, a dear little, woolly stuffed lamb; but it had lost its mother and would skip and gambol no more. Twenty-five girls, dressed in black silk gremading with white stocks and aprons, assisted by a number of young men, were the table waiters, and fourteen cooks in the kitchen supplied the power behind the throne. The guests literally did not go home till morning.

Farther still, we passed to the southwest toward and beyond Fort Benton, where the banks of the broad, big rivers were terraced and washed and colored. On the broad plains, between ranges of low hills, there were cattle, horses and sheep in countless numbers, cropping the bunch grass and sage brush, with those odd-cut banks looming up here and there in the distance. Beyond this again, there were many miles of very rough, wild country, quite beyond description. Cattle are raised here altogether, and perhaps their numbers may be mildly estimated when I state that, for use on one company's ranch alone, there are kept twelve hundred saddle horses. The buildings belonging to this ranch alone look like a village. Sleeping cabins for the men, with large kitchen and dining-room attached, storehouses, offices, stables and corrals, besides the houses in which the owners live, constitute quite a hamlet. The people are free and easy, sociable to a degree. To one who lives a quiet life on an isolated farm, seeing only a neighbor now and then, this entire change is quite unsettling, but those who reside among these scenes grow so accustomed to the usual excitement, that a trip now and again to the cities is just the change that sets them up for the rest of the year.

What a vast country our American continent is, and what a variety of scenery and of life one can see by travelling through the length and breadth of it! Truly, it seems as if the people who live in it and who speak one language, and whose habits are so similar, should be under one government and not have antagonistic principles in their politics.

Cottonwood, Assa.

RESIDENT.

Matthew Arnold talks about "the saving remnant." He, no doubt, found plenty of it in this country. It is the remnant the frugal mother saves from her husband's black coat to patch the basement of her son's light-colored trousers.

To Treat Cases of Poisoning.

IN TREATING A CASE OF POISONING remember that there are two classes of poison: "irritants" and "narcotics." Under the head of "irritants" come all the acids, ammonia, corrosive sublimate, and all preparations of arsenic, including Paris green and the various rat poisons. The liniments prescribed for bathing purposes, that are so often swallowed by mistake, usually contain some irritant poison. When an irritant is taken the patient is usually so thoroughly nauseated that it is not necessary to give an emetic; but it is safer to do so. There is nothing better for this purpose than a heaping tablespoonful of mustard stirred into a glass of warm, not hot, water; or, if mustard is not to be had, salt stirred into warm water. Then give two tablespoonfuls of any pure oil, or the whites of two eggs; or stir chalk, magnesia, baking soda, or even flour, into either milk or water. If none of these is to be had give the patient as much milk or water as he can drink.

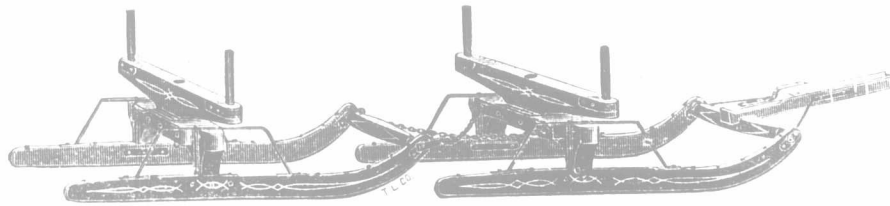
THE POISONS MOST COMMONLY MET with that would be classed as "narcotics" are belladonna, chloral, strychnine, and all preparations of opium, such as morphine, laudanum and paregoric. The principal thing to do if one of these has been taken is to keep the patient awake, or, if he has lost consciousness, to arouse him. Give him mustard water to drink, and unless the emetic acts quickly repeat the dose in ten minutes. Keep him awake by walking him up and down. If he has lost consciousness before any attempt has been made to overcome the poison, dash alternately very cold and very hot water upon his chest, and if possible make him swallow black coffee. It may take hours to work off the effect of a narcotic poison, but unless sure that it has been overcome do not stop working for one moment.

IN THE CASE OF A POISONED WOUND, such as that caused by the bite of a snake, let the wound bleed freely, even gently pressing around it to increase the flow of blood. Cauterizing is the only treatment that is absolutely to be relied upon. After the wound has been cauterized give the patient stimulants freely.—Ladies' Home Journal.

SLEIGHS ARE SOON GOING TO BE REQUIRED

The Best is Always the Cheapest in the End.

BAIN SLEIGHS



Are in a Class by Themselves.

We have now in stock at most of our agencies

A Full supply of 2 and 2 1-2 inch Runner Bobs, and can furnish at Short Notice Contractors' Heavy Bush Sleights.

We are also carrying a full line of cutters made by

THE WM. GRAY & SONS COMPANY, CHATHAM.

Massey-Harris Co., Sole Selling Agents

FOR ABOVE MAKES OF GOODS.

HEAD OFFICE:

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

PRINCESS ST.

GOSSIP.

"Corn Culture in the North and Northwest" is the title of a book by T. D. Hinebauch, of North Dakota. The volume is neatly bound in cloth and consists of about 150 pages. The author has had extended experience in corn-growing in the Red River Valley. In his introduction, he states that from his experience he is convinced that with proper methods in growing and feeding, a corn crop will give greater net profit than will any other crop. There are some interesting chapters in the book, particularly those on varieties of corn suited to the Northwest, methods of cultivation, harvesting, etc. It can be supplied through this office at the publisher's price of \$1.00.

A right good sale of Shorthorns was that from the herd of Mr. Chas. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Oregon, under the management of Frank Brown, on Oct. 9th, when 39 head sold for an average of \$330. The highest price, \$1,000, was paid by C. B. Wade, Pemberton, Ore., for the roan 5-year-old cow, Elgetha 25th, bred by James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ontario, and sired by Isabella's Heir. The highest price for a bull was \$925, for Imp. Lord Derby, a roan 3-year-old.

Mr. W. A. Shafor, Secretary American Oxford Down Record Association, Hamilton, Ohio, writes, under date of Oct. 13, 1902:—"My attention has been called to a mistake in the preliminary classification of the International Live Stock Exposition for 1902. Page 86, under American Oxford Down Record Association Specials, the line reading "(sheep to be sired by rams recorded in above Record)" should read "[see rule 451]," same as classes before and after our specials. This line must have been copied from last year's list, as it was not the intention of the A. O. D. R. A. to admit any but registered Oxfords to compete for these specials.

Prince Bonnybridge 9223, the Clyde stallion owned by J. G. Washington, of Ninga, and sired by Prince Patrick 6773 (8933), and Prince of Wales (673), and out of Marjory McGregor, by McGregor, is the image of his noted sire. Bonnybridge has much of the same blood as the famous Hiawatha, both on sire and dam's side. Hiawatha won the Cawdor cup four times in succession at the Glasgow show. No other horse ever won the second Cawdor cup. In color, marking, style and general make-up, Bonnybridge closely follows his sire. He is tightly ribbed, well muscled, full in the quarters, short in the back, and low set. In Clyde fillies, Mr. Washington has two exceptionally strong ones, a two-year-old, Princess Natalie 9797, by Prince Darnley 7561, by Cedric (imp.), by Prince of Wales, dam Natalie 5612, winner of first at Brandon, and second at Winnipeg this season. Zenetta 9798, by MacTier (8850) 6759, dam Princess Sonia 8548, is a yearling of great size and quality, and if all goes well, will prove a hard one to get over at the fairs next summer.

The present stock bulls in the Shorthorn herd on this farm are Cumberland 3826, by Bonnie Lad, by Blue Ribbon (imp.), dam Julia Lind, of the Jennie Lind tribe. Sittyton's Choice 43105, by Sittyton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull three years in succession at Winnipeg, dam Gem of Lakeside 25758, of the Campbell Rosebud family. Gem of Lakeside has proved an extra good breeder; Jubilee Knight, used several years by N. J. Clarke, St. Cloud, as herd bull, and sire of several Chicago International winners, is a son of hers. Sittyton's Choice gives promise of being equally noted. He is a roan, of great scale, with the best of handling qualities, thick-fleshed, deep, straight and smooth. There are also three other young bulls by Sittyton Hero, all in fine form. The yearling heifers as well were sired by him; the two-year-old heifers by Royal Hope. Such families as the Campbell Rosebuds, Butterlys, Symes and Violas are all well represented by large, blocky cows, sired by such bulls as Royal Duke, Royal Sailor, Baron Camperdown, by Roan Gauntlet and others. There are 20 females in this herd.

BE A TRAINED NURSE

And find READY EMPLOYMENT which is agreeable and profitable. A thorough, practical course of instruction and training is given by us, a course which you can take at home in your own town by mail at small expense, with opportunity to earn during the course more than double what it costs you. Diplomas are issued to our graduates, which guarantees our course of instruction. TERMS AND ALL PARTICULARS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

The International School of Nursing, Box A, London, Ontario, Canada.

BEEMAN'S NEW PROCESS
GRAIN CLEANERS.

BEEMAN & CO.,
131 HIGGINS AVE.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
Or 2902 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

THIS IS OUR
JUMBO
CLEANER

THAT PROVED TO BE SO POPULAR LAST YEAR with farmers of Western Canada. In fact, our trade was so large that we have now put in a factory at Winnipeg, from where all Canadian shipments will be made in the future.

POSITIVELY THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINE for separating wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as for separating rockle, wild buckwheat, mustard, etc., or for separating frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades on damaged grain, or for perfectly cleaning flaxseed. Furnished with our 3-bagger, the only machine sacking all three separations, or with our bluestone attachment, which bluestones the wheat as it is being cleaned.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE and special prices made to farmers for the purpose of introduction where we have no agency established. Write at once for catalogue and special prices.

GOSSIP.

The Scottish Farmer, of Sept. 6th, says: "Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, Ontario, shipped that day three useful Clyde stallions, purchased from Mr. James Flecken, Kirkcubright. These include the noted horse, Right at Last (8947), which, in the hands of Mr. John Crawford, in Belth, on one occasion came within an ace of winning the Glasgow prize. He was bred by Mr. James Walker, Malzie, Newton, Stewart, and, although now well up in years, is still fresh and active. His sire was the good breeding horse, Barney, while his dam was by the noted Toppman, and he has left some useful stock. The others, a two-year-old and a yearling, are straight, level, well-colored animals, with good feet and legs. The two-year-old, named The Kinloch, was bred by Mr. Samuel Mitchell, Dallvad, Campbelltown, and got by Gallant Prince, out of a Premier Prince mother. The other, Rent Payer, by name, is a yearling son of Kate Payer, out of a mare by Captain Pinch. He was bred by Messrs. J. & G. Graham, Shawhead, Salport, Longtown."

STRONG PRICES FOR BERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

In the course of eight days in last month, at as many places in Scotland, 433 head of this "black brigade" sold for an average of \$150 each, 20 head bringing \$500 to \$1,415 each, four of them reaching 200 guineas to 270 guineas each. A pretty good indication of the appreciation in which the breed is held in the Old Land!

NOTICES.

THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" is indebted to the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, through their secretary, W. W. Chapman, Room 32, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, London, for a copy of their flockbook, Volume VIII., just published.

APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION of a joint stock company, called "The Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co.," for the manufacture and sale of wire fences, posts, gates, etc. The chief place of business is to be Winnipeg, and the capital stock \$40,000, divided into 400 shares. The applicants are: Henry Louis Frost, of Welland; Osbert L. Byers, Winnipeg; C. H. Hanson, Welland; W. E. Oulette, and Joseph F. Phelps, Welland.

THE DOMINION SHORTHORN HERD-BOOK.—To Mr. H. Wade, Secretary and Registrar of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, we are indebted for a copy of Volume XVIII. of their Herdbook, recently published. In it are entered 4,304 bulls and 4,863 cows. Copies may be had from the secretary, Mr. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

A COLLEGE EDUCATION.—In your spare time you may take a college education at home by enrolling as a student of the Canadian Correspondence College, Toronto. All the teaching is done by mail, and the examinations are held at the student's home. This course is specially fitted to suit farmers' sons who desire to improve their knowledge of agriculture, of whom, we trust, there is no small number. See announcement in another column.

E. O'REILLY
GRAIN DEALER WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUOTATIONS furnished ON ALL kinds of GRAIN in CAR LOTS. Prompt adjustments. Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES: THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Farmers, IT WILL PAY YOU
TO LOAD YOUR Grain ON THE CARS.

Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and 1c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track, your station.

Write for shipping instructions and other information to

DIRECTORS: The INDEPENDENT GRAIN CO., LIMITED,
A. Macdonald,
A. B. Bethune,
T. D. Robinson,
R. L. Richardson,
J. K. McLennan.

OFFICES: 26-27 NEW MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK.

W. G. FONSECA HANDLES EXCLUSIVELY
THE GENUINE
ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. American paper roofing is a failure in this respect. Eleven years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All-Wool Mica Roofing. It is perfectly wind, water and fire proof. It is economy to USE THE BEST ROOFING. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND BOOKLET.



W. G. FONSECA, Esq.

Dear Sir, I am glad to be able to state that the All-Wool Mica Roofing which you have supplied this Company has been entirely satisfactory, and I consider it quite equal if not superior to any roof of this class on the market.


Yours truly,

(Signed) J. WOODMAN, Engineer, C. P. R., W. D.

MICA PAINT No. 3 preserves tin roofs, covers well, will stop, without fail, leaking tin roofs as nothing else can do.

MICA PAINT No. 2 preserves shingles from warping, splitting, gathering moss; will not rust, crack or peel off.

W. G. FONSECA,
REAL ESTATE AGENT. 176 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



It isn't what you pay for an article that determines its value. It is rather what you get for what you pay. You can pay more for other Tar Soaps than for Glycerine-Tar, but you cannot get more. This Soap is a combination of pure Glycerine and Pine Tar. It soothes, cleanses, heals, prevents and cures skin troubles. Makes a delightful shampoo. Ask for it at your druggists' or grocers'.

Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Montreal and Chicago.
Makers of GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Say, Boys

Have you any ambition to learn to do work outside the farm or shop? If so, we would like you to represent Syllabic Shorthand.

There's money in it for you!

The connection is creditable and dignified and gives you a standing and prestige that few business associations carry with them. We teach the complete system, by mail, in three months, at a total cost of \$15. The simplest system ever invented. Based entirely on the syllabic, only 9 characters and 3 rules. Can be read as easily as longhand. We will be pleased to have you correspond with us.

W. J. MORRAN, MANAGER.

Room 4, Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg

GREAT PRIZE OFFER.

Publishers of The Weekly Tribune
Giving Free to Subscribers
Prizes Aggregating Over
Two Thousand Dollars.

The publishers of The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune are this season offering their subscribers, absolutely free of charge, over TWO HUNDRED PRIZES, making a total value of over TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

They are giving away to subscribers who estimate upon the number of letters of the alphabet and figures contained in the Speech from the Throne which will be read at the opening of the next session of the Dominion Parliament, the magnificent and costly prizes which are announced from week to week in the Weekly Tribune, and which number in all over 200, and aggregate in value over Two Thousand Dollars. The one making the nearest correct estimate of the exact total of the letters and figures in the speech will receive the first prize, which is a magnificent upright Morris piano, valued at \$375; the second nearest, the second prize, which is one of the celebrated six-foot cut Massey-Harris self-binders; the third nearest, the third prize, which is a handsome piano-cased organ; and so on throughout the entire list of magnificent prizes, which embraces watches, silver-plated pens, silver tea sets, bedroom, dining room, and parlor suites, books, etc., etc.

All those competing must remit with their estimate one full year's subscription to The Weekly Tribune. New and renewal subscribers will compete on the same basis. The contest will close one week before the next session of Parliament opens, so that there will not be the slightest chance of any subscriber having time to acquire the best knowledge of the contents of the Speech from the Throne that will open the House.

The last four Speeches from the Throne contained 4,211 letters, 2,795 and 1,538 letters and figures respectively.

What is your estimate of the number of letters and figures in the next Speech? Figure it out, and send it in with your subscription, and you have a chance of winning one of the magnificent prizes. Send the Weekly Tribune for full particulars, or write to the blanks. The Weekly Tribune is sold from now to the 1st of December, 1902, for one dollar. Address: The Tribune Publishers, 100 St. James Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ADVERTISE IN THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Mr. R. W. McClain, of East Morden, chiefly devotes his interests to dairying, yet does a little along the line of feeding stockers. His herd at present numbers about 25 cows and 30 young cattle and steers. A Shorthorn bull heads the herd with good results, as would be expected when dairy and beef interests are combined. A lot of corn is grown, and sometimes run through the cutting box before being fed, but oftener not. Mangels and turnips are also freely grown, the former for cows giving milk and the latter for dry cows, young stock and fattening animals. A good root cellar, 14 by 38, is conveniently arranged on the bank side of his large stone-basement stable. There is provision made for watering the cattle by having a wooden trough in front, conveniently attached to the manger, with pipes connected to a large tank, elevated in one corner, which is filled by a windmill. The same Chicago Airmotor runs the grain crusher and cutting box. Barley and bran, mixed, is the meal feed generally used on this farm. About 20 horses are kept; Clyde stallions used on heavy mares. Several of the young things are by Erskine Lad. Merry Dance is the present horse used. On the light mares, the German Coach horse, "Sperber," winner of first and gold medal as a three-year-old at World's Fair, Chicago, has been used this season. Mr. McClain owns a half-section and pastures most of his cows on rented land. He has 75 tons of choice timothy hay this year, 150 acres in wheat, and 60 in other grains. His wheat averaged 32 bushels per acre, oats averaged 60 and barley 50.

BUTTER TESTS ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION BY THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

For the week ending Oct. 14, 1902.
Integrity 2nd 161743; sire Ida's Roter of St. L. 9th 41010; dam Integrity 82988; butter, 18 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs.; milk, 337 lbs. 8 ozs.; test made from May 19 to 25, 1902; age, 5 yrs. 10 mos.; actual weight, 825 lbs.; fed 6 qts. corn-meal, 6 qts. ground oats, 2 qts. flour and 4 qts. wheat bran daily; old meadow pasture.
China's Pogis 122492; sire China's Roter 33161; dam Dodona's Bee 8810; butter, 17 lbs. 2 1/2 ozs.; milk, 330 lbs.; test made from May 19 to 25, 1902; age, 7 yrs.; actual weight, 900 lbs.; fed 6 qts. corn-meal, 6 qts. ground oats, 2 qts. flour and 4 qts. wheat bran daily; good old meadow pasture.
Economy of St. Lambert 162207; sire Sir Jamboree 33161; dam Gambetta's Topsy's Bee 134022; butter, 17 lbs. 3 1/2 ozs.; milk, 317 lbs. 8 ozs.; test made from June 4 to 10, 1902; age, 8 yrs.; actual weight, 975 lbs.; fed 6 qts. corn-meal, 6 qts. wheat bran and 6 qts. ground oats daily; old meadow pasture.
Brunhild of Prospect 138779; sire Ida's Roter of Prospect 45285; dam Mandana 3rd 78778; butter, 14 lbs. 14 1/2 ozs.; milk, 264 lbs. 4 ozs.; test made from June 11 to 17, 1902; age, 3 yrs. 8 mos.; actual weight, 890 lbs.; fed 4 qts. wheat bran, 4 qts. corn-meal and 4 qts. ground oats daily; old meadow pasture.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN HERDBOOK.
The "Farmer's Advocate" is indebted to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for a copy of Herdbook, Vol. 52, just from the press. We are informed by the secretary, Mr. John W. Groves, Springfield, Ill., that copies are now ready for general distribution from his office, the price being \$3.00 at Springfield, or \$3.40 prepaid. Vol. 53 is well started in the hands of the printer, and applications for the filling of pedigrees in Vol. 54 have been accepted since Sept. 1st.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE.
This new institution has started on lines somewhat similar to the Scranton School of Correspondence, so favorably known. This is a purely Canadian school and as such should be patronized by the people of our land, provided the course and methods prove worthy. The staff are able, well-known educationists, the agricultural department being under the supervision of George E. Day, B. S., A. professor of agriculture at the Guelph College. Mr. Day has given the best of satisfaction to all who have received instruction from him at Guelph, and his past record we feel assured will be upheld. The agricultural course includes dairying, stock-raising, poultry-raising, etc. In addition, there is the following departments: academic, household science, industrial, and commercial. This course can safely be recommended to all who wish to improve themselves along any of these "different" lines, yet who have not the time or means to take a regular college course in the ordinary way. The headquarters is Canada Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

SPRING-BROOK STOCK FARM

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS.

250 hogs ready for service. Young pigs ready to wean, also a few sow-seven months old. Also in bull ten months old, one two months old, and several heifer calves. Write at once to
A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1883.

Grain Commission Merchants.

LICENSED AND BONDED.

WE HANDLE

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax

ON COMMISSION ONLY.

Farmers who ship their grain to Fort William, Port Arthur or Duluth will find it to their advantage to have it sold through us. We obtain best prices, and make prompt returns when grain is sold. Advances made on shipping bills up to 90 per cent. of value.

Enquiries re market prices, etc., promptly answered.

BANKERS: UNION BANK OF CANADA.
WRITE FOR TERMS AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

P. O. BOX 758. WINNIPEG.

IT'S THE
"ALPHA" DISC and "SPLIT-WING"

PATENTED PRINCIPLES
TOGETHER WITH ALL-AROUND SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION
WHICH PUT THE



De Laval Cream Separators

IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

Incomparable with anything else in the shape of a Cream Separator.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICES, STORES AND SHOPS:
248 McDermot Ave., - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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

Ask For

Ogilvie Oats

DELICIOUS FLAVOR. FREE FROM HULLS. WARRANTED PURE.

Put up in all sized packages.

Ogilvie's Hungarian

AS NOW MANUFACTURED

The great FAMILY FLOUR.


Insist on getting "OGILVIE'S," as they are Better than the Best. Have no equal.

ELKHORN HERD

O. I. C.

O. I. C. SWINE.

FORMERLY HILL GROVE HERD, OF HANSAH, N. D.
Stock of all ages generally on hand. Fall pigs for sale. Also Barred P. Rock cockerels.
A. E. THOMPSON, WAKOPA, MAN.
SHIPPING STATION: NINGA, C. P. R.



FREE TO EVERYONE.

A Priceless Book Sent Free for the Asking.

"There be books and books," some edifying, others entertaining, and still others instructive. The average man is so busily engaged in the labor of money-making that he has little time and less inclination for books which instruct; hence when he feels out of sorts, either he gives no heed to Nature's warning, or he consults a physician, at an expense which a little knowledge would have enabled him to avoid. There is probably no complaint upon which the public is so little informed as hemorrhoids, or piles; this little book tells all about their nature, cause and cure; it treats of the different forms of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, describes their symptoms, and points the way to a cure so simple and inexpensive that anyone can understand and apply. The importance of promptness and thoroughness is vital, for the disease will not cure itself, and Nature, alone, unaided, will not accomplish a cure, while the consequences are too painful for detailed description. You are told how piles originate, the reason for their appearance usually being that some of the rules of correct living have been violated, and (what is more to the point) how you may rid yourself of this bane of human existence. All affections of the rectum are treated in simple, plain language, so that all may understand and learn how the cause may be removed. Many people suffer from piles because after trying the numerous lotions, ointments and salves that are on the market, without relief, they come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on. This little book tells how this may be avoided and a cure be effected without pain, inconvenience or detention from business. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.—Adv't.

HORSE-HAIR BOUGHT

To Horse and Stock Breeders, Farmers, Liverymen, etc.

Best price given for long horse-hair by T. L. CUMMINS, Hair Merchant, Norway P. O., Canada. Please write, and he will quote price and pay all freight charges.

English Shire Stallions FOR SALE.

We are offering a few choice young stallions combining quality and weight with the most fashionable strains of Shire breeding. We can show you draft horses of great action, weighing nearly a ton, guaranteed first-class foal getters. Prices and terms reasonable. Address:

REID & WEIGHTMAN WEST HALL, MAN.

Underhill or West Hall P. O. Shipping Stations: Deloraine, Hartney, C.P.R.

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. Rolla's, Claret's, Lovely's, Blossoms, Circos, Roses, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis = 3202 - (7486), 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.

IT IS TOO LATE

for this year's apples, almost, but every farmer, painter, cave-toucher or householder should have a ladder always about for stocktaking and general use and fire protection. It might any time save 500 times its cost by killing a beginning fire. Our ladders are so light that a woman can set up a 32-ft. ladder, strong enough to carry several persons. A ladder can be shortened to half its extended length and stored away or brought out quickly. Price only 20c. and 25c. per foot. Write for quotations. Illustrated catalogue free.

The Waggoner Ladder Co. (LIMITED), LONDON, ONT.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED HERDS-MAN for a large Shorthorn herd, also a man competent to take charge of Large York-shires. Unmarried men preferred. State references in first letter. **THOS. H. CANFIELD, Lake Park, Minnesota, U.S.A.**

GOSSIP.

An auction sale of 30 head of Short-horn-cattle, property of John Knox & Sons, Norwood, Peterboro Co., Ont., is advertised in this paper, to take place on Tuesday, November 11th. Catalogues on application.

GOSSIP.

"Nubbins" from the Scottish Farmer: "Dutchie and Marr duffed the tuberculin test 'Twas well done. The scheduling of herds by the foreigners is a piece of impertinence. The Shorthorn men have done well to put down their foot firmly."

At a combination sale of Shorthorns, held at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14th, five females, contributed by R. Mitchell & Son, Nelson, Ont., made an average of \$278, the highest price of the lot, \$565, being realized for Imp. Rosemary 200th, a red 3-year-old, purchased by Moorman & Miller, Winchester, Ind. Seven females, contributed by T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., sold for \$1,635, an average of \$234, the prices ranging from \$130 to \$350, the latter price being paid for Lulu Dorn, a red 2-year-old heifer, by Valkyrie, sold to John Blade, Roachdale, Ind.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., changes his ad. in this issue. He says in note to this office: "I am expecting my recent importation of high-class young Shorthorns to arrive home from quarantine about the 10th to 12th of Nov. I have never imported a more attractive or better-bred lot of cattle. The importation consists of 2 yearling bulls, one an exceedingly well-bred red Marr Missie, the other an equally well-bred roan Cruickshank Lavender. The Marr Missie was bred by Mr. Wm. Dutchie, of Collyville, and sired by his great Broadhooks bull, Lovat Champion, and his dam is full sister to the great champion bull, Marengo. There are also two red bull calves of the very nicest breeding, both Miss Ramsdens. The females consist of 1 5-year-old Miss Ramsden cow, 2 three-year-old heifers, 4 two-year-old heifers, 3 wonderfully nice yearling heifers (six of which are in calf, to service in Scotland), 3 beautiful heifer calves, about 9 months old. The families represented in the importation are Marr Missies, Marr Princess Royals, Cruickshank Lavenders, Cruickshank Broadhooks, Miss Ramsdens, Jealousies, Lustres, Cluny Floras, Cluny Castle Patiences, Bruce Mayflowers, etc., etc. They are a right nice lot individually, and the breeding is exceedingly good. The two-year-olds and yearlings are the very finest lot I have ever imported. As usual with me, I am prepared to sell any or all of them, at the lowest living prices.

One of the best herds of Shorthorns in Ontario is that maintained on Sunnyside Stock Farm, the property of Mr. James Gibb, Brookdale. This splendidly-arranged farm lies in the county of Oxford, nine miles north of Embro station on the C. P. R., and ten miles south of Stratford, on the G. T. R. The herd numbers 45 head of imported and Canadian-bred animals, representing the following well-known Scotch families: Lady of the Boynes, Miss Nightingales, Nerissas, Eugénias, Ruffys, and Early Buds. At the head of the herd is that richly-bred and perfectly-formed bull, Imp. Prince William, bred by A. Watson, North Anchrone, Aberdeenshire, sired by Reveller 71359, by A'an Gwynne, by Star of Morning; dam Madge 2nd, by Red Prince, by the Missie bull, Mat'h Him. Prince William was never shown but once, this year at London, where he succeeded in carrying off third prize in a very strong class. His predecessor in the herd was Spicy Marquis, Imp., bred by W. S. Marr, and sired by Spicy Robin; dam Maude 37th, by High Commissioner; g. d. Maud 32nd, by William of Orange, Spicy Marquis this year swept everything before him at Toronto, winning the gold sweepstakes medal as best bull, any age. A number of the young things in the herd are by him. Also the cows are all in calf to him again. A number of the yearlings are sired by Double Diamond, by Imp. Diamond Jubilee; dam Myrtle 3rd, Imp., by Royal Blossom. Older ones again are sired by Trout Creek Barrington, by Vice Regent 22920, by Imp. Aberdeen; dam Maid 30325, by Imp. Indian Chief 31433. Among the cows we noticed the richly-bred Rustic Beauty, Imp., bred by A. Watson, Aberdeenshire; sired by Clan Alpine; dam Ruffy 20th, by Queen's Guard. She is now sucking a six months' heifer, by Imp. Spicy Marquis, a calf that will surely prove a winner. Another of the good ones is Lady of the Boyne 4th, Imp., bred by Robert Turner, Cairnton of Boyndie, Scotland; sired by President; dam Lady of the Boyne 3rd, by Master of the Ring. A 9-months-old daughter of hers, Lady of the Boyne 9th, by Imp. Counsel, is very hard to duplicate, being wonderfully perfect in form and finish. Her dam is now in calf to Imp. Speculator, Nerissa 12th 7375 is sired by Duke of Lynden 1675; dam Nerissa 7373, by Imp. Lord Aberdeen. The Eugénias are represented by Lady Eugénia 19279, by Imp. Baron; dam Eugénia 7th 19222, by Lewis Strathallan. The Miss Nightingale family is represented by White Rose 5011, by Imp. Scotsman 2nd; dam Nelly Bly 4141, by Merry Duke. Individually, Mr. Gibb's Shorthorns are certainly a superior lot, being low-down, fleshy animals, with the best kind of skins, and are easy feeders and good doers. There are six young bulls coming a year old, that, taken all together, are hard to beat, and will certainly do good to whoever is fortunate enough to secure them. There are also for sale a few heifers, three of which are in calf to Spicy Marquis. Mr. Gibb reports sales for the year past as away ahead of anything he ever experienced. His sales have reached as far as Nebraska, Virginia, British Columbia, etc.

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

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

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

"SALADA"

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

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

THE Strathy Wire Fence Co. LIMITED,

OWEN SOUND, ONT.,

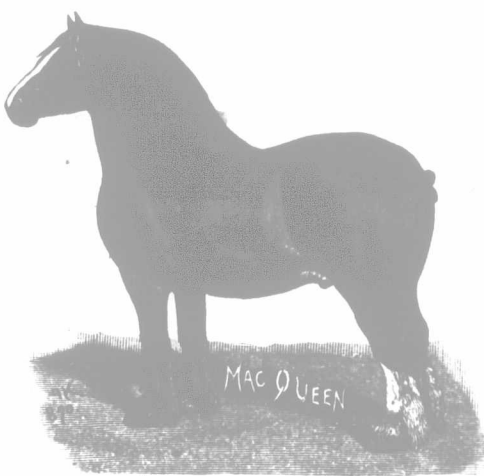
manufacture the best metal gate on the market. Low prices and fullest guarantee of satisfaction. If they do not suit you, we pay all expenses. Write for particulars.

SHOWING HINGE MOVEMENT OF STAYS UNDER PRESSURE. STAYS CANNOT BEND & WILL SPRING BACK TO PLACE WHEN PRESSURE IS REMOVED.



GRAHAM BROS.' GREAT STUD.

Seeing is Believing.



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

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Sixth importation for this season received November 10th.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted

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

J. G. TRUMAN, MANAGER, BUSHNELL, ILL.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Pure, Fragrant and Cleansing. BABY'S OWN SOAP
IS UNRIVALLED FOR NURSERY AND TOILET USE.
Don't risk imitations on Baby's delicate skin.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL

ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

DOUBLE BOWL NO. 1
DESIGN REGISTERED 1901

Stock Water Bowls
DOUBLE AND SINGLE PAINTED OR GALVANIZED.
Circular and quotations given. Write: A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.

DOUBLE BOWL NO. 1
DESIGN REGISTERED 1901

Stock Water Bowls
DOUBLE AND SINGLE PAINTED OR GALVANIZED.
Circular and quotations given. Write: A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.

Sure of Its Victim.
Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last eight years, with soothing balmy ointments that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later, inquiring after their condition. To his surprise and grief, he learned that nearly twenty per cent had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. He led to itself cancer is almost always curable. Book sent free, price \$1.00. Write: Dr. D. M. Bye, Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.
Clyde and Shire stallions, thoroughbred cattle, Leicester sheep, Top line sires, including New Harris Duke, and the four year old Champion, the London half-brother to Hunslet's Champion. The top bull, Chief Bull, sired by the famous import, heads the herd. A fine lot of calves, including our flock of Leicestershire sheep, and a lot of Canada and U.S. bred sheep, are also on hand and ewes for sale. My motto is "Quality and Price." J. M. GARDHOUSE, BROKER, 111-113 KING ST. W. TORONTO, ONT.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Jas. Tough, whose farm is just 5 miles north of Edmonton, has a fine herd of Herefords, headed by The General 1438.

Thomas Daly, of Clover Bar, Alta., the man who won first prize on Banner oats at the Paris World's Fair, recently finished threshing his oat crop, which yielded 115 bushels per acre.

South of Innisfail, that beautiful mixed-farming district on the Calgary-Edmonton line, some 3 1/2 miles, James Wilson has established a fine herd of Shorthorns. He selected some fine cows from the herd of Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., for foundation stock and will soon have ready for sale a crop of bull calves.

Mr. A. E. Harvey, of Oak Lake, farms 640 acres, and this year had a very heavy yield of American Banner oats. He reports that on a field of 60 acres, the yield per acre ran the 100 mark close; his wheat crop also was heavy, averaging between 35 and 40 bushels per acre. Rotation is followed on this farm, two crops wheat, one oats, then fallow, over 100 acres in fallow this season. Mr. Harvey has lately put up a very comfortable and convenient farmhouse, well furnished inside, and this time next year the outside will likely be in equally good condition. His outbuildings are also in line shape. Berkshire pigs of good type are kept.

The imported Shorthorn bull, Captain Mayfly 28808, illustrated on another page in this issue, and now at the head of the herd of Mr. J. C. Bricker, Elmira, Ont., was born Feb. 28th, 1898; bred by Mr. Donald Fisher, Pithochry, Perthshire, Scotland, sired by Captain of the Guard (65396), a Cruickshank bull by Commodore, and his dam by Cumberland, Mayfly, the dam of Captain Mayfly, was by King George (55368). Captain Mayfly won first prize in strong competition this year at the Toronto and London exhibitions.

At the joint sale, Oct. 8th, of Shorthorns from the Scottish herds of Messrs. Gordon, of Newton, Wilson, of Pierresmill, and Summers, of Whiteside, good prices were realized. Mr. Gordon's 18 head averaging £41 15s; Mr. Wilson's 14 bulls, £42 13s, and Mr. Summers' 12 head, £43 16s. A goodly number of the cattle were taken by Canadian and United States breeders. The highest price, 115 guineas, was paid for Bound to Win, a seven months' calf of Mr. Wilson's, by Prince of Sanquhar.

W. S. CARPENTER'S SHROPSHIRE.
Excellence excelled, is the goal of the ambition of Mr. W. S. Carpenter, owner of Model Farm, Simcoe, Ont., the home of one of the choicest flocks of imported and Canadian-bred Shropshire sheep to be found on the continent. This beautiful farm lies in the Co. of Haldimand, in the outskirts of the town of Simcoe, on the G. T. and M. C. railroads. A few years ago, Mr. Carpenter, having decided to take up sheep raising, Shropshires being his favorite breed, and being a man of more than ordinary ambition, he concluded that what was worth having was worth the effort of having of the best that could be procured, and at considerable expense he imported a number of sheep from the leading flocks in the Old Country, and since then has made several importations to infuse new blood, and, where possible, improve the quality of his flock, till to-day his magnificent flock of 165 head has few equals this side the sea. Among them are about 17 shirring rams, out of Canadian-bred ewes, and sired by an imp. Harding-Form and covering wonderfully perfect. These rams are for sale, and for flock headers should go quickly at the prices asked. This year's lambs are by an imported Mills-bred ram, that was the reserve for championship at the Royal in 1901, and it is safe to say that if a man wanted to see a better lot he would have to cross the salt water. This year Mr. Carpenter, at a very long price, imported another stock ram, bred by W. F. Inge, that won 2nd at the Oxfordshire show at Witney, was commended at the Nottinghamshire show, won 2nd in pen of 5 at West Midland, 2nd at Royal Counties at Reading, 1st and championship at Herefordshire and Wiltshire show at Hereford, 2nd in pen of 5 at Royal Agricultural Societies show, Carlisle; 3rd in pen of 5 at Leicestershire show at Leicester, and after arriving here, won 1st at Toronto, surely enough honors for one animal. He will be used as chief stock ram this fall. Representatives of this flock also won at Toronto this fall, 1st and 2nd prizes on ewes, 2 shears, and under 3, and 2nd prize on pen of 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 lambs, and when it is known that the ewes exhibited raised lambs this summer, it makes the honors the more creditable, and reflects great credit on the shepherd. Mr. Fred Fawkes, of England, for being able to bring such ewes out in such perfect condition. This fall, Mr. Carpenter is also creating a mammoth sheep farm, with the latest English design, with modern improvements, which will be a great step towards the goal of his ambition, namely, first, to have the best imported sheep farm in Canada; secondly, to have the best stocked with a flock of Shropshires, and to nothing on earth, and to be understood that he will most certainly accomplish his object. At Mr. Carpenter can supply sheep of any breed, imported or home-bred, or imported stock, in ones, twos, or

YE OLDE FIRM OF HEINTZMAN & CO.

Wonder Bargains in Organs.

SHIPPED ANYWHERE ON EASY TERMS.

Here is a list of organs that are bound to be quick sellers. All are put in good condition before we offer them to buyers. The prices are so little, the terms so easy, that there is hardly anyone who need be without a musical instrument in their house.

- Uxbridge organ, piano case, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell; used less than six months. Manufacturer's price, \$125. Special, \$79. \$10 cash and \$5 a month.
- Dominion organ, high back, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass coupler, grand organ and knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$110. Our special, \$17. \$5 cash and \$4 a month.
- Bell organ, high back, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass coupler, grand organ and knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$115. Our special, \$19. \$5 cash and \$4 a month.
- Kilgour organ, high back, 9 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds. Manufacturer's price, \$90. Our special, \$43. \$5 cash and \$4 a month.
- Bell organ, medium high back, 9 stops, 4 sets of reeds, 5 octaves, grand organ and knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$80. Our special, \$37. \$4 cash and \$3 a month.
- Uxbridge cabinet organ, 4 sets of reeds, 5 octaves, 6 stops, knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$85. Our special, \$18. \$4 cash and \$3 a month.
- Bell organ, 8 stops, 4 sets of reeds, medium high back, octave coupler and knee swell. Manufacturer's price, \$90. Our price, \$35. \$4 cash and \$3 a month.
- Thomas organ, piano case, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass coupler, grand organ and knee swell; fully equal to new. Manufacturer's price, \$125. Our price, \$85. \$10 cash and \$5 a month.

We guarantee these organs just as described. Fifty years of square dealing with the Canadian public is a guarantee of any business that you may do with us. Special attention paid to orders by mail.

HEINTZMAN & CO., 115-117 KING ST., WEST, TORONTO.

9 GORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN

RUNS EASY, NO BACK ACHE. EASILY CARRIED. SAWS DOWN TREES
Forced to cut fast by large coil springs. Springs can be adjusted to suit a boy 12 years old or the strongest man. Folds Like a Pocket Knife.
With our Folding Sawing Machine, saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades 5 1/2, 6 1/2, or 7 ft. long. Champion, Diamond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. Catalog showing latest improvements, giving testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Illinois.**

Dalgety Bros. LONDON, ONT., Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

16 IMPORTED STALLIONS and 10 MARES, Clydesdales and Hackneys, will arrive per S.S. Marina, and will be on sale at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on and after Wednesday, October 22nd, for two weeks; afterwards at London. Great care has been taken in the selection of this consignment. We have imported a great many winners at the principal shows, which goes to prove that we bring out the right kind of horses. We are in an excellent position to offer buyers the best quality at most reasonable prices, having made our selection in person, and with great care, to meet the requirements of the Canadian trade. Parties desiring to purchase either stallions or mares, please write or call upon us.
DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario. J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF **Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.**
My third importation within the last fourteen months arrived Sept. 1th.
I select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 to 15 1/2 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I am where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will send you money.
H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.
Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE
DIRECT FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

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

Specially selected and ordered by the Manager of the *ADVOCATE* when in England last summer.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.
Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND
New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers
TO THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

THE BIG FOUR

THE GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER, FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AT \$1 A YEAR.

"CANADA'S IDEAL" class modern Shorthorns ever issued in any

Admitted by judges, breeders and artists to be the most magnificent engraving of high-country, 24 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.

"CANADA'S PRIDE"

Nine celebrated draft horses.

"CANADA'S GLORY"

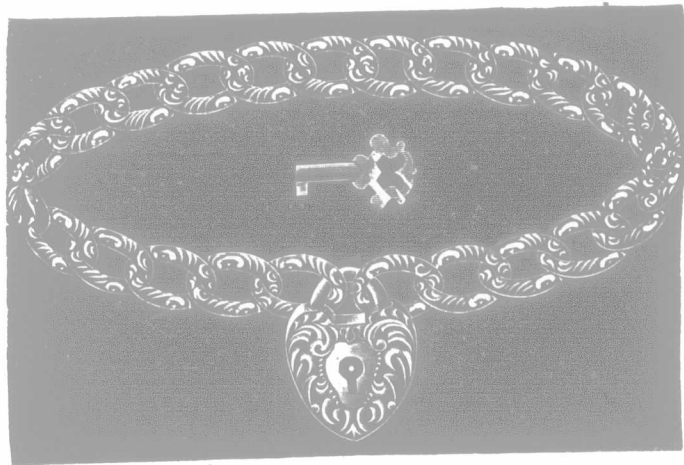
Eleven celebrated light horses.

"CANADA'S COLUMBIAN VICTORS"

Thirteen celebrated Ayrshire cattle.

Your choice of any two of these for 1 new subscriber, or all four beautiful pictures for only 2 new subscribers.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled



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

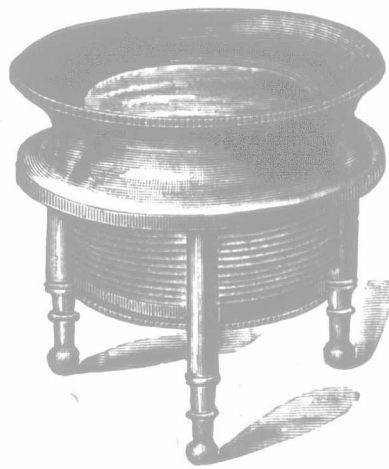
Our Self-Binder

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

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The balance of 1902 will be sent FREE, including Christmas number, to all who now subscribe for 1903. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

THE MICROSCOPE



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

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

A three-inch Magnifying Reading Glass for one new subscriber.

Bagster's NEW Comprehensive Teacher's Bible,

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and an Indexed Bible Atlas, with SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOR.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT—

Would retail at from \$3 to \$4. We will send (carefully packed, post prepaid) this Bible to anyone sending us the names of THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* at \$1.00 each.

Write for a sample copy of the *Farmer's Advocate*, and begin to work for these premiums. Cash must accompany new names.

The W.M. WELD CO., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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.

SOIL AND CROP.

- THE FERTILITY OF THE LAND.—*Roberts*. 372 pages. \$1.25.
- A BOOK ON SILAGE.—*Woll*. 185 pages. \$1.00.
- SOILING, ENSILAGE, AND BARN CONSTRUCTION.—*F. S. Peer*. 247 pages. \$1.00.
- SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO.—*Shaw*. 386 pages. \$1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

- 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. 232 pages. \$1.00.
- ANIMAL BREEDING.—*Shaw*. 406 pages. \$1.50.
- THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.—*Stewart*. 371 pages. \$1.75.
- THE SHEEP.—*Rushworth*. 496 pages. \$1.50.
- FIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—*Sanders Spencer*. 175 pages. \$1.00.
- FEEDS AND FEEDING.—*Henry*. 600 pages. \$2.00.

Vinton Series.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

- AGRICULTURE.—*C. C. James*. 200 pages. 30 cents.
- FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.—*Voorhees*. 207 pages. \$1.00.
- AGRICULTURE.—*Storer*. 1,875 pages, in three volumes. \$6.00.
- CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM.—*Warrington*. 183 pages. 90 cents.
- FARMYARD MANURE.—*Aikman*. 65 pages. 50 cents.
- IRRIGATION FOR THE FARM GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—*Henry Stewart*. \$1.00.
- SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—*Rennie*. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid.

DAIRYING.

- AMERICAN DAIRYING.—*H. B. Gurler*. 252 pages. \$1.00.
- THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY.—*Fleischmann*. 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.

- FARM POULTRY.—*Watson*. 341 pages. \$1.25.
- ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—*Cypher*. 146 pages. 50 cents.
- PRACTICAL POULTRY-KEEPER.—*Wright*. \$2.00.
- AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION.—*Pierce*. 278 pages. \$1.00.

APIARY.

- THE HONEYBEE.—*Langstroth*. 521 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.
- THE PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT-GROWING.—*Bailey*. 514 pages. \$1.25.
- BUSH FRUITS.—*Card*. 537 pages. \$1.50.
- HORTICULTURIST'S RULE BOOK.—*Bailey*. 312 pages. 75 cents.
- SPRAYING OF PLANTS.—*Lodeman*. 399 pages. \$1.00.
- THE NURSERY BOOK.—*Bailey*. 365 pages; 152 illustrations. \$1.00.
- 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*. 436 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*. 338 pages. \$1.50.
- BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED.—*Nelje Blanchan*. 360 pages. \$2.25.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS:

We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as premiums for obtaining new yearly subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 each, according to the following scale:

Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.	
Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers.	
1.00	\$1.50
1.50	\$2.00
2.00	\$2.50
2.75	\$3.00
3.00	\$3.50

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 Advocate, secure the nucleus of a useful library.

Cash to accompany names in every case. Subscriptions credited a year in advance from date received.

The WILLIAM WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

WANT A GOOD WATCH?

WE have succeeded in procuring from one of the most reliable jewelers in Canada a complete list of Gents' and Ladies' Watches of sufficient variety to suit every one, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our readers as premiums worthy of an effort to secure. These are not by any means trashy goods, but first-class in every particular, and we assure you that you will be pleased with whatever of the above premiums you may obtain. Let us hear from you at an early date with a good list of new subscribers accompanied by the cash, and take your choice.

Gents' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers.
No. 1.	Yankee Nickel Watch	2
No. 2.	Trump Nickel Watch	4
No. 3.	Trump Gun Metal Watch	5
No. 4.	No. 14 Silver Watch	8
No. 5.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case	10
No. 6.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case	11
No. 7.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case	14
No. 8.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case	18
No. 9.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case	21
No. 10.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case	15
No. 11.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case	15
No. 12.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case	18
No. 13.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case	21
No. 14.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case	25

Ladies' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers.
No. 15.	Gun Metal Swiss Chatelaine	4
No. 16.	Sterling Silver Swiss Chatelaine	5
No. 17.	Nickel American O. F., large size	5
No. 18.	Gun Metal American O. F., large size	5
No. 19.	Nickel, small size	9
No. 20.	Gun Metal, small size	10
No. 21.	Sterling Silver, small size	10
No. 22.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	20
No. 23.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	22
No. 24.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	23
No. 25.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	25

Description of Watches.

The accompanying cuts fairly well represent all the Ladies' and Gents' Watches, and a description of each as numbered is as follows:

No. 1. American Nickel Key-wind Boy's Watch that is absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction.

No. 2. Gent's Nickel American O. F. Watch; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is a very strong, reliable Watch.

No. 3. Same as No. 2, excepting that it has Gun Metal case instead of Nickel case.

No. 4. Is a smaller-sized Gent's Watch, has sterling silver case, O. F. Screw Back and Bezel; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is the lowest-priced and most reliable Boy's or small Gent's Silver Watch that is on the market.

No. 5. Is fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement. The case is a 3-oz. O. F. Nickel case; stem wind and set; screw back and bezel case.

No. 6. Same movement in Gun Metal or Black Steel screw back and bezel case.

No. 7. Same movement with Sterling Silver O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 8. Same movement in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 9. Same movement in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are fitted in the same style of cases as Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the difference is in the movement, and the movement is 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement.

No. 15. Is a small-sized Swiss O. F. Gun Metal Chatelaine Watch.

No. 16. Is the same, only with Sterling Silver case, which can be had nicely engraved.

Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are smaller than the usual Boys' Watches, though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.

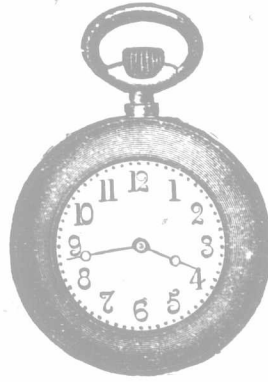
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.

Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 are similar to the accompanying cut. These are regular Ladies' Hunting Watches. Nos. 22 and 24 are fitted in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, nicely ornamented, or to be had in plain or plain engine turned, and the same applies to Nos. 23 and 25, excepting that they are fitted in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, and 14k Gold Filled; 22 and 23 are fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements. Nos. 24 and 25 are fitted with 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements.

When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Lady's or Gent's.

The WM WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



NOVEMBER

DEER

agents

tant

DEER

agents

tant

CANADA

U

Th

S

U

U

VE

S

WOVE

MAN

The best se

"A

For horses, ca

heights—20 in

ches or 6 in

"Ellwood"

Six styles

If you can't

ELLWOOD

and we will h

The CANA

HAM

be contin

Wire Fenc

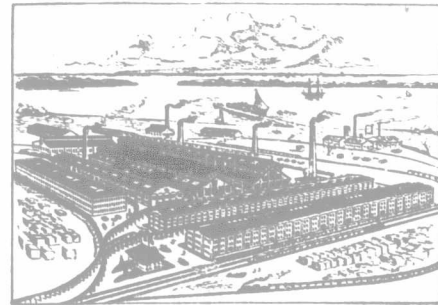
particular

ornaments



DEERING

agencies are located in every important agricultural town in Canada.



FACTORY, HAMILTON, ONT.

DEERING

machinery is recognized as standard in every agricultural community.

DEERING

has established a permanent home in Canada, at Hamilton, Ont., where the finest equipped factory in the Dominion is being rapidly pushed to completion.

DEERING

is in better position than ever to supply its Canadian patrons with the famous lines of

Deering Light-Draft Ideal Harvesters

and

Deering Tillage and Seeding Machines.

Deering Division, International Harvester Co. of America,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: LONDON, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, MONTREAL.

GOSSIP.

The recent Territorial ram sale at Medicine Hat, in conjunction with the Sheep Breeders' Show, hardly attracted buyers in proportion to the supply of stock, but the checking of the sale led to a number of rapid private sales in pen lots, and before night, the supply of available stock had been placed. Those who brought car lots from Ontario for exhibition and sale were J. A. Turner, Calgary; J. McCaig, Lethbridge, and D. McKerracher, Medicine Hat.

Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont., has recently returned from Great Britain with an importation of 10 head of Shorthorns for Sir Wm. Mulock, Newmarket, and himself. The cattle, which are now in quarantine at Quebec, consist of one bull and one female from King Edward VII's herd; one female from the Right Hon. Lord Polwarth, of St. Boswell's; two females from Rev. G. S. Smith, of Boyle, Ireland; four females from Mr. Hornsby, of Hovenham Spa, and one female from Mr. Green, of Colchester. In addition to the above, he brought over a Leicester ram for White-law Bros., of Guelph. Two Berkshire sows were purchased from the herd of King Edward VII., for Mair Bros., of Oak Ridges; also one sow for himself was purchased from His Majesty's herd. A Berkshire hog was purchased from His Royal Highness Prince Christian, near Windsor Castle, for Mair Bros.

JAMES SNELL'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale of the Hayne Barton Shorthorn herd, of James Snell, at Clinton, Ont., on Oct. 22nd, fell upon a very wet day, and the attendance was not large, but there was a sufficient number of men present who meant business to take all the females and the best of the bulls at good prices. The first cow sold, and the first in the catalogue, Queen, a massive, dark roan 6-year-old daughter of New Year, a Watt-bred bull, by Village Hero, out of an English Lady dam, by Bampton Hero, set the standard of prices well up, by selling at \$470 to Mr. J. I. Flatt, Hamilton. She is a show cow in every respect, and is due to calve in November to the good 3-year-old bull, Star of Morning, who sold for \$400, the second highest price of the day, to W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman. Rosebud, a red 3-year-old cow, by Rialto, went to Mr. Flatt at \$305, and Rialto Primrose, a red 4-year-old, to Messrs. Pettit, at \$220. The young things sired by Star of Morning were very nice, and J. Willicot, of Kennecott, took the two heifer calves, Louise and Primrose Pearl, 9 and 10 months old, respectively, at \$200 each. Nothing in the female list sold for less than \$100, a 6-months calf selling for \$120. The average for females sold and the stock bull figured out at \$195. Bull buyers were either scarce or the quality and condition of the offering was not up to their ideas, as after the sale of Star of Morning at \$400, the bidding was slow and the prices low. With a more favorable day, the results would probably have been better, but the prices obtained ought to be considered satisfactory under the circumstances. Following is the list of those sold at \$100 and upwards:

Cows and Heifers.

Queen, 6 years; J. I. Flatt, Hamilton	\$470
Rosebud, 3 years; J. I. Flatt	305
Rialto Primrose, 4 years; W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman	220
Lilly Red, 3 years; L. F. Sproul, Markham	200
Lovely Mary, 3 years; J. I. Flatt	200
Louise, 10 months; J. Willicot, Kennecott	200
Primrose Pearl, 9 months; J. Willicot	200
Red Rose, 2 years; J. I. Flatt	170
Roan Beauty, 5 years; Harry Smith, Hay	160
Seabird, 6 years; Tindale Bros., Clinton	125
Helena, 4 years; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge	125
Bella, 10 years; E. C. Attrill, Goderich	115
Rosa May, 6 months; J. I. Flatt	120
Surprise, 1 year; W. G. Pettit & Son	100
Minnie Irene, 10 years; Jas. Hoover, Westfield	100
Belle Marr, 4 years; W. Doherty, Clinton	100
Star of Morning, bull, 3 years; W. G. Pettit & Son	400

NOTICES.

THE ADVANTAGES of a good feed cooker on the farm are well known to hundreds of stock and poultry raisers in this country. The Ripley cooker, now manufactured in London, Ont., has demonstrated its superiority wherever used. The same firm also construct sprayers, whitewashing machines, steel tanks, fly-removers, lice-killers, and spraying solutions. Read their ad. in another column.

AS A LABOR SAVER on the farm, few implements are equal to a low-wheeled, broad-tired wagon. In the handling of corn, it is almost indispensable, and there are numerous other operations where its use is just as economical. The attention of all interested is directed to the advertisement of the Electric Wheel Company, Quincy, Ill., to be found in another column. These people have a reputation for square dealing and their goods are sold upon their merits.

VIA THE KING'S MAIL

A college education for every man and woman in Canada. HOME STUDY IS FOR YOU. It saves time and money. Educate your family. Cheap, thorough, practical courses in HIGH SCHOOL and BUSINESS STUDIES, HOUSEHOLD, INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE. DO YOU WISH TO MAKE MONEY? Agents wanted. FREE booklet.

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL
STRATHROY.

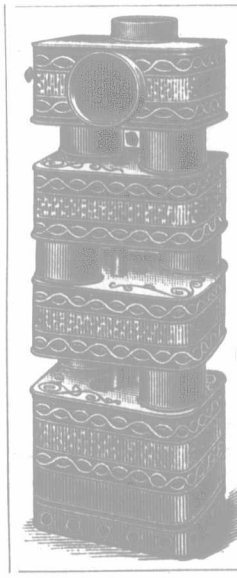
Maintained by the Ontario Government.

Courses in—
Dairying,
Dairy Engineering, and
Mechanics and
Domestic Science.

Special Creamery course, Dec. 2 to 26.
Regular courses, Jan. 2 to March 26.
Course in Domestic Science, Jan. 14 to March 14.

The school is splendidly equipped, and in a better position than ever to offer students a thorough and practical training in every branch of dairying. Send for circular and application form to the superintendent.

ARCH'D SMITH, Strathroy, Ont.



Save Your Fuel.

Winnipeg Heater Co., Toronto:
Dear Sirs,—I enclose ten dollars for one of your heaters. It is for a house heated by a furnace. I had one myself when they first came out, and I find them great savers of wood.
Yours truly,
C. H. GILLES,
Fredericton, N.B.

Winnipeg Heater Co.
of Toronto, Ltd.,
TORONTO, CAN.

Dissolves Easily.

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

Windsor Salt.

Save Your Fruit

and dry it with

Champion Fruit Evaporator.

Dries all kinds of fruit and vegetables, producing a superior quality of clean white fruit. It is made of galvanized iron, is lined throughout with asbestos, is fireproof and portable. Made in five sizes.

Catalogue for the asking.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,
84 WELLINGTON STREET, MONTREAL.

U S U S U S U S U

The U. S. Separator has the advantage of being able to get more cream

out of the milk than the others. At the Pan-American Exposition, 1901, it averaged for 50 consecutive runs, .0138 of 1% and established

THE WORLD'S RECORD

thus proving its right to its claim of

BEING THE CLEANEST SKIMMER MADE

This, together with its many other advantages described in our catalogues, should remove any doubts that dairymen may have as to which is the best separator to buy.

Write for descriptive catalogue.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

S U S U S U S U S

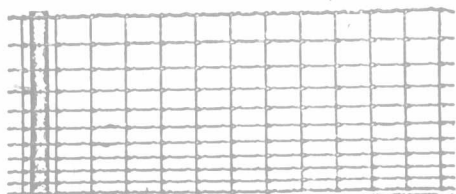
WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

The best selling because the most satisfactory.

"American" Field Fences

For horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights—20 inches to 58 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.

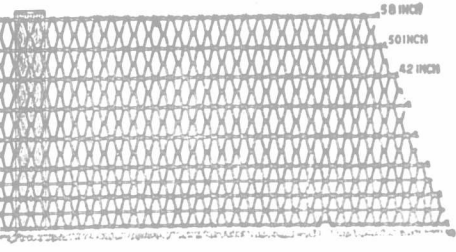


"AMERICAN" FENCE.

"Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.

Six styles. Heights, 18 inches to 58 inches.

If you can't get the celebrated AMERICAN and ELLWOOD fences from your dealer write to us and we will help you.



"ELLWOOD" FENCE.

The **CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO.**
(LIMITED),
HAMILTON, CANADA.



PAGE

Page Woven Wire Fence

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
THIS IS A 20TH CENTURY
FAMILY



KNITTING MACHINE

COMPLETE WITH RIBBER
AND ALL ATTACHMENTS
AND BEAUTIFUL BANNER STAND.

YOU CAN CLOTHE YOUR FAMILY
FROM HEAD TO FOOT.
IT IS A MONEY-MAKER.

ADDRESS:
CREELMAN BROS.,
GEORGETOWN, ONT., CAN.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE NO. 3F. AND ADDRESS BOX 503.
om Mention "Farmer's Advocate."

THE ROOF GETS THE WORST OF IT.

There's no shelter for it. It shelters the rest from the elements.

That's why you need the very best shingles, no matter where else you stint.

Eastlake SHINGLES

are absolutely fire, lightning, rust and leak proof, and easy to apply.

They've long since been proved the most reliable, perfect and longest-lasting kind you can find.

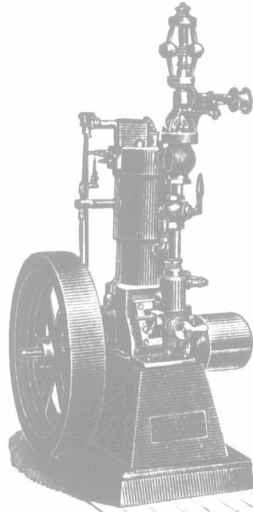
Try them.

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG
Winnipeg address: P. O. Box 542.

McLachlan Gasoline Engine

IS MOUNTED IN 5, 10, 15,
20 OR 25 HORSE POWER.



WRITE
**THE
McLACHLAN
GASOLINE
ENGINE CO.,**

LIMITED,
201 Queen St. E.,
TORONTO,

for catalogue and
om prices.

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.

Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery.—Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.

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

**TORONTO
ENGRAVING CO.**
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY.

Family Knitter



Cheapest, Simplest, Best.

Price, \$8.00.

Write for circular.

Dundas Knitting Machine Company,
om DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

**WALKERVILLE WAGONS
ARE THE BEST.**
Walkerville Wagon Co. Limited
WALKERVILLE, ONT.
WRITE FOR CATALOGS.

Chicago Aermotors

FOR PUMPING AND POWER.



Aermotor Pumps

One Hundred and Fifty Styles.

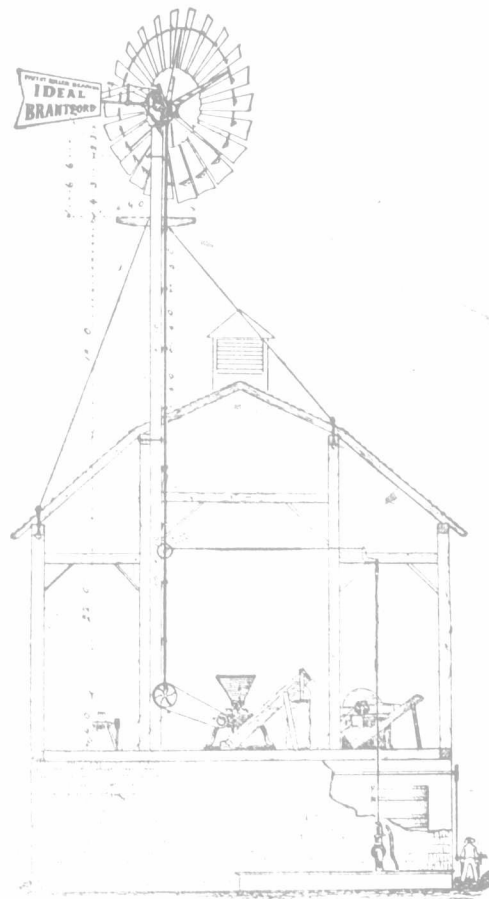
AERMOTOR PUMPS are handsome affairs, graceful in design and symmetry, perfect in finish, attractively gilded. Yet they are better for service than for show. Any buyer who knows what he should know about pumps knows that Aermotor Pumps are best. Ask us for our attractive pump hanger and our windmill book.

E. E. Devlin & Company
WINNIPEG.

BRANTFORD

Galvanized Steel Windmills

PUMPING OR POWER.



Grain Grinders,
Wood Pumps,
Iron Pumps,
Tanks,
Water Boxes,
Beekeepers'
Supplies,
Etc., Etc.

WRITE IF
INTERESTED.

Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Agents for Manitoba and Northwest: Melotte Cream Separator Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

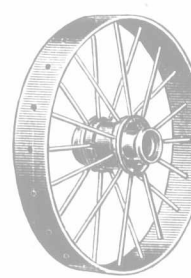
"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES
EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Wide-Tire Metal Wheels

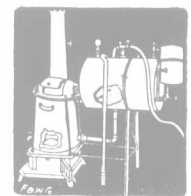


FOR WAGONS.
Made to fit any axle, any sized wheel, any width tire. Every farmer should have a set. They are low and handy. They save labor, and the wide tires avoid cutting the farms into ruts. Write for Prices.

Dominion Wrought Iron
om Wheel Co., LTD.,
9 AND 11 BROOK AVE.,
TORONTO, ONT.

LAMB FENCE.

Hard wire cross bar.
The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ONT.



Ripley's 1903 Improved
Combination Steam
Cookers. Hog and
Poultry House Heaters
and Water-Tank Heater.

Manufactured in Canada.

Will cook 25 bush. of feed or roots in two hours, or heat water in stock tanks or heat buildings 250 ft. from cooker by conveying the steam, made of boiler steel and the best cast iron; can't blow up; can be used outside or attached to a chimney; no flues to fill with soot, or leak. Improved and used by Canadian breeders and Experiment Stations. We manufacture 4 styles of cooker and 20 sizes. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Prices, \$10 to \$50. Address, Ripley Hardware Co., London, Ont.; or Grafton, Ill., U. S. A. Box 100. om

FOR SALE:

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, rich, fertile land, in the famous OKANAGAN FRUIT VALLEY, near Lord Aberdeen's ranch, Vernon, British Columbia. Two hundred acres is natural prairie, now under cultivation, splendidly adapted either for fruit or general farming; running water upon it, which may easily be used for irrigation, if desired. Good shipping facilities. Canadian Pacific Railway station at Enderby, within six miles.
For full information, address— om

William B. Steele, HULLCAR, B. C.

A BARGAIN

One 2 horse Tread Power,
No. 7 Alexandra Separator,
No. 6 Daisy Churn.

With shafts, & belt, complete. For prices

W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONT.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.