

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

VOL. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN. MARCH 5, 1903. LONDON, ONT. No. 569

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	PAGE.
SIGNS OF THE TIMES; INCREASED GRANT NECESSARY.	191
SIFTINGS; GROWING SEED WHEAT.	191
DOWN WITH THE CIGARETTE; EAST AND WEST.	192
DO IT NOW, NOT TO-MORROW!	192
A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT; BY THE WAY.	192
THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL SCHOOLS IN CANADA.	193
HORSES. —MOSQUITO CREEK ROUND-UP OF HORSES, CAMP NEAR NANTON, ALTA.	193
STALLION SYNDICATES; THE MARE AND THE FOAL.	194
CLYDESDALE POINTS; MULES ARE VALUABLE.	194
SUBSCRIBERS FOR YEARS.	194
OUR SCOTTISH LETTER; LIPTON [2950] (10681) (ILLUSTRATION).	195
CECIL [3352] (ILLUSTRATION).	197
STOCK. —JUDGING SCHOOL A SUCCESS; DANGERS OF OVERFERRING FEEDING STREETS IN MANITOBA; THE SOW AT FARROWING.	195
"IMMIGRATION NUMBER" OF "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."	196
THE CATTLE BUSINESS: PROGRESS OR RETROGRESSION?	196
THE LIVE STOCK CONVENTIONS.	197
SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.	197
THE CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.	197
THE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.	198
CARE OF LAMBS; ADVERTISE.	198
F. W. BROWN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (PORTRAIT).	204
W. W. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT. (PORTRAIT).	204
W. M. HAMPSON, REABURN, MAN. (PORTRAIT).	205
J. A. S. MACMILLAN, BRANDON (PORTRAIT).	206
Geo. HARCOURT, B. S. A. (PORTRAIT).	210
HON. Wm. OWENS (PORTRAIT).	211
FARM. —A DOMESTIC PET.	193
THE ART OF ROAD-MAKING.	199
ROAD-MAKING ON THE PRAIRIE (ILLUSTRATION); GRASSES.	199
CUTTING BEEF SIDES (ILLUSTRATED); WORMS IN FLOWERPOTS.	200
THOUGHTS ON THE PAST AND PRESENT.	200
TELEPHONES AND MATRIMONY.	201
A GOOD FARMHOUSE (ILLUSTRATED).	201
A SIMPLE METHOD OF TESTING SEEDS.	201
THE BREEDING OF PLANTS; ANOTHER TRUST.	201
EXPERIENCE; TELEPHONES FOR FARMERS.	202
FAVORS MIXED FARMING; FARM CHORES.	202
HOME OF Wm. STOREY, MANITOBA, MAN. (ILLUSTRATION).	203
VEGETABLES AND GEESSE ON THE IRRIGATED LAND SOUTH OF LETHBRIDGE (ILLUSTRATION).	205
NATURE'S GOTHIC, ELM VALLEY, MAN. (ILLUSTRATION).	203
TEACHER AND SCHOLAR. —SCHOOLROOM DECORATION.	202
SUPPLEMENTARY READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.	203
DAIRYING. —THE DAIRY CONVENTION.	203
FORM AS AN INDICATION OF DAIRY PROPENSITIES.	204
SELECTION OF DAIRY SIRE; CHEESEMAKING IN WISCONSIN.	204
POULTRY. —WINNIPEG POULTRY AND CAT SHOW.	205
PROSPECTS FOR TURKEY RAISERS; EGG-LAYING RECORDS.	205
POULTRY AND WOLVES.	205
HENHOUSE PLAN; PROVIDING RUNS FOR POULTRY.	205
SELECTION AND BREEDING OF POULTRY.	206
APIARY. —ORGANIZED BEEKEEPERS.	206
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
VETERINARY: CASTRATED BOAR; DISEASED THROAT; CURB; FATALITY IN CALF; MISCELLANEOUS AILMENTS; FATALITY IN PIGS; PARTIAL PARALYSIS; CAPPED HOCK; BLIND MARE; BOGGY HOCKS; INDIGESTION AND SKIN DISEASE; RECURRENT MAMMITS; INFECTIOUS ABORTION; MELANOSIS; LAME MARE; FAT-TENING WORKING HORSES QUICKLY; CURE FOR BLACKLEG; TUBERCULOSIS; LUMP JAW; STALLION KEEPS THIN; SWEENEY-COLT WITH WORMS; NAVICULAR DISEASE; MISCELLANEOUS TROUBLES; DISEASED LIVER; LUMPY MILK; UNTHRIFTY HEIFER; BRONCHOCELE; FATALITY IN CALVES; LEUCORRHOEA.	206, 207, 208
ERYTHEMA; AGALACTIA; CHRONIC INDIGESTION.	226
MISCELLANEOUS: STONE GRANARY; BENEFITS FROM MANURE; PIGGERY PLAN WANTED; ROOFING MATERIAL; WATER SUPPLY; PORTABLE FENCE; GOOSE PASTURE—OAKUM AND LEAD; PENCHERON REGISTRATION; SELF-SUCKING COW (ILLUSTRATED); VETERINARY EXAMS.; BUMBLE FOOT; TAXIDERM.; IS CALF ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION?	209, 210, 210
WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY MEASUREMENT; MANURE SPREADERS.	226
FIELD NOTES.	210-12
THE SEARCH FOR GOLD (ILLUSTRATION).	207
COWBOY IN PEACE RIVER DISTRICT (ILLUSTRATION).	208
MARKETS. —WINNIPEG MARKETS; METROPOLITAN MARKETS.	212
CHICAGO MARKETS; BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.	212
HOME MAGAZINE.	
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.	213
FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES (ILLUSTRATION).	213
INGLETS AND CHATS.	214
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.	215
A PERSIAN KITTY (ILLUSTRATION).	215
EASTER EGGS (ILLUSTRATION).	215
THE QUIET HOUR.	215
TEIGNMOUTH, FROM TORQUAY ROAD, NEARLY OVER THE NEBS (ILLUSTRATION).	216
GOSSIP.	218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233
PRIZE LIST OF WINNIPEG POULTRY SHOW, 1903.	217
LIST OF PRIZEWINNERS AT THE MANITOBA POULTRY EXHIBITION, VIRDEN, FEB. 2-6, 1903.	224
TRADE NOTES.	219, 220, 223, 226, 229, 232
ADVERTISEMENTS.	185 to 190, 217 to 236

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 BELL OLIVIAN

ANYONE CAN PLAY IT WITHOUT STUDYING MUSIC. MADE BY Bell Organ & Piano Co. (LIMITED), QUELPH, 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, MORDEN, OARMAN, 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.

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 Jeweller," Brandon, Man. Official Watch Inspector for the C.P.R. Issued by Marriage License.

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., Vice-President. H. H. BECK, Managing Director. Address all communications to Managing Director, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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.

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.

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 Busset, 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 homes 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.

Western Rye Grass Seed FOR SALE, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Price, 4 cents per lb. (seeds extra) f. o. b. Virden. CHAS. E. IVENS.

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

SOMERVILLE

Steam Marble and Granite Works, BRANDON.



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

ROBERTS AVE., BRANDON, MANITOBA. Represented by W. Somerville, M. E. Duckman, F. A. Ferguson, A. McCurdy.

English Flat Coated Retriever Pups

TWO MONTHS OLD. By Imp. Winnipeg Carlo (C. K. C. 5593) Champion Right-away Tattle. Imp. Nita (C. K. C. 5594) Black Drake. Carlo is a winner of 7 first prizes and 9 specials.

DEERHOUND PUPS From my celebrated dog, General, and prize-winning bitch, Jess. General stands 23 in. at shoulder, and Jess 21 1/2 in. Apply to DE. O'BRIEN, Dominion City, Man.

Farmers' Account Book

Specially ruled and printed headings. Enables you to keep systematic track of your affairs. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 75c.

THE FORD STATIONERY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

20,000 GREEN

Tamarack Fence Posts

All lengths and sizes, in car-load lots, at plant station, C. P. R. Apply to JOHN LARSON, St. Quen's P. O., Man

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A Unique Combination. Ready reckoner, (ACCOUNT BOOK), Calendar for six years, Indelible pencil, Thumb indexed. Turn up any part in an instant. Pocket size. Price, \$1.00. Five copies to agents. \$2.00. Agents wanted. R. N. LYONS, GRISWOLD, MANITOBA.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Winter Tourist Excursions

Through Tickets. Lowest Rates. Best Time to all Points.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

For full information consult any Canadian Northern Ry. Agent.

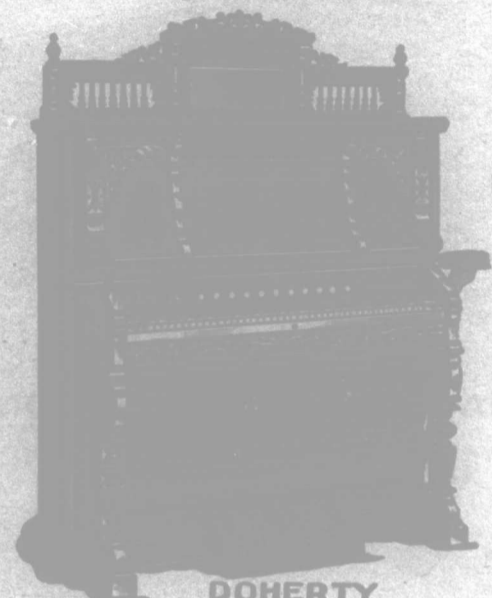
GEO. H. SHAW, Traffic Manager.

I hereby certify that I threshed Mr. Robbins' Salsor's Two-foot Oats, and that they are the greatest yielding oats I ever threshed.

N.B.—They are free from noxious weeds. PRICES—Up to 10 bus., \$1 per bus. Over 10 to 20 bus., 90c. per bus. Over 20 bus., 80c. per bus. Bags included. F. O. B. Cash with order. Quantity limited. RALPH ROBBINS, Plumas, Manitoba.

A MACHINE to weave your own fence of Galvanized Hard Steel Spring Wire. 25 Cts. Per ROD. 425 buys wire for 100. Rod Fence. Agents Wanted. Catalogue FREE. CARTER Wire Fence Machine Co. Box B Ridgeway, Ont.

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.

WOODSTOCK STEEL WINDMILLS

Galvanized or Painted. For Power or Pumping. DANDY Windmill with Graphite Bearings, runs easy and controls itself in the storm. GRINDERS, PUMPS, WATER TANKS, DRINKING BASINS AND SAW BENCHES. WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO., WOODSTOCK, ONT. (Ld.)

British Columbia Farms.

Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloudbursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best prices for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price. Write for farm pamphlet to THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C. Please refer to this paper.

Maple Syrup Evaporator.

Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.



THE GRIMM MFG. CO., 54 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnett, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.



McLaughlin Vehicles

HAVE A REPUTATION THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION FOR DURABILITY, COMFORT & STYLE not approached by other makers.

Send for catalogue showing 100 varieties to select from.

McLaughlin Carriage Co. OSHAWA, ONT.

Family Knitter

Cheapest, Simplest, Best. Price \$8.00. Write for circular.

Dundas Knitting Machine Company, DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

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.

BIBBY'S

CREAM EQUIVALENT FOR RAISING CALVES. Used to substitute cow's milk where milk is scarce; and to enrich skim milk when it is available. If necessary you can raise your calves without any milk whatever after a few weeks old. Try it. Per 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75. Ask your dealer or send direct. WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.



From His Back And Hips

"Pinto Shell"
Cordovan for
H.B.K. mitts
and gloves is
made from
the "shell" or
back and hips of the Western Bronco, the toughest hide
weight for weight worn by any animal.

Tanned by a pure vegetable process without oil or
minerals to conduct cold.

The toughest most pliable leather used in mitts or gloves.
Scorch and boil proof—will not stiffen in cold weather
nor crack when dried out quickly.

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



Hudson Bay Knitting Co.

39 St. George Street, Montreal. 123 Princess Street, Winnipeg.
Makers of Warm Clothing, Mitts, Gloves, Underwear, Sox, Moccasins, etc. 102

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.

: : 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.

Canada's Largest Exclusive Men's and Boys' Outfitting Store



Men's Black Suits

READY TO PUT ON

\$7.75

Perfect fitting suits, tailored from genuine imported all-
wool black Clay Worsted, in the new single or double-breasted
sacque styles. Every seam silk stitched. The "Jamieson-
made" trousers are famous for their shapeliness. Single-
breasted vests, without collars. Sizes, 35 to 44 chest measure,
also special sizes for short stout men and tall slim men.
Samples of cloth on request. A fit guaranteed. If suit is
not exactly as described we will return your money and pay all
charges. We will send you with samples our "Perfect" Self
Measurement Form, with full and simple instructions.

CATALOGUE Our new Catalogue is on the press. It tells the price
of everything men and boys should wear. We make our own clothing, and make
our prices the lowest in America for perfect clothing. Send your name and we will mail this money-saver **FREE**

PHILIP JAMIESON
Importer and Manufacturer, Toronto, Ont.

To Farmers in the Edmonton District :

We are importing a carload of choice seed oats,

SWEDISH MILLING

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

Send in your orders early.

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

THOMPSON SONS & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants,
Winnipeg, Man.
BANKERS: UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Ship your grain to a strictly
Commission House.

Highest prices obtained. Quick
returns. Write for terms and
shipping instructions. Please do
not wire for track bids.

BROME GRASS SEED.—Drouth defying, frost resisting, enormous yielding of hay and pasture, both early and late. A grass which suits the severest critic. We have an excellent clean stock. Lb., 25c., postpaid; \$2.00 per bushel, 14 lbs.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs. Twelve pounds sows an acre.

WESTERN RYE GRASS.—Our best hardy native. Thrives well on poor alkali land. Many of our best stock breeders prefer it to any other grass. Experimental Farm reports place it at the head. It is a luxuriant grower, and only requires one plowing to kill it. The best clean seed: Lb., 20c.; 4 lbs., 60c., postpaid; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$8.50. Twelve to fifteen pounds sows one acre.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Our 1903 Illustrated Seed Catalogue mailed free, upon application, so long as the supply lasts.

ORDER EARLY.



OUR HIGH GRADES:

**BROME,
WESTERN RYE,
TIMOTHY
AND
CLOVERS**

We can supply our
Brandon Brome Grass Seeder,
PRICE, \$14.00.

If interested, write for information as to description, etc. It will sow any other kind of grass seed as well as Brome.

TIMOTHY.—Our Amethyst Brand is selected and re-cleaned, and will suit any grower. 10 lbs., \$1.20; per bus. \$3.25.

MCKENZIE'S O. K. PASTURE GRASS

For Permanent Pasture. The best for this country.
Lb., 25c., postpaid; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

MCKENZIE'S EMERALD GREEN LAWN SEED

Makes Lawns like velvet. 1 lb. and under 10 lbs., 25c. per lb.; per lb. postpaid, 30c.; 10 lbs. or more, 20c. per lb., or 25c. per lb. postpaid.

BRANDON SEED HOUSE, A. E. MCKENZIE & CO., BRANDON, MAN.



Every two weeks
we intend telling the
Farmers

Something
different
About

FLINTKOTE ROOFING!

TO-DAY, ALLOW US TO SAY:

It is the **BEST MADE.**
You can put it on Yourself.
It Requires **NO Paint.**

Ask Your Hardware or Lumber Merchant about it, or Write to
MackENZIE BROS., Winnipeg.

All users of
FROST & WOOD
MOWERS
know they have the best mowers going.

See sample machines and **NOTICE** The simple and strong construction.
The powerful internal gear-drive.
ORDER NOW—no time like the present.
Cuts 4 1/2 feet, 5 feet, and 6 feet.

The Frost & Wood Company Head Office and Works:
Smith's Falls, Ont.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N. B.
London, Ont. Quebec, Que. Truro, N. S.
Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian Farmers Are Pleased
WITH
DEERING IDEAL MOWERS AND RAKES,
Binders, Reapers, Corn Binders, Shredders, and Binder Twine,
WHICH IS NOT SURPRISING, as they have always been an "Ideal" line in every sense of the word.
The name DEERING stands for all that is good in harvesting machinery, and will continue to do so.

The Deering Line of Cultivators and Seeders
are also ideal machines, made in Canada, and contain every modern and up-to-date improvement.
Write to the nearest Canadian Branch for "Golden Era" booklet, or obtain it of your local agent.

DEERING DIVISION
International Harvester Co'y of America.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Toronto. London. Montreal. Winnipeg. Regina.

When Buying a
Wagon

Ask your dealer
for one
manufactured by

**THE MILNER
PETROLEA WAGON
COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

They are perfect in design.
Unequaled in quality of material
and workmanship throughout.

FACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE:
PETROLEA, ONT.

A Few Capable
SALES MEN
WANTED AT ONCE

APPLY TO
WEIGHTMAN & REID,
MANAGERS, MCKAY'S STABLE,
BRANDON, MANITOBA

SUPERIOR DISC DRILLS



SUPERIOR DRILLS ARE NOW ON SALE IN CANADA.

THE above illustration shows the SUPERIOR SINGLE DISC DRILL. It is an interchangeable Drill. It can be supplied with Double Discs or Shoes, as purchaser may desire. To change from one style to another it is only necessary to remove draw-bars and discs. The bars bolt to front of frame. SUPERIOR DRILLS are made of the best material. They are strong and durable. They save seed, time, worry and repair bills. They do more work with less labor to both man and team than any other drill. SUPERIOR DRILLS successfully sow all kinds of grain, under any condition of seeding, in every section of the grain-growing world.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE AND INFORMATION TO
CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

For nearly
half a century
**Ferry's
Seeds**
have been growing famous in every
kind of soil, everywhere. Sold by
all dealers. 1903 Seed Annual
postpaid free to all applicants.
D. M. FERRY & CO.
Windsor, Ont.

RUBBER GOODS
Latest Novelties. All Styles. Correspondence
Invited. Enclose Stamp for Circulars.
THE UNIVERSAL SPECIALTY CO.
P. O., Box 1142, Montreal,

WEBSTER'S BEAVER BRAND ROSES.

We open business for 1892 with a remarkable offer, with the intention of securing several thousand more Beaver brand roses for our regular customers by putting into their hands our full descriptive catalogue, "Canadian Plants for Canadian People," as soon as issued. We will send you a splendid one-year-old plant of 8 The Standard Rose for the house, each different and named; will bloom this year. By mail, postpaid, one set 30c, two or more sets 50c, each.



These plants have been properly rooted; are consequently stored with vitality and ready to burst vigorously into abundant bloom. By outdoor planting these there will be large plants, each one worth the total price paid.

Full cultural directions sent with each order. We will ship NOW, anywhere in Canada. In the matter of safe shipments, we lead.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS
WEBSTER BROS.
Leading Canadian Florists, on
HAMILTON, CANADA

SHIP US FURS, HIDES ETC.
WE SELL BEST TRAPPERS
GUIDE EVER PUBLISHED.
PURE STRICHNINE, SURE-
DEATH CAPSULES, McCALLS
DECOY TRAPS-ALL KINDS.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE ETC



WE GIVE MORE VALUABLE
INFORMATION ON HIDES,
FURS AND WOOL, THAN
ANY HOUSE IN THE WORLD
**NORTHWESTERN
HIDE & FUR CO.**
MINNEAPOLIS

THE "ALEXANDRA"

IS THE
**QUEEN OF
CREAM
SEPARATORS**

Write us a post card and get
our 1903 Separator Catalogue.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

R. A. LISTER & CO.,
LIMITED.

232 KING STREET,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

COWAN'S

Cocoa
Chocolate
Cream Bars
and Cowan's
Cake Icings

ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE

and are prime necessities
in every household.

THE COWAN CO.
MANUFACTURERS LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

The Great Weekly of the Canadian West.

THE
Weekly Telegram

and a Gallery of Pictures for
\$1.00 a Year.

We will mail to every new subscriber to the Weekly Telegram, immediately upon receipt of order, the two colored pictures, "Defiance" or "The Stag at Bay," "Sichel's Madonna," and the photographic prints of Mr. E. L. Burden, K.G., M.P., and the Hon. R. F. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba.

OUR CLUBBING OFFER.

The Weekly Telegram } **\$1.75**
and }
The Farmer's Advocate } **PER ANNUM.**

If you have not yet received a sample copy of the Weekly Telegram, with a full description of our premiums, write for one at once.

Address—
The Telegram Printing Co.,
LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

RYE GRASS SEED.
FOR SALE—A limited quantity of Pure Rye Grass Seed. A splendid one pie. Apply to **JOHN CLARK, Balfour P.O., Man.**

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House."

SEEDS

All the leading merchants from the Atlantic to the Pacific sell Steele, Briggs seeds. Thousands of people in Canada buy them every year and don't have any other, because they have PROVED THEM TO BE THE BEST. We are anxious to mail our catalogue to every SEED BUYER in this GREAT NORTHWEST. If you have not received a copy, write us to-day a post card, we will send you one by return mail. You will find it interesting.

What Varieties do you Recommend for the Northwest?

Is a question we answer many times each day. The following varieties of Vegetable Seeds will give splendid satisfaction under favorable conditions. Full descriptions of each will be found in our Catalogue.

FOR THE GARDEN

<p>PEAS. The Steele, Briggs Best Extra Early (2 feet) white dented. This "First of All" pea possesses all the qualities most essential for a first-class variety. 15 lbs., \$1.60; lb., 20c.; pkt., 5c. American Wonder (9 inches). Green wrinkled, of dwarf, compact growth. 15 lbs., \$2.25; lb., 25c.; pkt., 5c. Heroline (2 feet). Medium early green wrinkled pea, immense cropper, finest quality. 15 lbs., \$1.75; lb., 20c.; pkt., 5c.</p>	<p>BEANS—dwarf or bush. Golden Wax. One of the best dwarf beans known. Peck, \$1.60; 5 lbs., 60c.; lb., 15c.; pkt., 5c. Early Long Six Weeks. One of the earliest. Peck, \$1.40; 5 lbs., 50c.; lb., 15c.; pkt., 5c. Broad Windsor. The old favorite sort. Lb., 20c.; pkt., 5c.</p>	<p>CORN. Extra Early Cory. (White Cob.) Undoubtedly the earliest of all, and the very best early sweet corn. Peck, \$1; lb., 15c.; pkt., 5c. Early Minnesota. Ears of fair size kernels broad, sweet and tender. Peck, \$1; lb., 15c.; pkt., 5c. If you want Peas, Beans and Corn by mail, add 5c. per pound for postage.</p>
<p>BEEF. Edmund's Early Blood Turnip One of the best for table use; color dark red, flesh purplish red, crisp, tender and sweet. An excellent keeper. Lb., 60c.; 1/2 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.</p>	<p>CABBAGE. Early Winingstadt. One of the best cabbages for general use. Heads regularly conical, solid and of excellent flavor. Lb., \$1.60; 1/2 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c. Autumn King. One of the finest winter cabbages. Lb., \$2; 1/2 lb., 60c.</p>	<p>CARROTS. Guerrande, or Ox-Heart. This variety has given great satisfaction. While not attaining one-half the length of many other varieties, it will compare favorably in bulk of crop, as on good land it will produce roots four to six inches in diameter. Lb., 75c.; 1/2 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.</p>
<p>CELERY. White Plume. Excellent variety; tender, crisp and mild. Price: 1/2 lb., 75c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.</p>	<p>CAULIFLOWER. Earliest Snowball. More extensively grown than any other variety. Oz., \$2.50; 1/2 oz., \$1.40; pkt., 25c.; 1/4 pkt., 15c.</p>	<p>CUCUMBER. Jersey Pickling. One of the best pickling sorts in cultivation. Lb., \$1.75; 1/2 lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c. Improved Long Green. Of excellent quality, dark green, firm and crisp. Lb., \$2; 1/2 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.</p>
<p>LETTUCE. Nonpareil Cabbage. One of the best in cultivation; color, beautiful light yellowish green. 1/2 lb., 35c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.</p>	<p>ONION. Yellow Globe Danvers. Early round, very small neck, fine grained, mild flavor, immensely productive and an excellent keeper. Lb., \$1.25; 1/2 lb., 35c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c. Large Red Wethersfield. The staple variety, very productive, large size, deep red color, pleasant flavor and an excellent keeper. Lb., \$1.25; 1/2 lb., 35c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.</p>	<p>TOMATO. Atlantic Prize. One of the earliest; not only ripens its first fruits, but a large proportion of the crop, earlier than any other sort. 1/2 lb., 75c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.</p>

FLOWER SEEDS. All lovers of a flower garden will find a complete and interesting list in our Catalogue, which embraces not only all the popular and easy growing varieties, but many novelties of recent production. Don't Overlook Our Wild Flower Garden Mixture, page 51, which contains over 100 varieties of hardy flower seeds mixed together, and wherever planted will ensure something new every day. Price: Oz., 20c.; large packet, 5c.

FOR THE FARM.

STEELE, BRIGGS' "ROYAL GIANT" SUGAR BEET. Grows heavy crops. Easily harvested. Price, lb., 30c.; postpaid, 35c.
STEELE, BRIGGS' "IMPROVED SHORT WHITE" CARROT. The surest cropper, the heaviest yielder, the handsomest shaped, easiest harvested, the most uniform sized, the greatest favorite, and the very best field carrot in existence. Price, lb., 50c.; postpaid, 55c.
STEELE, BRIGGS' "PRIZE MAMMOTH" or "GIANT LONG RED" MANGEL. Price, lb., 20c.; postpaid, 25c.
SWEDEN TURNIPS, THE STEELE, BRIGGS CO.'S SELECTED PURPLE TOP. There is no other sort which we have ever grown that yields a more uniform size and handsome crop, or that will produce a greater weight. Price, per lb., 25c.; postpaid, 30c.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(Bromus inermis). A Grass for the Stock Raiser. Owing to the rapidly increasing herds of cattle and the lessening natural pasturage in the Northwest, the interest in grasses and fodder plants is increasing each year. As a pasture grass, Brome Grass for the Northwest is unequalled. All kinds of stock eat it readily. It makes good hay, and immediately after cutting, a fine growth of aftermath springs up, which remains green till the snow weather. Starting early in the spring again, it is fit to pasture two weeks earlier than our native grasses. It is perfectly hardy and withstands dry weather. Price, \$12.00 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Winnipeg; no charge for sacks.

WESTERN RYE GRASS—(Agropyrum tenerum). One of the best Western hay grasses. Produces an abundance of soft, leafy stems and root leaves, and ripens a large amount of seed that is easily gathered. Gives good results as a pasture grass, especially for horses. Price, \$8.00 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Winnipeg; no charge for sacks.
Good Seed is the first consideration with the wise farmer. The quality of the seed we have to offer of these two magnificent grasses is the Best Obtainable.

SEED GRAIN, GRASS SEEDS AND CLOVER.—We pay particular attention to this department of our business. If interested, write for our Farmers' Special Price List, which includes the following: Wheat, Oats, Barley, Speltz, Spring Rye, Field Peas, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Corn—North Dakota White Flint, North Dakota Yellow Flint and Red Cob Ensilage; Clover and Grasses.

FREIGHT RATES.—The farmer who buys Seed Grain and Grass Seeds FROM WINNIPEG, for seeding purposes, has only to pay half current mileage tariff rates.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

'Tis a Pity

To Stay Sick, When a Postal Will Bring Help.

Please note this offer again. Send no money—just a postal, stating which book you need.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for Six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Just think what that means. It proves that I have faith in the remedy, and faith in the honesty of people. It shows that I have learned how to cure these diseases, else the offer would ruin me.

Let me convince you. You are waiting when you should be well. When the test is made, I don't want a penny, unless you are glad to pay.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.
Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (omitted).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

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

The Quality of Pork.

The day has long gone by when saleable pork could be made from the huge mountain of fat that once constituted the farmer's pig.

At the present time, the pig must be killed before he reaches full maturity. Six months should be his limit, and during that six months a rapid, healthy growth must be maintained. If he become crippled or stunted from indigestion caused by overfeeding of rich foods, the quality of the meat, as well as the quantity, will be affected. Rapid growth and early maturity are absolutely necessary for the profitable production of really first-class, well-flavored pork. The regular use of Herbageum will insure this rapid, healthy growth, and, according to many reports from practical men, at least from one to two months' time and feed may be saved in this way. A very peculiar thing about Herbageum-fed pigs is that they always weigh more than their appearance would indicate, and even the expert pig-buyer will invariably underestimate their weight. This fact certainly indicates great solidity of flesh, and solidity of flesh is just what is required for the present-day market.

Mr. Edmund Caine, of Altona, Ont., writing of results obtained by the use of Herbageum, says: "We find Herbageum makes a wonderful difference in fattening hogs. We obtain as good results at five months with it as at six months without it."

Messrs. Burns & Co., of Janetville, Ont., write as to the quality of the flesh of Herbageum-fed pigs. We quote from their letter as follows: "We used Herbageum last season in fattening pigs. We found that they improved faster and that it made the finest pork we ever ate. We are using it this season also." —om

EWING'S Selected Farm and Garden SEEDS

are thoroughly reliable and better cannot be found. We mail free our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1903 to all sending us their addresses. Our assortment is complete, and includes full lines of Plants, Flowering Bulbs, Shrubs, Trees, etc., besides all varieties of seeds for farm or garden, and Seed Grain.

WILLIAM EWING & CO'Y, SEED MERCHANTS, 142 MCGILL ST., MONTREAL.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XXXVIII.

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

No. 569

Editorial.

Signs of the Times.

Upon the agricultural horizon of Western Canada; it is evident that a brighter era is dawning for the live-stock industry, and to those who can realize the important part that stock-raising must play in the future progress of this young country, the signs of the times are encouraging. In past years the wonderful ease with which money has been made from wheat-growing, when favorable summer weather blessed the plains, has no doubt hindered many from embarking in an industry which they believed would not bring the most desirable returns. Others have believed that expensive buildings or considerable capital were necessary essentials to success in breeding pure-bred stock.

It is fortunate that these fallacies are daily being exploded, and the opinion becoming more universal that intelligence and skill in breeding and management can produce in Manitoba and the West animals of pure blood having merit quite equal to those in other countries, and at no greater expense than is necessary in milder winter climates. The interest which characterized the meetings which were held by the associations during convention week, and the thirst for knowledge in animal form and conformation manifested by men of all ages who attended the stock-judging school that followed, is sufficient guarantee that the farmers of this country are as ready to appreciate opportunities for educational improvement as our Republican neighbor to the south, of whose attendance at the Iowa, Wisconsin and other winter judging schools so much has been written. When the young men, particularly, can be induced to come forward and take an active interest in stock-judging, such as they did at the school of instruction which has just closed in Winnipeg, it is indeed a hopeful sign for the years that are to follow.

To the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, many new names have lately been added, and with a permanent secretary, whose time will be entirely given up to their interests, it is certain that work of considerable value to live stock in general will be carried into effect. A movement is at present on foot to establish a Winter Fair somewhere in the Province, at which cattle, sheep and swine in condition for the block, and stallions best calculated to produce good stock, may be shown. There is no doubt but this is a move in the right direction, and when the different associations placed themselves on record as being unanimously in favor of the establishment of such an institution, they were supporting a measure calculated to not only stimulate the live-stock industry, but one which will place the practice of agriculture in this Province on a higher and firmer basis. The benefits to be derived from a Winter Stallion Show can be no less in Manitoba than in Ontario, where it has met with such universal success, and the advantages which the old sister Province has gained from the Guelph Fat Stock Show have been marvellous in all the phases of meat production in which it aims to figure. It is quite probable that suitable arrangements will be made for a show of this kind during next winter, and the sum of the prospects for the live-stock industry makes it safe to say that better days are close at hand.

Increased Grant Necessary.

In the improvement of the farms of this Province, and in the development of a higher system of agriculture among farmers, it is pretty certain that stock-raising must play an important part. To encourage this industry along lines calculated to be of the greatest value to the young and growing Province of Manitoba, it has been apparent for some time that the Government grant to each of the associations—i. e., Sheep and Swine, Cattle and Horse Breeders'—has not been in keeping with the significance of the situation. Heretofore, the amount set apart to these associations has been only two hundred dollars each. At the recent convention the question was taken up, and it was decided that if the breeding of good stock was to be fostered in the Province, more money should be spent in its interest. In view, also, of the decision of the different organizations, that steps be taken to at once establish a Winter Fair in Manitoba, the necessity for more help was intensified. Accordingly, a deputation representing the different associations, headed by Mr. Nat. Boyd, M.P., Carberry, and composed as follows, waited on Premier Roblin to present a claim which they believed was in the best interests of not merely the stockmen of the country, but of the entire population as well: Jas. Bray, Longburn; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; J. J. Ring, Crystal City; R. I. M. Power and J. G. Barron, Carberry; J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; and W. J. Black, editor "Farmer's Advocate."

It was urged that the grant in each case be increased to \$500, and that the sympathy of the Government in regard to the Winter Fair project be obtained. After hearing the different arguments, the Premier replied, giving reasonable assurance that the present appropriation would be increased, at least to such an extent as the finances of the Province would permit.

Siftings.

The man who is content, feeling he knows all that can be learned about farming, is ready to learn about something else, and that is "failure."

Chas. Dickens said: "There is nothing so strong or safe in an emergency of life as the simple truth."

Grouchiness seldom gets us what we think we want.

How very simple and easy it is to be pleasant under shining skies. Anyone can do that, but few there are who practice calmness under adverse conditions.

To see faults in your associates or members of your family—that's easy; in so doing no brains are required. It is a noble virtue, however, to be able to emphasize their good qualities.

When called upon to give your opinion in public on any question which may be before a meeting, hesitate not. If you have never done so before, remember that birds learn to fly by flying, and people learn to speak by speaking.

If the rising tide of organized grain-growers continues to increase as it has done for the last few months, railway corporations and elevator combines will begin to realize that the farmers have a little say in the management of this country.

Judging by the amount of lumber, shingles and timber that is being shipped into the Territories, the coming summer will be as busy in these parts for the builder as for the farmer.

Those whose wells are not proving satisfactory, or who have experienced a scarcity of water in years gone by, will do well to see to it before the busy season commences, that if possible this difficulty be overcome. Many are digging wells at present; why not you?

Growing Seed Wheat.

With farmers who have had large experience in wheat-growing it is quite unnecessary to emphasize the importance of having a clean, well-matured sample of the best variety of wheat for sowing. Although red Fife has given the best returns, and is grown much more generally than any other, it is not an easy matter in some localities to secure a really pure sample for sowing. The chief reason for this is the readiness with which the pollen is distributed by the wind when the wheat plants are in blossom, thus encouraging the crossing of varieties, and resulting in the impurity of the seed, as compared with the sample sown. So it is that white wheat continues to appear in the purest sample of red that has been selected. Another source of trouble in securing the best seed is owing to the encroachments of weeds. These intruders get over the land fast enough without being sown, and yet it is surprising how many species have been introduced through this channel alone.

There is a general impression, founded on good reasoning, that our favorite red Fife is degenerating in vitality as well as in productivity. Such a result was to be expected, as the history of plant growth in all ages has pointed that way, and if the high standard of the variety in question is to be maintained, it can only be done by sowing the most fully matured samples that can be obtained, and if the best is to be available, it must be from those who give special attention to growing for the seed trade. For some of our best farmers, who have lands that are comparatively free from noxious weeds, there is surely good money to be obtained from embarking in such a project. It should easily pay better than growing for the open market, especially in districts that are noted for No. 1 hard. Mr. Angus Mackay, of Indian Head Experimental Farm, recently said to the "Farmer's Advocate" that he could sell almost any quantity of pure seed-wheat at advanced prices, provided he could give a reasonable guarantee as to its purity; and there is no doubt but the average farmers throughout this country are prepared to pay the figure necessary to the extra cost of care in selecting, growing and cleaning the best variety of wheat. In other words, there is a trade in the hands of the farmers themselves which may be developed to a wonderful extent, and which will bring splendid results if undertaken in the right way and carried out with a determination to produce a product of superior value.

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 BARRATT'S AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. J. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk street,
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, dairymen, 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. 6d., 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.

Down with the Cigarette.

Educationists, medical men of repute, and all who have the moral and physical well-being of the rising generation at heart, unite in condemning the use of the cigarette. Juvenile criminals everywhere are found by prison authorities to be addicted to the habit, and large numbers of premature deaths arise therefrom. It invariably occasions physical weakness, and irrevocably undermines the constitution. This can easily be understood. Not only are the victims constantly smoking, but inhaling the smoke into the lungs, the poisonous effects of the nicotine are directly imparted to the blood; as students or workers of any kind, they soon become absolutely useless. Time, money and vitality are alike sapped. Jails, asylums and reformatories are full of the victims, owing to the destructive influence upon the mental and moral nature. The suggestive if not indecent pictures found in cigarette boxes, have also had a demoralizing effect, and, no doubt, are in measure responsible for the grossly immoral tendencies that are creeping into the lives of youths in cities, towns and villages, and from them will soon spread into the rural districts. Many of our people appear to be in blissful ignorance of the moral rotteness that is infecting the community, and one of the most potent influences in that direction is the cigarette. Acts like that in Ontario, against the sale of tobacco to minors, have been found to be practically inoperative. In Canada in 1900 there were consumed 116 million cigarettes, 121 millions in 1901, and 134 millions in 1902, so that the habit is increasing with frightful rapidity. Productive of evil and only evil, and without a single redeeming feature, the manufacture, importation and sale should be absolutely prohibited by the Canadian Parliament, and a Government measure to that effect should be brought down at the approaching session. It ought to have the unanimous support of both political parties.

East and West.

According to a return compiled by Mr. McDougall, Commissioner of Customs, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, during the year ended June 30th, 1902, imported from the United States dutiable goods to the value of over \$10,000,000, and free goods to the value of nearly \$5,000,000, making a grand total of close upon \$15,000,000. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were in round numbers \$8,000,000, \$3,200,000, and \$11,200,000. Thus, in the space of twelve months the imports in that part of Canada, of both free and dutiable goods, increased to the extent of twenty-five per cent. To be more explicit, we reprint Mr. McDougall's table of direct imports of United States goods into Western Canada for the years ending June 30th, 1901 and 1902:

1901.			
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Manitoba	\$2,560,876	\$1,376,135	\$3,937,011
B. C.	4,882,410	1,033,030	5,915,440
N. W. T.	518,247	£19,917	1,338,164
Totals	\$7,961,533	\$3,229,082	\$11,190,615

1902.			
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Manitoba	\$4,432,010	\$2,260,382	\$6,658,392
B. C.	4,635,519	990,176	5,625,695
N. W. T.	1,064,781	1,470,928	2,535,709
Totals	\$10,132,310	\$4,721,486	\$14,819,796

To these totals, here given, should be added the imports of United States goods brought into the Canadian West through Eastern Canada, and by Eastern Canadian houses.

Commenting upon these significant facts, Dr. S. M. Wickett, in Industrial Canada, contends that high freight rates between Eastern and Western Canada largely militate against the effects of the tariff. There is much truth in his contention. The "Farmer's Advocate" has long entertained the conviction that freight rates and inadequate facilities are standing in the way of interprovincial trade development. Lower rates on east-bound grain and west-bound goods and ample service constitute the crux of the situation. This country has millions upon millions of dollars, and millions of acres of land invested in the C.P.R., for example, and has a right to look for a railway policy that will develop Western and Eastern interests as one. This year will witness another vast influx of population into the West, and if the railways and the Government are wise, the line of policy here suggested will be taken, and, furthermore, the manufacturers and mercantile houses of Eastern Canada should study specially the needs of the West, and take a leaf out of the books of our enterprising American friends in catering for that great and growing market. The business is here to be done, and it is worth getting after with the best energy and the highest skill of which Canadians are capable.

Do it Now, Not To-morrow!

The March 20th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" will be the second annual "Immigration Number." It will contain a most complete and accurate description of agriculture as practiced in Western Canada to-day. Such information will be very acceptable to each recipient of this special number. You will, as a regular subscriber, receive a copy, but WHAT ABOUT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE who has been writing you about the West and intends to come out to settle here? Would it not be well to have him receive a copy? Now, it's up to you to send his name and address on a postal card to us at once. We will be pleased to mail him direct a copy of this Immigration Number, absolutely free. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

A Profitable Investment.

I have been taking your journal for about five months, and find it a very profitable investment. Saltcoats. C. A. PARTRIDGE.

By the Way.

It is impossible to properly ventilate a pig-pen in winter without having artificial heat, and a great deal of it at that.—DR. THOMPSON, Winnipeg.

It is not the price which we get for our stock that means a profit, but rather the difference between the cost and the price obtained.—ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy.

I have found no difficulty in keeping roots from freezing under a bank barn in a bin boarded on top with shiplap and covered with pea straw.—JNO. RENTON, Deloraine.

We have made a pound of pork from every three pounds of a mixture of shorts and chopped grain that we fed.—W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn.

We find the short-wool sheep to suit our climate best. The long-wool breeds collect the snow in their fleece, and are hence not as well able to withstand severe weather.—JNO. McQUEEN, Carievale, Assa.

The labor problem is, undoubtedly, one of the most serious that the farmers of this country have to deal with.—HON. THOS. GREENWAY.

In 1902 there were 5,200 steers shipped from the Territories to the British market. There is no reason whatever why the unfinished cattle of the West should not be finally prepared for the block by Manitoba farmers.—CHAS. W. PETERSON, Regina.

I believe that outside of the learned professions, there is nothing that requires the same trained mind as agriculture. A successful farmer must be a man of quick observation and rapid perception, and be able to distinguish between that which is great and that which is trivial.—J. A. M. AIKINS, K.C., Winnipeg.

Live stock is the source of the true fertility of the soil, as well as being the finished product of true agricultural production.—J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga.

Dairying is the salvation of a country that is going backward.—PROF. HEACKER.

There is no reason why Manitoba should not produce a large amount of butter, but at present the average cheese and butter maker is not as well paid for his work as he should be.—PROF. RUD-DICK.

By feeding 1,012 bushels frosted wheat to seventy-five pigs two years ago I made \$736.—HUGH DYER, Minnedosa.

In connection with the agricultural college to be built in this Province, it is intended to have a department of domestic science, such as will fit the young ladies of the farm to do better work.—HON. A. P. ROBLIN.

In the Territories we have found, after fourteen years' experience, that about two and a half inches is the best depth at which to sow wheat, but some seasons an inch deep gives good results.—HUGH McKELLAR, Indian Head.

The best grass which we have for pasture is Brome. In sowing it with rye grass we generally use seven pounds of each, but Mr. Brome soon gets ahead.—S. A. BEDFORD, Brandon.

At the Ottawa Experimental Farm we have never raised hogs cheaper than when pasturing on rape, and this crop should grow abundantly in the Province of Manitoba.—PROF. GRISDALE.

The Improvement of Rural Schools in Canada.

BY JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

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

(Third article—continued.)

Outlines of courses which have been prepared in a provisional way by the Canadian teachers in training under the Macdonald Rural Schools Fund are illustrative of what might be undertaken. Their scheme provides for eight grades; from the primary to the eighth grade, which is just below the High School entrance, or equal to Senior Form IV. in the Public Schools of Ontario. I cite only the outline of courses suggested for Grades I. and VIII.

"Grade I. Planting and caring for a small garden plot; watching the growth of plants; noting the seasonal changes in the landscape, and in plants and animals; observing the habits of common animals; examining the obvious effects of rain on soils, and on plant and animal life. Field trips and excursions."

"Grade VIII. School-garden work extended; fuller interpretation of natural phenomena; previous studies in animal life reviewed and extended; study of individual plants, particularly weeds and cultivated plants, with special reference to their adaptations in form, structure, etc., to their surroundings; simple studies in the lower forms of plant life; lessons on the food and growth of plants, and simple, physical and chemical experiments necessary to their explanation; lessons on the composition of the air and water, and their relations to plant and animal life; aspect of the heavens at different seasons."

Space will not permit me to go more extensively into detail in this matter. A bare mention of a few other subjects which might be dealt with in their proper order must suffice. I offer them only as instances of what might be taken up usefully; but I have not tried to arrange them in any graded sequence for educational purposes. Common things such as pumps, pendulums, thermometers; properties of foods, materials for clothing, for houses and furniture; ice and other crystals; sounds, noise, music; light, microscopes, telescopes, photographs, eyes.

READING.

A well-known educator has said, "One of the best possible reading lessons for beginners is reading something of which they have already thought out the meaning."

WRITING AND SPELLING.

Intelligent purpose put beneath those exercises, by the children themselves, would help them to make progress. One can readily understand how a composition exercise describing a plot of ground, the appearance of a plant, the behavior of an animal, or some other thing which had been observed and studied as part of the school course, would be far better written than one which had been produced mainly by ability to remember words or phrases, or thoughts which had been read or heard from a book. A composition regarding an excursion to the woods would not be too difficult for the youngest child who could read and write, and would give enough scope for the most advanced pupil.

The greater part of the course in geography, excepting that which is political and mathematical, might be taught as a branch of nature-study. Geography would begin with the home and the

schoolhouse; would pass out to include the roads, railroads, streams and hills of the locality; would soon take in the township; then the county, in a more general and less detailed way; then the Province; then the Dominion; then the Empire, and then the world. The training in observation, recognition, investigation and understanding, properly co-ordinated with reading, writing, figuring, and geography, would go on without the children being expected to recite the height of the Himalayas, the length of the Mississippi, the width of the Amazon, or the position of the great maelstrom off the coast of Scandinavia.



A DOMESTIC PET.

Such studies as these would lead up to and out to the study of history. The study might be taken up with the history of the locality as a starting point; or, better still, might be centered around the personality of some well-known character.

Taught in this common-sense, loveable way, reading, writing, arithmetic, and even spelling, as well as geography and history, would become a delight to the so-called dull boys and girls at school. In fact, dullness on the part of the children is too often but a symptom of an ill-arranged course of education and not of weak mental faculties in the classes.

MANUAL TRAINING.

All that has been said in regard to method and purpose in Nature Study would apply to the Manual Training and Domestic Economy divisions. In educational Manual Training the advance has been one from books to benches and tools—from the passive and receptive attitude to the active and constructive movements—as a means of mental culture. In rural schools the advance should be widened to become one from books to benches and tools; and from both to plots of ground and various objects, animate and inanimate, also as a means of mental culture.

There is a special virtue in Manual Training in so far as it has a unique power, as a school subject, of securing and sustaining interest. It puts the active, constructive expression by the pupils in place of the heretofore receptive and passive attitude which has been expected from them.

The courses in Manual Training are various. They may be in clay modelling, or in cardboard, before woodwork; then in woodwork and sewing; and, by and by, in Domestic Economy as an educational subject. The latter is not for the sake of making cooks any more than the former is for making carpenters. I am just as averse, from my standpoint, to teaching cooking in elementary schools as I am to teaching carpentry. Manual Training is for the educational processes and their effect on the mind as well as the body.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From a course in sewing, properly graduated as an educational process, girls may derive quite as much mental advantage as boys obtain from a course in educational woodwork. The qualities of precision, patience and industry come from it, and it further cultivates good taste, a love of the beautiful, and also of appropriateness in dress.

Similar benefits would result from properly graded courses of study and practice in the divisions of foods, and housekeeping.

TOWARDS AGRICULTURE.

"Nature Study is not to be confounded with systematic teaching of agriculture; it is, in fact, a very different thing. It deals, however, with elementary facts and principles, on which the study of agriculture should be based, and is, therefore, in a large measure, a preparation for this study in later years."

In that sense it does for agriculture what manual training does for technical and industrial education, as applied to manufacturing occupations. It gives a wide basis of general intelligence and skill from which to specialize toward a particular industry. From the article by Dr. Fletcher, which has been referred to already, I take the following, which is just to the point in this connection:

"Not only is nature study useful in training and strengthening the mind to act for itself, but, more than any other part of the framework which supports the educational edifice, it becomes a permanent support of the completed structure. The uses of this knowledge are so manifest that nature study must take its place as the common-sense method of education; and it is at the same time the common-sense basis of the two great and most important occupations of the masses—agriculture and horticulture—these pursuits, having to deal with the care and nutrition of plants and animals, are founded on subjects all of which come within the limits of natural science, a preliminary knowledge of which is nature study."

GOOD LITERATURE.

As far as practicable, all training in observation, investigation, understanding and recording, would include lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic. The exercises written regarding what had been examined, recognized and understood, would become language lessons of a really valuable sort; lessons in growth of thought; lessons in expression of thought; lessons in arrangement of thought; lessons in clearness, brevity, and fullness; lessons in correctness and beauty of sentences.

Such studies would also lead to the love of good literature. A child trained to close observation, quick recognition and intelligent understanding of the things that lie about him, would be ready to relish and appreciate good literature. He would catch the meaning of the author, the beauty of the expression, the uplift of the sentiment, as no one could who had not behind his reading or listening as much experience or feeling, perception and imagination as the well-trained child. With nature study, a school library and a competent teacher, the entire field of necessary or desirable work could be covered. The child would be exalted into the proper place; and, perhaps, formal text-books and set examinations might be dethroned. They have usurped long enough.

CO-ORDINATION AND GRADATION.

What is needed most is the help of experienced teachers who know the true educational plan to put below such work and study by the children. The whole purpose below this newer method should be to train the faculties of the children in natural ways, and to make the objects, the exercises and the information acquired directly serviceable to that end.

The course of study should be graded—graded in such order that the children would be ready to take up each part of it with a consciousness of being equal to it. It should be systematized so



MOJQUITO CREEK ROUND-UP OF HORSES, CAMP NEAR NANTON, ALTA.

that the pupil's progress would be evident even to himself. It should be put in such order that every year of study would count, in itself, for so much of real gain to the child in ability to think clearly, to know exactly, and to overcome obstacles.

The least measure of all these studies would, as far as they go, be of real benefit to all the pupils during their school years and afterwards. If a child attends school for only one, two or three years, the schooling of these years should be of lasting benefit to him in developing intelligence, personal ability and love of working with others to attain some end for the good of all.

Horses.

Stallion Syndicates.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been asked to say something in your valued paper regarding what is known as the syndication of stallions, a subject that has been discussed freely of late in the daily, weekly and agricultural papers of the Northwest.

Now, in my opinion, the idea or system of selling stallions to companies or syndicates is a perfectly sound one; in fact, the only possible way of getting first-class breeding stock into this great Western country. It offers the small farmer of limited means an opportunity to procure the services of a strictly high-class, choicely-bred stallion, a privilege he is not the least likely to obtain in any other way. This fact is so self-evident that it requires no argument. Like many other things that are good in themselves, however, the syndicate system is subject to abuse, and in point of fact is being badly abused at the present day. Many cases have been cited, and many more could easily be cited, where syndicates of farmers have purchased for \$3,700 and \$4,000, horses that could not be classed either as first-class or second-class. We all know, of course, that good horses cost good prices, and are worth it. We also know that third-rate horses are always cheap and plentiful, and are not calculated to improve the stock of the country. But worse than all, it is a noteworthy fact that certain parties have brought into Manitoba this last year and sold at high prices stallions that were practically barren, and known to be so, and now, after a season's trial and a heavy loss to the farmers, these stallions are left on their hands, absolutely valueless. You ask why? Was there no guarantee given? Yes, probably there was something given under the name of a guarantee, but like the horse—it happens to be without any value. One of those so-called guarantees has just been put before me. It states that the horse shall get a certain percentage of foals, under certain specified conditions, but there is absolutely no obligation or penalty attached in the event that the horse does not come up to that guarantee. In other words, it is no guarantee at all, but only a pretense and a swindle. You then enquire about the seller, and ask whether or not he is financially responsible, or whether his reputation will not suffer? I answer that such men care nothing for reputation, and whether they happen to be rich or poor makes no particular difference. They have set out to beat the farmers by sleek, silver-tongued oratory, and they do it and laugh at them afterwards.

Now, if a farmer wants a binder, does he allow himself to be talked into buying an obscure machine because it is represented to be just as good as those of well-known standard firms? No, he prefers to buy the kind that have been abundantly tested and tried and not found wanting. Would not the same kind of horse-sense be a good thing to apply in buying a stallion? No man or set of men, however experienced, can possibly tell the real value of an untried stallion. They do not know whether he is worth \$2,500 or only \$250. It all depends on his breeding qualities, and whether the seller will live up to his guarantee in the event of the horse failing to give satisfaction. Last year we sold about forty stallions to syndicates in Manitoba and the Northwest. Of this number all except five have given satisfaction and fulfilled the guarantee. Those five had to be replaced, and I take pleasure in referring your readers to all those cases, with the view of finding out whether or not those buyers were fairly treated. The places are Hartney, Rapid City, Griswold, Crandall and Carlyle, Assa. The officers of the other thirty-five syndicates can be named if desired.

In closing, I would say that in the purchase of stallions, perhaps more than any other commodity, it is absolutely imperative that the seller be a well-known, reputable, trustworthy, responsible party, and that some intelligence and good common sense be used by the purchasers. The syndicate or co-operative system of buying is all right, if only upright and businesslike methods and ordinary good judgment be used. It has been practiced in the United States for nearly twenty years successfully, and is more popular now than ever.

Brandon, Man.

ALEX. GALBRAITH.

The Mare and the Foal.

As foaling time is approaching, a few words re mare and foal may not be out of place.

It is good practice to feed the mare liberally on easily-digested food, of which bran forms a large portion, and give her regular exercise or light work until she is nearly due. In many cases mares are worked until they show evident symptoms of immediate parturition. When the period of gestation is within a few weeks of expiring, she should have a roomy, comfortable well-ventilated box stall, without boxes or mangers, in which she might drop the foal, as occasionally a mare retains the standing position during parturition. The stall should be kept scrupulously clean, and it is good practice to scatter slacked lime on the floor each morning after cleaning it out. This acts well as a disinfectant and antiseptic. The attendant should have in a convenient place in the stable an eight-ounce bottle containing fifteen grs. corrosive sublimate and eight ounces pure water, also some soft, strong string, and a knife. When the symptoms indicate that parturition is about to take place she should be carefully watched. This precaution is wise for various reasons. For instance, some abnormality may be present in either dam or fetus which will retard or possibly prevent parturition, and if not rectified promptly will endanger the life of one or both; the offspring may be born enclosed in the foetal membranes, and if these be not promptly ruptured, it will suffocate.

Instinct teaches the mare to rupture these with her teeth, but if labor has been protracted or severe she will usually lie for a few minutes after delivering, and the foal will suffocate before she gives it her attention; the umbilical cord may not be severed—this is usually the case when the membranes (either ruptured or intact) are expelled with the fetus. These and other reasons, we think, are sufficient to make it wise to watch the mare that is about to bring forth young. The attendant should be a careful and intelligent man, who has some knowledge of the phenomena about to take place. He should be as quiet as possible, and endeavor to avoid all excitement. If his presence appears to annoy or excite the mare, he should keep out of her sight, but in such a position that he can see her. If the act is taking place in a normal manner, he should not interfere, but if, after a reasonable time after labor pains are noticed, they continue and no progress towards delivery is noticed, he should endeavor to ascertain the cause of delay. If, having discovered the cause, his knowledge and skill are such that he can rectify the fault or remove the obstruction, he should do so promptly, but if he decides that he is not able to do this, he should send for an obstetrician at once, as unskillful interference often complicates matters and renders the services of the obstetrician unavailing. While interference is often necessary, it is unwise to interfere until the symptoms clearly indicate that such is necessary. The severity and duration of labor pains differ greatly in different cases, and we should allow nature to accomplish the act if she can.

In many cases of easy parturition, the fetus is born in the membranes, and when this occurs prompt measures are necessary; the membranes must be ruptured at once, and the young animal exposed, else he will suffocate; the mucus should be removed from its nostrils, mouth and eyes, and a soft, strong cord tied tightly around the umbilical cord (navel string), about an inch from the abdomen, and cut off about an inch below that. In all cases where the cord is not severed during parturition, this should be done. If the dam is attentive, it is well to leave the foal to her care now for a time; if not, it should be rubbed well with wisps of straw, or coarse cloths until dry. When it tries to rise it should be assisted, and it is often well, especially if it be rather weak or the mare irritable, to assist it in getting the first suck. If too weak to stand it requires two men, one to hold its hind parts and the other its fore and direct the mouth to the teat. This should be done at least every hour until it gains sufficient strength to help itself. If the mare be vicious, a twitch applied for a few times during sucking will usually suffice. Horse breeders are aware that large numbers of foals are lost every year by a disease called joint ill or navel ill. This is due to the entrance of a microbe into the circulation by the umbilical or navel opening. This microbe exists in the ground or in the stable, hence the advisability of cleanliness as already mentioned. There is practically no cure for this disease, hence it is wise to adopt preventive measures. As soon as convenient after birth the attendant should dress the cord with the solution of corrosive sublimate mentioned, and repeat the dressing several times

daily until the opening is healed. This prevents the disease by destroying the microbe if present. Then again, breeders know that many foals die from what is usually called constipation. This is really a retention of the meconium (the contents of the intestines at birth); this exists in balls of a dark, almost black color, and of a sticky consistence. The balls are often so large that the little thing cannot pass them out of the anus. The administration of purgatives is always dangerous in very young animals, and especially so in these cases, as while they liquify the contents of the anterior intestines, they have no action on the contents of the rectum, where the trouble exists. It is good practice in all cases, instead of giving medicines by the mouth, to oil the fore finger, insert it carefully into the rectum, and remove all the lumps that can be reached, then inject a little warm water and raw linseed oil; do this three or four times daily until the faeces that pass are yellow, which tells us that the meconium has all passed, when the danger will be over. In rare cases it is wise to give a little castor oil, but drastic purgatives should never be given. The mechanical removal of the meconium, if done promptly, will usually suffice, and with but few exceptions it is all passed in about 24 hours after birth. Notice should also be taken to see that the foal voids its urine by the normal channel. If this channel be not pervious, the urine will escape through the umbilical opening, and if the cord be tied the foal will not be able to void urine at all. When conditions of this kind are noticed, a veterinarian should be called in at once, to pass a catheter and break down the false membrane that occludes the exit from the bladder.

"WHIP."

Clydesdale Points.

The points of a typical Clydesdale are thus described by the editor of the Scottish Farmer, and are applicable in a general way to all heavy draft horses:

"A good Clydesdale is a thick, wide, low-set animal, from 15.3 to 17 hands, according to sex, the male weighing, when in good order, 1,900 to 2,200 pounds, the female 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. The color should be either bay, brown, or black, with white hind 'socks' and a stripe or star of white on the face. The Clydesdale should walk at a swinging pace of not less than four miles an hour, and if he wants to trot he should move straight and close, with the points of the hocks turned inward, rather than outward. He should not be wide between the thighs, nor should his fore legs be planted on the outside of his shoulders, causing him to walk like a bulldog. His feet should be large and open—wide at the coronets. His pasterns should be long and oblique, and his bones flat, thin, broad; in fact, he should be 'razor-legged.' You will search a long while before you will get a better word than that to describe a Clydesdale's legs. A Clydesdale should have plenty of spirit and vim, but no vice. Never buy a Clydesdale which the seller won't show you going at a walking gait. A draft horse should be a good walker, and no horse that walks well will trot badly. Many a helpless brute when walking will give you a short, flash show at the trot."

Mules are Valuable.

According to statistics published by the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, the total number of horses in that country on January 1st, 1903, was 16,557,373, being 26,149 more than on the same date in 1902. The average value of the horses this year is \$62.25, and last year \$58.61. The number of mules on hand on January 1st, this year, is 28,929 less than last year, but their average value is placed at \$72.49, \$10.24 more than that of the horse. This would seem to indicate that the Americans, like the Canadians, are breeding an enormous number of very inferior horses, and these, most probably, of the lighter classes, for it is probable that a horse having weight to perform such work as mules are required to do, would be worth as much as the latter on the market. Surely the selection and crossing that we have been doing in our horse-breeding operations has been worse than fallacious, since we have now brought the average value of the most noble of animals down below that of a hybrid nondescript. Will our farmers never awaken to the importance of careful study and selection in the matter of stock breeding?

Subscriber for Years.

I have been a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate" for ten years, and would not do without it on any account. J. N. KENNEY. Olds, Alta.

Our Scottish Letter.

The opening week of February has come to be regarded in Scotland as the inauguration of the Clydesdale season. This year the canvass has been unusually crowded, and Clydesdale men are in good spirits. We have already had visitors from Canada making purchases of stallions, and at present there are in town Mr. J. A. Turner, from Calgary, and Mr. Oswald Sorby, from Guelph. But Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, a veteran and loyal supporter of the Scots horse, sailed a fortnight ago with a fine group of really superior horses. He had two fillies for Mr. Davidson, Stratford; one stallion for Mr. Moffat, Teeswater, and five stallions for himself. Both of Mr. Davidson's fillies are by Baron's Pride 9122, and as their dams are well bred, they should prove valuable as brood mares. Mr. Moffat's stallion is a big, well-bred draft horse, likely to leave the horses which make money to farmers. Mr. Colquhoun's five horses are of prize blood throughout, and being big, as well as well-bred, they are pretty sure to please our old friend's patrons. A voyage across the Atlantic at this season is not exactly a pleasure trip, but we hope it may prove a safe and profitable trip to Mr. Colquhoun. He bought all his horses from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Castle Douglas. Up to the close of last week, about seventy entire Clydesdales had had their locations fixed for the coming season. About one-half of these are owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The first engagement made for the season of 1903 was that of Mr. A. B. Matthews' Labori 10791. He was hired by the Scottish Central Society so long ago as May, 1902, and on Wednesday last made a most creditable appearance in strong competition at the Stallion Show here. Other twenty horses had their locations fixed on that day, so that there will during the ensuing season be something like ninety horses travelling in Scotland and the north of England, under more or less definite contracts, made between their owners and district committees or societies. The terms on which they have been hired vary. They may run from 20s. at service with 30s. each for every mare proving in foal, or a possible gross revenue of £160 for the season, up to £3 at service and £5 for every mare proving in foal, or a possible gross revenue of not less than £500 for the season. Of course there are horses standing at their owners' stables, such as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Drumflower, and others, which will make much higher rates, and net a gross revenue of not less than £1,000 or £1,500 for the season. Of these we do not now take account. The lowest terms quoted can do little more than pay, and indeed they will leave no profit unless the horse be popular and command a big season. If he leaves a large crop of foals his owner will come out all right.

The proceedings this week commenced with a sale of twenty-five well-bred Clydesdales, constituting the whole stud of Lord Arthur Cecil. More than a quarter of a century has passed since Lord Arthur (who is a half-brother of the Marquis of Salisbury) began farming at Orchard Mains, in Peeblesshire. From the very outset His Lordship was a Clydesdale enthusiast. He founded a first-rate stud on a good old Clydesdale basis, and built thereon to excellent purpose. More than twelve years ago he left Scotland, and founded another Orchard Mains on the property of his mother, the Countess Dowager of Derby, in Kent. There he and his brother, Lord Lionel, farmed with enthusiasm for several years. About two years ago, unhappily, Lord Lionel died. This was followed at no distant date by the death of their mother, and as she was only life-rented in the estates, they revert to your late Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, now Earl of Derby. These successive changes have led Lord Arthur Cecil to leave his place in Kent, and hence the dispersion of the stud. His Lordship wisely brought the horses to Glasgow for sale, and he had every reason to be satisfied with the result. He sold 24 breeding animals at an average of £76 9s. 6d. each, and a three-year-old gelding made £50 18s. 6d. The highest price was 162gs. or £170 2s. paid for a filly, foaled in 1902, and got by Baron's Pride, out of the handsome brood mare Lady Harry, which herself made the second highest price, 132gs., or £138 12s. The buyer of the filly was Mr. Ian Ramsay, of Kildalton, Islay, and of the mare, Mr. Velch, a farmer in the vicinity of Glasgow. Lord Arthur was owner of several of the best of the mares bred by Colonel Holloway, Alexis, III., and imported into Scotland. The Cedric mares (own sisters), Fickle Fortune Princess 13201 and Fickle Fortune Princess III. 14166, made 100gs. and 94gs. respectively. Another of the Colonel's breeding, Charming Belle, by Mr. Sorby's horse, Lord Charming, made 100gs. to Mr. Thomas Smith, Bacon Point, Chester. Her son, a promising colt of 1902, made 62gs. Sir John Gilmour paid 100gs. for the three-year-old filly First Kiss. Mr. Sorby and Mr. Turner bought several at good prices, including Lady Calista 14167, a

daughter of the famous 300gs. yearling, Edith Plantagenet. Lady Calista was dam of the gelding which drew over £50. Another Canadian purchase was the beautiful Baron's Pride mare, Baroness Montague, a first-prize winner at our biggest shows, and her son, a promising colt of 1902, also crosses the ocean.

Everybody was delighted with the results of the sale, and the atmosphere of the annual general meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society which followed was decidedly cheerful and gay. The society is in a prosperous condition, having a capital of over £2,000 at its credit. The export trade during 1902 was excellent, and left plenty revenue alike to the farmers and the society. Canada was by far the largest purchaser, taking 166 horses east of the Rockies, while two went direct to British Columbia. The United States took 58, and the total exported was 266, or 100 more than in 1901. The season has opened earlier than usual, and breeders are in good heart.

The Glasgow Stallion Show of 1903 has been a most satisfactory event. The prize list animals, in all three ages, were decidedly superior good horses. The Cawdor cup championship, the highest trophy in the Clydesdale world, went to Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, for his five-year-old horse Marcellus 11110. This horse was bred by his owner, and two years ago was first at this show, while last year he was second to his sire, Hiawatha 10067. On both occasions his sire took the Cawdor cup. Marcellus is a sweet,

Marshall was seventh with Michaboe 11434, another son of Hiawatha. He stood second for the Glasgow premium, and goes to Atholl and Weem district in Perthshire. Among the three-year-olds were three exceptionally good horses—Mr. Kilpatrick's Pearl Stone, Mr. W. S. Park's Royal Chattan 11489, and Mr. Kilpatrick's Baron o' Bucklyvie 11263. A deal of difference of opinion exists as to the relative merits of these horses, but the judges put Baron o' Bucklyvie second and Royal Chattan third. The last is the truest Clydesdale of the three; indeed, we know no truer Clydesdale than he. Baron o' Bucklyvie is an extremely handsome and gay son of Baron's Pride. He has always been regarded as a coming horse, and many would have preferred him to his companion Pearl Stone. The other horses placed in this class were in order: Mr. Renwick's Lothian Tom, a son of the champion Prince Thomas 10262; Mr. Dewar's Baron Gartly, a right good promising son of Casabianca; Mr. Peter Crawford's Ardletheer, which, as a yearling, beat all the horses of his age but one, and finally Mr. Weir's Dunure Mac. In the two-year-old class sons of Baron's Pride won first and second, the winner being Revelanta, the colt which last year won at the Highland. He is now owned by Mr. George Alston, Loudoun Hill, Darvel.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Stock.

Judging School a Success.

That it was a wise move to undertake the establishment of a stock-judging school in connection with the annual stock-breeders' convention this year in Winnipeg has been fully proven by the great success with which it was attended. From the close of the dairy meetings until the end of the following week, the miniature amphitheatre in the J. I. Case building was occupied by all who could conveniently be accommodated, and, as Prof. Grisdale remarked, he never saw a crowd who took a greater interest in stock judging. While the majority of those who availed themselves of this opportunity were comparatively young men, it was noticeable that a number who had passed the half century mark were in the class, being a living testimony that man is never too old to learn.

The method of instruction was exactly that followed at the best agricultural colleges on the continent. Animals typical in some degree of the form and character upon which it was intended to lecture were brought into the ring, where the students, both old and young, passed upon the different points, marking on the score card the value which they believed should be given to the different parts, after which the instructor went carefully over the animal and corrected the score. Everyone in attendance was well pleased with the course, as no doubt will be the case with those attending the Brandon school this week.

Considering the interest which has been taken in this initial event, it will undoubtedly be necessary to increase the accommodation for next year, as the appreciation of such a valuable course cannot fail to increase.

Dangers of Overfeeding.

One of the most discouraging features in sheep-raising is to see the lambs come strong and active, live for a few days and then die. This is most often the case where the ewes are well cared for and are kept in the right condition up to lambing time. Ewes so kept usually produce a good flow of milk, the lambs take eagerly to it and, consequently, the ewe is not given any cooling drink or food after the lambs are dropped. At this time the ewe is in considerable fever, the dry, heat-producing food tends to increase it, the lamb takes considerable milk and indigestion or constipation is the result. To avoid this difficulty, give plenty of water with the chill taken off, feed bran, clover hay and a few roots, also see that there is no long wool about the ewe's teats to interfere with the youngster's dieting.

Then there is the opposite danger of scours, caused by cold, damp quarters, insufficient or unsuitable food, filth, etc. Personal attention for a few days after lambing is energy well spent. One cannot afford to carry sheep over winter and



LIPTON [2950] (10681).

Imported Clydesdale stallion, rising 5 years. Winner of fourth prize as a 3-year-old, Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, spring 1901; third at Western Fair, London, and first in aged class at St. Mary's, Ont., 1902. Son of Sir Everard (5339), and half-brother of the champion Baron's Pride (9122).

OWNED BY THE ROSE VALLEY STOCK CO., INDIAN HEAD, ALTA.

well-coupled Clydesdale, standing on good feet and legs, and having good action. He is the Strathmore premium horse for this season. The reserve for the Cawdor cup was the first prize three-year-old horse, Pearl Stone 11419, a big, powerful horse, with the best of feet and plenty of strength. He was bred by Professor McCall, got by Cawdor Cup 10045, and his owner is Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. He is of quite another type than Marcellus, and there was a keen contest. The second prize horses in both ages were sons of Baron's Pride, as was also the first prize two-year-old. Second to Marcellus in his class stood Mr. John Crawford's Casabianca 10523, a very level and true son of Baron's Pride, which has now won the Glasgow Society's premium three times. He is of true Clydesdale type and character, and would have been quite a popular recipient of the champion honors had they come his way. After him in the class came Mr. Matthews' Labori, already referred to, and a most excellent specimen of the breed. Mr. Wm. Parks' Marmion 11429, a gay-moving horse, with weight, was placed fourth. He is the Dunblane; Doune and Callander premium horse, and should breed useful stock. The Seaham Stud (Ltd.) followed, with a capital horse named Airies Prince 10667, a get of the noted Sir Everard, and a very breedy-like horse. Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, had sixth, with Sir Edward 11193, which goes to the West of Fife, and Mr.

not receive in return at least one lamb from each ewe, and it will not do to average up the flock to cover the losses. Every individual should contribute her share, for the overplus is the profit, and it is the profit we are all after in sheep-raising.

Feeding Steers in Manitoba.

[Address by S. A. Bedford, Brandon, at Manitoba Stock-breeders' Association meeting, Feb. 18th.]

I notice that recent English papers complain that Canadian cattle reach there much too thin for the British market, and, owing to this fact, do not bring as much as the United States stock by several cents per pound. This difference arises, no doubt, from the fact that so many steers are sent direct from our ranges without any stall feeding whatever, while the Americans stall-feed them on the way from the ranges and stall-feed them in the corn-growing States.

Grass-fed cattle may be in very fair order when loaded on the cars, but the flesh is quite soft and the long journey very trying to them. If these same cattle could be kept over in Manitoba and stall-fed for four months, their condition would be greatly improved, and whatever flesh was put on would, to a large extent, remain on them until they reached the Old Country.

Although we are unable to make a success of corn-growing as a grain crop, I think you will find that the average yield per acre of coarse grain in Manitoba equals that of corn in the United States. This I find by the Washington Government's yearbook to average under 23 bushels per acre for the years 1893 to 1895. Therefore, I see no reason why our range cattle should not be held over long enough in this Province to fit them for the English market. This plan would also have the advantage of giving employment to a large number of working men who now have to go east or to the woods for winter work.

Success in cattle-feeding depends: 1st. On the class of cattle. 2nd. The character and cost of the food used. 3rd. The manner in which it is fed to the stock.

SELECTING THE STEERS.—Although a farmer may not be an expert cattle judge, most of them know a good feeder when they see him, and no doubt the stock-judging classes arranged for here will do much towards increasing knowledge along these lines. The thick, fleshy back, well-developed hind quarters and general square appearance commend themselves to him. This class of stock can only be obtained through the use of pure-bred sires, and the good that the livestock associations are doing along these lines is incalculable. We also find that a quiet temperament has much to do with quick feeding; the quieter they can be kept the better they lay on flesh. For that reason, early breaking to the halter is recommended.

THE CHARACTER OF THE FOOD.—Perhaps one of the most general mistakes among farmers in the Northwest is the use of a harsh, dry ration, without succulent matter of any kind. Although we have found it possible to fit export cattle with a ration composed exclusively of frozen wheat and wheat straw, without any succulent food, it was a long way from a perfect ration; much trouble was experienced from the cattle bloating, and no doubt considerable loss resulted in other directions, for these cattle never had the soft, silky coat and loose hide generally associated with thrifty feeders. This succulent food can be supplied in the shape of field roots of different kinds, such as turnips, mangels or sugar beets. These all succeed well in this country, and give large returns, the average yield of Purple-top swede on the Experimental Farm being about 700 bushels per acre, and Mammoth Long Red mangels have for the past six years averaged 1,100 bushels per acre. These yields are, of course, the result of good cultivation on well-fertilized soil. As many object to field roots, owing to the large amount of hand work necessary, it is well to know that equally good results can be obtained by using fodder corn, either in the shape of ensilage or, where a silo is not available, as dry fodder, cured by placing in large stooks in the field until required. Since the advent of the corn binder, hand labor is reduced to the minimum in growing this class of feed, and early varieties of flint corn give excellent yields of good fodder here, especially if grown on rich, warm soils with a southern exposure. In some portions of the Province, notably in the Red River Valley, we have large quantities of excellent wild hay, going to waste for want of some one to save it. All of this could be utilized for cattle feed. For several years we have used this class of fodder for fattening purposes. Of course, for the best results, it should be cut early and properly cured. The careless fashion some have of leaving it in the coil until it is partially decayed, is a serious mistake, but an even greater error is to leave the cutting until after fall frosts have driven most of the nutriment out of the grass, making the hay of less value than good wheat straw. In 1895 a lot of steers fed on a

ration the fodder of which was composed of well-cured native marsh hay made an average gain of one pound and eleven ounces per day.

Another excellent fodder for this purpose is green cut oat sheaves. These should be of some bright and stiff strawed variety, sown as early as possible, so as to avoid rust. We have had the best success with them when cut just as the topmost oat in the head is turning brown; the sheaves are made small, bound loosely, and thoroughly cured before stacking. There is much less waste if the sheaves are run through the cutting-box and mixed with the crushed grain. In 1895 the steers fed on a ration composed principally of oat sheaves made an average gain of over two pounds per day, and this fodder was estimated to be worth \$2.50 per ton more than first-class marsh hay.

Last winter we undertook to find the comparative feeding value of Brome grass hay, Western rye hay, and spelt straw. The test was a very successful one, and it was found that the two kinds of hay were practically of the same value; the Brome-fed steers showing an average profit of \$19.84 per steer, while those fed on rye grass hay yielded a profit of \$19.81 each, or a difference of only three cents per steer.

The spelt straw showed very fair feeding qualities, but its value was only one-half as much as either of the varieties of hay, and with a discriminating cattle buyer even this valuation would be too high.

Summary.—I might extend the limits of my paper and speak of the most suitable kinds of grain for feed, and the best way of preparing and mixing the rations, but my address is already long enough. I think that we can fairly conclude that suitable animals are available here; that we have abundance of both grain and fodder suitable for the purpose, and that there is certainly a large field open in this industry for any one of sound judgment, having a taste for the work.

The Cattle Business: Progress or Retrogression?

The cattle industry of Canada is now in its infancy, as far as the marketing of an edible production is concerned, a statement which may be challenged by the reader of statistics, but which is true all the same. The making of the above statement is, however, proof that there is belief in the ultimate development of the trade, which the "Farmer's Advocate" has undoubtedly tried to hasten. On the other hand, the trade in pure-bred cattle with our Southern neighbors, while not involving many in its mazes, is one of years, and one of some profit to those engaged in it, especially in recent years. Judging, however, from the last report of the United States Dept. of Agriculture, which contains the opinions of such distinguished officials as Hon. Jas. Wilson and Dr. Salmon, small comfort is to be found for the Canadian breeder of pure-breds, who sees in the United States the only market for his pure-bred productions. The opinions of these two prominent officials mentioned are plainly and concisely stated, so that he who runs may read. The statement is made that American herds are nearly perfect, as good as blood from outside can make them, and that it is not advisable to allow the importation of disease, notably tuberculosis. A double-headed protection is thus obtained by the tuberculin test and the regulations looking to its enforcement—protection from foreign competition for the United States breeders of pure-breds, and protection from disease—and he must be blind indeed who cannot read the handwriting on the wall—the ultimate barring of Canadian pure-bred cattle from the United States markets for such stock.

The "only" condition under which any of our pure-breds may enter the United States is by a "satisfactory" passing of the tuberculin test (vide U.S. report, 1902), a fact which all breeders of pure-bred cattle and all objectors in Canada to that test should bear in mind. It should not be forgotten that to ensure a continuance of the confidence shown by the United States authorities in the Chief Veterinary Inspector for Canada and his staff, all tests should be fairly and squarely performed; unless that confidence is maintained, the few crumbs of comfort now falling to the Canadian breeder of pure-breds, in the form of an occasional long price from the Yankee buyer, will disappear at once, and for a long if not for all time.

Such being the case, and all those in the business know it to be plain-spoken truth, is it not advisable for Canadian breeders to have more confidence in their country's future, by turning their faces towards the development of a home demand for pure-breds, and the seizing and holding of the British beef market. As it is, in the attempt to meet the harrassing conditions incident to the pure-bred trade with the United States, the Canadian has practically eaten dirt and has humbled himself to one of his competitors in the world's markets, and has, in the endeavor to capture the shadow, let the substance go by. One of the unfortunate effects of looking to the United States as a market for pure-breds is the continual toadying to United States breeders' fancies, by which, among other things, the Dominion Herdbook has been made to exclude good British cattle, with a consequent loss to the country as a whole, although a few may have profited thereby.

The provident man foresees times of depression, and forestalls them by rendering himself secure. Canadian cattlemen can do as well by preparing to make a stiff fight for the British meat trade by breeding and feeding the right sort and building abattoirs, which propaganda, if followed out, will ensure good home markets for pure-bred stock. Unfortunately, at the present time there exists a slight friction between East and West in pure-bred cattle matters; such must be overcome, and a better feeling established, so that a consolidation of interests may be accomplished, without which we may strive for markets across the seas in vain. It is to be hoped that the Dominion Breeders' Associations will wake up, seize the opportunity of having real representation from all the Provinces, and, if necessary, be not afraid to prune out the old wood and install live, up-to-date men in executive offices. We have the making of a great country and a vast live-stock industry before us, and the Dominion Associations should be prepared to make some sacrifices, if need be, to accomplish what I suggest. For the last few years all the attention of the parent pure-bred association seems to have been riveted on the prospective buyer across the line. While no fault can be found for trying to secure that market, the fault is that for it a far larger, more valuable market has been neglected, and trade that should be quite largely Canada's belongs now, by right of conquest, to the hustling Yankee. It is up to the pure-bred cattle breeders' associations to be more active and broad in their views; to see that trade avenues are widened and well patronized; to further educational effort along animal husbandry lines, and not to think that, in the awarding of money and diplomas to a few of the leading shows, and, possibly, the publication of a re-

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

Dear Reader,—

You have a friend who intends to settle in Western Canada this year. He may at present reside in Great Britain or in one of the neighboring States of the Union. At any rate, he is interested in this Great and Glorious West.

Send his name and address, and we will be pleased to mail him, absolutely FREE, a copy of the Immigration Number of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for 1903, which is to be issued on March 20th.

It will contain such reliable information regarding the vast resources of the West, descriptions of the various fertile districts and most important details in wheat-raising, mixed farming, ranching and stock-raising, profusely illustrated, as will prove most instructive to the settler. Address

"FARMER'S ADVOCATE,"

Winnipeg, Man.

The Sow at Farrowing.

As the time approaches that the sow will be due to produce her litter, it is good policy to get on unusually good terms with her, coaxing her by means of some grain sprinkled on the ground or floor to submit to be scratched and brushed, so that when the time arrives that she is to be placed in a pen by herself, which should be about ten days before she is due to farrow, there will be no difficulty in persuading her to take to her new quarters. Then the brushing and scratching should be continued, so that, in case of any difficulty in parturition, or of special care being needed in caring for the piglets when they come, the dam will not be nervous or afraid of being approached by her attendant, but will lie down and be quiet when her udder is rubbed with the hand. The food of the sow, prior to farrowing, should be of a kind likely to keep her bowels open, and, if meat of any kind is available, a little of that may serve to avoid an unnatural craving which sometimes leads a sow to eat her young. A mixture of salt and ashes kept in a box in the pen will also help to avoid this trouble. Quietness is best for the sow after farrowing, and it is well not to disturb her for a whole day, and then to give her only a drink of swill, and feed her lightly for the first few days with kitchen swill and bran. After a week the strength and quantity may be increased till she is on full feed.

port or a herdbook, or electing executive committees from the old stand-bys, they have fulfilled their mission. Governments can do much to further the projects mentioned, but after all it is the individual cattleman, and associations of such individuals, on which the future of a profitable cattle trade depends.

Our fat stock shows have not received the encouragement they should; few breeders think of using the knife on a pure-bred male, and the shows lack the competition that should be there. It might be well to amend the rule calling for an exhibitor (whether in grade or pure-bred classes) to also be the breeder; it should not be forgotten that the ability to buy and gauge feeding-cattle is a valuable commercial qualification, the acquisition of which should be encouraged. The project of finishing Western steers in the East is experimental only in the working out of details to ensure the maximum of profit.

In its continual cry for more and better cattle, the "Farmer's Advocate" has shown a spirit of foresight and patriotism which has the additional advantage of ensuring material results in the shape of dollars to the farmers, if its advice is followed.

NOMAD.

The Live Stock Conventions

Among breeders of pure-bred live stock, the annual convention week of the associations is always looked forward to with unusual interest, and remembered with feelings of pleasure. From the close of the show season in the fall until it again opens the following summer, it is the only occasion upon which the men having at heart those lofty ideals which promote the well-being of all that is highest and best in agriculture—stock-raising—meet upon one common ground to promote their mutual interests. Previous conventions may have boasted of greater crowds, but it is doubtful if for genuine all-round success the meetings of 1903 were ever excelled. Mr. G. H. Greig, who a few months ago was appointed Live Stock Commissioner for Manitoba, took advantage of his position to have the details of the programme for the various meetings and the judging school which followed well arranged. The Dominion Department of Agriculture co-operated with the provincial associations by supplying three expert lecturers and live-stock judges, namely, Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Col. D. McCrae, and Duncan Anderson, each of whom delivered several addresses, and in turn took part in demonstrating desirable and undesirable animal form, by means of living specimens, which the Commissioner, at considerable pains, had secured for the occasion.

SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

It had been intended that all the meetings of the week should be held in the J. I. Case show-room, where a convenient space, having its floor well padded with sawdust and surrounded in amphitheatre form with seats, was set apart for animals to be used for illustration. However, the extremely cold wave which visited Winnipeg at that time had not been anticipated, and when the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association met on Tuesday, Feb. 17th, at nine o'clock, it was found to be too cold for comfort. Little delay, however, was occasioned, for the very representative gathering of sheep and swine raisers that had already assembled soon repaired to a very commodious apartment in the City Hall.

With President W. G. Styles in the chair, the meeting was brought to order, and the Secretary read his report, which showed the association to be in a very prosperous condition, having at present a cash balance on hand of \$178.79. The President then gave his annual address, in which he deplored the fact that so much pork and mutton had to be shipped into this Province to supply home consumption. He believed that there may have been a time when hog-raising did not pay, but that was not so at present, and he hoped that something might be done to stimulate the interest in this branch of farming.

Mr. G. H. Greig, in a short but pithy address, proposed that steps be taken to have a Winter Fair in Manitoba on lines similar to that at present held at Guelph, Ont. He pointed out the great need there was for educational shows, and in that respect the Winnipeg Industrial was an emphatic failure. At such winter shows as the one mentioned, and others at Chicago and Amherst, there were no fake attractions, and yet in every instance the attendance was phenomenally large. At these places animals were slaughtered and the carcasses judged and lectured upon, and the people realized that there was something to learn, and they came out to see it.

Duncan Anderson being called upon, said the show at Guelph had been a wonderful success, having far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and was now greater than the City of Guelph could accommodate. He believed it was only a matter of time until smaller shows of the same nature would spring up all over the Province of Ontario. The members present expressed themselves as quite in favor of the idea, and in motion of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, it was de-

cidated to leave the matter in the hands of the executive.

Dr. Thompson, representative to the Winnipeg Fair, reported an unusually large show of sheep and swine last year, and declared that if the increase continued it would be necessary to enlarge the present available space, as the number of breeders appeared to be increasing.

THE BACON HOG.

At the afternoon meeting Prof. G. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, was the first speaker, taking as his subject the bacon hog. "If we are going to keep the right kind of stock," he said, "we must know stock." All who have had to do with animals know that there are forms which differ from others in utility. The thing is to study animal form more closely, and there is no point so unimportant as to be allowed to pass unnoticed. He then went into an explanation of the score-card, describing its uses and abuses, and showing how necessary it was to learn the correlation of parts. The bacon hog was becoming more and more the backbone of agriculture in Eastern Canada, and he could see no reason why it should not be so in the West. To begin with, it was absolutely essential to have the right type of hog, and that was one capable of producing a large amount of lean meat. The best bacon hog had good quality, fine hair, a clean skin free from wrinkling, and with firm flesh, and be possessed of a style and symmetry when walking similar to that of a gentleman. Beginning at the head, he then went over all the parts in detail, and by means of charts illustrated the points which he intended to impress upon the audience. The Pro-

as such they should always be fed, as it was the wrong principle to breed from them. The first essential in a sheep was a good back and a well-developed leg. The ribs should be well sprung, and the loin strong. They should also exhibit good quality, and a desirable animal should stand squarely on its feet. In discussing the proper care of the equine race, he emphasized the importance of exercise for all classes in winter, and especially for breeding ewes. A warm house was not advisable, but they should be kept dry, and oats he considered the best all-round feed that could be supplied the ewes.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Sparling, President of Wesley College, the evening meeting was held in the Convocation Hall of that institution. A number of prominent speakers were present, but although most interesting, the addresses were much more general and less descriptive in character than during the previous session. Hon. Thos. Greenway strongly advised the farmers to go more into stock-raising, as by so doing men could be employed the year round and the labor problem in a great measure solved. He regretted very much that pork had to be imported into Western Canada in such large quantities to supply home consumption. The same, he declared, might be said of the poultry industry; and if there was one Province more than another in the Dominion where dairying ought to be profitable, it was Manitoba.

Chas. W. Peterson, late Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina, said that half a million dollars' worth of pork had come into the West during the past year. He thought Manitoba farmers ought to finish the Western cattle while on their way to the British market. He also spoke very strongly against the importation of inferior horses from the United States to Canada.

Hugh McKellar, of the Dept. of Agriculture, Manitoba, in speaking of the progress made by the breeders' associations, thought that Manitoba stockmen should be in a position to supply incoming settlers with all the live stock which they needed without having to look to the other Provinces for a large portion of the supply.

J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., a member of the Agricultural College Commission, in an interesting and oratorical style, elaborated upon the charms of an agricultural education until those present whose shadow had never haunted

such halls of learning yearned once again for the days of their youth, that they might participate in the joys and fortunes incident to scientific agricultural training.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association for the following year are: President, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; First Vice-President, James Bray, Longburn; Second Vice-President, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. Directors: Representing the sheep breeders—A. Wood, Souris; John Renton, Deloraine; James Riddell, Rosebank; D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake. Representing swine breeders—J. A. McGill, Manitou; W. G. Styles, Rosser; J. J. Stewart, Gladstone; H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly. Auditors, R. Waugh and Hugh McKellar. Representatives: To Winnipeg Fair board, Chester Thompson; to Brandon Fair board, A. D. Gammon. It was decided to leave the selection of representatives to the other fair boards to the executive committee.

THE CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The twelfth annual meeting of Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association opened in the City Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 18th. After the usual introductory business, the President, J. G. Washington, Ninga, gave the annual address from the chair. In reviewing our export cattle trade he said it had only existed fifteen years, but the progress made had been steady and continuous, until now it was in a very satisfactory condition. In regard to the quality of the stock, however,



CECIL (3352).

Clydesdale stallion, rising three years. First and champion, Ottawa, 1902, and second prize in three-year-old class, Canadian Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1902. Bred by Lords A. & L. Cecil; sired by Macara (6992); dam Minuet, by Cedric (1067).

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY ROBERT NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

fessor also took up the feeding of this desirable member of the farmyard. He believed the time would come in Manitoba when the farmers would aim to follow some rotation, and then the bacon hog would become their salvation. With the right feeds, including pasture in summer, hogs could be raised quite economically. To begin with, there was nothing better for growing pigs than rape, and it can be grown luxuriantly in this Province. At the Dominion Experimental Farm they had made pork at a fairly good rate on rape pasture, without feeding but little else. He believed in sowing it in rows, 22 inches apart, at the rate of two pounds per acre. It soon comes up, and for a short time it should be cultivated, but in about seven weeks it was ready for use. A quarter-acre was sufficient for about ten pigs, and when about one pound meal was given to every pig weighing one hundred pounds, they would eat the rape voraciously and rapid gains would be made. The speaker strongly advised the use of artichokes. The pigs soon learned to dig them, and very economical gains had been made by their use at the Ottawa Farm. As Prof. Grisdale has made the bacon hog a matter of considerable study, his lecture was very clear and instructive, and was listened to with the most intense interest by the splendid gathering present.

THE MUTTON SHEEP.

Col. D. McCrae was the next speaker, and had as his topic "The mutton sheep." He believed cross-bred sheep usually fed best, but when bred

there was great room for improvement, and he strongly advised using sires of the very best type and conformation. Such was necessary if we were ever to reach that standard which the British market demanded. Speaking of the trade in pure-bred stock, Manitoba breeders, he said, would have to be up and doing. Ontario breeders had voted \$300 to push trade in Alberta, and that was a field which Manitoba should control. The Secretary, G. H. Greig, read his report, showing the membership to be 114, which, although fairly satisfactory, was by no means what it ought to be, as there were at least four or five hundred breeders in the Province who should be identified as members of the association. In connection with the trade in the Territories, he said it had been decided to co-operate with the Territorial Government as in previous years. There was trade there if the Manitoba breeders would only go after it. He hoped that arrangements might be made to send a few carloads of stock from this Province to the Calgary show, so that Eastern breeders might become known to those who did not attend the Winnipeg Industrial. The ranching business in the West was getting into the hands of smaller breeders, who would stable their bulls and corral their cows. In this way fewer bulls would be kept, but they would be of a better quality than heretofore. To the cattle breeders Mr. Greig pointed out the advantages of a Winter Fair, as he had done to the sheep and swine raisers, and after being favorably commented upon by several prominent cattlemen, it was left to the executive, who were instructed to act in conjunction with the executive of the other associations in an effort to put the scheme upon a working basis.

The reports of the representatives to the different fair boards were then received. Andrew Graham told of the quality of the stock exhibited at Winnipeg last year, and the improvements that had been made in accommodations for live stock. He regretted that that show placed so much importance upon side shows and attractions. The appetite for such things was largely cultivated, and evidently the Winnipeg show was drifting toward "something" not intended to be of the best service to the people of this Province. Mr. McKellar reported the exhibit of cattle at the Brandon show smaller in numbers than previously, but superior in quality. John G. Barron reported a successful show at Carberry, where there were no mentionable counter attractions, and F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, told of the good progress which was being made by the agricultural society of the Plains.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the time for the afternoon meeting had come, the weather was moderated sufficiently that the J. I. Case showrooms could be utilized, and having in the ring a steer and heifer of the beef type, Prof. Grisdale began his address on judging beef cattle as announced. Over all the parts which are essential in a good beef animal he carefully went, pointing out the reason why emphasis should be placed upon particular points. The audience, who had been supplied with score cards, followed the lecture very closely, and it was not unusual to hear expressions of appreciation, showing that those in attendance had come to learn, and were not disappointed. W. J. Black, editor "Farmer's Advocate," led the discussion which followed, pointing out the great necessity for having a system in judging. It was also very important, he said, to see that the animals were standing right, as it was very easy for a judge to be deceived by professional ring-masters.

THE DAIRY TYPE.

The next speaker was Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., a dairyman and institute worker of some note, who had as his subject the "Dairy Type." He believed strongly in mixed farming, as in case of failure it was not well to have all the eggs in one basket. He felt that the farmers of Manitoba could not too soon give up the practice of exclusive wheat-growing. Several years ago there were no more noted wheat fields than those in the Genesee valley, but to-day wheat would not grow there at all. Minnesota wheat fields were not nearly as productive as they were a few years ago, and it would not be long until Manitoba would be in the same position.

Not having a representative dairy cow present, Mr. Anderson used the beef type which was in the ring to illustrate his purpose. In the score for dairy cow, 16 points were given for general appearance, 5 points for neck and head, 6 for fore quarters, 22 for body, 13 for hind quarters, and 35 points for milk-vessels. Beginning with the head, he pointed out the desirable and undesirable features of the great milking machine, until everyone felt that their knowledge of dairy form was greatly improved. The discussion was led by Geo. Steele, M.P.P., Glenboro, Ayrshire breeder, and proved to be no less instructive than that of the previous speaker.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The evening meeting was again held in Wesley College, and was well attended. S. A. Bedford, Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm, read

a paper on cattle feeding in Manitoba, which is published in another column. Many farmers in attendance took advantage of Mr. Bedford's presence to ask questions, which were answered with good grace, and not a few good points were brought out. Mr. Anderson followed with an address on "The farm as an investment," in which he touched the chords of appreciation, and was warmly applauded.

Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent Indian Head Experimental Farm, was the next speaker, having as his topic "Grasses," a synopsis of which we are pleased to publish elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Mackay also had occasion to answer numerous enquiries from the audience, all of which—practical experience in the Territories assisting him—were handled satisfactorily.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Jas. Bray, Longburn; First Vice-President, Alexander Morrison, Carman; Second Vice-President, John G. Barron, Carberry. Directors: Representing Shorthorns, A. Graham, Pomeroy; Holsteins, M. Oughton, Middlechurch; Herefords, John Wallace, Cartwright; Polled Angus, Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin; Galloways, Wm. Martin, St. Jean; Jerseys, W. Edwards, Souris; Ayrshires, Waldo Greenway, Crystal City. Three additional directors—Thomas Wallace, Portage la Prairie; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; W. G. Styles, Rosser. Auditors, Richard Waugh and Hugh McKellar, Winnipeg. Representatives to fair boards—Winnipeg Industrial, A. Graham, Pomeroy; Brandon, J. A. McKellar, Brandon; Portage la Prairie, R. Coulter, Portage la Prairie; Carberry, John G. Barron, Carberry.

THE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In the J. I. Case building, Winnipeg, on the morning of February 19th, the thirteenth annual convention of Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association was opened, with Dr. S. J. Thompson, Winnipeg, in the chair. In his address to the association as President, Dr. Thompson briefly reviewed the progress which had been made by horse-breeders in the Province since the establishment of the association. During the last few months he believed that many inferior animals had been imported into this country, the object being to use them for breeding purposes. The present system of syndicating stallions he considered was not in the best interest of horse-breeding in Manitoba.

The Secretary, Mr. Greig, followed with his annual report, showing a membership of 65 out of a possible two or three hundred who should belong. The number at present on the list, however, was larger than usual, and it is expected that with a permanent secretary who will devote all his time to the interests of live stock in the Province, next year will see a much larger list. Mr. Greig then outlined the work which he as commissioner intended to undertake, and laid before the horsemen the proposal to establish a Winter Fair, as he had done before the other associations.

The report of the representatives to the leading shows came next. R. I. M. Power, who had attended Winnipeg Industrial in the interests of the association, reported a good show of horses, the quality being quite equal to former occasions. Dr. Taylor told a similar story from Portage la Prairie, as did also Harry Nicoll from Brandon. The latter urged that the clause in the constitution which provided for the awarding of prizes to stallion and three of his get be so amended that it would not be necessary to show the sire. This question brought forth an animated discussion, in which a number took part. Mr. Nicoll contended that as it was at present, few entries were made, and the prizes were often won by inferior animals. Stallion owners claimed that at that season their horses were not in show condition, and that it was difficult to get the owners of good colts to bring them to the show. Mr. Power claimed that the intention was to bring out the stallions that had proven themselves stock-getters. A good stallion should leave his impress upon his colts, and where there were such horses in the country the people who were breeding should know it. Dr. Young, Manitou, favored Mr. Nicoll's motion. He would go still further and have the dam shown with the sire and colts. When several others had taken part, most of whom favored having the sire exhibited, the original motion was withdrawn, and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the executive.

Probably the most important matter to come before the meeting was the question of increasing the restrictions upon inferior horses coming into Canada from the United States. As the regulations at present exist, hundreds of specimens costing considerably less than \$25 each are annually dumped into the Canadian West, and the most regrettable feature of it is that a great many of them were being used for breeding purposes. Every horseman present was in favor of taking some action. Col. McCrae told of having been appointed on a deputation of Ontario horse-breeders to lay this very matter before the Dominion Government, as it was affecting the horse

trade in Ontario as well as in Manitoba. Col. McCrae, on invitation of the meeting, consented to speak on behalf of Manitoba's interests while performing his part for his own Province. Later it was deemed advisable to appoint a special representative for the Province, and Mr. Nat. Boyd, M.P., Carberry, consented to act in conjunction with the Ontario delegation.

When the subject of a Winter Fair came up for discussion, it was found that the association was most unanimously in its favor. The benefits to be derived from holding a show of stallions in winter was apparent to everyone. Not only would dealers have an opportunity of making sales, but purchasers could compare side by side the best sires in the country, and there was no doubt but what it would prove a great stimulus to horse breeding in Manitoba.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; Vice-President, W. R. Taylor, Portage la Prairie; Second Vice-President, Dr. Henderson, Carberry. Directors: For Clydesdales, E. A. August, Bates, Man; Coach Horses, F. H. Muir, High Bluff; Hackneys, J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; Thoroughbreds, R. I. M. Power, Carberry; Belgians, W. H. Galbraith, Hartney; Standard-bred, S. Benson, Neepawa; three additional, N. Boyd, M.P., W. G. Washington, S. J. Thompson. Representatives: Winnipeg Fair board, R. I. M. Power, Carberry; Brandon Fair, Harry Nicoll, Brandon; Portage la Prairie Fair, Dr. Taylor, Portage la Prairie.

Care of Lambs.

Lambs which are born strong and healthy need little special care, and even in very cold weather will, when once dried and nursed, take care of themselves if their quarters are fairly comfortable. This is especially true of strong single lambs. In the case of twins, it is well to place them with the mother in a small separate pen, which may be of low hurdles in a corner, for a day or two, in order that they may become acquainted, and to avoid the danger of one of the lambs straying away, which may cause trouble. When lambs are born weakly, more care is required, and unless the shepherd is with them to see that they are suckled soon after birth, they are liable to become chilled and die. If the lamb is too weak to stand up and suck, it should be held up and some milk milked into its mouth, when it will soon take the teat and help itself, or the ewe may be gently laid upon her side and the lamb brought to the teat on its knees or side, and helped as above indicated. In the case of the death of a single lamb, the dam may be made to adopt one of a pair belonging to another ewe that has not enough milk to grow them well. This can most readily be effected by stripping the skin from the dead lamb and placing it on the living one. In that case the foster mother and her new charge should be confined together in a small pen, and, if necessary, the ewe tied by the neck till she has consented to accept the responsibility. Where a ewe having twins and not enough milk to sustain them, cows' milk fed from a bottle with a rubber nipple may be resorted to, but the milk should be from a fresh cow, and given little at a time and often. It is better, however, if possible to avoid giving cows' milk, and to suckle the lamb upon other ewes which have an abundance, by holding them and putting the lamb in touch with this supply, thus carrying it along until an opportunity presents of securing a foster mother for it. Tails should be docked, and in grade flocks castration performed when the lambs are about two weeks old. A separate apartment should be provided for the lambs to feed in when they are three weeks old, a "creep" in the partition being left through which the lambs may go, while the ewes are excluded, and in this apartment a low rack for sweet hay and a trough placed to be daily supplied with chopped oats, bran and sliced roots.

Advertise.

Business men, if you are wise,
You will surely advertise.
If you've anything to sell,
Just you advertise it well.
Do not think of the expense,
Practice good, sound, common sense
Don't delay; time quickly flies,
Start at once, and advertise.

If some stock you wish to buy,
Then this self-same medium try,
State your want concise, and plain—
You'll not long in want remain.
If in trade you wish to thrive,
Let folks know you are alive,
Keep this fact before their eyes—
Advertise, man, advertise!

—MRS. ANNIE RODD.

Farm.

The Art of Road-making.

(Paper read at the Brandon Farmers' Institute, by Roderick McKenzie, Brandon.)

The art of road-making has been practiced in all ages, and by every nation that has kept pace with the march of progress and the advance of civilization, and it is worthy of notice that those nations which have reached the highest stage of development in wealth, intelligence, culture and civilization, are those which have reached the greatest perfection in the science of road-making. A recent writer observed that Spain lost Cuba because she did not join the "good roads movement." Far-fetched as that assertion appears, there is, however, an element of truth in it. Cuba, the earliest settled and most fertile of the Atlantic islands, is traversed over the common highways with the greatest difficulty, and semi-barbaric Spain has yet to learn what Rome learned two thousand years ago, and Britain, Germany and France at a much later period—that roads are the arteries of commerce, along which flow the life-stream of a nation, bearing success, contentment, and all the fruits of civilization to its people. Good roads bring prosperity, and prosperity good roads—they go hand in hand.

I have not sufficient data at hand to discuss at any length, nor with much knowledge, the systems and methods adopted by other countries in the perfecting of their highways. In looking at the experience of others for models to guide us, it is unwise to slavishly imitate their example or blindly adopt their methods. We need to discriminate, adopt that which is well suited to our own circumstances, needs and ability, discard what we cannot adopt. At the same time, it is useless to assert that we should not look to more experienced countries for models because we cannot afford to build such expensive roads as they have. Because we cannot have such beautiful stone roads as they have in Britain, France, Germany, Eastern States and parts of Ontario all at once, is no reason why we should not adopt the principles and methods which proved successful with them.

A review of systems used in countries which afford us models of road construction, indicate to us one great defect in our present methods. This is the inefficiency of oversight—in this respect our methods is not a system, but an entire absence of system. In any system, rightly so called, there must be central control. In France certain of the roads are maintained by Government, as national roads. The charge or oversight of these roads is deputed to a chief engineer, who in turn allots different departments to different members of his staff. Other roads are managed very much as country roads, and would correspond much to our township roads. In all these there is the one general principle—that of centralized control. On the roads of least importance, the ratepayers may, if they so desire, work out their special road tax, but this work is done under the direction of a competent supervisor, in whose charge the road is placed and who is directly responsible for the condition and the proper outlay of money and labor upon them. In England national roads do not exist, but county roads and parish roads do; the principle of centralized control being displayed. So it is also in Germany.

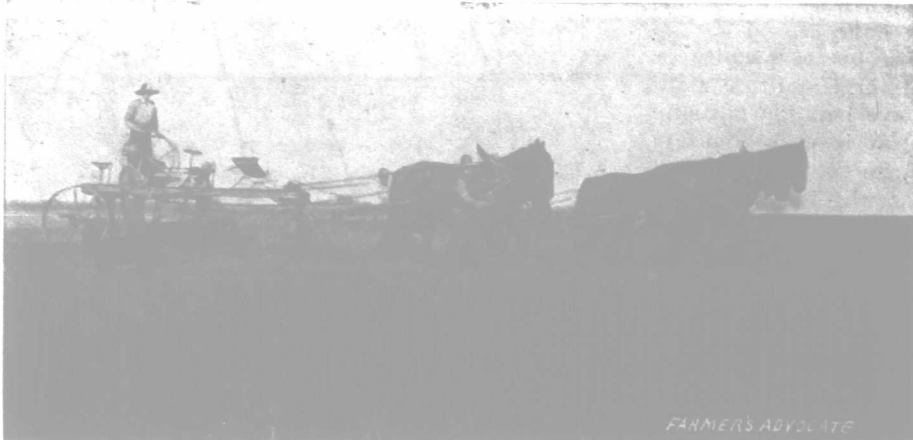
In Massachusetts, on this continent, we find the best models of road construction built by the State. They are built and maintained by central authority, large sums being expended by the State. This system, it is expected, will serve two purposes. One is the construction in a permanent and durable manner of the leading highways of the State, the other that of educating the people of the State to the necessity of having good roads and the best manner of building them so that the roads of lesser importance, under the control of township councils, will be built in the best and most economic manner.

The lesson to be learned from such examples as this, is not that we should adopt such expensive system as that of France, England or Massachusetts, but that we should adopt the principle of central control and supervision; that if our resources are less, we must husband them more carefully, apply them more judiciously and skillfully, and for this we must seek advice of older and more experienced countries. If, then, we centralize control by placing properly qualified supervisors over our roads, what are some of the plain, practical improvements that would be made to our roads? Carried out as it should be, the road machinery would be handled to better advantage, work would be done at the proper time, or whenever repairs were demanded, improvements would be made by men skilled in road-making; materials for roads—such as gravel, timber, etc.—would be selected and prepared under one man to better advantage than now; the work would be done with a view to permanency, and the principle of road-making more closely followed.

The first principle applicable to all roads in

this Province is good drainage. "Take the water out and keep the water out," is a rule which must be followed in making every road, if any degree of success is to be attained. It is not enough to dig trenches at the side of the road and call them drains; they must be real drains—that is, they must have a good fall to an outlet, and be in every respect capable of carrying the water away; the road must be rounded up in the center, so as to shed the water quickly into the side drains. The drainage, in many instances, must not only take care of the surface water, but must extend beneath the surface, so as to maintain a firm foundation and lessen the destructive action of frost—injurious only to wet and water-soaked roads. In addition to the simple work on roads is greatly needed better methods with regard to bridge and culvert construction. The principles above enumerated with respect to roads require many special methods and treatments in arriving at the best results, according as the land is high-lying or low; is clay, sand, vegetable mold, etc.; is difficult or easy of drainage; according to the extent of travel and the quality of the road material obtainable. That road-making is considered a matter in which every man is proficient is probably one of the evils underlying the evil of bad roads to-day. In the application of a few simple and fundamental principles lies the skill required in road-making, as in other arts and sciences which are regarded as difficult.

Let us for a moment look into the methods of road-making which generally obtain in our municipality. Economy is a word to conjure with in municipal affairs, especially in road-making. The average councillor will learnedly expatiate on the cost of good roads—he has nothing to say of the cost of bad roads. The cost of good roads can be stated in dollars and cents; not so bad roads, the cost of which is difficult to comprehend. Each councillor considers it his duty to get all he can to spend in his own ward, and as economy is the watchword, he must necessarily exercise all his persuasive power to reduce the other fellow's



ROAD-MAKING ON THE PRAIRIE.

share to a minimum. He takes a bird's-eye view of the condition of the road; in his plans he loses sight of drainage, permanence or continuity; he throws an embankment here and there over mud-holes and low places; the cheapest man gets the job; no supervision is exercised—none required—any man can make a road; job looks all right as long as dry weather continues. First wet season bank gets soaked to the top; travel cuts it up; works up into mud, deeper than ever. Verily, the last state of that road is worse than the first. If a bridge is required, of course it is built at low water; the volume of water required to pass through during high-water is not thought of; economy is the watchword, the bridge must be built cheap. It is all right for the normal amount of water, but like the house built on the sand—the flood came, and the winds blew and beat upon that bridge, and it went down stream.

A talk on road-making would be incomplete without some reference to statute labor, a system which, in its palmy days, served a good purpose. In the first Parliament of Upper Canada, convened by Lord Simcoe, in the little town of Newark, in the year 1796, the first statute labor law was enacted in Upper Canada. Some ten years later Great Britain repealed its statute labor law, because of the excessively bad condition of the roads, substituting a better system of management and expenditure, which, under the methods of Macadam and others, justified the change. In the brave pioneer days, statute labor did much in Ontario towards opening roads, taking out stumps, building corduroys and grading hills. But it is generally conceded that past a certain point it will not do much to improve the roads. That point reached, it is performed in a perfunctory, shiftless, idle manner, and becomes the farce that is rapidly condemning the system in the older parts of Ontario. The tide of immigration introduced the system into Manitoba, but in the West it did not find congenial soil. It was foreign to the conditions that obtain here, as well as to the genius of a Western people, and like all exotics, it did not flourish, but languished for a time and

served no good purpose; like many another thing that has outlived its usefulness and become fossilized, it dies hard. The man who has a due regard to the honor and dignity of the office of pathmaster, and a keen appreciation of the privilege of bossing his neighbors a few days in the year, will not lightly forego his advantage, and will look with dismay on any innovation that will deprive him of his cherished functions.

In effecting any reform, it is better not to adopt revolutionary plans. Like our climate, we are liable to go to opposite extremes. Bad as our system of road-making is, any reform, to be effective, must be by a process of gradual development and growth. Men are not born road-makers any more than they are born lawyers and doctors. Road-making is an art as much as any other in human affairs, and can only be obtained by practice and study.

I would suggest for a beginning that our council select some leading road, get an experienced man to make plans, estimate of cost and kind of material required to make a good road, then supply him with everything necessary. If you in this way give an actual demonstration of the value of a good road obtained at a fair expenditure of money, people will be only too glad to submit to the necessary taxation.

Grasses.

[Synopsis of an address delivered by Angus Mackay, Superintendent Indian Head Exp. Farm, at the Manitoba Stock Breeders' Assn., Feb. 18th.]

There is nothing that appeals to the breeder of horses or cattle more than the subject of fodder, as without dependable grasses, breeders would despair of success in their business. Breeders in a country without cultivated grasses may succeed for a time, as fodder may be found in the wild hay, or hay made from grains, but the time must come when the former will cease to exist in nearly every district in this great country, and cultivated grasses must be relied upon to take its place. With the advent of so many settlers, the time is not far distant when a change must be made, and in older districts, especially in the large wheat sections, cultivated hay is already a pressing necessity.

Throughout the greater portion of the N.-W.T. only two varieties of grass have so far been found that can be relied upon from year to year. These two, Brome and Western Rye grass, have now been grown long enough to enable them to be called "old timers," and one or the other, or both, should be found on every wheat and stock farm in the country. Both grasses, it is true, have faults, but when one considers the expense of securing and hauling native hay—when it is available—the slight drawbacks in connection with the production of cultivated grasses become as nothing in comparison with the points which can be set forth in their favor. Brome grass has two drawbacks, namely, root-spreading and the difficulty of eradication, but on the contrary, it is perfectly hardy, germinates easily and quickly, makes first-class fodder for cattle or horses, may be cut early or late, can be plowed and renewed without re-seeding, and is unsurpassed as a preventive of soil drifting. The two drawbacks referred to are not serious, and in some respects are blessings in disguise. Brome grass, either as hay or pasture, for fattening purposes or for milk production, cannot be surpassed, and it is doubtful if even the best field of clover produced in any country can equal a field of Brome in June or July or late in the fall for filling the pail. Feeding tests and analyses show that in quality Brome grass equals any other known variety.

Western Rye grass, like Brome, is very hardy, and germinates easily and quickly; but does not make as good a quality of hay, and may, with very little inattention, be rendered almost useless for feeding purposes. It is, however, easily eradicated, and as a rule does not require so much moisture as Brome grass. The causes of the majority of the failures in growing Brome or Rye grass are sowing seed with a grain crop, which takes too much moisture from the young grass plants; sowing poor seed, or in the case of Brome grass, using too much seed. From all the tests so far made, the best results have been obtained from spring-plowing stubble land, three inches deep, from May 25th to end of the month, and sowing ten pounds of Brome seed or fifteen pounds of Rye grass seed per acre, deep enough to ensure quick germination.

When either variety is sown on fallowed land,

which in some cases may be the best preparation, the seed may be blown out or the young plants weakened or destroyed by repeated winds. When sown early in the spring, weeds get the start of the crop, and if sown too late the roots do not secure a sufficiently strong hold to enable the crop to resist the effects of a dry fall. Brome grass may be cut for hay at any time after it comes into bloom, but the longer it is left the greater the crop, although it should not be left until the seed ripens. Western Rye grass should be cut when in blossom if a good quality of hay is to be secured, and it is usually from six to ten days later than Brome. Both varieties, if left for seed, are ready to cut about three weeks after coming into blossom, and should be cut on the green side, to prevent shelling. The crop should be cut by binder, stooked and threshed the same as grain.

In threshing the seed, nearly all the wind must be shut off the fanners in the separator, to prevent the seed being blown away, and the concave should be taken out altogether, or moved so that the straw will be broken up as little as possible. In cleaning the seed, the wind must be closed off in the fanning mill, or the mill turned backwards.

To eradicate Brome grass, it is necessary to break and backset; the former in June, and the latter in August. The backsetting should, and usually can, be done in dry weather, which ensures the destruction of all roots. One plowing is all that is necessary to eradicate Rye grass, and it may be done at any time. The renewal of Brome grass after it has become too thick is accomplished by a shallow plowing early in the spring or late in the fall, followed by harrowing or rolling to make the surface smooth and solid. No seed is required.

Cutting Beef Sides.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of January 20th, page 60, under the heading "Canadian Beef in Great Britain," we find "Lunch time in London, and the luscious rump steak," that the writer enjoyed.

I have been in the butcher business quite a number of years, in England, in Hamilton, Canada, and in California. I have had the pleasure of handling some very fine meat in each country, and at many different times have heard people ask for a rump steak and wonder why it was not as tender as the rump steaks in England. I have seen butchers sell what is called a sirloin steak, and they thought themselves it was a rump steak—the great secret is the difference in the style of cutting—and, again, the steaks in the Old Country are cut thicker, and, I suppose, eight times out of ten are broiled, which is another point in its favor. I submit a rough sketch of two sides of beef, with different methods of cutting up same, which, perhaps, might be interesting to your readers. You will notice that in the English method the rump is usually divided into two parts, No. 5 and No. 6. No. 6, the top of the rump, is used as a roast. No. 5 is cut into steaks, and is cut directly across the grain of the meat. No. 8 is the part that is used for the sirloin roasts of beef, and the two loins roasted together is what is called the baron of beef, and on festive occasions is knighted, and from that procedure gets its title of sirloin.

In looking at the American or Canadian style of cutting up beef, you will notice No. 3 is called the rump, and sometimes rump steaks are cut from that, but you will observe it is cut with the grain or fibre of the meat. No. 4 is the sirloin steak, No. 5 the tenderloin steak, and No. 7 is the porterhouse steak. By comparing the two sides of beef, you will find that the sirloin and tenderloin steak both run with the grain of the meat, and on the same principle as wood. If you want a tough piece of wood cut with the grain, and the same principle applies at the table when carving: if you want a tender piece of cooked meat, try and cut across the grain.

California.

SUBSCRIBER.

Worms in Flowerpots.

1. Would you please give me some information on how to kill worms in flowerpots? Worms are about one-quarter inch long, white, and about the thickness of a pin.

2. Also, what earth is best for flowers? What I am using at present is black muck, and has been taken from the bush.

D. L. C.

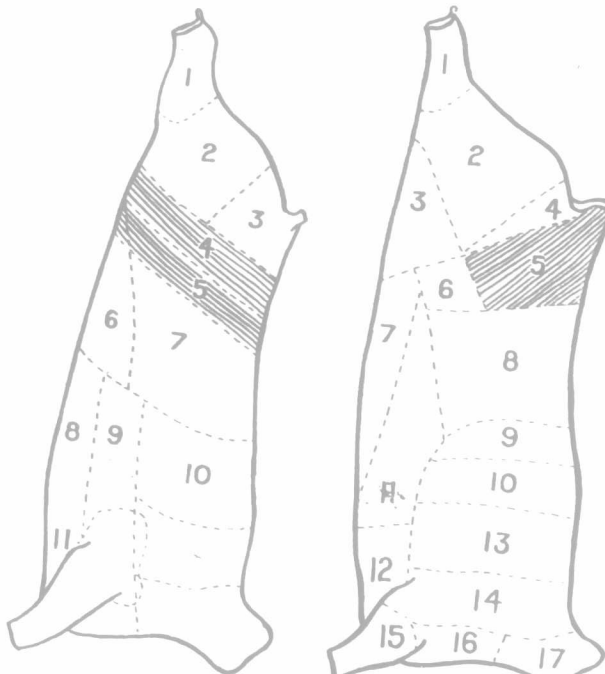
Ans.—1. Put a piece of lime in water, and when it slacks and settles, pour off and sprinkle the pots freely with the water; also, instead of ordinary manure, use a little bone dust.

2. Your soil is probably good as any, if there is sufficient sand in it. Muck, sand and clay are usually mixed by florists for potting soil.

Thoughts on the Past and Present.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

On looking over the last Christmas number of the "Advocate," which is very fine indeed, I read with great interest Mr. Snell's letter headed, Fifty Years of Fair Going. Not because it was all new to me, for I, like Mr. Snell, had been attending the old Ontario Provincial Exhibition from the time it started, having frequently acted as a judge at Toronto, Hamilton and London, and other places, so that I became fairly well acquainted with the exhibitors from all parts of the Province. Mr. Snell's letter recalls to my mind many pleasant and profitable hours spent with some of the old exhibitors and breeders in the days long gone by, but it likewise brings to mind the fact that nearly all the exhibitors and breeders of those days have past that bourne from whence no traveller ere returns. Mr. Snell has seen many changes. Not only have the old exhibitors passed away, but those fine large cattle that they used to exhibit have likewise passed away, and instead we have a smaller race of cattle, with finer bone, etc., and I always have doubts whether we are making improvement or not. These small-boned cattle may make baby-beef, but I would not consider them the cattle for the range, and to me they always look as if they had not legs fit to carry them. This is a point worthy of consideration. We often see men with large frames and lots of muscle, weighing 220 to 225 pounds, yet active, but a man with a small frame, should he become 220 pounds, cannot walk,



The usual style in Canada and the United States. The sirloin steak is cut lengthways of the fiber, or grain.

The style of cutting up a side of beef in and around London (England). Notice the difference in cutting the rump steak.

KEY TO SKETCH.

Canadian: No. 1, leg; No. 2, round; No. 3, rump; No. 4, sirloin steak; No. 5, tenderloin steak; No. 6, flank; No. 7, porterhouse; No. 8, navel; No. 9, rattle-ran or thin ribs; No. 10, set of ribs, eight or ten rib cut; No. 11, brisket end of navel. English method: No. 1, hind shank; No. 2, buttock or round; No. 3, thick flank or veiny piece; No. 4, aitchbone; No. 5, rump beef; No. 6, top rump beef; No. 7, flank; No. 8, sirloin beef; No. 9, wing rib; No. 10, 3rd and 4th rib; No. 11, thick part of thin flank; No. 12, brisket; No. 13, middle ribs, four bones; No. 14, chuck ribs; No. 15, shin; No. 16, clod beef; No. 17, sticking.

he can only waddle, and this is just the result with many present-day cattle. Mr. Snell must, likewise, have observed great changes in the lines on which our large exhibitions are conducted. When agricultural exhibitions were first organized in Canada, they were established on the same lines as those in the motherland, where they have always proved a great success. But a faster class of men has got hold of the management here, and have borrowed some of the so-called attractions from our American cousins, and this, like some other things we have borrowed from them, had better, in my opinion, have been left south of the International boundary line. Having had occasion to be in Winnipeg during the exhibition, I took a day at the show, to see if there were anything new. I went early through the main building, then through the other buildings, and lastly through the one where the grain was exhibited, and was reminded of the following incident: Some years ago a municipality in the County of Waterloo concluded to purchase a Shorthorn bull; they appointed a Scotchman and a German to select

and purchase the animal. Amongst other herds visited was that of the late Hon. David Christie, who had a number of bulls that were in bad condition from want of care, being left in the hands of hired men. When one of the bulls was led out, Mr. Christie read over a very good, long pedigree. My friend the Scotchman asked the German what he thought of the bull? The German replied, "I tink lots pedigree but not much pull." In going through the exhibition buildings, I concluded that there were lots buildings but not much exhibit. I went from seeing the grain to the cattle stables, and among the beef breeds found some whose legs did not seem strong enough to carry their bodies. From the cattle I went to the sheep pens; good pens, lots of them, but I have seen a better exhibit of sheep at a township show in Ontario. From the sheep I went to the pigs; here I found a good exhibit—some very good animals. From the pigs I went to the horses; there were very few out of the stables. To see a horse you have to see him out, so I did not remain long, but crossed the grounds to the implements. There is always something here to interest a farmer. I am sure Mr. Snell must see a wonderful improvement in implements since he began to go to exhibitions. In his young days we were cutting the grass with the scythe, and the grain with the cradle, and threshed it with the flail, or in some cases with an open cylinder run by a horse-power. Now we have the mowing machine to cut the grass, the reaping machine to cut and tie the grain, and a separator with all the latest improvements, self-feeder and stacker, all run with a 20 or 30 h.-p. steam engine; but all the other implements are just as much improved.

After noon a large number of people were seen coming in at the gate of the exhibition grounds, but what was very strange to me was they were nearly all heading for the grand stand. The question came to my mind, "What came those people out for to see?" Some circus and platform performance; some horse-racing and some Punch and Judy show. Is it possible that this is what our great agricultural exhibitions have turned to? When our agricultural exhibitions cease to be educational their usefulness is gone. The grand object of these exhibitions was to bring the people together so as to compare notes, and thereby stir up a healthy spirit of emulation to excel in all the products of the farm, the workshop and the factory. Will the education taught before the grand-stand cause our sons to become better farmers; will it make them better citizens; will it cause them to form a higher conception of the noble calling of the farmer? Will it make our daughters better housekeepers; will it cause them to look upon life and its great realities as something worthy of their highest consideration; will it fit them better to become the intelligent mothers of a coming generation? If not, are we not paying too dear for what we are receiving for the money spent upon it? But perhaps some one will say there are other parts of the exhibition for those that do not care for the so-called attractions. This may be so, but if three-fourths of the people or more that enter the gate never get farther than the neighborhood of the grand-stand, it must be evident to every thinking mind that we had better call it by another name. Others may differ with me on some of the points that I have raised, but that will not make any difference to me, as I do not pin my faith to anyone's opinion. I have always done a little thinking on my own account, and it is likely that I shall continue to do so as long as I can. Mr. Snell's letter caused me to do a little thinking upon this subject.

JOHN RENTON.

Brandon Municipality.

Telephones and Matrimony.

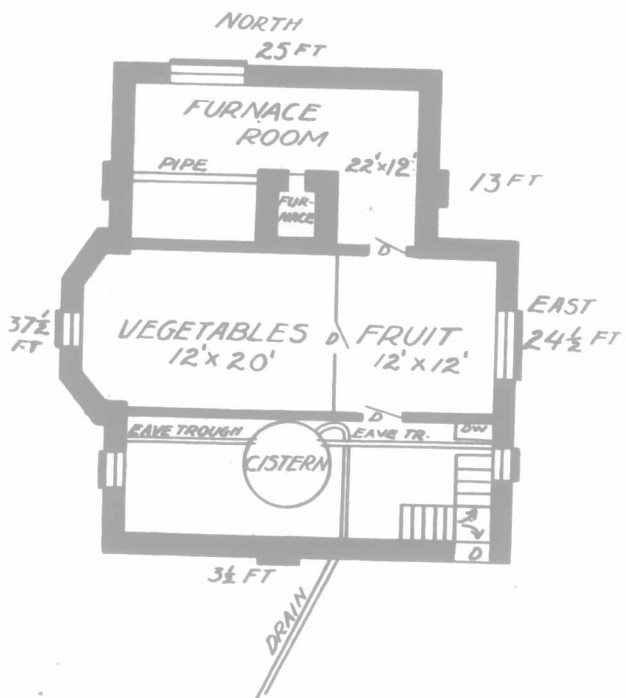
We are trying now at Stonewall to get the Bell system extended from Winnipeg here, and the best we can do is to give a guarantee of \$600, or, in other words, give a bond that there will be that amount of business at 25 cents a message to Winnipeg, and, in addition, pay \$10.00 each for the 'phones. Now, where would the farmers come in under such a system? Echo answers, where?

1. I believe rural telephones would be of immense benefit to the farmer. They would save them many a trip to town, and would remove the main objection our girls have to marrying farmers, "the isolation." They could also sell any and all products by telephone, and be sure a buyer was waiting when they got to town. Another very important thing, in case of sudden sickness or accident, they could have the doctor at their house in just half the time it takes now.

2. The great majority of farmers in this district would take an instrument if it were a free system and no charge except for the rent of 'phone, say not to exceed \$10.00 per annum.

3. I see no difficulty if the municipality or Government would take hold and put in a system.

S. J. JACKSON.



BASEMENT PLAN OF FARMHOUSE BUILT BY MR. J. C. BLAKE.

A Good Farmhouse.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Our farmhouse, which we think could hardly be improved, was built in 1901, and has given the best of satisfaction.

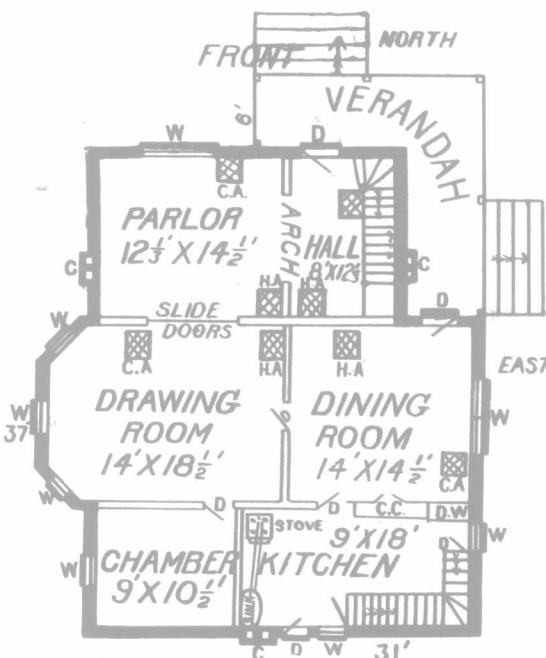
The cellar walls are sixteen inches thick, quarry stone; height, six feet six inches. The cellar is arranged in three distinct parts; the first we enter at the right-hand corner, through a door, built partly in the stonework and partly in the brickwork, and placed so that its sill is in the same line with the sills of the cellar windows, making it level with the ground outside. Inside the door, on a small platform, we turn to the left and descend about five steps and find ourselves on the floor of the first part, nine feet wide and a little more than 28 feet long. We have a cistern in this room, about five feet high and five feet wide, made of two-inch pine lumber, similar to a stave silo. The water from the roof runs to this cistern by eavestrough through the brickwork, just above the stone wall. The whole cellar is encircled by a three-inch tile drain, which joins the overflow of the cistern under the bottom of the wall. This first division contains two windows, one at each end. The next division is the largest of the three, 12x32 feet, divided into two rooms, one for fruit, 12 feet square, the other for vegetables, 12x20. A large window, five feet long, lights the fruit room, and a small one the vegetable room. We enter furnace room by a door from fruit room. The furnace room is 22x12 feet; the furnace is enclosed by four courses of four-inch brick. The smoke from the furnace escapes through the chimney at the left, and the chimney at the right is used for ventilators. In this room we have a large window at the north, through which the wood is handled. The chimney at the south side of the first division is used as ventilator for the cellar, and for the smoke from the cook-stove above. The partitions which separate the three divisions are constructed of large brick, each 13x9x6 in. The bottom courses in each partition are laid flat, and the rest of them lengthwise on the six-inch side. These partitions also substitute for foundations of the joist above.

The first elevation: Directly over the first division of the cellar we have a kitchen, 9x18 feet, including stair-steps, and a bedroom, 9x10 1/2 feet. In the kitchen there is the cook-stove, soft-water pump and sink. The pump is directly above the cellar cistern. The steps along the south side of the kitchen ascend to the second elevation, while those along the east side descend directly underneath them to the platform just inside the cellar-door, before described. The steps thus arranged save considerable space. Directly above the second division of the cellar is the dining-room, 14x14 1/2 feet, and to the west of this a drawing-room, 14x18 1/2 feet. In the wall which divides the dining-room and kitchen there is a china closet (c.c.), about four and half feet long, entered from kitchen by one small door, and from dining-room by two small glass doors, each about 2x3 1/2 feet in size. To the right of this, and in the same wall, there is a dumb-waiter. The china-closet is very convenient. When the dishes have been washed in the kitchen, it is but a couple of steps to the china-closet, where they are placed, and when the table in the dining-room is to be set for the next meal, it is but a short distance to the china-closet. In the dining-room there is a hot-air register at the north and a cold-air register at the east, through which the cold air of the room is directed to the space inside the furnace enclosure, where it is heated and then ascends through the hot-air register. There is a large window at the east side of

dining-room, and a glass door at the north. A door leads from this room to drawing-room, in which we also have both hot and cold registers. Three windows admit light to this room. Adjoining this room, and to the north of it, there is a parlor, 12 1/2x14 1/2 feet. These rooms are connected by slide doors, which, when open, make the two rooms in one. One large window at the north admits light to this room. The parlor is connected with the front hall to the east of it by an arch, and the registers of each room are shown on plan. This hall is entered by a glass door from veranda. The veranda is six feet wide, approached by steps at the north and east sides.

After ascending the flight of stairs along the east side of the hall, we land at the south side of the front hall of the second elevation. This hall is 10x12 1-3 feet, being a little larger than the one below. To the west of this hall, and over the parlor, there is a bedroom, 10 1/2x12 1-3 feet, which may be used as the spare room. A clothes-closet (c. c.) is provided for this room. The front hall is connected with the remaining rooms by a hall three feet wide. At the west of this hall is a bedroom, 14x18 feet, supplied with a clothes-closet, and at the east side a bedroom, 11 1/2x13 1/2 feet, with a clothes-closet. The remainder of the second elevation consists of a back hall, which leads down the back stairs, a bathroom 6x8 feet, and a bedroom 9x10 1/2 feet. Heat is supplied to the second elevation by registers in the wall wherever thought necessary.

The ceilings of the first elevation are nine feet, six inches high, and those of the second elevation nine feet. The roof is of a cottage design, with a large gothic directly over the bay at the west side. This gothic contains one window, which admits light to the attic. We have so far found it quite unnecessary to use the attic, but it is reached by means of a small ladder. The roof is



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN OF MR. CLAUDE BLAKE'S HOUSE.

covered with 3x B.C. red cedar shingles. Part of the house was let by contract, and part of material was furnished by ourselves. However, after figuring it as closely as possible, and considering that we did all teaming, I find that it has cost us in round numbers about \$1,600. We consider it a model farmhouse, and can safely recommend its plans to any intending builder.

CLAUDE BLAKE.

A Simple Method of Testing Seeds.

Almost everyone realizes the importance of testing grass seed before sowing, in order to determine the per cent. likely to germinate, and the purity of the seed. The operation, however, is often neglected for the reason that it is supposed that boxes of sand are required in which to sow the seed, and these are not always convenient. A much simpler device, and one that is equally accurate, consists of two pieces of blotting paper placed in a plate and covered with a pie tin or other plate. The paper is dampened, the seed counted and evenly distributed over the paper, the second sheet is then laid over the seeds, and the whole covered with the second plate and set in a warm place, about 65° F. in day time and not lower than 45° F. at night. The paper should be kept moist, and in a few days some of the seeds will have germinated, the number of which can be calculated, and the test is made. The results of such tests will, in many cases, lead one to re-clean the seed in order to get out weed seeds and more of the smaller grass seeds. There is no danger of people overestimating the importance of purity and vitality in seeds.

The Breeding of Plants.

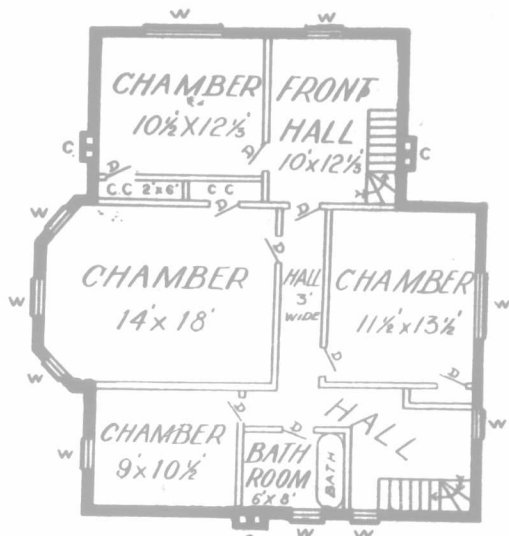
Stock-breeding is so intimately associated with agricultural operations, that everyone is aware of its importance. Improved stock-breeding is not so generally understood, and plant-breeding is scarcely heard of outside of colleges and experiment stations; nevertheless, it has come to be one of the most important factors of advanced agriculture. Plants are bred and are propagated in much the same way as are animals. In the vegetable kingdom there are distinct sexes, and before there can be an increase in any particular species there must be a union of the two sex organisms. Observing this law, and realizing its great force in the improving of live stock, the students of plant physiology began applying the law to the improvement or the development of particular characteristics in plants. The practice assumed tremendous importance when the Americans began applying the principles of plant-breeding to the improvement of their great cereal corn. By a judicious crossing of varieties, and by careful selection, the average yield of corn has been increased by one-third under such management. So vital and important is this natural law that it is destined to revolutionize the growing of corn in the States of the great corn belt.

Two important principles are taken as the hypothesis of plant-breeding, namely: Like begets like, and the development of one particular tendency tends to suppress other tendencies. Thus, a parent plant may have pronounced tendency to heavy yields. This plant is then fertilized by pollen from another heavy yielder, and the tendency to heavy yielding is thus more concentrated in the offspring of such a cross. This characteristic is then made prepotent by inbreeding and selection. The same practice is also followed in developing other characteristics as hardness, large stalk, disease resistance, etc. But in all this breeding, much care and careful selection are required, for plants, as well as animals, revert to original forms, and undesirable characteristics are just as surely transmitted and made prepotent as are the desirable features.

The improvement made by the Americans in their corn suggests the great possibility for Canadians to improve our cereals, and, in fact, all crops. We have need of varieties of grains that will stand up and yield well on our rich low lands, and of varieties that are particularly adapted to higher lands. Disease-resisting varieties should be developed, and also grains that will be sufficiently hardy and otherwise suitable for the new country opening up to the north. If Canada would maintain her high position in agricultural circles, her experiment station officers should at once put on foot some movement looking toward the improvement of our grains by judicious breeding and selection. Nor need these efforts be confined to the experiment stations. Every farmer in the country can contribute his share to the work of improvement, by carefully observing the prominent characteristics of any particular head of grain and propagating from that head a variety with some pronounced improvement. In this way Mr. Dawson originated Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat, and there is no reason why, if everyone were more observant, there should not be many more wonderful discoveries in the vegetable kingdom.

Another Trust.

From Nebraska comes the news that the farmers of the United States are going to be given a chance to form an immense trust to regulate the prices of farm products, railroad rates, and all articles purchased by the farmers. The proposition is to fix the selling price of all farm products, and to hold them at that price until the markets are compelled to accept them. The "Society of Equity" is what this panacea is to be called.



UP-STAIRS PLAN OF MR. CLAUDE BLAKE'S HOUSE.

Experience.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The above is not a long word, but it sometimes costs one a lot of money and time. Could not farmers give their experience as regards farm work, buying and working farm machinery, in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate"? Breeding and feeding stock experience would be also interesting and valuable. If one farmer found that a certain machine, or process of work, saved time (which is money), by telling his brother farmers, would it not be an advantage? I know that in my own case it would have been very profitable for me to have had advice in various matters. Now I know, but what has it cost me? And hundreds of people are, or will be, in a like position. In this I will only give two suggestions, but which will soon be seasonable: Do not bluestone your wheat longer than two weeks in advance of seeding. The reason: The bluestone comes off in the form of powder, so most of its good qualities will be lost. You want the kernels to have a coating on them when planted. Sow good seed, and lots of it; one and a half bushels per acre is better than one bushel.

In treating oats for smut, use formalin. Put a one-pound bottle in half a barrel of soft water. Use a pickling machine (the Acme is good), and you will not be troubled with smut. The yield will also be larger. O. K.

Oakland Municipality.

Telephones for Farmers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The thanks of the farming community in this young and growing country has been often called forth by the original and timely advice given by the "Farmer's Advocate" on questions of opportune importance, for your paper is always to the front in matters of progress in the agricultural world. The present remarks I feel due to the individuality of your deservedly popular journal, on a perusal of the article in last issue on the above subject.

The subject has been so fully, and withal, so concisely treated in your editorial, that it would be superfluous to say anything more on the feasibility or expediency of the enterprise. Let not the farmers, however, rest content with the mere sentiment of admiration. Let a beginning be at once made, with the object of putting your thoroughly practical scheme into operation, and we may be assured that only a beginning is required, when rapid development will follow, as it has always followed beginnings in the right direction. "HELLO CENTRAL!"

Favors Mixed Farming.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The article "Farmers in Manitoba," by C. L. S., in your issue of Feb. 5th, has not a few practical hints, which I hope will be considered and practiced by the farmers of this country. Summer-fallowing is "Killing the goose that laid the golden egg;" by killing her you sooner possess all she has to give, but you must hunt for another of her brood before you get another egg. Summer-fallow spurs the hungry horse to a further effort, but feeding would be a better method. C. L. S. says our method of farming has the effect of depressing our cattle industry, which is sadly true, but if his figures are even approximately correct, our state is truly alarming. What will compensate for such a loss? Not forty bushels to the acre at any price, for that acre must decrease in productiveness in the cow's absence. No soil will stand our murderous methods longer than ours, but yet the day must come when we will have extracted the last drop of blood.

Suppose we try to keep as much live stock as will turn all our straw into manure, and during the winter this be hauled from the stables to the fields and spread, covering that portion intended for potatoes, roots and corn, and if the horse-cultivator be kept going, I am satisfied that a cleaner fallow will be hard to find. I can point to land thus treated that gave the sixth heavy crop of wheat in 1902, without rest or rotation, and is intended for wheat in 1903. But some say potatoes are a nuisance; so say I, when I have to buy them, yet I know some who would not have taken \$150.00 an acre for their crop in 1902, and as for turnips, carrots and mangels, the live stock will give you the best answer as to their value.

Corn is only in the experimental stages yet. J. J. Ring wrote some time ago that "Grass is King"; he might have said, "Grass is Queen," for even in Manitoba corn is king, when it will grow seven feet high, giving two full ears per stalk.

If stalks are fed to the cattle when pasture is dry throughout August and September, I know of no crop that pays better.

By this system of mixed farming, the farmer, instead of turning out his hired help in the winter, will likely need extra help during the winter months. The marketing of inferior cattle will be a thing of the past, and should seasons come, "as come they will," when our grain is injured, we will have a market in our stables second to none. Louise Municipality. J. R.

Farm Chores.

The following paper, which we are pleased to reproduce, was read by Mr. P. St. Clair McGregor at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute recently held at Gladstone, Man.:

The subject of this paper may seem trivial to some, but more depends on the systematic doing of "chores" than many of us have properly realized.

To the hired man, to our boys, and to the head of the farm, "chores" is a bugbear in the majority of cases. Like an unsatiated demon, "chores" is always with us, calling for and requiring more, and is generally causing the irksomeness of farm life, driving our young men to seek employment in the towns and villages.

To "work all day and chore all night" was Dave Harum's recollection of early life on his father's farm.

Our farm hands view with envy the regular hours of labor enjoyed by tradesmen, laborers and clerks in other branches of industry, whereby the evenings are at their own disposal to secure relaxation from the humdrum grind of labor. "Chores" too often stunts the enthusiasm and monopolizes the time of "the toilers of the farm."

This should not be, need not be, and more, must not be!

Let us hoist this "old man of the farm"—this much execrated "chores"—on to the dissecting table for a brief period and let us see if his power cannot be curtailed.

By a series of unnoticed evolutions, "chores" has grown far beyond his legitimate size, having absorbed many forms of legitimate regular farm work.

Stripped of these accretions, and reduced to the requirements of the fourth commandment as to chores of necessity and mercy, "chores" will be greatly reduced in size and irksomeness. Let us have an approach to regular hours of working. Let us not consider all farm work not performed by horse labor as chores to be done some odd time. Let all work on the farm be pursued systematically and in season. Let us give time for the doing of the same, and we will find more work properly done than with discontented workers where "chores" is boss.

It is needless to enter into many details of the remedies to be applied to reduce the swollen size of "chores."

Among others the following prescriptions are very efficacious:

During the winter time have wood cut, split and placed within easy reach of the kitchen stove. Have hay and feed properly secured within easy reach of the manger. Have seed grain properly cleaned, and as far as possible all teaming off the farm done before spring.

Have stables conveniently arranged, to secure, as far as your circumstances permit, the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of labor.

Have wells convenient to house and to stable. (Do not tolerate a common well for man and beast.)

Have some place for tools, be it shed, fence corner or willow bluff, where they can be found without calling in the neighbors to hunt over a quarter-section.

See that implements are in order and ready for use when required.

See that necessary accommodations around the house are properly attended to.

See that stables and yards are properly cleaned and precautions taken to prevent the converting of yards into a mire hole after every shower.

Have these and kindred operations, which are not legitimate chores, done in season, and "old chores" will grow weaker.

Do not consider milking and dairy operations "chores"!

Do not deem hoe cultivation and hand weeding "chores"!

Have order and alternation of work between the different hands in doing of "chores."

Let us endeavor to make "chores" interesting, not irksome, and give all hands opportunity for relaxation. If we do not, the natural sequence is discontent and dissipation.

Above all, do not consider that your wife, daughters or girls can attend to your outside chores.

They have an inside demon of the same name, whose requirements are more persistently exacted than those of his outside brother.

Teacher and Scholar.

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

Schoolroom Decoration.

We have been asked to give a description of our schoolroom, but at the outset we wish to state to whom honor is due, namely, the pupils of the school, for they it was who supplied nearly all the material, and the arrangement is either their plans, or modifications of their plans, and, as such, aroused greater enthusiasm and greater pride than if the decoration had been done solely by ourselves.

Fortunately, we had a large schoolroom, the walls of which were kalsomined a light green shade, with a sixteen-inch border extending around the room close to the ceiling. This not only proved a very restful color for the eyes, but harmonized with the foliage plants which the pupils provided from time to time. The ends of the blackboard, the four museum cabinets, and the bulletin board, were draped with green burlap. For the wide, vacant wall space above the range of pictures, large blue eight-inch letters were procured from the D. C. Cook Co. and pasted to pieces of cardboard. The letters were then cut out by the pupils and suspended on thin spool wire in swinging loops, forming such mottoes as "Willing Workers," "Welcome," "Honesty, Industry, Intelligence and Integrity." At the end of each loop crossed flags of various nations served not only to break the natural curved outline of letters, but furnished subjects for talks on patriotism, and the use of flags. We had no place to store our storm windows, and decided to convert them into improvised picture frames. After fastening to the back of the glass on three sashes, 96 8x10-inch pictures of birds and animals in their natural colors, the sashes were fastened to the rear wall of the room. The other two sashes contained specimens of each pupil's drawing and writing, each being supplanted by a fresh specimen as soon as the respective pupils were able to provide a better sample of their work. Pictures were hung along vacant spaces. Our museum cabinets were not costly, each was 2½ feet wide by 3 feet long and 2 inches deep, and lined with green felt. Each was provided with six shelves. In one cabinet we placed 150 one-ounce round bottles, containing the various kinds of seeds and grains, each labelled with the name of the grain, locality, and the name of the pupil who collected it. Another contained Manitoba grains in the ear, similarly arranged, while sections of the different woods of the world, and buds and leaves of Manitoba, trees and shrubs, filled the other two. Our most interesting collection was a number of small, delicate plants, for which we provided a glass case, made out of four window panes. In the bottom we placed loose, moss-covered sandstones, elevated in the center, with the space between the stones filled with suitable soil, in which the plants were set.

Four cylindrical, cracked lamp-chimneys, filled with sawdust, enabled us to observe the germination of the various kinds of seeds at different stages of development. The boys provided five brackets, and as many vases for flowers, and during the season when wild-flowers were in bloom there was considerable competition among the girls in each of the five classes in securing either the best arranged bouquet or one composed of the rarest flowers. Of course our few pictures formed a part of the decoration, as did also several flowers in pots, and sprays of various trees and grasses, placed in out-of-the-way corners.

In closing, we must say that a great part of our success was due to the active interest taken in the school by parents. Scarcely a week went by without visits to the school from parents and friends. The pupils thus felt encouraged, and realized that the school was their own; that their efforts were appreciated, and were thus stimulated to take a still deeper interest in the school. When parents are willing to hitch up night and morning during the period of bad roads and bring their children to school, we have evidence of that closer relationship between home and school without which it will be difficult for our boys and girls to meet the rapidly changing conditions of the present day. Intelligent farming, progressive methods and increased facilities are rapidly gaining for the farmer a social status equal to any of the learned professions. But if we are to keep in the van of modern advancement parent and teacher must co-operate in order to inspire our boys and girls with self-reliance, the dignity of true manhood and true womanhood, the desire to strive for perfection and to take hold of life with a purpose. We must realize that the future of our country, our prosperity and our institutions depend on the excellence of our schools.

Wimipeg.

"RUSTICUS."

Supplementary Reading for Boys and Girls.

"The child inherits the greatest good fortune who is born into a home where good books, good music and the best talk are enjoyed, for in these privileges are the greatest educational opportunities." Do we always consider carefully the influence of the conversations which children hear, the acts which they see, and books or papers which they read?

Not long ago I was talking to a gentleman concerning a certain book which had recently been published, and he said: "I have not read it and don't suppose I would get any good out of it if I should. I have got so that I cannot read a book and remember anything good that it contains. When I was a schoolboy I read dime novels, and all sorts of trash, in such a way that I cannot fix my mind on anything instructive. I wish I were in a position to warn boys against such reading." This was spoken by a man who, though he had no special interest in education, saw from his own experience the evil effect of indiscriminate reading.

We all have a deep sense of the importance of teaching a child to read, but let us ask ourselves a question: Have we not in mind the mere mechanical idea of being able to recognize words and their meanings? Do we ever think that this power which we are giving may be the means of bringing poison to his mind, and death to the finer sensibilities of his being? Some will say, "Put into his hands plenty of reading matter and he will choose what is suitable." Never believe it. As well say, "Put before him meat and poison and let him, unconscious of the nature of what is before him, choose what he will eat." I admit that once the child has acquired a taste for the good in literature, he will choose the good and reject the evil, but that taste is something which requires cultivation and careful direction. Now, who is to give this direction? Undoubtedly this is the work of parents and teachers. It is the teacher's duty to enable the child to interpret the thought of the best writers. Parents should furnish at least a few good books—one really good book is better than a whole library of worthless trash—books suited to the life and environment of the child. One can make no mistake in furnishing biographies of noted men; books on science, easy enough for children to understand, and reliable stories of discovery and adventure. I shall not speak more particularly now, but hope to do so at another time.

Many cheap papers and magazines which we get, mostly from the United States, under seductive titles, which would lead one to think they were excellent papers for the home, should be prohibited—I was about to say from entering the country; but perhaps the most sensible way is for parents to deal with the matter individually. These papers are filled with stories and advertisements of questionable character, and contain scarcely anything that is good. You answer some innocent-looking advertisement, and are flooded with stuff of this kind. Burn it, and make room for something better. Even the ordinary newspaper, with its sensational novels and horrible details of crime, should be kept out of the hands of young children. I remember that a few years ago a certain newspaper which had a large circulation in the district where I happened to be, published full details of a murder which had occurred in Quebec. This occupied nearly two full pages, and was illustrated with numerous pictures. It was read by the majority of the children in the district, and formed their chief topic of conversation for nearly a week. I cannot help thinking that a great deal of harm results to adults as well as to children from the reading of such detailed accounts of crime.

In all our work we should think of the formation of character, and reading is one of the greatest factors. Get the child to feel that his books are his companions, and that in reading the best books he is getting the thoughts of and is being taught by some of the best and greatest men that have ever lived. Even very young children may be led to catch this idea. For example, in reading Aesop's Fables they should be told something of the writer's life, how he lived in Greece more than two thousand years ago, and was held by the Greeks as a slave. He fell into the hands of a good master, who gave him his liberty. He wrote these stories which we call fables, and afterwards met with a cruel death by being thrown from a precipice by his enemies. After becoming acquainted with the author's life, it will be easy for them to think of him as a real person telling them the story. This should be done whenever it is possible to get something interesting to tell concerning an author. If a good portrait can be shown, so much the better.

The following extract from one of Ruskin's lectures contains a thought which we should try to impress upon our own minds and upon the minds of those we wish to teach: "Real books are written to preserve all that is worth preserv-

ing of great men; such books have been written by great leaders, statesmen and thinkers. Will you waste your time in idle gossip, when you might converse with kings, and thus fit yourselves for a higher place in the world?"

W. J. S.

(To be continued in next issue.)



NATURE'S GOTHIC, ELM VALLEY, MAN.

Dairying.

The Dairy Convention.

The first session of the annual dairy convention this year was held as a public meeting in Wesley College, Winnipeg, on the evening of Feb. 19th, when addresses were given by Hon. R. P. Roblin, Prof. Haecker, Minnesota, and Prof. Ruddick, Ottawa. At eight o'clock there was a fair crowd in attendance, when Wm. Ryan, Ninga, took the chair and called upon the Premier to address the meeting. Mr. Roblin outlined what he believed to be the duty of the Government in regard to giving assistance to agriculture. A general description of what was intended to be taught in the proposed Agricultural College was also given. All had not been accomplished in the line of dairying in the Province that should have been, and it was hoped that better progress would be made in future.

S. L. Haecker, Professor of Dairying, Minnesota Agricultural College, had as his subject "Dairying as a Business." He told of his early experience as a dairyman, and of the progress which the industry had made in his State. In ten years the output of dairy products had increased from two to twelve million dollars. To make dairying pay as it should, it was very necessary to have the right type of cow. He used figures to show that the cost of keeping a poor or unproductive cow was almost equal to that of one that would give large returns and pay a handsome profit. If dairying is ever to succeed in Manitoba, it would have to be carried on on the co-operative plan.



HOME OF WM. STOREY, MANITOU, MAN.

Prof. J. A. Ruddick spoke on the "Signs of the times in dairying." He first took up cheese-making, and told of what had been done by the department last year in their experiments with cool curing rooms. This he outlined in detail, in a manner similar to that reported in the "Farmer's Advocate" a few months ago. He then took up the buttermaking industry, and discussed the separator and cream-gathering systems. In this

country he thought the conditions favored the former. In making good butter it was necessary to have good cream, an efficient maker, proper utensils, and every patron of a creamery, he believed, should have a supply of ice.

MORNING SESSION.

On the morning of the 20th, the regular business of the seventeenth annual convention was taken up in the lecture room of the Dairy School, Thistle Street. The President, in his opening address, regretted to report that dairying in the Province was on the decline. This condition, he believed, was largely traceable to the good returns which had been obtainable from exclusive wheat farming and the general prosperity in the beef industry. He also thought that the Government Dairy Schools should be in the hands of the Dairy Association.

At the instance of the Secretary, the question of having butter entered at dairy shows in the name of the maker, or that of the factory, came up for discussion, and a variety of opinions was expressed. It was finally agreed to leave the matter with the directorate, to frame a rule which would overcome the difficulty.

Immediately following the discharge of general business, Prof. Haecker gave a talk on "Difficulties in making butter on the farm." Pure air and fresh water were essentials to success, and it was a good practice to have the chill off the water in winter. In the Minnesota herd they had secured an average of 240 to 250 lbs. butter from each cow, and in some instances 300 pounds had been secured. Although the type was very important, the feeding and care counted for a great deal. This had been proven by actual experiment at the station farm to be of even more importance than generally imagined.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon meeting, C. A. Murray, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, spoke briefly of the "Difficulties in connection with the test." He showed that in spite of the fact that cows were fed and cared for the same from week to week, the cream test varied from day to day; a result for which no apparent cause could be given.

Prof. Grisdale followed with an address on the "Dual-purpose Cow." Of this much-talked-of individual, he was not, he said, "a champion," although he believed many useful individuals of that type existed. In England there were many herds that could lay claim to the ability to give a good supply of milk, and when not milking to take on flesh readily. In that country they had Shorthorns, Devons, Herefords and Angus, all of which were used as dairy animals. He believed it cost more to keep a dual-purpose cow, and she gave less milk than those of strictly dairy type, but the latter usually dropped a calf worth fifty cents, while the former gave birth to one worth \$5.00.

EXHIBIT OF BUTTER.

This was the first year that an exhibition of butter was made at the annual convention, but it proved to be one of considerable interest. There were ten entries of butter in pound prints, and

five twenty-pound crocks. Each exhibit was scored by Prof. Ruddick and W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying in Assiniboia, with results as follows: Pound prints—Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Fleming, 95; Mrs. O. Baxter, Suthwyn, 94; Mrs. Thos. Goggin, Jr., Carberry, 93½. Crocks—Mrs. O. Baxter, 95; Mrs. M. H. Abey, Brandon, 94½; John Gowell, Carberry, 92. Prof. Ruddick then took up the school of judging butter, using the samples on exhibition for the purpose of illustration. This proved to be one of the most interesting and instructive features of the entire convention. The Professor also told of the success which had been achieved in

the Territories last year in handling eggs in conjunction with the butter factories. At Innisfail, Grenfell, Red Deer and Churchbridge, the wagon had been arranged so that eggs could be collected, and the result had proven eminently satisfactory to all concerned. All the eggs collected had been sold at Calgary at good prices.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the en-

suing year: President, W. M. Champion, Reburn; First Vice, R. Waugh, Winnipeg; Second Vice, W. S. Jory, Crystal City. Directors: W. B. Gilroy, Austin; J. T. Reghr, Hockstadt; C. A. Murray and D. Munroe, Winnipeg; Wm. Grassick, Pilot Mound; E. A. Struthers, Russell; Wm. Ryan, Ninga; A. Whitlaw, Brandon; and S. B. Hodson, Headingly. Representative on the Exhibition Board, W. B. Gilroy. Auditor, W. J. Black, Winnipeg.

At an adjourned meeting of the executive, Mr. G. H. Greig, Live Stock Commissioner, was asked to accept the secretaryship of the association, which he did upon terms similar to those granted by the different live-stock associations.

Form as an Indication of Dairy Propensities.

Recently we have noticed among our dairy experts a new faith, or a lack of faith, in the importance of form in determining the capabilities of cows to produce milk and butter. Some have even gone so far as to say that the wedge shape, the thin neck and prominent backbone are not evidences of dairy propensities, and that just as good dairy cows are found that are distinctly of a beef type. This all savors of the dual purpose cow doctrine. Its advocates, however, do not sound the praises of any dual purpose breed, but confine the application of their theories to the selection of cows of the dairy breeds. Now, everyone knows that many good milking cows are decidedly beefy in conformation, and that all the cows of the generally approved dairy type are not good performers, but such exceptions should not be used to destroy faith in form as an evidence of dairy proclivities. Every rule has its exceptions. Breeders of dairy cattle did not first establish a model in mind, and say we will breed to that form a race of cattle and then develop in them dairy excellence, but the tendency to produce milk rather than beef, and the development of that trait by suppressing the tendency to beef, eventually evolved the modern dairy type of cattle. Form in every case is the result of and not the cause of dairy propensities. By selecting animals that devote every energy to the production of milk, thereby suppressing a tendency to produce beef at the expense of milk, breeds of cattle have been secured that have a distinct form or type, and here is the significance of form; it is the visible evidence of long years of devotion of energies, on the part of cows, to the sole purpose of the production of milk. It is the crystallization of the law of "correlation of parts," namely, "any peculiarity in the development of one organ or set of organs is usually accompanied by a corresponding modification or suppression of organs belonging to some other part of the system." In dairy cattle the peculiar development of the organs that go to produce milk and butter have, in the best producers, effectually suppressed the organs whose tendency is to produce beef, and the opposite is true of beef cattle.

It is generally conceded that the production of beef and the production of milk are the two most pronounced tendencies of well-bred cattle. In fact, cattle have been selected on account of their powers to perform either one of these functions. It is also agreed that these two physiological functions are opposed to each other, or rather they do not go on simultaneously, and that the maximum production of either commodities, is reached by the cow that devotes her energies solely to the one purpose. Where, then, would be the wisdom in selecting a cow to produce milk that gives evidence of a tendency to beef rather than the cow that ignores beef tendencies and devotes all her efforts to milk production? Of course, just here a difficulty may arise. A certain cow may be able to lay on considerable beef, and at the same time produce more milk than another individual that does not incline to beef production. But in such cases the breeder should try and breed the first mentioned cow away from her beef proclivities, and endeavor to direct all her energies to the production of milk, rather than have them divided between two opposite tendencies.

We have to admit, however, that while form in the pure breeds of dairy cattle is evidence of long years of devotion to milk production, it is decidedly misleading in grade or unimproved cattle. The dairy form is so similar to that of cattle that have not been bred or selected for any purpose, that the two are frequently confounded. Anyone can easily see how that if a heifer of the nondescript class were bred to a pure bull of a dairy breed, the offspring might resemble the sire, but at the same time might not possess any of his dairy tendencies, and instances of this kind are what bring the doctrine of form as an indication of dairy excellence into disrepute. But thoughtful students of the situation are careful not to make extravagant claims for a cow of the dairy type unless it points to a long line of ancestors that have done good work at the pail. We sound this note of warning here to those who have not given the subject considerable thought, not to be unduly carried away by the form of an

animal of unknown breeding, and we also emphasize the importance of sticking to the dairy form in selecting, as form is the only, or at least the principal, practicable means we have of making comparisons of young stock, and of estimating their probable value as milk producers, and is the promise of the animal that her best energies will not be given to the production of any other

Jersey one year, next time an Ayrshire, then a Holstein, and, instead of improvement in his herd, he will have a lot of nondescript mongrel stock. My experience is that the man who studies the characteristics of the different dairy breeds, and chooses the one most suitable to his surroundings and liking, and sticks to it, always aiming to improve with the best sires, is the man that obtains the greatest profit and pleasure, in having a herd that gladden his heart when he looks at them. H. BOLLERT.



F. W. BROWN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
President of Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

commodity than milk or butter. Of course, form and function may be affected by injudicious feeding, but we have been assuming that the young dairy animal has not been fed as one would feed an animal primarily intended for beef.

Selection of Dairy Sires.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A word in regard to the proper mating and selection of sires for the dairy herd may be considered opportune. It is a deplorable fact that the dairymen of this country, even in the best dairy sections, pay but little attention to the selection of a pure-bred dairy sire. Of course, there are exceptions, and these are the ones who invariably draw the largest monthly and yearly cheques (from a smaller number of cows) from the factory. Great as our dairy industry is, and great as the amount of money yearly distributed throughout the country, it could, and should, be made more profitable by keeping a better class of cows; cows that give a large flow of good milk for at least ten months of the year, and, after deducting for feed and labor, still leave a good balance on the profit sheet. But this can only be accomplished by using a pure-bred sire of one of the dairy breeds, and only from the best of these. To use a pure-bred sire is an advanced step in the right direction, but to obtain the best results, the best sires obtainable must be used. A few extra dollars invested in that direction is money well spent, and will be tenfold repaid in the extra profit derived from their offspring. In



WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.
President of the Canadian Clydesdale Association.

my twenty years' experience with Holsteins, I have too often found that with purchasers the mighty dollar and color are the sole influencing factors. It does not matter what the breeding is: as long as the animal is black and white and cheap, it is the one picked on. It is no wonder that often the result does not meet their expectations, and leads to the conclusion that pure-breeds are a fake, whereas, when a proper selection is made, I have never seen it fail to meet the most sanguine expectations. Again, a man will use a

Cheesemaking in Wisconsin.

During the past month the writer had the pleasure of a trip out West, to attend the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Annual Convention, held at Milwaukee on January 7th, 8th and 9th. This meeting was attended by a large number of cheesemakers, and they are as bright a lot of young men as ever gathered in convention. A goodly number of our Canadian boys are there, and doing good work.

The cheesemakers of Wisconsin have made vast strides during the past ten years, as will be very easily seen if we compare the results of the "World's Fair" at Chicago in 1893 and the Pan-American at Buffalo in 1901. The progress is largely due to the good work done by the Dairy School at Madison, and by the State Travelling Instructors, also to the splendidly organized Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association, and to the fact that at a large number of the Cheddar cheese factories—70%, I am told—the milk is paid for according to the percentage of fat as determined by the Babcock milk-tester. Wisconsin is one of the best, if not the very best, dairy States in the Union. In 1902 the cheese made in this State was valued at \$7,000,000, and the butter at \$2,000,000. The cheesemakers of Wisconsin do not aim at making cheese for export, as their whole output is consumed in the home markets, therefore they will never be a competitor with Canadian cheese on the British market. During 1902 Canada sent Great Britain 67% of all the cheese they imported, the United States 15%, and each year the exports of cheese from the United States are growing less. They are putting forth their greatest efforts in producing a meaty, mild-flavored cheese, which is put up in various forms and shapes, anything that will appeal to the purchasers and induce them to pay higher prices. I might say that almost every kind of cheese that is made (except MacLaren's Imperial) is made in the State of Wisconsin. While the cheese of Wisconsin will not come in competition with Canadian cheese on the British market, I believe the time is coming when Canadian cheese will be exported to the United States. Their population is increasing so rapidly that I do not think that their production of cheese will be equal to supply the home demand, and when this time comes the Canadian cheesemakers should be ready to take advantage of it.

Their method of making Cheddar cheese is very similar to the method practiced by Canadian cheesemakers.

One of the points which struck me most forcibly was with reference to the care of milk. An old cheesemaker held that the best results could be obtained by cooling the milk as rapidly as possible to a temperature below 60°. Prof. Dean also touched on this point, and according to his experiments the best results are obtained by cooling the milk rapidly to a low temperature, stirring the milk while cooling, but not exposing it to the air, or at least he would not recommend running it through an aerator. This is news to most of us cheesemakers, as it was always considered that to get the best results the milk must be aired. However, the past season has been the coolest that we have had for many years, and we have had the very best milk that we have ever had delivered at the factories, and this improvement in the condition is entirely due to the natural conditions.

Another point was in the curing of the cheese. A good many were in favor of taking the cheese when a few days old and putting them into cold-storage. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been carrying on some experiments along this line. I had the good fortune to be asked to assist in scoring a number of these cheese along with two American judges. The cheese were made in the same vat and were cured at the following different temperatures, 40°, 50°, 60°. As the results of this work has not been published yet, I will not pretend to go into the actual results, but the indications are that cheese cured at about a temperature of 50° will give the best results. This agrees with the work done in Ontario along these same lines, which was brought out very clearly at our convention at Brantford, and now it will be the duty of every manufacturer of Canadian cheese to fit up the curing-rooms so that a temperature of below 60° can be maintained at all times.

One point more: We Canadians, at least those of Western Ontario, as a rule, hold our cheese too long before selling. During the summer months the cheese should be sold at least every two weeks and should be shipped out of the factory before they are three weeks old. T. B. MILLAR.

Poultry.

Winnipeg Poultry and Cat Show.

From February 11th to 14th was held the first exhibition of poultry under the auspices of the Winnipeg Poultry Association, and although advertised but for a short time, it was in every respect a most successful affair. In previous years the show of the feathered family when held in the Capital city was always under the direction of the Manitoba Poultry Association, whose exhibition this year was held a few weeks ago at Virden. It has, however, been decided that whether under Provincial or local patronage, an annual show will in future be held in Winnipeg.

In placing the various classes, Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn., used the score card, which, when each bird was scored, remained attached to the coop, much to the advantage of visitors who desired to become familiar with the different points of the birds and improve their knowledge of what constituted the perfect type.

Although the judge was instructed to score severely, so that exhibitors might have an idea as to how their birds would compare with those at larger shows, many reasonably high ratings were made. It was noticeable, however, that in no one character was the exhibits so generally lacking as in weight.

Of the American class, Plymouth Rocks were the most numerous; White Wyandottes came a good second, with the Buff and Golden following closely. In Orpingtons both Buffs and Blacks were there. Coming to the Asiatic class, Black Langshans had the largest entry, but Cochins and Brahmans had good representatives. In the Mediterranean class there were large and beautiful entries. Leghorns of all shades were plentiful, while Minorcas and Andalusians could boast of a respectable exhibition.

The exhibit of ducks and geese was rather small, but the turkey family had thirteen representatives. One splendid Bronze cockerel stood for inspection behind the unique and instructive placard: "I am only eight months' old and weigh 24½ pounds, but my father and mother were big ones, and I was hatched in a Cyphers incubator at Maw's Poultry Yards, and in my infant days I ran round and caught grasshoppers."

In Bantam fowls there was a strong show, while canaries and rabbits were merely represented.

With the ladies of the city no part of the show attracted such attention as that set apart for her feline majesty, who was there with her family from St. Paul and other American cities to represent the Persian, Angora and other fancy tribes, but as she nestled in all her beauty upon a cosy cushion, it was difficult for the farmer who had come to see the poultry, and, perchance, had wandered to pussy's corner, to realize that utility representing any money value purred behind the screen. The list of prizes for poultry will be found in another column.

Prospects for Turkey Raisers.

Judging by the small number of turkeys coming to market, and the high prices they are realizing, there would appear to be good prospects for the business next season. The business of raising turkeys is not given the recognition on the farm that some other classes of poultry receive, but this is because it is often not as pleasant, and not because it is less profitable. To those who understand the business, and who make a success of it, we would say try it a little more extensively this year. The business is not likely to be overdone; the country is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity and can afford to buy turkey meat; the demand for the export trade has been good; prices of other articles of diet are high, and everything points to higher prices for turkeys next fall. To those who are inexperienced, it would be well to go slowly. There are several things to be learned about turkey-raising that your neighbors can't tell you, and you can learn just as well with a small flock as with a large one, and will not have to pay so much for the experimental education. The business is sure to be profitable for next year, and to those who are sure they can make a success of it, it is one of the best branches of poultry-raising to develop.

Egg-laying Records.

A one-year egg laying contest, 21 hens on a side, has been arranged between the United States and Australia. The American hens recently set sail from San Francisco to Sydney, New South Wales. Preliminaries were adjusted by the Editor of Commercial Poultry and the Secretary of the Sydney Poultry Association. This new form of athletics would be a decided improvement on cock fighting, and might be introduced as an educational attraction at the fall fairs, or be conducted between rival breeds or poultrymen, under the direction of experiment station officers, and a system of official records established, after the manner of the milk and butter exploits of Jersey and Holstein cows. Why not?

Poultry and Wolves.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In a short article in your last issue, referring to the large shipments of dressed poultry that come from the East to Winnipeg, you say: "It is surprising that greater quantities are not produced here" (in Manitoba). Perhaps if you were conversant with the circumstances that prevail in



W. M. CHAMPION, REABURN, MAN.
President Manitoba Dairy Association.

some districts you would not think it at all surprising. I will give some of my own experience, as it is a fair sample of the experience of many others.

Since coming to the country we have always lost at least the profits off the poultry yard on account of the havoc made in the flock by the wolves, but last year capped the climax. We started in the spring with four geese, two ducks, six turkeys and fifty-five hens. The hatching of young birds was an all-round success, over one hundred and forty chickens, and the other birds having a fair turn-out. By harvest the wolf had reduced the flock of turkeys to two old ones; we killed them "to save them." The flock of geese was down to the old gander; we killed him. The ducks were all gone. Late in September my wife said: "If we don't get the hens shut in the wolf will soon have them all," so we rounded them up and found, young and old, just fifty-eight. Pretty safe on the hens—a gain of three—but the wolf had got over a hundred. Now, although there has been ever since that time lots of grain scattered around to have kept those hens well, yet they have not been outside once. If it had not been for the wolves there would have been more poultry raised on this farm than three families would have required for table use, but instead of that we bought our Christmas fowl.

Probably when the Legislature reduced the bounty on wolves from two dollars to one, some



VEGETABLES AND GEESSE ON THE IRRIGATED LAND SOUTH OF LETHBRIDGE.

citizens of Winnipeg thought it was economy, but it was a very expensive economy for those who use fowl on their table. There is no country that can produce poultry cheaper than Manitoba if the wolves were banished, for on most of the farms there are heaps of hen feed going to waste every year, but there are many farmers who do not attempt to keep fowl at all, saying they have tried it several times, but the wolves always cleaned them out. As a further plea against the wolves,

allow me to say that a common verdict among the farmers is that "the wolves do more to destroy wild ducks and prairie chicken than all other forces combined, from the fact that they make a business of taking the old bird from the nest while hatching."

Hillview, Man.

T. R. T.

Henhouse Plan.

Could you kindly show me through your columns the best fully outlined plan of a henhouse for about fifty hens, for use on a farm? If you do not have such a plan, probably some of your subscribers would outline one in your paper, if they knew such was requested. I feel such would be of general interest.

J. S. G.

As the most simple plans of henhouses are the most satisfactory, we will endeavor to describe a plan that should be suitable for most farmers. The best poultrymen now advise building less expensive houses than formerly was thought necessary. It is now recognized that more depends upon light, fresh air and exercise than upon mere warmth.

A pen that is coming into general favor is made 36 feet long by 10 feet wide, with shanty roof; the front is 7 feet high and the back 4 feet. This house is divided for two flocks into 18-foot sections; 10 feet at each end is set apart for scratching ground, and should have a large window in front (in some cases it is left open). The remaining eight feet is used for roosting, for feeding soft foods, watering, and nest boxes. These night quarters, as they may be called, should be warmer than the working sheds. The partition between the two flocks may be made of wire at the top, but should be boarded at the bottom to prevent fighting. The object of building on this plan is to furnish a place for exercise, with plenty of fresh air, and a pen for roosting that does not require mechanical heat to warm. Floors are not considered necessary, but the ground should be dry. Gravel is generally quite satisfactory for this purpose.

The roosting boards are placed at the back of the pen and the nests arranged underneath. For fifty hens the dimensions given are probably rather small, but serve as a model, such a house being large enough for 25 or 30 birds.

When the objects of a henhouse are kept prominently in mind, the details of the plan can be worked out to suit individual conditions. Always have the house facing the south, and plentifully provided with windows. Arrange to have the house located where fenced runs can be provided, to keep the hens from running through the kitchen garden and living in the implement shed.

Providing Runs for Poultry.

There are many charges of provocation to impatience that could be laid to the actions of poultry in general, and to hens in particular. It is safe to say that no other class of farm stock has to such an extent provoked the "cussiferous" habit as have hens when given the liberty of the farm and home. They come in the kitchen or hall doors; they scratch up the flower garden; they roost on your new buggy; they eat the first ripe tomatoes; they create litter in the barn; in fact, they do everything except lay eggs and raise chickens when they are allowed to

run at large. They also go over to the neighbor's and scratch up his grain and early potatoes; they seem to lose all regard for hen etiquette, and become the personification of all that is exasperating.

Our object in introducing this subject now, when our minds should be free from such harassing cares, is to set people thinking of a scheme to avoid these hen "ructions." As a rule, farmers have been slow to adopt measures to control the poultry within reasonable bounds on the farm. By running wild over the farm they get their living without much additional aid from the granary, but that is about all that can be said in favor of the practice. Where high woven wire fences are used around the henhouse and a yard, the hens are kept where they will do business during business hours, and where they will not interfere with every other farm operation during recesses. Why not, then, lay plans and provide material now to keep the hens within bounds in the future?

Selection and Breeding of Poultry.

BY F. C. HARE, CHIEF OF POULTRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA.

QUALIFICATIONS.—In order to realize the greatest profit from utility or farm poultry, the following qualifications are necessary in the breeding fowls: (1) Mature in growth, healthy, vigorous and unaffected by inbreeding; (2) of medium weight, male birds weighing from eight to nine pounds, females from six to seven pounds; (3) fowls of a low-set, blocky type, broad and prominent breast, broad back, low tail, short, straight legs, set well apart; (4) without dark-colored legs, feathers on the legs, or large combs and wattles; (5) all the breeding fowls of a uniform type and color, and preferably pure-bred.

BREED.—The medium weight, low-set type of poultry can be secured in the popular breeds, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes. When buying breeding fowls of either of these varieties, select the utility specimens. In both Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes there are strains that will not produce early maturing chickens. These strains must be avoided by the poultry farmer, or it will not be possible to realize the greatest profit from the marketing of the cockerels. Farm chickens should be marketed at four months old, and should weigh from four to five pounds each.

SELECTION AND HOUSING.—Ten utility type hens should be bought or selected from the general flock of the farm and mated with a low-set cockerel of a different strain. By using a cockerel of different blood every year, the vitality of the chickens is guaranteed. All the chickens that are reared on the farm should be produced from this pen of breeding fowls.

These breeding fowls should be housed in a bright, well-ventilated, wind-proof building. A covering of building paper and lime wash inside any unused pen will usually transform it into a suitable poultry house. Movable nests, roosts and drop-boards should be placed in the pen.

If the breeding fowls are selected later on in the year (after the middle of April), they could be safely housed in a movable house placed in a grass field near the farm. The fowls would secure abundant animal and vegetable matter from the new ground, and would require little attention. By hauling the movable house to a part of the farm that is not frequented by the general flock of poultry, the selected pen of breeding fowls could be given unlimited outdoor range; they would be separated from the general flock and there would be no expense for fencing.

FEEDING AND EXERCISE.—To secure good fertile eggs, with healthy germs in them, the breeding fowls should receive the following treatment: 1. An extensive outdoor range, or a large grass run in front of the house, or, if confined in the house, a bright, well-ventilated scratching pen; the floor of the scratching pen should be covered with three inches of clover or straw chaff. 2. Animal food—boiled waste meat or cut raw bones—should be fed regularly several times a week. 3. If the fowls are confined in the house, vegetable food—a turnip or mangel, cut in half and placed in the pen—should be fed every day. 4. During cold weather, three meals a day; in warm weather, two meals a day. A mash, composed of ground meal, table scraps and skim milk or water—mixed dry and crumbly—should be fed sparingly once a day. Other meals should consist of whole grain, scattered in the chaff on the floor of the pen. The whole or ground grains can be wheat, oats, corn, barley or buckwheat. It is advisable to mix wheat or buckwheat middlings or flour in the mash, to increase the palatability. 6. The fowls should be kept in moderate flesh; if they become too fleshy reduce the quantity of grain and mash, and increase the vegetables and animal food. The food value of the different grains is principally heat or fat formation. This is the reason why fowls fed a grain ration fatten and seldom lay. 7. Sharp grit—coal ashes, broken crockery or small stones—and egg-shell material—oyster shells, broken plaster or egg-shells—should be in boxes where the fowls can always secure them.

The rearing of market chickens and the selling of new laid table eggs are the most profitable poultry trades. Specially fattened chickens can be sold in Canada for from ten to sixteen cents a pound plucked weight; this price equals eight to fourteen cents a pound live weight or fifteen to twenty-three cents a pound drawn weight.

Last week the Dominion Department of Agriculture sold to one firm in Montreal 10,592 of fatted farmers' chickens, for \$1,482.88—2,676 farm-raised chickens realizing nearly \$1,500—a substantial argument that the fattening of chickens is a profitable and necessary business in Canada. The whole display of fatted chickens at the Eastern Ontario Poultry Show, Ottawa, was bought for 16 cents a pound, plucked weight. The demand for first-class chickens and new laid eggs is increasing rapidly. The general public recognizes at the present time the higher quality of the meat of the fatted chicken; the economic value of a fatted chicken over a lean chicken; and, also, the increased palatability of the new laid egg.

In order to realize the greatest profits from

the poultry business, a utility type of breeding fowls should be selected. When these breeders are separated from the general flock of poultry, there will be a greater uniformity in the type of chickens produced. The cockerels will be more cheaply fattened for market, and will present a more salable appearance, while the early hatched pullets will be satisfactory winter layers.

Apiary.

Organized Beekeepers.

On February 24th a meeting was held in the Dairy School, Winnipeg, for the purpose of organizing a Manitoba Beekeepers' Association. A fair number were in attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Rev. A. E. Cowley, St. James, occupied the chair, and Melvin Bartlett acted as secretary. Mr. J. J. Gunn, Gonor, being called upon, said there were wonderful possibilities for beekeeping in this Province. A single apiary which he knew had produced 14,000 pounds during a single summer. The contention that there was no food for bees in this Province was, therefore, unsound. In some townships it was believed that at least 300 colonies could easily be supported. As to the possibilities for a market there could be no doubt. The home market was all that could be desired. The President of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association had said that Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was their best market, and why should we not reap even greater advantages therefrom? There was no honey in the world better than Manitoba honey, and he believed that a Beekeepers' Association should be formed at once.



J. A. S. MACMILLAN, BRANDON.
President Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association.

James Duncan, Rosseau, was in hearty sympathy with what Mr. Gunn had said. One hundred pounds per colony was not too high an estimate to place upon the product of each colony. He was situated in a wheat-growing country, and even there he could always count on that amount. A Beekeepers' Association would greatly encourage the industry in the Province.

Mr. Bartlett then reported the feeling of beekeepers on the question of organization, as expressed in reply to his letter of enquiry issued a few weeks ago. It was accordingly decided to organize, and the following provisional constitution was adopted:

1. This association shall be known as the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, and shall be composed of those who become enrolled as members by paying the annual membership fee of \$1.

2. A general annual meeting of the society shall be held once in each year, and shall be known as the annual meeting of the association. The year shall begin with the election of officers at such annual meeting, and terminate on the election of their successors at the ensuing annual meeting. At the annual or any other general meeting, ten members shall constitute a quorum.

3. The board of management shall consist of a president, a vice-president and three directors, and a secretary-treasurer to be elected by them, either from among themselves or otherwise. Three members shall form a quorum at meetings of the board.

The following officers were then elected: President, S. A. Bedford; Vice-President, J. J. Gunn; Directors, Allan Leslie, James Duncan and George Caron. It was decided that the officers prepare a permanent constitution, to be submitted to the next annual meeting.

At a subsequent session of the directors, Mel-

vin Bartlett, Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg, was elected secretary-treasurer, to whom applications for membership should be addressed. The association begins with an encouraging list, and when its motives are correctly understood it is almost certain a strong organization will be effected.

Questions and Answers.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

CASTRATED BOAR.

After a boar has become castrated is it possible for him, through actual service, to become the sire of pigs?
Coultervale, Man.

Ans.—Cases of such have been reported, although, to our knowledge, never proven. It is quite contrary to the laws of the functional anatomy, and we doubt if it can take place.

DISEASED THROAT.

I have a cow that has a disease of the throat. She has a lump a little larger than a good-sized egg, not very hard, but she has considerable difficulty in getting her breath; she is running matter freely at the nose, and the matter clogs in her mouth and chokes her so she is coughing a good deal. Eats and drinks fairly well; she has had the disease for nearly three months. Is the trouble tuberculosis? The lump is between her jaws, right below the windpipe.
Roseland, Man.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble is probably due to the lodgment of some foreign body in the soft tissues connected with the entrance of the windpipe or gullet (larynx or pharynx). Would advise you to examine, very carefully, the parts mentioned, which cannot be properly done without the aid of a speculum, an instrument to keep the mouth open, and if any foreign substance is discovered, it, as a matter of course, should be removed, which would likely be all the treatment necessary. The lump below should be freely opened with a knife. The symptoms you have mentioned would not necessarily indicate tuberculosis. You might, however, have the animal tested with tuberculin.

CURB.

I have a four-year-old colt that has gone lame from curb. The back of the hock is swollen and sore to the touch.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Get him shod with the heel calkins an inch higher than the toe. Give rest; apply hot water for two or three days to allay the inflammation. Follow by blistering with the following: Biniodide of mercury and cantharides, of each two drams; vaseline, two ounces. Clip the hair off the part; rub the blister in with smart friction. Tie him so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours wash off and turn him in a box stall. Apply vaseline every day until the scale comes off, when you will tie him up and blister again as at first. The lameness is easily cured, but in order to remove the lump it often takes a long time, and requires blistering once monthly for some time.

FATALITY IN CALF.

Bull calf eight months old took sick, bloated badly, would not eat nor chew cud for four days; he became constipated. We gave him salts and castor oil, and he got better. In three days he suffered in the same way and yielded to the same treatment, but did not eat well, and got thin. In about two weeks he swelled up again and died.
J. M.

Ans.—Your bull died from indigestion. The trouble evidently was in the rumen. A post-mortem would have revealed the seat of the trouble. There may have been some foreign body in the stomach to cause the repeated attacks of sickness. The liver may have been diseased and the trouble may all have been a weakness of the digestive organs. Treatment should have consisted in administering about one ounce oil of turpentine in half pint raw linseed oil, and following up with a purgative of Epsom salts, after which tonics, as half dram each sulphate of iron and gentian, twice daily, and very careful feeding. If the presence of a foreign body in the rumen was suspected, an operation by an expert would have been necessary to remove it.

MISCELLANEOUS AILMENTS.

1. Colt jumped over a box stall and bruised the front part of hock. It is now puffed in front, back and sides. Have bathed and bandaged without effect.
2. Mare has a thickening on hind fetlock. Have blistered with caustic balsam without effect.
3. Cow has hard bony lump on upper jaw, just below the eye. It is growing larger. H. R.

Ans.—1. Repeated blistering with two drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline, applied in the usual manner, will probably remove the puffs, but a cure will not take place in a short time; you must have patience. Keep the treatment up; blister every month.

2. These enlargements are very hard to remove. Blister the same as No. 1.

3. Cow has lump jaw. Give 1½ drs. iodide of potash, three times daily; gradually increase the dose until she refuses food and water, or runs from the eyes or slavers, then cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment in six weeks if necessary.

FATALITY IN PIGS.

Last year my four-weeks-old pigs took diarrhoea and died in about three weeks. This winter, at about the same age, they took a cough; they coughed especially when driven from their beds; their flesh turned dark; no diarrhoea; some were constipated; in from one to three weeks they died; the larger pigs not affected. I keep them in a well-ventilated basement stable.

J. R. C.

Ans.—The diarrhoea last year must have been caused by the nature of the food. The condition this year is caused by too close confinement and too high food. The sows should get plenty of exercise, and easily digested food before and after farrowing; should have a liberal supply of bran, with a little chopped peas and other grain; slops from the house; all the raw mangels or other roots they will eat. If there be a tendency to constipation, a little of a mixture of equal parts Epsom salts, sulphur and powdered charcoal should be given daily to prevent it. The affected pigs should be purged with from one-half to two ounces Epsom salts, or raw linseed oil, and as soon as they will eat should be fed lightly, as already stated for the sows.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

About October 1st, I noticed that my yearling colt could hardly stand. If turned short, he would fall and could not rise without assistance. I called my veterinarian in, and he said that it was paralysis. He blistered his back and gave me nux vomica powders for him. He improved for about two weeks, until he could rise without assistance, but has not improved since.

J. I.

Ans.—Your veterinarian was right in both his diagnosis and treatment. I cannot improve upon his treatment. This form of paralysis, sometimes called locomotor-ataxia, in veterinary patients (though not similar to that disease in man) generally acts as yours has, viz., improves for a time under treatment and then remains about the same for a variable length of time. As a rule, recovery will take place after several months, but not in all cases. I would advise you to continue to treat him as your veterinarian advises. He evidently understands the case, and if any complications arise he will treat accordingly.

CAPPED HOCK.

An eight-year-old mare has a hard swelling about the size of an apple on the point of her hock. She is not lame. W. R.

Ans.—Your mare has had the point of her hock bruised in some way, and the result is the enlargement, called capped hock. The tumor is very hard to remove, and as it does not cause lameness, treatment is often neglected. An operation by a veterinarian will, in many cases, be successful, but it is not always wise to operate. This depends upon whether the contents be synovia or serum, which can be determined only by a veterinarian. Repeated blistering is the only other treatment.

BLIND MARE.

My mare is blind. About two years ago she got hurt by a kick or a cow's horn. A white substance has grown over the pupil, and she is almost blind. G. W. B.

Ans.—As this condition is of two years' standing it is not probable treatment will be successful. Put a few drops of the following lotion into the eye twice daily: Nitrate of silver, ten grs.; distilled water, two ounces. This may cause absorption of the exudate.

BOGGY HOCKS.

About two weeks after castration my two-year-old colt's hocks swelled. They are now quite puffy, but he is not lame. E. T.

Ans.—There is no connection between the operation and the bogginess of the hocks. Repeated blistering in the ordinary way, as recommended for Old Subscriber's lame mare, in this column, will effect a cure.

INDIGESTION AND SKIN DISEASE.

1. Mare in foal takes sick every week. Does not roll or tumble much, but lies quiet or stands with head down. She had indigestion two years ago.

2. Two-year-old colt breaks out in hind legs, hair comes off and legs get red and sore. She did not recover on grass.

3. Six-year-old horse breaks out in small lumps or scabs all over the body. The hair comes off in bunches. H. K.

1. Your mare is predisposed to digestive trouble on account of a weakness of the digestive organs. If she were not in foal a purgative would be indicated, but with pregnant mares this is dangerous. Great care must be taken in feeding. Feed in small quantities and often on hay, crushed oats, and bran of good quality, with a carrot or turnip daily. Give regular exercise. Feed a dessert spoonful of the following night and morning: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of potash. When she is affected, give 1 oz. fluid extract of belladonna and 1½ ozs. nitrous ether in ½ pt. cold water. If this does not effect a cure in 1½ hrs., send for your veterinarian, as there may be complication, and it is especially dangerous to make a mistake in the treatment of pregnant animals.

2. Your colt has an aggravated form of eczema, and as it has become chronic it will be hard to treat. Purge him with 6 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger, follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. Dress the affected parts with 1 oz. each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and one dr. carbolic acid to a pint of water. Dress three times daily. Do not wash. If any of the sores have what is usually called proud flesh, and hence refuse to heal, as I expect is the condition, you will need to apply a

INFECTIOUS ABORTION.

We have contagious abortion in our herd. Last year half a dozen cows aborted at from two to four months before full term. Four have aborted this year. The symptoms are as follows: There is a show of milk for about ten days before aborting. The calves are more or less developed, one or two lived for a short time. About half of the cows retained the afterbirth. We had trouble getting them to breed again; would appear all right six weeks or over after service, and then abort. Had I better dispose of the whole herd? Has the bull anything to do with it? How did my herd get the disease? C. W.

In cases where infectious abortion exists, it is well to place matters in the hands of a veterinarian, and treat as he directs. The disease is due to a germ, and was introduced into your herd by a diseased cow or bull, or may have been carried to one of your pregnant cows on the clothing of some person who had come in contact with a diseased animal. The virus is easily carried and it is impossible to say how your herd received it. If you decide to treat yourself, proceed as follows: Move all healthy animals to an unaffected stable. Do not allow the person who attends the diseased ones to come near the healthy, at least without changing his clothes and thoroughly washing his hands. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, one dram to six quarts water; make a barrelful of this lotion, and heat it to about 100 degrees before using in all cases. Sponge off the vulvas of the healthy cows twice daily with the lotion. Burn all fetuses and afterbirths from the affected cows. If any abort and retain the afterbirth, remove it by hand, and with an injection pump, flush out the womb once daily with the lotion, until the neck closes so that you cannot insert the nozzle; then inject a little into the vagina once

daily, and wash off the vulva, until all discharge ceases. Do this to all aborted animals, and as soon as the discharge ceases remove from the diseased. Do not breed an aborted cow for at least six months after abortion. The bull that has been bred to a diseased cow is liable to infect other cows to whom he is bred, hence he must not be bred for at least four months, and in the meantime his sheath should be injected with the lotion about twice weekly. The stable in which the affected cows stood must be thoroughly disinfected by sweeping thoroughly, and then scrubbing with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid in hot water. After this it should be given a thorough coat of hot lime wash, in which is a little carbolic acid; this is better applied with a spray pump, and no crevices or parts must be missed. It is good practice to give a second coat of this before reintroducing the cows. There is little danger of infecting your mares. The process of ridding a herd of infectious abortion is slow, troublesome and expensive. If you decide to dispose of your present herd and purchase fresh stock, the stables must be disinfected before the new ones are introduced.

MELANOSIS.

A twelve-year-old mare had for years what is called melanosis. Lumps of various sizes appeared around the anus, root of the tail and under the skin on different parts of the body. She appeared healthy, but while working on a treadmill one day took sick, with symptoms of colic. Treatment was of no avail, and she died. A post-mortem revealed lumps of the same nature among the intestines; when cut into, a black, inky-like fluid escaped. What was the cause of death, and does melanosis always result fatally? D. W. P.

Ans.—Melanotic deposits among intestines caused death. White, cream colored, or light chestnut, especially white horses, are predisposed to melanosis. The pigment or coloring matter of the hair, not being used for that purpose, collects and forms these tumors. Unless some internal organ be involved, or its function interfered with by the tumors, the health of the animal is not materially interfered with. Nothing can be done to prevent their formation, and when on an internal organ, their presence can only be suspected, and nothing can be done to remove them.



THE SEARCH FOR GOLD.
Prospectors' camp in the Rockies.

LAME MARE.

Mare in foal while drawing heavy load last summer went lame in hind leg. In two weeks, I noticed a swelling above the fetlock. She has been lame, off and on, all summer, but not during the first part of the winter. I worked her on the tread-power a month ago and she is hardly able to put her foot to the ground since.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your mare has sprained the suspensory ligament, and as the sprain has recurred so often treatment will be tedious. Put her in a box stall, and do not give her any exercise. Clip the hair off the leg on both sides from the fetlock to the hock, and blister with 2 drs. each biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Tie her so that she cannot bite the part; rub well with the blister. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours more wash off and apply vaseline. Let her head down now. Apply vaseline daily until the scale comes off, when you will blister again. Blister once monthly after this until recovery.

FATTENING WORKING HORSES QUICKLY.

All my horses are badly run down, and I still have considerable work for them to do. I am feeding good timothy hay, crushed oats and bran, but they do not gain in flesh. How can I fatten them up quickly?

N. K. W.

Ans.—There is no method by which horses can be fattened quickly while working, without injuring their constitution. The administration of some of the preparations of antimony causes rapid gain in flesh, but also causes fatty degeneration and disintegration of the albumenoids, and thereby injures the animal permanently. Your method of feeding is correct. Of course the quantity of grain fed is material, and you might gradually increase until you think you are giving all the horses can digest. It is probable their teeth require dressing, and while they will consume sufficient food, they do not masticate properly. I would advise you to get your veterinarian to examine their mouths and dress the teeth if necessary. The following powders will increase appetite and aid digestion: Three ounces each, sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, gentian, ginger, and bicarbonate of soda. Mix and make into 24 powders; give a powder to each, night and morning.

CURE FOR BLACKLEG.

Here is a cure for blackleg in cattle which my father used forty years ago. As soon as the beast showed symptoms he cut open the skin of the flank and rubbed in garlic mixed with salt. He cured a cow and a young bull that way, the cow being slightly bled at the neck beforehand.

READER.

Ans.—The cure mentioned for blackleg is no good. Some other trouble was mistaken for blackleg, as the disease attacks young cattle only. It has never been seen in an adult. It is not a local disease, but a disease of the blood, though the visible symptoms are mainly local, hence it stands to reason that garlic and salt introduced into a wound in the flank would be of no use.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Steer well fed, ate and drank well all winter, but lost flesh and became so weak he could not rise. I killed him, and a post mortem revealed lumps under the ears and on flanks; when opened looked like the udder of a fat cow. There was a slimy matter above and in front of the brisket. The heart appeared diseased and flabby, and in front of it was a lump the size of a four-quart pail. The liver appeared to be all diseased.

J. A. C.

Ans.—Your steer had diffused tuberculosis. Nothing could have been done to cure the disease. In order to ascertain whether any more of your cattle are diseased, it will be necessary to have them tested with tuberculin.

LUMP JAW.

I have a heifer, three years old, that has a lump on her jaw about the size of a goose egg. It is on the lower edge of the jaw, just below the grinders. The lump is very hard, but does not seem to affect the health of the animal. The lump is still growing; what shall I do for it?

J. J. B.

Ans.—Your heifer doubtless has "lump jaw." The progress of the disease is arrested by giving iodide of potassium, one dram, three times daily, in bran or a pint of water. If the animal gets languid, refuses to eat, froths at the mouth, or shows an irritation of the lining membrane of the nose, eyes or mouth, discontinue the treatment for a week or two, and then continue it.

STALLION KEEPS THIN.

Three-year-old stallion fed oats in the morning, and bran mash noon and night; keeps thin and is itchy.

H. B.

Ans.—Give him a purgative of seven drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. Dress the itchy parts with corrosive sublimate, one part; water, 100 parts. Give him regular exercise, and feed a gallon of oats three times daily, with a bran mash extra twice weekly. You have been feeding too little grain.

SWEENEY—COLT WITH WORMS.

1. My mare was sweened six months ago, and her shoulder has not yet filled out.
2. Two-year-old colt has worms.

W. J. C.

Ans.—1. It usually requires several months' rest and treatment to cure sweeny. Blister once monthly with the ordinary blister, composed of two drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with three ounces vaseline. Apply in the ordinary manner so often described in these columns.

2. Give him forty grs. each, sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and twenty grs. calomel, night and morning for a week, and follow up with a purgative of six drs. aloes and two drs. ginger.

NAVICULAR DISEASE.

Mare went lame a year ago on front feet. I poulticed the feet and blistered the coronet. This improved matters, but she is now worse than ever. She finches when the feet are tapped, especially on the quarters. I have used a bar shoe without effect. She also has a cough, especially when eating.

J. H. D.

Ans.—Your mare has navicular disease. The use of bar shoes, poultices and blistering the coronet is all that you can do. If this fails to give relief and she become useless, all that can be done is to get your veterinarian to perform neurotomy (remove the nerves). This will remove the lameness, but she will be liable to become useless at any time after. May last for years, and may go wrong in a few weeks.



COWBOY IN PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

MISCELLANEOUS TROUBLES.

1. Cow has been lame in right hind leg since 1st November. I can find nothing in the foot, nor is there any swelling or tenderness. Although well fed, she keeps very poor.

2. Cow gives thick, ropy milk. She is nearly dry. Would it be safe to dry her, and will she likely be all right after next calving?

3. I have some farrow cows milking well. I want to fit them for the butcher. How can I dry them without reducing feed?

F. I. E.

Ans.—1. It is impossible to diagnose the cause of lameness without more definite symptoms. There may be a fracture of one of the pelvic bones. The seat of lameness must be located before treatment can be recommended.

2. It will be safe to dry this cow, and she will in all probability give good milk next period of lactation.

3. There is no way of checking the secretion of milk without reducing feed. Purge each with two pounds Epsom salts, and milk a little once daily, simply sufficient to prevent inflammation of the udder. Feed on dry food for a few days.

DISEASED LIVER.

Two of my sheep died. At first the appetite failed, and they stood listlessly around, grinding their teeth, and apparently suffering. A post mortem revealed the liver diseased, very friable, and some of it decayed. The intestines near it were yellow.

G. G. B.

Ans.—This condition of the liver is caused by sheep eating too much saccharine matter, as large quantities of sugar beets, turnips, etc. Nothing can be done to cure the disease, but it can be prevented by change of food.

LUMPY MILK.

My cows frequently give lumpy milk out of one or more teats. The udders do not swell much, nor become sore.

P. D. B.

Ans.—The lumpy milk is due to inflammation of the gland. Treatment consists in purging with Epsom salts, one to two pounds, and one ounce ginger, following up with two-dram doses nitrate of potash, night and morning, and applying hot poultices to the udder. Repeated attacks of this disease, without apparent cause, indicate tubercular disease. It would be wise to have your herd tested with tuberculin.

UNTHRIFTY HEIFER.

Heifer had sore throat last spring, but was cured. Produced first calf in December. She is not doing well. I feed bran and shorts in equal quantities, six to eight quarts daily. She eats little hay; her bowels are regular, but she is getting thinner.

E. V. N.

Ans.—The gradual loss of strength and flesh, without apparent disease, makes us suspicious of tubercular disease; still, it may be due to chronic indigestion. Purge her with one pound Epsom salts, follow up with one dram each, sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica, twice daily. Feed no more shorts, supplement with crushed oats, feed bran liberally, give raw mangels or carrots daily. If this does not cause an improvement, have her tested with tuberculin, and if she react destroy her.

BRONCHOCELE.

Dog has a lump on each side of the windpipe, close to the throat. When a puppy they were about the size of hens' eggs, but are as large as goose eggs now, and interfere with respirations.

W. H.

Ans.—This is enlargement of the thyroid glands, and is called bronchocele. In most cases the glands gradually become smaller, but in others they enlarge. Rub well once daily with compound iodine ointment. If this does not cause their reduction in a couple of months, get your veterinarian to dissect them out.

FATALITY IN CALVES.

We have lost most of our calves the last two years. They do well for a while and then commence to eat bark, twigs, wood, old rags, etc. They become constipated; this is followed by diarrhoea and death. We feed milk fresh from the separator, with boiled flaxseed or oil cake; later crushed grain and bran.

R. A.

Ans.—Your system of feeding is good, but from some cause the calves appear to suffer from a want of phosphates. Add to the milk for each calf 15 grs. phosphate of lime, and about one-sixth by measure of lime water. If constipation results, give about four ounces raw linseed oil; if diarrhoea sets in, give two drams laudanum in a little fresh milk every four hours until it ceases. To those that are still alive, give forty grs. phosphate of lime, twice daily, and if you are feeding milk, add lime water as above. The dose of phosphate of lime varies with the age and size of the calf, from 15 to 60 grains.

LEUCORRHEA.

Sixteen-year-old mare failed to breed last year. Last fall I noticed a discharge of a thick whitish matter from the womb. She has a copious discharge about once weekly.

NOVA SCOTIAN.

Ans.—Your mare has leucorrhoea (a disease of the lining membrane of the womb). She will not likely breed until this is cured, which will require a long time, and a great deal of trouble. An injection pump is necessary; with it flush the womb out every second day, with one part corrosive sublimate to 1,500 parts water heated to 100 degrees. Give her internally thirty drops carbolic acid, night and morning.

[For continuation of this department, see page 226.]

Miscellaneous.

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

STONE GRANARY.

I am thinking about building a stone granary, and I would be very much obliged if you could give me your advice about it through your valuable paper. I have had lots of farmers tell me that a stone granary is not any good for grain, but I can't see why a stone one is not as good as a frame one, and lumber is rather a high price now, where I have plenty of stone and can build it myself, and which would be the best to build? I have been thinking of building a round one, but I think there will be a waste of lumber on the roof; and which would be the cheapest, round or square; take it from beginning to finish?

Brandon Elect. Dist. THOS. DAVEY.

Ans.—We have never seen a stone granary in use, but where they can be more cheaply built than with lumber we see no reason why they should not be used. The chief objection to a stone wall for such a purpose is that during sudden changes of weather it would be apt to sweat on the inside, and a portion of the grain next the wall would become frozen, and eventually spoiled. This, of course, could be overcome to a

great extent by plastering well on the inside, and if such were done, a stone granary should give fair satisfaction.

In regard to shape, a square building would be more easily constructed than a round one, the roof, particularly, being much easier to put on, but a larger capacity can be obtained with the same number cubic feet of wall when a round building is put up. All things considered, it seems to us that a square form is to be preferred.

BENEFITS FROM MANURE.

1. I feed about ten hundred calves with prairie and oat hay, by spreading it about on land that has been cropped, so that I may get the benefit of the manure, but it seems to dry up and get very light. Will it be any benefit to the land if plowed under next spring?

2. What is the best way to save and handle manure?

Cochrane, Alta.

Ans.—1. Although a certain amount of the elements of plant food contained in manure that is dropped from animals roaming in the field becomes absorbed by the atmosphere, the greater portion either remains or is washed into the soil by rains. Where a portion of land contains many droppings, it is always desirable to either spread them out or have them plowed under, and in that way incorporated with the soil. For strictly pasture land, where it is not desired to grow a cultivated crop, spreading out is advisable, but greater benefits always accrue to the soil when plowing is done.

2. In the proper care and handling of manure, the most up-to-date practice is to convey it to the land immediately after being made. There is no time when it is as valuable as when fresh, and the sooner it can be incorporated with the soil the better. In order to destroy the weed seeds which may be contained in the litter, many farmers have the manure collected in a heap, where it remains for some time and is allowed to heat. While this is advisable as far as the destruction of weed-seeds is concerned, it is very wasteful owing to the escape of nitrogen which takes place while heating or fermentation is going on. Keep the farm free by careful selection of seed and judicious cultivation, and apply the manure to the land as soon after being made as time will permit.

PIGGERY PLAN WANTED.

I intend building a pigpen and henhouse this coming season. Would you please give me plans through your valuable paper? They may be of interest to someone else intending to build. Would you advise building both under one roof, with a solid wall between? If built that way I could heat henhouse with hot-air pipe from hog furnace. I would like hogpen large enough to hold between 30 and 40 hogs; henhouse to hold about 50 hens. I can build stone, concrete, or frame; which do you consider healthiest?

Ans.—In our issue of March 5th, 1902, we gave plans of some good piggeries, which may be useful. However, as conditions are continually changing, certain modifications present themselves. Generally speaking, the single-rowed piggery is the best. The pens may be about 12 to 16 feet square, facing the south, where they will have plenty of sunlight. The feed passage then extends along the north side. In such pens the floors may be of cement, sloping towards the outside; the troughs cement, about four inches deep, and perfectly smooth. Raised platforms or overhead berths for sleeping should be provided. In some parts heavy woven wire is used for dividing the pens, and the cement floor forms a crown beneath this partition. This arrangement makes the pens easy to clean, and very durable.

The henhouse may be built as you say, but the house advocated to-day is not artificially heated, it takes too much time and money. In building a henhouse select a location dry and with a southern outlook. Hens and hogs must have the sunshine. Paper and wood on stone foundation are the best materials to use for a henhouse, and unless the difference in cost is too great, we would also recommend it for the piggery, though concrete gives good satisfaction. A point that should not be overlooked in building a henhouse is to arrange for plenty of room for runs. The practice of allowing hens to run all over the farm at will is a little too trying on the goodwife who is endeavoring to cultivate a garden. A little money invested in poultry wire goes a long way in removing the hen nuisance from the garden.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

I intend building a pigpen 20x60, and think of putting on a tin roof. I have heard some complaints about such roofing, and would like to hear from the "Advocate" about it.

Ans.—We cannot say that tin roofing has been an unqualified success, and where shingles can be had they will prove most satisfactory on a roof that is not flat. Try and get quarter-cut pine or cedar or British Columbia cedar. Giving shingles a coat of paint when they are perfectly dry adds to their durability. On flat roofs paper, tar and gravel are giving very good satisfaction.

WATER SUPPLY.

Would you, through the columns of your valuable paper, give me information in regard to putting in a water system for house and barn? I wish to bring the water from a spring on a hill, some 1,200 feet away. There is a fall of about 12 feet. The pipe in coming to the house would pass within 75 feet of the barn. The barn is 180 feet from the house, and is both lower than the house and the pipe at the nearest point. I intend having a small reservoir in house and keep water running constantly.

1. Would half-inch pipe be large enough to give satisfaction?

2. Which would be the better plan: Have the surplus water return to barn, or insert a T in the pipe and have water go direct?

A READER.

Ans.—1. You will find the inch pipe most satisfactory.

2. The T would be the better arrangement, unless you intend having a drain which would run past the barn on purpose to carry the surplus water from the house. In the latter case you would have a larger flow at the barn and less digging to do.

PORTABLE FENCE.

Could you give a description of a portable fence that will successfully enclose horses, cattle, and medium sized hogs; also cost per rod?

N. G. S.

Ans.—About the most suitable fence for such a purpose would be made of woven wire, sold by most of the fence companies in rolls of two or three hundred feet. The posts used for a portable fence should be of hardwood, about seven feet long and sharpened at one end. These should be taken in the winter to dry and harden. They may be set about 30 feet apart on level land, first making hole about 18 inches deep with a bar. The posts may then be driven with a sledge, and the wire nailed on. At the end of the season the wire can be taken off, and all put away. Such wire costs, according to the catalogue of the London Fence Co., from 11 to 15 cents per rod, according to the size and quality used. For a portable, lighter and cheaper wire can be used than for a permanent fence.

GOOSE PASTURE—OAKUM AND LEAD.

Will young animals die by pasturing on the same grass as geese?

2. Will white lead and oakum, when used to stop up cracks in a water tank, injure horses' health?

Ans.—We are not aware of anything of a pathogenic nature on a goose pasture, but their droppings are very disagreeable to stock, which no doubt will eat as little grass as possible after geese have been over it. We imagine some of the cases of reported poisoning from this source are really enforced starvation, or the results of debility from lack of food.

2. If the lead is put on carefully and allowed to dry thoroughly before the tank is used, there should be no ill effects any more than from a painted tank.

PERCHERON REGISTRATION.

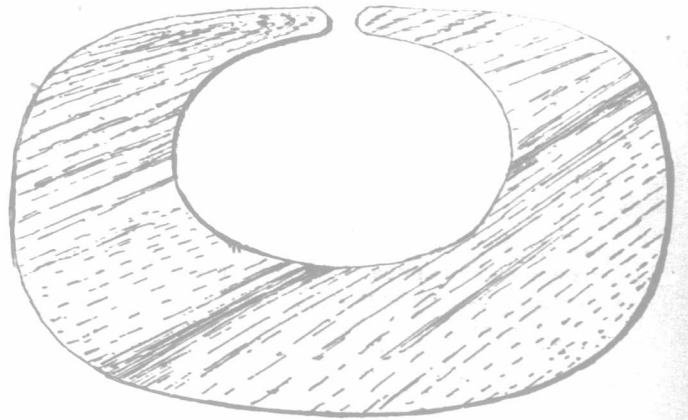
What are the qualifications for registration of Percheron stallions? Where is the office of registration? What is the cost of registration?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A register for Percherons has for many years been conducted by what has been known as the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, of which Mr. S. D. Thompson, Chicago, is secretary and editor, who will doubtless supply the information required. It is well, however, to know that while the above mentioned record has been ostensibly conducted under direction of a breeders' association, it has really been run by the secretary as a private enterprise, the association being a myth, or practically defunct. A new American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association has been organized, of which Hon. G. W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill., is secretary, and a treasury order, dated Jan. 14th, 1903, has been issued from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, in which the new association is recognized, and the privilege of importing free of duty animals registered in the old book is withdrawn. An attempt, it is said, is being made by Mr. Thompson to reorganize the breeders in support of his enterprise, with doubtful prospects of success. As at present the new association is the only one having Government recognition, it may be well to apply to its secretary for terms and requirements for registration.

[For continuation of this department, see page 226.]

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.



SELF-SUCKING COW.

Do you know of anything that will prevent a cow from sucking herself? I have noticed what is called a nose jewel. Do you know anything of it?

T. J. L.

Ans.—The device illustrated herewith has been highly recommended. Take a piece of light, tough wood, which will not split (basswood for instance), about eight inches long and five inches in breadth; on one side of it whittle an oblong opening which will fit into the animal's nose, somewhat after the manner of the old-fashioned bull ring; when the animal tries to suck itself this piece of wood will flap down over its nose in such a manner as that it cannot reach the teat, the wood coming between the animal's nose and the teat. The contrivance does not prevent the animal from grazing or feeding in stable. Some cows can be cured by wearing a leather halter, with sharp nails through the nose piece, the points standing outwards and pricking her flanks when she attempts to suck. Another contrivance well spoken of consists of a leather halter and surcingle, and an iron rod running between the cow's fore legs from surcingle to halter ring, the rod three feet four inches long, with short connecting link of iron at each end, say two inches long, to allow freedom of play.

VETERINARY EXAMS.

1. Are the Vet. exams in America more difficult than in England, or much easier?

2. Has the preliminary exam. to be passed first?

3. Could an unqualified assistant working with a Vet. surgeon a few years, either buy or work up a practice, and practice as an unqualified assistant?

S. WALTON.

Ans.—1. No; three-year courses are the rule, and while the instruction given is good, any average man with a fair preliminary education, English, mathematics, etc., equal, say, to the sixth standard of the English board school, would have no very great difficulty in passing. Cornell, Ithica, N.Y., is the most exacting of the schools.

2. Yes, but except in the case of two or three schools needs no special preparation, if the student possesses the education mentioned in answer 1.

3. No. Each State, and now the Canadian Provinces, bar the unqualified man, many insisting on graduation from schools giving a certain standard of veterinary education.

BUMBLE FOOT.

Last August an abscess formed on rooster's foot; have opened it occasionally and squeezed out green and black matter; otherwise have done nothing, and it still festers. Although he eats well and seems hearty, he is getting thin, and his comb is turning pale. Can the foot be cured? What would you advise me to do with him? He is a large Plymouth Rock, only purchased last June, and I am sorry to lose him.

VANDELEUR.

Ans.—The trouble with the chicken's foot is a common one, and is known as bumble foot. It is caused by the bottom of the foot becoming bruised in some way, either by jumping from a high perch on to some hard substance, or, in a few cases, by scratching among coarse gravel, the bottom of the foot becoming injured in such a way as to cause stone bruise. I am doubtful if any treatment will respond for such a long standing case, but would recommend the following: Take a knife and open the abscess, making two cross cuts in the form of the letter X. Wash out the pus, and wash the foot clean with warm water containing a very small amount of carbolic acid. Afterwards apply nitrate of silver, ten grains to an ounce of distilled water. It may be necessary to have the foot bandaged so as to keep dirt out of the foot. This will need renewing every second day at least, and the foot should be washed and doctored again as above indicated. The chicken should be fed on soft food, or some such ration as he will relish, and he should be kept in a pen where he cannot jump about much. The floor of the pen should be well covered with straw or other litter, so that there is no chance for the foot to become injured. If the treatment is started in time, in most cases the bird fully recovers; but for a long standing case, as this one appears to be, recovery is doubtful.

O. A. C.

W. R. GRAHAM.

TAXIDERM.

Will you let me know through the "Farmer's Advocate" the full receipt for stuffing and setting up birds and other animals.

A. A. REID.

Ans.—Order through this office Paul Hasluck's valuable little illustrated work, "Taxidermy," which deals with the above subject fully, as with the preservation of skins, birds' eggs, and insects. Price 50 cents.

IS CALF ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION?

I have an Ayrshire cow with registered pedigree and in calf to a registered Holstein bull. Will the calf be eligible for registration?

H. A.

Ans.—No. There is no register for cross-bred cattle.

Field Notes.**Extension of Irrigation about Lethbridge.**

The Northwest Irrigation Co.'s enterprise is about three years old. During that time fully fifty thousand acres of irrigable land has been settled south of and around Lethbridge, and about four hundred thousand acres of other lands, chiefly for ranching purposes, have been sold. Some of the latter, however, will yield crops without artificial watering. The best evidences of substantial progress are the existence of the three towns of Magrath, Stirling and Raymond, the last named counting, at present, over one thousand inhabitants, and the first sod was turned on the town site less than eighteen months ago. It will reach the twenty-five hundred mark in eighteen months more. The irrigation enterprise has brought about five thousand people into Southern Alberta.

The success that has attended the venture is leading to a large extension of the company's work. They are about to acquire five hundred thousand acres, lying east and south-east of Lethbridge, and to convert this arid tract into arable and more valuable grazing land. A guarantee of twenty-five thousand dollars has been placed for the good faith of the promoters. The land is to be purchased from the Government at the customary price of three dollars an acre, but this price is subject of a rebate to the extent of two dollars an acre for expenditure in improvements has reached that sum. Land is to be acquired under the terms of ten equal annual payments. The maximum price at which such lands are to be sold is fixed by the Government at five dollars an acre. All lands unsold by the company at the end of fifteen years are to revert to the Government.

The irrigation of this land will involve a considerable extension of the present system, which is fed from the St. Mary's River, and will probably require supplementing with water drawn from the Milk River. No surveys have yet been made, but surveyors will be put on the work early in the spring.

If the scheme goes on properly, it will mean the conversion of large tracts of land now good only for range uses to land supporting a considerable population by becoming arable, or, if not all cultivated, it will furnish much more food for range stock. The scarcity of water, even for stock watering, is a drawback at present. The construction of large reservoirs for the saving of spring rains will be an important part of the new irrigation work. J. McCAIG.

Medicine Hat Packing Company.

A dispatch from Ottawa reports the incorporation of a new concern, to be known as the Western Packing Company of Canada, organized for the purpose of carrying on a meat packing industry in the town of Medicine Hat, Alta.

The establishment of such a factory in the ranch country should mean great things to the town in which it is located, as well as the surrounding country. The company is made up as follows: John McClay Paul, stock dealer; David Milne, merchant; William Crawford, conductor; Charles Ernest Smith, physician; Oswald William Kealy, barrister-at-law; William R. Penland, stock dealer; all of Medicine Hat. Russell Mackenzie, McLeod, packer, and Norman Vollrath Kobold, packer, Winnipeg, have been incorporated.

A Golden Wedding.

On February 24th, Mr. and Mrs. John Ira Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., parents of Messrs. W. D. and D. C. Flatt, the noted stock breeders, with their children, grandchildren and friends, in a happy and joyous manner, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Flatt, at their home in Hamilton. The "Farmer's Advocate" joins in congratulations to the worthy couple on a useful and well-spent life, and wishes them yet many years of comfort and enjoyment in this life.

Hounds and Deer.

Hounds are running deer in the foothills around New Denver and Silverton, and there has been a ruthless slaughter of the animals by would-be sports. Two were followed nearly across the lake by local hunters and slaughtered in the water. If all laws were observed like the game law, what a "law-abiding" people we would be.—[Calgary Herald.]

Farmers' Institute Meeting, Brandon.

At a recent Institute meeting held in Brandon quite a number of interested farmers gathered to discuss matters of importance. The advisability of instituting a local grain-growers' association was brought up, and a committee of three appointed to look into the matter and report at the next meeting. A communication from Mr. Barre, re cream rates, asking the co-operation of the society to help lower the increased rates which have lately been established, was discussed, and will be considered.

Capt. Clark, of the Western Agriculture and Arts Association, Brandon, strongly advocated short courses in live-stock judging, and spoke of the arrangements which were being made to have a short course in stock judging held at Brandon the week following the Winnipeg course. This was considered by the meeting to be a long step in the right direction, and Capt. Clark was thanked for the strong part he was taking in getting all necessary arrangements satisfactorily completed.

Mr. R. McKenzie, of Brandon, then read a very interesting and instructive paper on roadmaking. A discussion followed in which a number of prominent roadmakers briefly stated their views. Mr. W. A. Sargent, Reeve of Daly, pointed out some of the greatest drawbacks to roadmaking in this Western country, two of the chief ones being the shortness of the season and the scarcity of labor. He emphasized the importance of proper drainage, and claimed that sloughs which are too costly to drain ought to be graded two feet above high-water mark, and the center left very full, so as to give the rains every opportunity to run off. Whatever graders are used, he believed they ought to be followed by rollers. Ditches ought to be provided with outlets, and be made with a view to carrying away the water, and not dug a uniform depth, irrespective of grades, as is often the case. Quality



Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A.
Superintendent of Institutes and Agricultural Societies,
Northwest Territories.

and not quantity ought to be the roadmakers' motto. Mr. Sargent concluded by favoring day labor rather than contracts, as better work was usually the result, and there was not the same danger of having work slighted. He also considered it a Government's duty to freely assist in roadmaking, as a country's growth and prosperity largely depends on her roads.

The reeve of the municipality of Cornwallis, Mr. A. Leslie, maintained that concrete ought to be used much more than at present for building coverts and bridges. A competent man should be carefully selected to oversee. He disapproved of the present contract system, giving as his reason, that many a job is underbid. The man who would do faithful work usually asks a rather higher price than the one who merely wishes to make it pass and draw his pay.

Next followed Reeve Johnston, of Elton. He also laid a great deal of stress on good drainage. A slough that could not be drained he would not ditch, but merely take soil from each end and fill well up above high-water level. This soil ought to be taken from the ditches farther back, and thus fill a double purpose. Under the statute labor regime, poor tools usually were the rule. This was false economy, and good scrapers and graders ought to be provided. The portion of a new road to be graded ought, at latest, to be plowed early in spring of the season in which it is to be graded; better still, the summer before. This does away largely with the lumps of turf, and allows much better work to be done, also, the roadbed will be travelled at once, instead of being avoided, as is often the case when the other plan is adopted. A heavy roller ought to be used. Compulsory labor, the speaker claimed, gave best satisfaction, as it was next thing to impossible to hire men at that season of the year for so short a period. He advocated tile or concrete culverts. The former require to be well covered with soil to prevent breakage from heavy jars.

"And less overseers, better tools and stronger bridges are needed," said Mr. Johnston, in conclusion.

Councillor Gerrie, of Cornwallis, approved of statute labor as cheaper, owing to the scarcity and cost of labor. The majority of pathmasters, he believed, did satisfactory work.

Brandon Farmers' Institute are to be congratulated upon the interest which they take in educational work of an agricultural nature, and there is no doubt but what the good effect of these meetings will be seen hereafter on the already well-tilled farms of Brandon Hills.

Resolution re Transportation.

The following resolution was passed at Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute:

Whereas the Parliament of Canada, and the several Provincial Legislatures, have given, under the heading, "Aid to Railroads," donations of money, land grants, bond guarantees, tax and other exemptions, the value of which, especially in the case of roads constructed in Western Canada, amounted to more than the cost of the roads, graded; and

Whereas it is evident that these enormous subsidies have not been applied to the construction and equipment of these roads, from the fact that the liabilities standing against them in stock and bonds are greater than the values of the properties; and

Whereas, notwithstanding these enormous subsidies and the excessive rates levied by these roads on the traffic of the territory which they were chartered to serve, these railways have utterly failed to meet the transportation requirements of the country, in consequence of which the people have suffered great loss and hardships, and a condition of things created which is exasperating in the extreme and very detrimental to the progress and prosperity of Western Canada; and

Whereas the Government of Canada can finance the construction of railways much more economically than can any private corporation; and

Whereas the only real solution of our transportation problem lies in the ownership and control by the people of such a system of railways as shall ensure traffic facilities and shall regulate traffic rates over the whole of the country,

Therefore this Farmers' Institute of Bird's Hill, Manitoba, respectfully urges the Government of Canada, instead of granting aid to the Grand Trunk Pacific R. R. or any other transcontinental railroad promoted by a private company, to proceed at once to develop our present system of Government R. R. by extending the Intercolonial R. R. from Montreal to the West, and, eventually, to the Pacific Coast, as suggested by Hon. A. G. Blair, present Minister of Railways, and in conformity with the almost unanimous desire of the people of Western Canada.

Resolution on the Grain Question.

At a recent meeting of the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute respectfully urge upon the Dominion Parliament, and especially upon the member for this district, the necessity, in the interest of the country, of not modifying the Grain Act at the behest of the elevator owners or other interests; and that we declare that it is vital to the interests of farmers that flat warehouses and loading platforms be continued, and the right be extended in all places in order that perfect freedom in shipping grain may be secured and the grain growers of the country protected from the operations of all who would seek to depress prices and prevent farmers from obtaining the highest price for their grain.

Mount Vernon G. G. Organize.

At a meeting held on the 18th of February, the Mount Vernon Grain Growers' Association was duly organized, and a strong membership enrolled. All grain-growers are cordially invited to join.

The following officers were selected for the year: W. I. Cundy, President; T. G. Waghorn, Vice-President; Harold Kemp, Secretary-Treasurer; Bobb Shoup, Wm. I. Budd, A. S. Cutting, F. Burdland, T. C. Hardy, F. T. Smith, Directors.

Any information will be gladly given in the interests of the Association by the Secretary, Harold Kemp, Box 51, Rapid City Manitoba.

Winnipeg Industrial.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, held on Wednesday, February 18th, the following directors were elected: Messrs. A. A. Andrews, Jno. Arbuthnot, Wm. Brydon, Robt. Barclay, F. W. Drewry, G. F. Galt, J. T. Gordon, G. H. Greig, G. J. Maulson, J. A. Mitchell, L. M. Ross, D. Smith, D. E. Sprague, T. W. Taylor, M. P. P., Dr. Torrance, V. S., Wm. Whyte and Hugh Sutherland.

At a meeting of the above named directors, on the following day, J. T. Gordon, M. P. P., was elected President, and J. F. Galt, Vice-President. It was decided to hold the next annual exhibition from July 20th to 25th.

Canadian Cattle May go to Jamaica.

The Governor of Jamaica has issued an order raising the prohibition against the importation of Canadian cattle to the island. The restrictions against American stock remain as before.

Institute Meetings.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged for the following series of meetings in the western section of the Province:

Group 1.
 Melita—Monday, March 9, 7 p. m.
 Hartney—Tuesday, March 10, 2 p. m.
 Reston—Wednesday, March 11, 7 p. m.
 Souris—Thursday, March 12, 2 p. m.
 Wawanesa—Friday, March 13, 2 p. m.
 Glenboro—Saturday, March 14, 2 p. m.
 Cypress River—Monday, March 16, 2 p. m.
 Holland—Tuesday, March 17, 2 p. m.
 Speakers.—S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian; subject, "Diseases of Animals, and Ventilation of Farm Buildings. S. Benson, Neepawa; subject, "Soil Cultivation."

Group 2.
 Deloraine—Tuesday, March 17, 2 p. m.
 Boissevain—Wednesday, March 18, 2 p. m.
 Killarney—Thursday, March 19, 2 p. m.
 Cartwright—Friday, March 20, 2 p. m.
 Crystal City—Saturday, March 21, 2 p. m.
 Pilot Mound—Monday, March 23, 2 p. m.
 Manitou—Tuesday, March 24, 2 p. m.
 Morden—Wednesday, March 25, 2 p. m.
 Speakers.—S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, and J. J. Rooney, Culross, Man.

Group 3.
 Oak Lake—Monday, March 9, 2 p. m.
 Virden—Tuesday, March 10, 2 p. m.
 Elkhorn—Wednesday, March 11, 2 p. m.
 Arrow River—Thursday, March 12, 2 p. m.
 Hamiota—Friday, March 13, 2 p. m.
 Oak River—Saturday, March 14, 2 p. m.
 Bradwardine—Monday, March 16, 2 p. m.
 Carberry—Tuesday, March 17, 2 p. m.
 Austin—Wednesday, March 18, 2 p. m.
 Gladstone—Thursday, March 19, 2 p. m.
 Neepawa—Friday, March 20, 2 p. m.
 Minnedosa—Saturday, March 21, 2 p. m.
 Russell—Tuesday, March 24, 7 p. m.
 Birtle—Wednesday, March 25, 2 p. m.
 Shoal Lake—Thursday, March 26, 2 p. m.
 Strathclair—Thursday, March 26, 7 p. m.
 Speakers.—M. Young, V. S., Manitou; subject, "The examination of a horse for soundness, conformation and its relation to health and usefulness, conditions necessary to the maintenance of health, and a few pointers about what not to do in some cases of sickness." R. G. O'Mally, of Headingly, will speak on "Mixed Farming."

Meetings have not yet been arranged for the eastern part of the Province, but will be arranged early the coming week.

Veterinary Association Meets.

The annual meeting of Manitoba Veterinary Association was held in Winnipeg, February 19th, with Dr. W. R. Taylor, Portage la Prairie, in the chair. The annual report showed the association to be in a prosperous condition and doing good work in the interest of its members.

To assist in entertaining the American Veterinary Association, which meets in Ottawa in September next, a grant of \$100 was made.

A very instructive paper on "The Physical Examination of the Horse" was read by Dr. C. D. McGillivray, Binscarth, to whom a prize of valuable books and instruments was awarded for his essay.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Dr. Taylor, Portage la Prairie; Vice-President—Dr. Hilton, Portage la Prairie; Secretary and Registrar—Dr. F. Torrance, Winnipeg; Examiners—Dr. Stevenson, Carman; Dr. W. E. Martin, Dr. Torrance, of Winnipeg. Council—Doctors Torrance, Stevenson, Cox, Hilton, Taylor, Henderson, Martin.

The following veterinary practitioners were in attendance at the meeting: S. A. Cox, Brandon; C. D. McGillivray, Binscarth; J. A. Stevenson, Carman; A. M. Livingstone, Melita; W. A. Hilliard, Minnedosa; W. R. Taylor, Portage la Prairie; H. F. Whaley, Roland; G. Hilton, Portage la Prairie; Dr. Harrison, Glenboro; Dr. Welch, Roland; Dr. Henderson, Carberry; Dr. Frame, Treherne; Dr. Ronbough, Morden; Dr. Swinnerton, Carberry; W. A. Dunbar, W. J. Hamman, Frederick Torrance, Charles Little, Dr. Westhall, Dr. Worthington, A. E. Williamson, of Winnipeg.

Cheap Rates for Grain and Seeds.

To encourage the sowing of good seed, the C. N. R. have agreed to carry shipments of wheat, oats, barley, flax seed and grass seed from now until the end of May for seeding purposes at half mileage tariff rate. The conditions call for each shipment being certified to by the shippers and forwarding agent. This reduction will not apply to consignments billed to Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Port Arthur, West Fort William or Fort William, or when destined to points on other companies' lines.

Canadian Cattle Abroad.

The Island of Jamaica has raised its embargo against the importation of Canadian cattle. The British House of Commons, on February 25th, by a vote of 190 to 38, voted down an amendment to remove the embargo which prevents Canadian store cattle being landed in Great Britain.

Canadian Horse Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.

The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association held their annual meeting this year in Grand's Repository, Toronto, on February 5th, the President, Dr. A. Smith, in the chair. Mr. H. Wade reported a successful year's operations, and a cash balance of \$4,680.44. No club made application for assistance in hiring a stallion since the money had been voted for this purpose, but such assistance will still be available; \$1,000 was voted to the Spring Stallion Show for 1904, and the appropriation of \$1,000 for this year's show was ratified. The grant of \$50 to the stock-car expense for another year was made. A grant of \$250.00 was made to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and the amount of the grant to the Spring Horse Show was left to the discretion of the Board of Directors. An Appropriation of \$100.00 was made to defray the expenses of expert horse authorities for the special judging class of Farmers' Institute workers, which will be held in March at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The question of the effect of restricting the importation into Canada of American ranch horses was freely discussed, and it was finally agreed to petition Parliament to place the same restrictions upon the importation of horses from foreign countries that such countries place upon the importation of horses from Canada.

The providing of a suitable building to hold the Spring Stallion Show was the next question for consideration. The need of such a building being so apparent, no time was lost in naming a committee to secure a charter for the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association to erect buildings and carry on shows in the City of Toronto in the interest of the horse-breeders and other live-stock associations. The



HON. WILLIAM OWENS, MONTREAL.
 President, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

committee appointed for this purpose are: Mr. John Ross Robertson, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. W. E. Wellington, Lt.-Col. McGillivray, R. Beith, M. P., Ald. Shepard, Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, Messrs. W. H. Smith, H. M. Robinson, Thos. Graham, Geo. Beardmore, H. Wade, H. J. P. Good and Geo. Pepper. It is confidently felt that before next year this committee will have provided a magnificent amphitheatre for the holding of sales, shows and all large gatherings pertaining to the live-stock industry. The officers for the Association, elected for the coming year, are: Dr. Andrew Smith, President; H. N. Crossley, First Vice-President; Thos. Graham, Second Vice-President; and Henry Wade, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors as follows: Thoroughbred Association—Dr. A. Smith, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton. Harness, Hunters and Carriage Horse Society—W. E. Wellington and Ald. O. B. Shepard, Toronto. Hackney Horse Breeders—Thos. Graham, Claremont, and H. N. Crossley, Roseau. Trotting and Racing Horse Association—George Pepper and Samuel McBride, Toronto. Clydesdale Horse Association—Peter Christie, Manchester, and F. Richardson, Columbus. Shire Horse Association—James Henderson, Belton, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. Draft Horse Association—Thos. McMillan, Constance, and James Mitchell, Goderich. Canadian Pony Society—H. M. Robinson, Toronto, and E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton.

Railway Commission Promised.

A strong deputation, representing farmers, fruit-growers, stockmen, manufacturers, and others, waited on the Dominion Government last month, and were promised by Sir Wilfred Laurier, that the Government would introduce a bill appointing a Railway Commission, at the approaching session of Parliament.

Miniota G. G. Organize.

A public meeting, called by the reeve of the Municipality of Miniota, to discuss the grain transportation question, was held in Miniota on February 10th. Mr. J. T. Lynch was appointed chairman and Mr. J. A. Frazer secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, the reeve, in introducing the subject, spoke of the difficulty of getting cars, and of the excessive margin in prices taken by the elevators.

Hon. C. J. Mickle said he was present more to hear the views of the electors than to suggest a remedy, and spoke on the desirability of united action by all interested. He thought there should be more storage facilities provided, as it was not likely the increase in transportation would equal the increase in production. He was in favor of allowing municipalities to build elevators.

Mr. W. A. Doyle, who was next called, said legislation should be in favor of the majority. He thought the difficulty was more the lack of power than of cars, as many cars were left for days after they were loaded; claimed the railroads were in league with the elevators against the farmer; advised forming a branch of the Grain Growers' Association to look after the interests of the farmer, and moved (Mr. Wm. Iverach seconding) that this meeting of farmers of the Municipality of Miniota hereby form themselves into a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, to be known as the Miniota Branch, and that we adopt, as our constitution, that of the Grain Growers' Association of the Northwest Territories, now in operation, with such variations to suit the Province of Manitoba as may be adopted by a general convention of delegates from the branches in Manitoba.

Mr. Wm. Iverach was not in favor of municipal elevators, but wished to see a branch of the association formed.

Mr. J. L. Thompson gave his experience in shipping wheat in car lots, showing the great difference in prices over those obtained by selling to the elevators.

Messrs. T. Stevenson, G. Rowan, W. Rowles and others spoke briefly in regard to transportation, the difference in prices, advantages of shipping by car lots, municipal elevators, etc.

The motion to form a branch of the Grain Growers' Association was then put, and carried unanimously.

The secretary of the meeting was appointed to act as secretary pro tem. of the association, and receive the names and fees of those wishing to join. Twenty-seven names were given in, and the Miniota Branch of the Grain Growers' Association was duly formed. Mr. J. L. Thompson was elected President; Mr. W. Taylor, Vice-President; Jas. A. Frazer, Secretary-Treasurer; and John Fleming, Auditor. Messrs. J. T. Lynch, Wm. Iverach, W. A. Doyle, Wm. Rowles, Wm. Lindsay and D. Rowan were elected Directors.

The following resolutions were put and carried:

1. That whereas it is considered that an Association of grain-growers should not admit to their Association any person whose interests are likely to conflict with those of the said Association, therefore it is directed that no owner or lessee of an elevator, or any member of the Grain Exchange or Grain Dealers' Association, or any buyer in the service of such persons, shall be admitted to membership in this Association.

2. That we are satisfied that the great necessity of the grain-growers of the Northwest at the present day is the construction and ownership by the Government of a broad-gauge, well-equipped railway to Hudson's Bay.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show.

Our Ottawa correspondent writes: "The Ottawa Valley farmers held their first winter fair in Ottawa, on February 9th to 13th. The success of the show was better and greater than its most ardent promoters had expected. The interest taken by the visitors was most keen, and the educational features will be far-reaching in their usefulness and results. The principal speakers were Hon. John Dryden; J. E. Brethour, of Burford; Profs. Day, Dean and Graham, of Guelph; Prof. Ruddick and F. C. Hare, of Ottawa.

All the beef cattle shown were Shorthorn or Shorthorn grades, W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, exhibiting the former, and Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, the latter. Sheep were exhibited by J. T. Gibson, Denfield; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; D. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; and J. A. Richardson, South March. Representatives of swine were here from the herds of J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; R. Reid & Co., Hintonburgh; and Wm. Ormiston, of Columbus. A dairy test was carried on during the show, the result of which placed Wm. Ormiston's Shorthorn cow at the head of the list with a production of 95 lbs. of milk in forty-eight hours. Poultry were also well represented.

After the show, an auction sale of Shorthorn bulls was held. Most of the animals were young, and the average of \$111.00 for twenty-four head was a fair indication of the value of the offering. The permanency of the show now depends upon the action of the local authorities in furnishing accommodation for the display of the exhibits.

Revision of Fair Rules.

The following revised rules dealing with fraudulent or other improper practices on the part of exhibitors were adopted at the late annual meetings of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and the Ontario Winter Fair Board and are submitted for concurrence of other fair boards:

1. Any exhibitor lodging a protest must make it in writing, and it must be delivered to the Secretary's Assistant within six hours of the cause of the protest. It must state plainly the cause of complaint or appeal, and must be accompanied by a deposit of \$5.00, which sum may, in the discretion of the Board, be forfeited to the Association if the protest be not sustained, but this provision shall not preclude the right of any director or judge to bring any case of fraud in an exhibitor before the notice of the Board of Directors, for their consideration, and in which case the board reserves full right to act in the premises as fully and to the same extent as if a formal protest had been filed by an exhibitor.

2. Any person who shall attempt to interfere with or influence the judges while in discharge of their duties, or who shall, at any time on the premises of the Association, use any contemptuous or abusive language to any judge, or within his hearing, in consequence of any award made by him, shall forfeit his right to any premiums to which he might otherwise be entitled, and be excluded from exhibiting for one year thereafter. Judges are particularly requested to report any breach of this rule.

3. Upon the discovery of any fraud, deception or dishonest practice in the preparation or ownership, or of any misrepresentation concerning any animal or article exhibited, which may have affected or attempted to affect the decision of the judge or judges, or upon the discovery of any fraud or deception in making an entry or entries, on the part of any exhibitor, the Board of Directors reserve the right to withhold the payment of any prizes awarded, and may prohibit any such party or parties from exhibiting in any class for one or more years, and may also publish the names of any such person or persons as may be deemed most expedient, and any prize or prizes so withheld shall be awarded as though such exhibitor or exhibitors had not shown or exhibited.

4. If it be proven to the satisfaction of a majority of the Board of Directors that an exhibitor has been guilty of any of the above named dishonorable practices at any other exhibition held in Canada, or in the United States of America, or has falsified any pedigree, or otherwise dealt unjustly with the public, said member may be expelled from this Association by said Board of Directors.

5. Any case where protests are entered for improper or malignant purposes, the board shall exclude the party from exhibiting for two years thereafter.

6. Decision of judges shall be final, and no protest or appeal will be entertained, except in cases where actual fraud is alleged against the judge.

RE ENTRY FORM.

1. Entry form shall contain a statement that all information given and statements made by exhibitor are true.

2. Entry form to state that exhibitor agrees to be governed by rules and regulations of the exhibition.

The above resolutions were unanimously passed by a joint committee composed of the delegates from the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and of the Winter Fair Board, with the request that the boards of Toronto, London, Ottawa and Winnipeg exhibitions frame their rules in accordance therewith.

(Signed) A. P. WESTERVELT,
Secretary.

British Sales of Draft Horses.

Old Country horsemen have been getting in line for the spring season during the past month. Shows and sales have been held, and companies have been securing their horses for the season's service. On February 2nd, Lord Arthur Cecil held a sale of Clydesdales at the show grounds, Glasgow, where he disposed of twenty-one mares and their yearling colts at an average of \$371. Mr. O. Sorby, of Guelph, Ont., secured two of the mares, Lady Calista and Baroness Montague, also the yearling colt, Baron Montague.

Prices for Shires are running a little higher than for Clydes. At Mr. Joseph Wainwright's sale of the Great Rocks Stud, thirty-three animals worked out an average of \$737; the highest price, \$4,321, being paid by Lord Llangattock for Warton Drayman, a fine year-old bay, by Royal Victor II. Another good sale of Shires was that of a consignment from the stud of Mr. Whitehurst, of Markeaton, near Derby. Here the bidding was very keen, the average for forty-eight being \$420. The two-year-old stallion, Markeaton Ready Reckoner, by Pride of Blagdon, brought the top figure of \$1,890.00, while a brood mare, Peterwell Bride, realized \$1,575.00. Several other sales have taken place, and others are advertised for the near future, but these give one an idea of the demand and the prices realized for the draft horses over the water.

The Guelph Government Sale.

The stock sale at Guelph on February 25th comprised only bulls, of which 79 Shorthorns, 2 Herefords and 2 Polled Angus were entered. The Herefords were nine-months-old calves, and sold for \$45 and \$55, respectively. The Angus bulls were withdrawn, the bids being too low. Seventy-five of the Shorthorns were sold at prices ranging from \$35 to \$275, the balance being withdrawn. The average on all was \$82.51, which indicates that they were very far from being a uniform lot. There were a few useful young bulls among them, which sold to farmers for about their value, but a large proportion were inferior and should have been subjected to the pruning knife when younger, and many of them would have made passable steers, of which there are too few in the country. One only brought over \$200. The favorite entry was number 78, the roan six-month-old calf, Diamond, bred and contributed by Thos. Scott, Sutton West, sired by Marvel—2482—, dam Lady Ramsden, and bought by W. D. Flatt at \$275. The result of this sale shows that fairly good bulls sell for fairly good prices, while inferior ones are unprofitable and almost unsalable, while the outcome of the sale at Hamilton on January 28th, where the bulls averaged \$542, proves that first-class selected bulls bring handsome figures. At the sale of the herd of Messrs. Hartman, near Meaford, on February 24th, which was advertised in the "Advocate," the bulls, all Canadian-bred, made an average of quite \$170, which is encouraging and profitable. The lesson of the sales should serve to stimulate breeders and farmers to improvement of their cattle, which can most surely be effected by the use of the best bulls obtainable, for while an average sire may, and probably will, improve the character of an average grade herd, the best is none too good for a pure-bred herd, and the best will usually pay for himself even in a grade herd by raising the standard of value of his offspring as compared with one of medium excellence. The capable auctioneers, Messrs. Ingram, Jackson and McDonald, handled the sale admirably.

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

Dear Reader,—

You have a friend who intends to settle in Western Canada this year. He may at present reside in Great Britain or in one of the neighboring States of the Union. At any rate, he is interested in this Great and Glorious West.

Send his name and address, and we will be pleased to mail him, absolutely FREE, a copy of the Immigration Number of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for 1903, which is to be issued on March 20th.

It will contain such reliable information regarding the vast resources of the West, descriptions of the various fertile districts and most important details in wheat-raising, mixed farming, ranching and stock-raising, profusely illustrated, as will prove most instructive to the settler. Address

"FARMER'S ADVOCATE,"
Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian Live Stock at St. Louis Fair.

A large and representative meeting of officers and directors of the Canadian Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry Breeders' was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Guelph, on the evening of Feb. 24th, with Mr. Arthur Johnston in the chair, to consider the desirability of a strong representation of Canadian pure-bred live stock at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, at St. Louis in 1904. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, setting forth the advisability of making a very strong exhibit of our stock as an advertisement of the capabilities of the country, and urging upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments to make liberal appropriations towards the expenses of exhibitors and of commissioners to whom will be entrusted the work of furthering this end. It is intended that large and influential deputations of breeders shall wait upon the authorities at Ottawa and Toronto to urge the importance of making provision for the purpose indicated.

A New Ice Record.

At the Ottawa Ice Racing Association's track, Cresceus, the famous American horse, made a new record for ice racing, of 2.15. This lowers Geuser's, the fastest previous, time by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second. Cresceus did his mile easily, and if hurried might have made it in still better time.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

The live-stock market is, in general, showing a firmer tone, with receipts moderate.

Cattle.—Choice butchers' cattle are bringing as high as 4½c., while ordinary stock is going at 3½c., and 2½c. for inferior grades. In stockers, the market is quiet and prices remain unchanged.

Sheep.—There is practically nothing doing in sheep, owing to the lack of supplies. Off cars, 3½c. to 4c. is the rating for fat ewes or wethers, with lambs 4c. to 4½c. per pound.

Hogs.—The hog market remains steady, with but moderate supplies in sight. For the best bacon type, weighing from 160 lbs. to 230 lbs., 6c. is paid, while lights and very fats go at 5c. per pound.

Horses.—There is a good demand for choice farm horses, and sales are reported at good prices.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef.—There is a fair demand for choice beef, and city-butchered is bringing about 7½c., while lots shipped in from the country are rated at about ½c. less.

Mutton.—Little but frozen stock is coming forward at prices ranging from 6½c. to 7c. per lb. Fresh mutton is in fair demand at from 8c. to 9c., and lambs 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Pork.—Prices are firm at 7½c. per lb., and the demand is increasing.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—Choice creamery butter is worth 24c. put up in one-pound bricks, while really good creamery goods is bringing about 20c. to 21c.

Cheese.—Practically nothing doing.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Very little dressed poultry is coming in, except from the east, but the market shows a firm tendency. Chickens are worth 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 9c. to 10c.; geese, 10c., and turkeys, 14c. to 15c.

The receipts of fresh eggs continue light, but an increase in the supply is expected very soon. Guaranteed fresh bring 50c., and case lots about 22c. per dozen.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat.—The local wheat market has shown but little change from our last quotation. Despite the bearish tendency elsewhere, No. 1 hard is quoted at 74c. here, and 76½c. for May in Fort William.

Oats.—Prices continue firm, with light receipts, 30½c. per bushel is being paid for best white, and 27c. and 28c. for feed grades.

Barley.—Prices are firmer, 30c. to 31c. being offered for feed grain, and 33c. to 34c. for best malting grades.

Spelt.—Market firm, 32c. being the ruling price.

MILL FEED.

For bran, the market is firm at last quotation, with equal enquiries for chopped grain.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 2.—The supplies of cattle were much too large for the demand, which caused a dull market and declining prices. Prime beefs sold at about 4½c. per lb.; medium stock at from 3½c. to 4½c., and the common cattle at from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. There was only a few good calves on the market, but small veals are abundant. The former sold at from \$5 to \$9 each, or from 5c. to 5½c. per lb. The young calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Sheep sold at from 3½c. to 4c., and lambs at from 4½c. to 5c. per lb. Fat hogs are lower in price, and sold at about 6½c. per lb. for good lots, weighed off the ears.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, March 3.—Cattle—Steady; good to prime steers, \$5.15 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.75; cows, \$1.40 to \$4.60; heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.40 to \$2; bulls, \$2 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.75; Texas-fed steers, \$3.50 to \$4.75. Hogs—Steady; mixed and butchers', \$6.95 to \$7.30; good to choice heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.55; rough heavy, \$7 to \$7.35; light, \$6.60 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$7 to \$7.30. Sheep—Steady to 10c. higher; good to choice wethers, \$5 to \$5.85; fair to choice mixed, \$4 to \$4.75; native lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.25.

British Cattle Markets.

London, March 2.—Live cattle steady at 12c. to 13c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 11½c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 10c. per lb.; sheep, 14c. to 15½c. per lbs., dressed weight.



The frost-flowers blossom on the wold,
 But in this fire-lit gloom
 One does not guess the world is cold—
 Nay, counts it all abloom!
 For love is in the room, my dear,
 For love is in the room!

Women's Institutes.

In our creed, amongst other things, we avow our belief in "the communion of saints," and as this communion with the pure and holy is conducive to high Christian living, so, in other spheres than spiritual, unions of thinkers and workers are productive of knowledge, strength and inspiration.

Our age is one of organizations, conventions and associations. By means of these the thought, skill and experience of the gifted and the diligent become the common property of all the members, and as emulation in the schoolroom is a strong incentive to progress, so engaging in a combined effort to ameliorate if not remove wrongs, or working together for a desired good, will frequently result in the accomplishment of what even the most hopeful could not do alone.

It is gratifying to know that the women of Canada have in certain directions and with marked success proved that "union is strength." They have shown their ability to organize and to administer benevolent and philanthropic schemes. The record of their work for churches, schools and hospitals is a most honorable one.

The National Council of Women of Canada may well be both proud and thankful in reviewing the success of its efforts in behalf of the common weal during the few years of its existence. It has done much to weld together the women of Canada from ocean to ocean.

It is of Women's Institutes, however, that the writer wishes at present to say something. There are several of these already in Ontario, where one such Institute is permitted in each district, and must be in affiliation with the Farmers' Institute of that district.

The objects of these Institutes, as stated in their rules and regulations, are: "The dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation; a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, clothing and fuels, and a more scientific care and training of children, with a view to raising the general standard of health and morals of our people." Truly a wide-reaching and most important aim!

Thanks to those who fought and won the great battle of co-education, women have now the means and opportunity of fitting themselves for any occupation in life for which they have an aptitude. Of these, household architecture is one which should prove congenial to many women. How often do we hear the exclamation, "I wish I had had the planning of this house," or, "What does a man know about building a convenient and comfortable house?"

The matter of home-sanitation is a vital one, and yet it is one little known, and consequently little valued, by the majority of women. It is important that they should study the modern mode of warfare against dirt and imperfect drainage, in view of the fact that so many fatal diseases have their origin in these things. Here, if anywhere, "Prevention is better than cure."

No woman can safely delegate responsibility in matters touching the health of her household to her servants. She must satisfy herself that nowhere has neglect caused even the beginning of filth, for at that point is the beginning of danger. And this study of sanitation is needful not only to induce safety for her own family, but also to prevent menace to the homes of her neighbors through her neglect.

The training of the up-to-date housewife rests on the working knowledge of chemistry, physics, physiology and other sciences which are taught in every good high school and manual-training school, and which will in time be introduced into the lower grades of our public schools, in so far as they relate to the essentials of daily life.

As women, we have yet much to learn of the value of foods, and of the best way of preparing them to preserve the health of those who are

well. We should also know how to carry out intelligently a physician's directions as to diet for an invalid or a convalescent. We are told that much of the morality as well as the health of a people depends on the quality and proper preparation of its food.

We who regret our lack of opportunity in the past to become thoroughly trained in housework, are thankful to know that the next generation of housekeepers has bright prospects before it in this respect. We are assured that the welfare of our young women will be carefully considered in the planning for the Agricultural College which the Government hopes shortly to establish. Domestic science is to be included in its course of study.

How much a country owes to wise, patient and loving mothers! From infancy on through many years, it is a mother's holy privilege, as well as her bounden duty, so to care for and to guide her child that as far as lies in her power it shall grow up sound in mind and in body, capable of assuming fully the duties of good citizenship.

It is to be hoped that the teaching of hygiene and of sanitation in our schools will be made so practical and so interesting that the future mothers and housekeepers of our country will enter upon their duties with due knowledge and preparation for their high trust.

MRS. J. McEWEN.

Tullichewen, Brandon.

"Faults on Both Sides."

A lover's quarrel! We wonder which of the twain will be the first to give in? Donald has evidently been saying some very hard things to Janet, and Janet has resented them with all the warmth of her Highland heart. Donald has taken to the knob of his shepherd's staff for comfort, whilst Janet is nearly rending in two the big kerchief she has drawn from her neck. On the warm side of the ingle nook, gazing lovingly and enquiringly at them both, is Carlo, the collie. He feels that something has gone wrong, and if it comes to taking sides, he means to side with his

master, but all the same he thinks that they have sat in that solemn fashion quite long enough, and the sooner they kiss and be friends the better for everybody, and this is what we dare venture to prophesy will happen presently. H. A. B.

Orange Marmalade.

One dozen bitter oranges, three lemons, three sweet oranges; take the skins of the bitter oranges and lemons and cut in very thin strips, putting them when cut in four quarts of cold water. Also cut pulp of all and put in the same water with skin; throw away the seeds and skins of sweet oranges, but save by themselves seeds of bitter oranges and lemons; put them in a bowl with one cup of cold water; let all stand for twenty-four hours, then boil the four quarts water containing skin and pulp slowly for two hours; take off and measure, and to every quart allow three pounds white sugar. Tie seeds in muslin bag and put in with the other; boil all together for twenty minutes.

EULALIE.

Regina.

Bite Bigger, Billy.

One day a gentleman saw two boys going along the streets of a large city. They were barefooted. Their clothes were ragged and dirty, and tied together by pieces of string. One of the boys was perfectly happy over a half-withered bunch of flowers, which he had just picked up in the street.

"I say, Billy," said he to his companion, "wasn't somebody real good to drop these flowers jest where I could find 'em, and they're so pretty and sweet! Look sharp, Billy; maybe you'll find somethin' by and by."

Presently the gentleman heard his merry voice again, saying: "Oh, Billy, if there ain't half a pear, and it ain't much dirty, either! 'Cause you haven't found anything you may bite first."

Billy was just going to take a very little taste of it, when his companion said: "Bite bigger, Billy! Maybe we'll find another 'fore long."— [Exchange.]



(By T. Faed.)

"FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES."



My dear Guests,—

"Come see the north wind's masonry!
Out of an unseen quarry, evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof
Round every windward stake, or tree, or door;
Speeding the myriad-handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion.
And when his hours are numbered,

Leaves, when the sun appears, astonished art
To mimic in slow structures, stone by stone,
Built in an age, the mad wind's night work,
The frolic architecture of the snow."

How often during the month just past have we had an opportunity to note the clever descriptive power displayed by Emerson in his little poem "The Snow Storm," from which the above lines are taken? And how clearly he portrays the wonderful beauty of the handiwork of this unseen artist, who so prodigally scatters his rich treasures of art on every side, with never a regret that perhaps their beauty shall pass unnoticed by the passers-by.

No doubt the busy farmer would rather dispense with the fantastic loveliness of the great snow mounds than have to shovel a road through them, but after all they are a delight to the eye, and we would not have a typical Canadian winter without them. When we have reached this season of the year, however, we can afford to laugh at the north wind's bluster, for every day gives added strength to the sun's welcome rays, and soon earth's ermine mantle will disappear beneath his ardent glances.

Very wonderful is the consideration that, although it comes only flake by flake, in a single season we sometimes have a total fall of over nine feet of snow. Surely the power of little things can never be overestimated. Does it not seem strange to think that there are many who have never seen snow, while here we have such an abundance of it? Two children who were born and brought up in a southern country were spending the winter in Canada, and although they had seen occasional very light snowfalls, they could not realize what it meant to live in a country where this lovely white robe covered the earth for several months at a time, and their delight knew no bounds. That water could become frozen enough, not only to skate upon, but also to carry horses, was an inexplicable mystery to them; but the great climax was reached when upon awakening one morning they found every object enveloped in hoarfrost. Perhaps to some of our readers who have often witnessed this sight, it has lost the charm of novelty, but I must confess that it has ever fresh delights for me, and I can readily understand what a marvel it must be to eyes that gaze upon it for the first time. Every woodland seems, to anyone not utterly devoid of imagination, a fitting abode for the inhabitants of fairyland, and surely none but their dainty fingers could ever have fashioned those fragile fronds of frost that bejewel every twig and branch and blade of grass.

Some may deem it foolish thus to muse upon this transient beauty, but I prefer to think with the poet, that

"In contemplation of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God."

And he must indeed be insensible who does not, even though unconsciously, feel drawn to worship the Creator of such loveliness. Because the sight is so familiar, too many fail to recognize its worth, or to thank, even by the homage of appreciation, the all-loving Giver who surrounds us with

"Beauty all about our paths,
If but our watchful eyes
Would find it in familiar things
And through their lowly guise"

THE HOSTESS.

To Remove Mud Stains.

All traces of mud can easily be removed from black clothes by rubbing the spots with a raw potato cut in halves.

In the Saddle: A Winter Ride.

III.

Riding is enjoyable at any season. There is an inspiring charm about it in spring weather when freshets gambol and frisk in runaway courses, when "the folded leaf is wooed from out the bud," and under the warm zephyrs the peach trees blow in blushing profusion. On summer evenings, when the new-mown hay rests fragrantly over the meadows, and the cooling air is still, save for the chirp and hum of many insects, there is a dreamy pleasure in riding slowly and quietly; and on the "days that darken to winter," when the whole landscape is a vivid pageant and a perishing one, in its dying robes of red and gold, and the crows gather to their annual caucus, calling querulously, and the thin ice-layer breaks under your horse's hoofs, there is a fascination in a meditative, leisurely ride. But what about a ride on a winter morning in the teeth of a gale, when your horse's nostrils are white with frost, and you brace up and bend your head against the stinging storm? You'd "rather stay in the house and knit?" I wouldn't. You don't know what riding means till you try it on such an occasion.

I tried it recently—buckled the girths tightly, dressed warmly, fastened my veil securely, tapped my horse on the shoulder, and away! The sky was black-grey, the roads icy, the wind wild, and from the north-west there drove fine, hard snow-siftings. As I rode, the sky grew darker, the wind wilder, the snow more fine and dense, until all the elements seemed waging a furious battle. But I enjoyed it, and to all appearances so did Thucydides (call him that for short). He shook his head, kicked up his heels, and bounded off at a speed that seemed to me like that of Tam O'Shanter's Maggie. On we went, up hill and down, and I almost caught myself looking back to ascertain whether any terrifying witch was about to rob my Thucydides of his tail, as that nimble witch of Tam O'Shanter fame robbed Maggie. But I had no cause to pay such a penalty as Tam.

It was a picturesque road that we traversed, with numerous picturesque farmsteadings along the route. There were long, steep hills, sudden turns, bridges where one least expected them, and various cross-roads, every one of which Thucydides would fain explore as a possible short-cut, I suppose, to his own warm stable. The snow crept under my chin, and sifted into my horse's mane, and I rubbed my nose to keep it from freezing, while the wind moaned through the firs and shrieked through the elms, and whistled through the oaks, and switched about in eerie wails up through the glens. Not much enjoyment about such a ride, you think? Well, all I can say is what I have said before, "Try it."

At one time Thucydides stumbled slightly in crossing a bridge, and I gasped a little, but he sprang up and cantered along more vigorously than ever; another time he shied at a stump that somewhat resembled a steam-engine, and, again, he tried to take the bit in his teeth and carry me whither I would not, but on my admonishing him slightly he became all docility again. On passing some homes the snow was rather a welcome screen, as a good many things appeared off and on that by rights should have been on and off. For instance, gates were off their hinges, fences off the truth, shingles off the roof, boards off the barns, and shutters, lightning-rods, etc., off at various angles, while barrels, boxes, sticks, stones, bones and implements of all kinds were on the lawn, on the driveway, on the very spot, in fact, where each object should not have been. It is a pity to see such disorder and evidence of backsliding about any home; and no matter what a farmer's drawbacks or difficulties may be, is there any excuse for such carelessness and lack of method? But there were beauty-spots, too, along this road, and as Thucydides and I were strolling past one of them the storm abated, and the sun shone. It wasn't a palatial home by any means, but it was very neat and cosy, and habitable-looking. Everything seemed to have been put on straight, and kept so. There were some new shingles on the roof, the tidy front porch had had a fresh coat of paint in the fall, the little row of evergreens on the lawn were trimmed to one size, and the same precision and care were evident about the barns.

That little beauty-spot seemed to influence the whole landscape, for as we went on I thought, "How can people see no color or loveliness in winter scenery?" The curling snowbanks glittered, and the road wound ahead of us like gleaming silver rails. There were clumps of faintly blue woods in the distance, a bit of very blue sky above, and deep blue shadows on the snow. Some of the slopes looked almost pink, and against their brightness rested the lovely greens of the pines. The willows, with their tiny yellow branches, were like spots of amber, and the goldenrod's brilliant autumn beauty had changed to a fawn feathery lightness. Along the fences clustered the brambles in shades of golden-brown and purple, and even the lichens on the old rail fences were green like the first spring leaves. And now, how soon those leaves will be unfolding!

How soon this pure snow-mantle will fall from the shoulders of the hills and mother earth will come to her own again, and there will be no more winter rides for another year!

"O glad brown earth, we greet thee
Freed from the shrouding snow!
Soon shall the shadowy forests wake
To starry bloom for thy dear sake,
Soon where the rivulets flow,
The crumpled ferns their sheaths shall break,
The slender rushes grow.
O glad brown earth, to greet thee
The skies of Spring lean low."

CHRYSOLITE.

A Recipe for a Short Story.

There was once a Young Man who prided himself on being intensely modern. In order to sustain this role, he resolved to write a Short Story. He had ideas and a good command of language, but he believed that these were useless without the ability to express his thoughts in the fewest possible words.

"The watchword of the modern editor," he would say, "is 'condense.' A Short Story cannot be too short."

So he wrote his tale and then proceeded to condense it by eliminating all superfluous characters, sentences, words and ideas. The result amazed him.

"I did not believe it possible," he exclaimed with pride, "to write a story with so little in it!"

His theme was the love affairs of a young couple who met aboard an ocean liner, became engaged, quarreled, made up, and were married the first day ashore. Two stern parents and several passengers originally adorned the narrative, but the Young Man condensed them into mere suggestions. He would have condensed the ocean liner only that such a course would have drowned the survivors. As to the events, he eliminated the meeting, for it was implied in the engagement that followed. He eliminated the quarrel, on the ground that it was superfluous, as people could be married without quarreling. Naturally, the reconciliation was also suppressed. Then, his ardor for condensation growing with every erasure, the Young Man decided that mention of the engagement was unnecessary, as, although marriage did not always follow an engagement, it usually implied it.

He had now brought his story down to a steamship, a man, a girl, and a marriage. The vessel, proving a discordant note in the final harmony, was discarded. It then occurred to him with joy that a marriage implied a man and a girl, so he scratched out the couple. His Short Story was now successfully condensed into the one word, "Married."

"If it serves but to while away a leisure second it will have fulfilled its mission," said the Young Man, modestly, as he handed it to his type-writer.—[Eunice Ward.]

Domestic Economy.

FOR "SQUEAKY" SHOES.

To prevent shoes and boots squeaking, put a few drops of oil round the shoe between the uppers and soles with a small oil can.

THE EMERGENCY CABINET.

Every household should endeavor to have an emergency cabinet or cupboard, carefully furnished and promptly replenished when supplies begin to lower. In it should be kept a cleaning fluid, turpentine, gasoline or benzine, oxalic acid, prepared chalk, chloride of lime, ammonia, absorbent paper, alcohol, and the thousand and one things which, if not used daily, are indispensable when they are wanted.

QUICK RELIEF FOR SLIGHT BURNS.

For the immediate application to a burn or a scald, perhaps there is nothing more efficacious than simple flour. It should be applied immediately and spread thickly over the affected surface, the part being wrapped afterward in cotton wool, kept in place by a bandage or strips of old linen. If the burn or the scald be merely superficial, this remedy will be found most excellent, but where the deeper tissues are involved, other remedies are to be recommended in preference.

A NEW VARIETY OF APPLE FRITTER.

An attractive and timely dish is apple fritters en surprise, for which the Boston Cooking School Magazine gives the following recipe:

Select seven or eight apples that will cook quickly (mellow Greenings are good for this purpose). Cut out the stems together with a round piece of apple and clean out the core carefully. Cut out the blossom end, but do not cut deep enough to meet the cavity in the center. Pare the apples, fill the centers with marmalade, dip the corresponding pieces of apple with stem adhering into fritter batter and press them into place. Dip the apples in fritter batter, covering every portion, and fry in deep fat. They will require six or eight minutes' cooking. Drain and dust with powdered sugar.

The Children's Corner.

Easter Eggs.

Isn't it a funny picture? Mrs. Pussy has a good stock of eggs, of which she is very proud, for they are fine, large ones. Topsy and Tricksey, the two kittens, are wild with joy, for their mother has promised to buy some and color them for Easter. She won't have any peace now until the eggs are bought and dyed, and broken.

Do you know why we have eggs at Easter? It is because the egg is a parable of the Resurrection. When a chicken is hatched it breaks through the shell, and comes alive from its tomb. You would never think that a dead thing like an egg could turn into a lively little chicken, would you? That is one of many things which seem to be impossible, and yet we all know it to be true. Now, I have put this picture in to remind you that it is your right to have at least one Easter egg of your very own. If you can hatch a nice little chicken out of it, it will preach a real Easter sermon to you, and be worth far more than dozens of dyed eggs. Perhaps your mother will give you a whole setting, and let one of her hens hatch it for you. If she can't do that, I am sure she will let you have one of the dear little chicks, but you mustn't pet it too much. Even children can be spoiled by unwise kindness, and it is pretty sure to kill a tiny chicken. Write and tell me about your Easter eggs, and how they turn out.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A Wonderful Crusade.

Did you ever hear of the Children's Crusade? It is a true story, and yet it seems like a terrible legend. About 700 years ago a boy of twelve, called Stephen, was sleeping among the hay in a horse-shed. It was moonlight, and suddenly he saw a tall figure, dressed in white and wearing a crown of thorns, standing in the opening of the shed. Some monks were trying to deceive the boy and use him to deceive other people, so they dressed up a man to look like the Lord Jesus, and sent him with a message to Stephen. The poor lad thought he saw a vision of our Lord, and fell down at the impostor's feet, asking what he should do. He was told to preach a Crusade, and lead the children of France to take Jerusalem from the hands of the Saracens. The monks encouraged his enthusiasm, and he went from place to place telling the children that the men had always failed in their crusades, because of their sins, but that if innocent children marched to Jerusalem the walls would fall down before them. The children of France and Germany became wild with excitement. Some of the parents tried to interfere, but others thought that God had really called the little ones, and were afraid to stop them. Forty thousand German and thirty thousand French children started off on their march to the Holy Land. Nicholas, a choir-boy, led twenty thousand of the Germans. He told his band that they would be helped by a miracle, for a drought would dry up the Mediterranean, and they could march right across the dry bed of the sea. Before they reached the Alps, half of them had sickened and died, or gone back. But when they reached Italy they still numbered seven thousand. You may fancy how people stared at this strange-looking army as it marched along. When they reached the sea, the expected miracle did not appear, and only a few sailed for Palestine. Of the other band of twenty thousand Germans, three thousand sailed away from Brindisi, and were never heard of again—only God knows what became of them.

The thirty thousand French crusaders who were led by Stephen seemed to know nothing about the sea they had to cross. As town after town appeared in sight, they would exclaim, "Is that Jerusalem?"

"Not yet, not yet," the monks would answer, and the tired little soldiers struggled wearily on. When the sea stopped their march, most of the children gave in, and started for home again, but two merchants offered to give as many as they could carry a free passage to Palestine. About five thousand crowded into seven small ships, and singing, "We go to rescue Zion," sailed joyfully away. Poor little ones! Two of the ships were wrecked, and the passengers—happily for them—were drowned. The others fared far worse, being taken by the wicked merchants to different slave-markets, and sold as slaves. For eighteen years nothing was heard of them, and then only one out of five thousand—came back, and told of the dreadful way they had been treated. Some of the bravest were killed because they refused to give up their religion, so they became noble martyrs for Christ.

This is a very sad story; and yet it shows that even children can endure hardships bravely, when they think God has called them. You may say that they were very foolish, but do you think you could stand as much as they did without giving in? Suppose you try. Don't start off on a crusade, but begin right where you are. Did you ever hear of the young man who, when rowing at college, always used the broken oar? One oar

was broken, and he said somebody had to take it. Isn't there something unpleasant to be done sometimes, that you might as well do as not? Don't shirk the hard bits too often, or your moral backbone will grow as limp as a jellyfish—in other words, you will become selfish, spoilt and good-for-nothing.



A PERSIAN KITTEN.
Shown at the recent Winnipeg Cat Show.

"There's many a thing for you to do,
My lad, if you but knew it,
That's sent to you, and only you;
Don't let another do it.
Don't let another lift the load
Your back was meant to carry.
Don't think your task were done as well
By Tom or Dick or Harry.
Don't say God's work can wait to-day,
'Twill do as well to-morrow.
Don't put your own will always first,
And count His service sorrow.
Don't wait till you are strong and wise,
Trust Him to gauge your burden,
And then, at last, trust Him, my lad,
To give the well-earned guerdon."

Be very sure that the Great Captain never lost sight of the brave little crusaders who thought they were obeying His orders. If they did not reach an earthly Holy Land, many of them found the march to the heavenly Jerusalem a very short one. The walls of that golden city did not fall down that they might enter, because the twelve gates are always open to the faithful soldiers of Christ. Some day you may meet them there.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

It is reported that a young man, being examined preparatory to joining the church, was asked, "Under whose preaching were you converted?"

"Under nobody's preaching," was the prompt reply. "I was converted under my mother's practicing."

Did any preacher ever utter so powerful a sermon as the young man embodied in those few words?



EASTER EGGS.

The Quiet Hour.

Fearlessness.

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . . He shall cover thee with His feathers, and under His wings shalt thou trust."

If you get a concordance and look up the word "afraid," you will find that the servants of God are encouraged with the oft-repeated promise, "None shall make thee afraid," or "Thou shalt not be afraid." Sometimes it is put as a command, "Be not afraid," or "Be of good courage." Over and over again God says, "Fear not." The great reason for this fearlessness is the fact that He is with us. When He says, "Fear thou not, for I am with thee," let us answer loyally and trustfully, "The Lord is on my side, I will not fear what man can do unto me."

In our last talk I did not take up this subject in connection with spiritual insight, because it required a whole column to itself, or more, and could not be crowded into one paragraph. But it comes under the heading of "spiritual insight," for if we see Him who is invisible—see Him with the eye of faith—we shall not be afraid of pain or death, afraid of bad harvests or loss of property, afraid of lightning or ridicule. Fear is a sin, and a great sin too, as may be seen from our Lord's question, "Why are ye fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?" Fearfulness is faithlessness, and is put first on the list of deadly sins in Rev. xxi. 8. How can we be afraid if we believe that God is on our side? "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Fear is not only wrong, it is also foolish, doing a great deal of harm and no good. There is a story told of an Eastern pilgrim who met the Plague and said, "Where are you going?"

"I am going to Bagdad to kill 5,000 people," was the reply.

A few days later the pilgrim met the Plague returning, and said, "You told me you were only going to kill 5,000 people, but you have killed 50,000."

"No," said the Plague, "I killed only 5,000, the others died of fright."

It is true enough that cowardly fear often attracts the very thing feared. In times of cholera, for instance, the people who are most terrified are pretty sure to be attacked. But to know the uselessness of fear is not to conquer it. Many are afraid of being thought afraid, and will pretend a courage they do not feel; but only God can give the peace which passeth all understanding, the peace which the world cannot understand and probably does not half believe in. The habit of realizing His presence, and trusting ourselves and all that we have in His hands, cannot be formed in a day, and when formed it must be tested and strengthened. Neither faith nor courage can be shown when there is no possibility of pain or loss, and a perfectly sheltered life would not satisfy any of us, and it would make us very limp and characterless. We have good reason to thank God for the storms in our life-journey, unpleasant though they may be at the time. E. J. Wheeler describes a bevy of spar-

rows seeking shelter from a storm, under the outstretched arms of a wayside crucifix. He looked and longed for a faith like theirs, which would make him rely on Christ for safety when danger threatened, but when the storm passed, and the birds flew carelessly away, he changed his mind, and says:

"Then to my heart there comes a prayer—
Not like the birds would I come to Thee,
O Lord, for shelter from strife and care.
From the pain and peril of life to flee.
Didst Thou seek shelter when, o'er Thy head,
The clouds of muttering hatred burst?
When friends were fleeing, and in their stead,
Came cross and spear and the raging thirst?
I ask not shelter, but ask to be
With Thine own resolute soul endowed,
In time of trial to stand like Thee,
To front the tempest or face the crowd.
And when Thy glory regilds the sky,
Thy spirit of service to me still give,
For I would be able Thy death to die,
Were I but able Thy life to live."

That is what we want—a fearlessness which can carry us through danger to victory—not the fearlessness of one who is hidden safely away until the battle is past. We want a courage which draws us after our Leader in His triumphant march right through pain and death—not "to" death, but "through" it. That was the courage of the dauntless Hebrew youths who faced the angry king and told him that their God was "able" to deliver them out of his hand, "but, if not"—that is, if the Divine wisdom saw that it was best that they should suffer—their resolution remained unshaken: "Be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods."

We too must count the cost of His service; we too must love not our lives unto the death, or we cannot be His disciples. What should we think of a soldier who was loyal and obedient only as long as his captain carefully sheltered him from all danger? Don't let us be satisfied with a sort of "carpet knight" Christianity. We are bound to "endure hardness," if we aspire to the high honor of being true soldiers in any army. There are plenty of opportunities every day of our lives. I read yesterday of a woman of whom it was said, "If there was anything disagreeable to be done, Nurse Campbell was sure to do it." I think we are more likely to try to slip away from under disagreeable duties, whenever it is possible to avoid them.

"Therefore, gird up thyself, and come to stand
Unflinching under the unfaltering Hand
That waits to prove thee to the uttermost!
It were not hard to suffer by His hand.
If thou couldst see His face—but in the dark!
That is the one last trial—be it so.
Christ was forsaken, so must thou be too.
How couldst thou suffer, but in seeming, else?
Thou wilt not see the face nor feel the hand,
Only the cruel crushing of the feet.
When through the bitter night the Lord comes down
To tread the winepress. Not by sight, but faith!
Endure, endure—be faithful to the end."

HOPE.

Something About Devonshire.

Teignmouth, 22nd January.—Except during two exceptional cold snaps—cold snaps as they are understood in England, but at which in Canada we should gaily "snap" our fingers—it has hardly seemed like winter at all, in this sheltered nook of the Old Land. Outside my window, protected by the greenery on the low fence which separates us from our neighbors, are three dear little primroses; of their cousins' the polyanthus tribe, at least half a dozen, and one sturdy "never say die" wall flower; but at Bishopsleighton last week, some three miles away, farther up the Teign, I saw violets in profusion, quite big bunches of primroses in many of the gardens, as well as upon several of the graves in the churchyard. Everywhere the grass is green, and a good many dear little daisies refuse to call it winter, and live their little lives out upon it, quite deluded into the belief that spring has come already. The high hedges are a mass of verdure, ivy covered, holly crowned, and from over garden walls and along shrubby walks are the several varieties of laurel and a profusion of bunches of the star-like blossoms of the prolific laurustinus. Visitors from Canada probably know more of Exeter and Torquay than of Teignmouth, Dawlish, and the lesser seaside resorts of South Devon, but they miss much by passing them by.

If space will permit of the insertion of some of the views accompanying my little series, my readers may get some idea of what I can but faintly describe. If not, they must make the best of what I am trying to tell them. In two of these pictures the sea-wall, extending, with breaks, for three miles between Teignmouth and Dawlish, is shown, but even that entitled "A lively sea from the breakwater," gives a most inadequate representation of the mad frolics of which the waves, lashed into fun or fury, or a medley of both, by the blustering north-east winds, can in winter at high tide be capable. At such time one has to be content with stopping short in one's promised walk, and admiring the scene from the little iron railing, with its sensible caution to too adventurous spirits. There is usually a small crowd of invalidish visitors, nurses with perambulators and children with hoops and balls gathered at this point of vantage, gazing spellbound at the panorama of Niagaras. Indeed, it has a fascination which draws one to the spot, as a needle to a magnet. The waves literally thunder as the battle goes on between them and that wonderfully constructed wall, which has so far successfully defied them. Just above the sea-wall, and protected by it, is that triumph of engineering skill, the Great Western Railway, which sends its south coast trains screaming through one tunnel after another, in quick succession, giving the passengers a peep at fairyland between each short season of darkness; fairyland if the sea be glassy still, and the sun be making pathways of gold, as it often does; but should it be a day of high wind and boiling seas, woe betide them if they have left their windows facing seawards open, for a frolicsome wave will find them out, and a blinding spray will awake them out of that trance of admiration. A friend came from Dawlish to see me in December, during one of these semi-storms, and she told of a little child throwing her arms

around her mother's neck as a thud of water beat against the pane, crying, "Oh! mammy, daddy's at sea, daddy is out there in the storm."

Perhaps it is because of these tunnels, the last of which hides all the chief beauties of Teignmouth from the eye of the traveller, that the place gets somewhat overlooked, except by those who know it and what its temperate climate can do for invalids who dare not risk the colder phases of even an English winter.

But it is time I should say something of the place itself, not that there is much to tell, for there are no public buildings of especial note, although of sufficient equipment for a town of its size. This is how Winthrop Mackworth Praed, one of England's minor poets, and a native of the place, born in 1802, and buried in one of the old churchyards, describes it as seen from the head of the Ness, on the Shaldon side of the harbor, and although it has grown considerably, it has been a growth much in the same happy-go-lucky fashion of which Praed tells in lines preserved more for their accuracy than for their poetical value:

"A little town was there
O'er which the morning's earliest beam
Was wandering fresh and fair.
No architect of classic school
Had pondered there with line and rule.
The buildings in strange order lay,
As if the streets had lost their way;
Fantastic, puzzling, narrow, muddy,
Excess of toll from lack of study,
Where fashion's very latest fangles
Had no conception of right angles."

Perhaps Teignmouth owes its charm to this irregularity, this making use of every inch of ground; to those odd little passages and courtyards, reminding one of the wynds of old Edinburgh, to its winding corkscrew-like little roads, which are sure to lead to one or other of the main roads; to those steep ascents or descents which tempt you on and on, just to find out where they will lead you, probably those going up to some elevation, where you can get a lovely view of the dancing waves beneath, or those facing downwards, passing the quaint little homes of the fishermen and boatmen, to the harbor, where lie the brigs and the barques and the small steamers which come to be laden or unladen with coal, Dartmoor granite, or china clay from the Teign valley. The passing to and fro of what here are termed "Lighters," with this really valuable pottery clay, gives an added interest to the beautiful scenery of the Teign, which flows at this point across the harbor bar into the ocean. So if it repays one to mount the steep ascents to see the glorious views from the heights above, it certainly is equally worth while to pick one's way down through the still narrower passages to the "New Quay," built in 1820, where the "Heavenho" of the sailor and the rattling of the chains as the cargo is being dealt with on the wharves, daily testify to the industry of the sturdy and independent bread-winners of the south coast of Devon.

H. A. B.

The Editor of the Home Magazine desires to thank "A Reader, Brimpsfield, Gloucester," for the following kind message, which, having been forwarded to H. A. B. in England, and returned by her with words of appreciation, will, by the time this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" reaches Brimpsfield, have crossed the Atlantic no less than four times. The message, so far as it concerns our own department, runs thus: "As a reader of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' I can hardly help writing to tell you how pleased I am to get it, and the enjoyment I derive from reading it. In the issue of October 20th, I was especially taken up with a description of a visit to this neighborhood by one of your lady correspondents, and I am very sorry that I did not get introduced to her, for if I had we would have had fine cracks about Canada, for I know a little about it, having been there. Perhaps you will kindly let her know that I have shown it to some of my neighbors and friends less fortunate than myself, in not getting the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and they have passed it on to others, till I believe everyone in the district will soon have seen at least one copy of the 'Farmer's Advocate.' There was hardly anything that I was greater pleased with when in Canada than your system of education, and no Canadian has any excuse for being ignorant of the history or geography of Great Britain. It would be to the benefit of the mother country if she would take a lesson from her daughter in regard to education."

The local singer was resenting mildly to the hostess the large amount of praise which her guests were bestowing upon the visiting vocalist. "They didn't applaud me that way," he complained.

"Oh, well, you know," she said, apologetically and sympathetically, "he is a visitor whom we don't hear often, while we think of you as the Bible says, 'The poor we have with us always.'"

Then she was very much hurt because he refused to accept her apology, and left the house in a huff.



TEIGNMOUTH, FROM TORQUAY ROAD, NEARLY OVER THE NESS.

The Great West Ranching Co.

Registered Office, Indian Head, N.-W. T.

LIMITED.
CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.00.
DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

Profits of Ranching in the Northwest

The business never so profitable as it is at the present day—not a Ranch in the Northwest that has not largely increased in value.

MR. FRED STIMSON, who has spent 20 years of his life in the Northwest, and who has an intimate knowledge of the country, and more particularly in connection with ranching, has been spending his holiday in Montreal, and spoke in glowing terms of the prosperity and future of the Northwest.

"Why," said Mr. Stimson, "ranching was never such a profitable business as it is at the present day. There is not a ranch in the Northwest which has not largely increased in value." "Do you mean by that, Mr. Stimson, that the value of land or the value of cattle has increased?" "Both. Take a case about which I personally know all the facts. The Directors of the Northwest Cattle Company sold the Company's ranch to Gordon, Ironsides & Company for about \$200,000.00. The property was sacrificed. At least \$150,000.00 or \$200,000.00 more should have been got for the Company's lands and cattle, and to-day the ranch is worth more than that."

"People do not know the conditions in the Northwest and the value of the ranches. The Directors of the Northwest Cattle Company seem to have been ignorant of what the Company's property was worth. I had lived on the ranch for 20 years, and knew all about its value, but I was not consulted about the sale, although I was a large stockholder in the Company. Had I been, I would strongly have objected to the property being sacrificed in the way it was. Ranches in the same district as that of the Northwest Cattle Company have this year been sold for much larger prices than Gordon, Ironsides & Company paid, and at prices never obtained for ranch property before, and this is only one of many instances."—MONTREAL STAR.

For further particulars and advantages of investing capital in the ranching industry, write to:—

THE GREAT WEST RANCHING COMPANY,

REGISTERED OFFICE, PELTIER BLOCK, LIMITED.

INDIAN HEAD, ASSINIBOIA, N.-W. T.

RANGE—North of Medicine Hat, on the Red River, about 25 miles East of Gordon-Ironsides' range.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT:—WILLIAM OWENS (Director, The Walkerton Binder Twine Company, Walkerton, Ontario), Mount Forest, Ontario.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—MAURICE J. GLEESON, Regina, Assa. JOHN J. DIEMERT, Indian Head, Assa. J. M. SIGNOR, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. GEORGE M. GORDON, Indian Head, Assa.

JOHN F. DIEMERT, SECRETARY-TREASURER. HARRY WILLSMER, Assistant Secretary.

ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE:

EDW. TATE, A.I.S., Corporate Accountant, 150 Amherst Road, London, N. E., England.

"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), \$6.00. "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.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons

Limited.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



IMPORTING CATTLE.

Parties wanting pure-bred cattle should correspond with me. Will attend to shipping first boat for St. Lawrence River, care on board and in quarantine. Address at once, care Donaldson Bros., 53 Bothwell St., Glasgow, Scotland. JAS. BODEN, Mgr. R. Reford's "Tredinock Stock Farm."

Prize List of Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1903.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1, J. Todd, Winnipeg, 90½; 2, G. Wood, Holland, 89. Hen—2, Todd, 89½; 3, Wood, 89½. Cockerel—1, G. Wood, Louise Bridge, 91½; 2, Wood, Holland, 90. Pullet—1, Rutherford, Winnipeg, 90½; 2, W. A. Webb, Winnipeg, 89½; 3, Wood, Holland, 89½. Pen—3, Wood, Holland, 177 2-3.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Hen—1, Bert Balls, Portage la Prairie, 92½; 2, Black Bros., Winnipeg, 90½. Cockerel—3, Balls, 85½. Pullet—1, Balls, 92½; 2, Black, 89½.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Hen—1, E. Scarlett, Oak Lake, 91½. Pullet—1 and 2, Scarlett, 93, 92½; 3, J. Martinson, Winnipeg, 87½.

Silver L. Wyandottes.—Cockerel—3, R. Wilson, Winnipeg, 87. Pullet—3, Wilson, 87.

Golden L. Wyandottes.—Cock—3, S. Ling, Fort Rouge, 87½. Hen—2, Ling, 89½; 3, T. Reid, Winnipeg, 88½. Cockerel—1, Reid, 90½; 3, Williams, 86½. Pullet—1, Reid, 91½; 2 and 3, Ling, 90½, 90½.

White Wyandottes.—Cock—1, Wood, Louise Bridge, 91½; 2, G. G. MacKenzie, Winnipeg, 90½; 3, Mrs. E. N. Maltby, Manor, Assa., 87½. Hen—1 and 2, J. Wilding, Norwood, 94½, 93½; 3, Wood, 93. Cockerel—1, Wood, 92½; 2, Wilding, 92½; 3, E. Calderbank, Winnipeg, 91. Pullet—1, Wilding, 93½; 2, MacKenzie, 93½; 3, Wilding, 93. Pen—1, Wilding, 183.

Buff Wyandottes.—Hen—1, J. F. G. McArthur, Carman, 90½; 2, E. M. Rose, Winnipeg, 90½. Cockerel—1, McArthur, 91½; 2, E. Fortier, Winnipeg, 88½; 3, Rose, 88½. Pen—1, Rose, 180 1-6.

Black Wyandottes.—Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, secured: 1, cock, 93; 1, hen, 93½; 2, cockerel, 89½; 1, pullet, 91½ and 1, pen, 187.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Cockerel—1, Eric Wallin, Winnipeg, 90½. Pullet—2, Wallin, 89½.

Light Brahmas.—Hen—1, 2 and 3, J. Sharp, Winnipeg, 91½, 90, 88½. Cockerel—1, Sharp, 90½. Pullet—1 and 2, I. Ellbeck, Winnipeg, 92½, 90½.

Partridge Cochins.—Hen—2 and 3, W. J. Tobin, Winnipeg, 87½, 87½. Cockerel—3, Tobin, 85½.

White Cochins.—Hen—1, 2 and 3, Tobin, 92, 90, 87½.

Black Langshans.—Hen—1, G. Wood, Louise Bridge, 94. Cockerel—1, Emery & Bonnick, 90½; 2, Wood, 90; 3, Ira Stratton, Stonewall, 88½. Pullet—1, Wood, 93½; 2 and 3, Emery & Bonnick, 93½, 90½. Pen—1, Wood, 183½.

Brown Leghorns.—Cock—2 and 3, A. Williams, Winnipeg, 88½, 86½. Hen—1 and 2, Williams, 91, 88½. Cockerel—1 and 2, Williams, 93½, 86½. Pullet—1 and 2, Williams, 90½, 90½.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Cock—2 and 3, Williams, 88½, 88½. Hen—1 and 2, Williams, 91½, 90½. Cockerel—2 and 3, Williams, 89½, 88. Pullet—1 and 2, Williams, 92½, 89½.

White Leghorns.—Cock—1, G. Wood, Louise Bridge, 94. Hen—1, Wood, 93½; 2, Rose, 92½. Cockerel—1, Wood, 94½. Pullet—1, Wood, 94½; 2, Rose, 93½.

R. C. White Leghorns.—Cock—1, Wood, 95. Pullet—1, Wood, 94½.

Buff Leghorns.—Cock—1, Balls, 91½. Cockerel—1, Balls, 91½; 2, W. E. Peache, Winnipeg, 88. Pullet—1, Balls, 91½; 2, Peache, 89½.

R. C. Buff Leghorns.—Cockerel—1, J. Dixon, Winnipeg, 90½. Pullet—1 and 2, Dixon, 90½, 90½.

Anconas.—Hen—1 and 2, S. Lock, Winnipeg, 92, 88½.

White Minorcas.—Hen—1 and 3, Rose, 90, 86½.

S.-C. Black Minorcas.—Hen—1 and 2, T. Reid, 94, 93. Cockerel—1, Reid, 90½; 2, W. Nixon, Winnipeg, 88½. Pullet—1 and 2, Reid, 93, 91½. Pen—1, Reid, 184.

Andalusians.—Cock—2, Wood, 89½. Hen—1, Wood, 90. Cockerel—1, Wood, 92. Pullet—1, Wood, 94. Pen—1, Wood, 180 1-12.

W.-F. B. Spanish.—Hen—2, F. K. Moore, Winnipeg, 88 2-3. Pen—3, G. G. Mackenzie, 177 1-3.

Pollish.—1, T. Taylor, Winnipeg, 92½.

(Continued on page 218.)

WHY ARE Eastlake

Steel Shingles

POPULAR?

Because they can't leak; won't burn; prevent lightning striking the building; don't cost much, and are wonder fully durable.

EITHER GALVANIZED OR PAINTED.

The best you can find for all farm buildings.

Made by the Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, of Toronto.

Sold by

Merrick, Anderson & Co.,
Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

FARM FOR SALE.

Improved half-section at Cannington Manor, Assa. Has good house, stable and granary. An ideal farm for a good settler. Well adapted for grain or mixed farming. For terms and particulars apply to B. J. GOLLOP, 356 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

PUMPS

MANITOBA PUMPS

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

We are prepared to stand our pumps in any well alongside of any other pump and let the purchaser judge and buy them on their merits.

Specially Adapted for Cold Countries.

Insist on getting a "Manitoba Pump" and take no other. Agents wanted. Send for Catalogue.

THE MANITOBA PUMP CO'Y,
Box 301. BRANDON, MAN.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED.

O'SULLIVAN Business College
Opp. City Hall, Winnipeg

Accounting, Shorthand, Touch-Typewriting, etc., thoroughly taught. One week's trial given. Prospectus and full information free.

E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A.,
PRINCIPAL.

Cor. Main and Market Streets, Winnipeg.
Branches at Brandon and Portage la Prairie.

Canadian Lands!

Farming and Ranching Lands for sale

in the best districts on the Calgary & Edmonton Railroad and in the Yorkton, Beaver Hills, Quill Lakes, Prince Albert and Carrot River Districts, and in all parts of Manitoba.

LOANS MADE. INSURANCE EFFECTED.

Companies represented:

Calgary and Edmonton Land Co., Ltd.
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Land Co., Ltd.
Western Assurance Co.
Winnipeg Western Land Corporation, Ltd.
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., Ltd.
Law Union & Crown Insurance Co.
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co., Ltd.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

LAND DEPARTMENT.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Prize List of Winnipeg Poultry Show - Continued.

S. S. Hamburgs.—Pen—1, R. Wilson, 180 1-6.
Houdans.—Hen—2, F. Bushby, Winnipeg, 89½. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Bushby, 91½, 92 and 98.
Buff Orpingtons.—Cockerel—2, Wilding, 88½; 3, Wallin, 87½. Pullet—1, Wilding, 93½; 2, Stratton, 88½; 3, Wallin, 88½.
Black Orpingtons.—Cock—1, Scott, Stonewall. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, W. A. Pettit, Winnipeg. Pullet—1 and 2, Pettit.
B. B. Red Game.—Hen—1, Kennedy & Co., Winnipeg, 92½.
Cornish Indian Game.—Cock—1, Ling, 91. Hen—1, Ling, 91½. Cockerel—1, Ling, 91½; 2, E. Fortier, Winnipeg, 89½. Pullet—1 and 2, Ling, 91½, 91½.

The principal prizewinners in the Bantam class were Messrs. Reid, Blackhall, Fortier, Lock and Pettit, of Winnipeg; Bert Balls, of Portage la Prairie, and Mrs. R. B. Beson, of St. Paul, Minn. There was a fair exhibit of pigeons, and the prizes were well distributed.

Turkeys, all Bronze.—Hen—1 and 2, Wilding; 3, Maw. Cockerel—1, Maw; 2 and 3, Mrs. E. C. Tinning. Pullet—1 and 2, Maw; 3, Wilding.

Ducks.—Pekin—Old—1, Maw. Rouen—Old—1, Maw; young—1, Maw. Muscovy—Young—1 and 2, Maw. Cayuga—Young—1, Maw.

Geese.—Toulouse—Old—1, Maw; young—1, Maw.

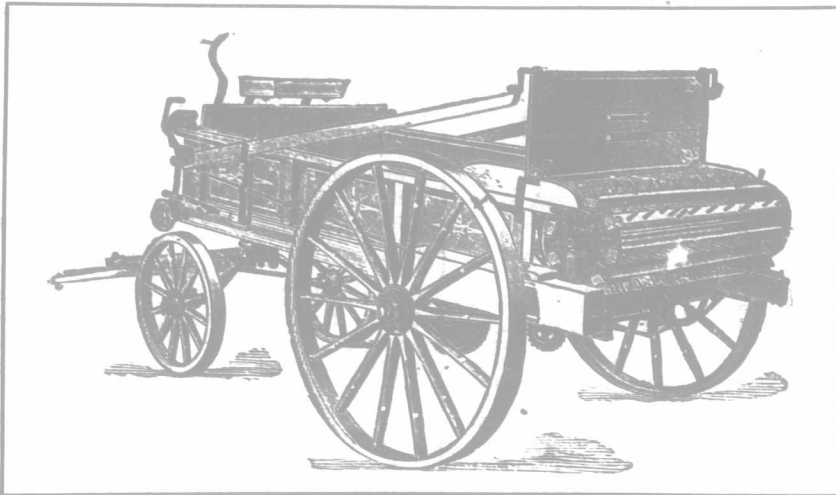
Best Exhibit Canaries.—1, Alston; 2, Peache.

GÓSSIP.

Stockmen desiring pure-bred cattle from the Old Country are referred to the announcement, elsewhere in this issue, of Mr. Jas. Boden, the old experienced breeder, who is leaving for Glasgow, Scotland, to bring out an importation.

From Hope Farm, Manager T. M. Campbell reports the following recent sales of Galloways: To Chas. McCarthy, Maple Creek, Assa., the two-year-old bull, Stanislaus 19059. This animal is sired by the imported bull, Waterloo (7558) 16882, and is a good, lengthy block. To Wm. Cairns, Meadowvale, Man., the two-year-old bulls, Marmaduke and Marquis of Bute, the former by Drumlane 14626, first-prize bull at Toronto three years ago, the latter by Waterloo. He also takes the two-year-old heifer, Countess of Hope 19040, also sired by Waterloo. Mr. W. R. Hatton, of Holland, Man., who is laying the foundation of a good herd, takes two heifers, Dolly 2nd of Hope and Miss Derby. These heifers gained third and fourth places, respectively, at Winnipeg last year. Mr. Hatton also takes the bull calf, Handel 21405, sired by McKenzie of Lochokit 18752 (7383). Handel is brother to Lady Hamilton 17840, first-prize two-year-old at Winnipeg last year, and sold to O. H. Swigart, Champagne, Illinois. Mr. F. Northy, also of Holland, takes Count of Hope 21407; sire McKenzie of Lockinkit; dam, Countess of Hope 13170. Lawrie Bros., Morris, Man., get Cawnpore 21403, sire Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch 18943 (6466), champion at the Highland Society's Show, Scotland, and champion at the Pan-American, Buffalo, 1901; dam imported Lady Shaw 18784 (16888). Halibarton, also sired by McKenzie, dam Hannabella, of the famous Hannah family, goes to Mr. Geo. H. Smith, Calgary, Alberta. Dr. Schaffner, Boissevain, Man., secured, early in the season, Africander 21412, sire McKenzie, dam Grizel of Hope 10071. This bull, with good care, will be heard of again in the show-ring. Mr. H. E. Willmott, of Douglas, Man., takes Queen 21406, also sired by McKenzie, dam Queen 14687, grandam Guinivere 8943, was first-prize aged cow at Winnipeg, 1900. These animals, scattered over Manitoba and in the Territories as far west as Calgary, will put a darker aspect on some of the next few years' shipments, and at the same time give "The Keystone" and several other dehorners a rest.

Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader.



A CROP-MAKER and A LABOR-SAVER.

Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."

The KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO., Limited
 STRATFORD, ONT.

SEED OATS.

"Winners of Medal and Grand Prize Diploma at Paris Exposition of 1900, and World's Fair, Glasgow, 1901." The undersigned has a quantity of this New American Lincoln Oat for sale, for which he was awarded the above prizes at the Paris and Glasgow World's Fairs; price, 50c. per bush., f. o. b. at Manitou; sacks extra. This is a white oat with light hull, heavy meat, and soft nib; stands up remarkably well, and, so far, free from rust and smut. It is an early variety and immense yielder. Address, J. E. GAYTON, Manitou.—Adv't.

WINDMILLS



The Canadian Airmotor

will earn more for you in one year than any other implement.

A Terror to Grind, Cut Straw, Pulp, and Pump Water.

Agents from the Atlantic to the Pacific Write us.

ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.
 on Manitoba agents: Manitoba Pump Company, Brandon, Manitoba.



Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Wide-Metal Wheels FOR WAGONS
 Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON.**



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

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

The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. If any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address **WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.,** 104 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

FUR SCARF FREE
 Soft, warm, glossy black 3 ft., 6 inches long, 5 inches wide, made of selected full furred skins with 6 fine full tails. A handsome, stylish fur, given free for selling at 10c. each only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. **Everybody buys them.** Mary Spies, Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the Seeds sold." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card today and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. Don't delay. Mary Murphy, McPhail Ont., says: "I am delighted with my fur. Everyone thinks it is beautiful." **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3323 Toronto.**

FREE VIOLIN
Powerful, Sweet-toned Violin, full size, Stradivarius model, made of selected wood, with highly polished top, inlaid edges and ebony finished trimmings, given for selling at 10c. each only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. **They are hot sellers.** Everybody buys. Harry Smith, Sydney, C.B., said: "I sold all the Seeds in 5 minutes. They went like wildfire." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a Post Card today and we will send the Seeds postpaid. N. McKenzie, Whitewood, B.C., says: "I am well pleased with my Violin. Everyone that sees it says it is worth \$5.00." **Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 3323**

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

The High Price of Coal is the cause of much present anxiety but there is a practical way of overcoming it to some extent. **SEE! SAW** your own wood and **SAVE GOAL** time, labor, money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make **\$5 to \$15 DAY** Strong, right frame, adjustable dust-proof oil boxes, etc. We make 5 styles. Also the famous "Here" **Prizeless Feed Drag** **Appleton Mfg. Co., 53 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.**

Earn This WATCH
 With polished silver nickel open face case, the back elaborately engraved, fancy milled edges, heavy bevelled crystal and keyless Wind, imported works, by selling only 15 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors and each one contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. **Everybody buys.** Percy Bell, Little Rapids, Ont., said: "The seeds sold like wildfire." A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card today and we will send you the Seeds postpaid. Don't delay. Edward Gilbert, Petrolia, Ont., says: "I received my watch in good condition. It is a daisy and I am very much pleased with it." **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3323 TORONTO, Ont.**

HAWKEYE STUMP PULLER... Pulls an ordinary grub in 1¼ minutes. **Makes a Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting.** Pulls either standing Timber or Stumps. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue FREE, giving prices, terms and testimonials, also full information concerning our I. X. L. Grubber, Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, 2-horse Hawkeye and other appliances for clearing timber land. **MILNE MFG CO., 886 3rd ST. MONMOUTH, ILL.** ADDRESS MILNE BROS. FOR SHETLAND PONY CATALOGUE.

GOSSIP.

Bawden, McDonnell & Kidd Bros., of Exeter, Ont., are doing a good business in the sale of stallions at their branch horse barns in Regina, N.-W. T. S. P. Thompson, Regina, is manager, and recently a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" had an opportunity to see a sample of the horses which this firm are selling. The well-known imported Shire stallion, Belshazzar, is one which this firm have seen fit to bring West. He was thrice a winner of first at Toronto, and in 1901 and 1902 he was first for stallion and four of his progeny. Then, at the Pan-American, he got first place, besides winning many prizes in England before he was imported. Belshazzar is now at Moose Jaw. His new owners were somewhat acquainted with his records down east, both as a show winner and a sire, and are pleased to be owners of such a worthy horse. Another one that has recently been placed by Mr. Thompson is Holdenby Bar None. This exceptionally growthy three-year-old Shire stallion has gone to Drinkwater, Assa. He is a well-quartered horse, with a general strong make-up, and is one of the kind needed. One was shipped the day of our visit, by name Golden Charm (imp.), Vol. XXV. He is a dark brown Clydesdale; won first at London last fall; was sired by Lord Lothian; dam Jean Macgregor, by Macgregor; grandam Nellie Scott, by Baron Scott. His legs, feet and action are hard to surpass. He is a tightly-coupled, extra large three-year-old, with a strong back and well muscled. Chas. Stevens, Saltoun, Assa., has purchased him, and the farmers of that locality have got in him a horse capable of improving the drafters. Boro Traitor (imp.), sire Traitor (an English winner), he by Insurgent; dam Danesfield Star, by Regent, is a handsome chestnut Shire horse, three years old. He is well developed, has plenty of size, clean bone, and is smoothly turned throughout. The number of stallions on hand at the time of our visit was somewhat limited, owing to the successful sales which were being made, the reliability of the firm and the quality of the stock being directly accountable for this satisfactory state of affairs. Two carloads have been disposed of this winter. A carload of registered mares were then on the road, and have since arrived, so that persons desirous of purchasing good brood mares can get them from the Western branch of this well-known firm.

The Thoroughbred stallion, Rothervale, is also owned by this firm, and was seen by us on our visit. He was especially selected by Lt.-Col. Dent, A. A. G., as the stamp of a sire needed to improve the saddle horses of the country. Rothervale is a dark brown, beautiful in form; he is exceptionally well muscled has a splendid riddle, strong back, a neat head, clean limbs and a sprightly appearance. In 1894, he won first, special and Sir Walter Gilbey's Challenge Cup for best young hunter at the Hunters' Improvement Show. In 1901, he won first as best Thoroughbred Hunter stallion for breeding army remounts at the Montreal Horse Show. He has also won many other prizes, and will give good satisfaction as a saddle horse sire wherever he goes.

TRADE NOTE.

THE BRANDON SEED HOUSE have issued their seventh annual seed catalogue for 1903, a copy of which should be in the hands of every farmer and Gardener in Western Canada. In garden seeds, it contains a short description and price list of everything peculiar to the taste of the most fastidious epicure, while for the grain farmers it gives close prices on choice and fancy re-cleaned wheats. New varieties of oats, barley, etc., are fully described, and the grasses best adapted to this country are rated according to their quality. This catalogue is well illustrated from beginning to end, and contains a fund of information outside of its value as an advertising medium which no one interested in the growth of plants can afford to do without. A postal card will bring it to any address.

Send Us Your Name

FOR

Our Spring Catalogue

It's a safe guide for those who do shopping by mail.

It's a money-saver for homeowners and housekeepers all over Canada.

It gives correct information about the latest dress styles for men, women and children.

It's a great help to those who buy things to wear, things for the home and things to eat.

MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Write for a copy at once. Your name and postoffice address on a postcard will do it.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST. TORONTO, CAN.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

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

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

TREATMENT FREE.

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

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

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

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

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

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

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

FAIR POSTERS

Lithographed in colors, also

Diplomas—special artistic designs that will advertise your Fair in an attractive way at small cost.

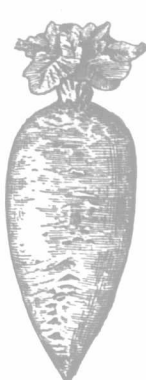
The London Printing and Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONT. LIMITED.

RENNIE SEEDS

Quality Second to None — Best Canada Produces.



SAND VETCH.
(VICIA VILLOSA.)
Yields 15 Tons Green Forage per acre, equal to 3 or 4 tons when cured as dry hay. Prospers in barren soils and produces wondrous crops in good land. The earliest crop we know of. Sown in April is ready to cut in July. Second growth excellent. Sow 65 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20c., 10 lbs. \$1.70, postpaid. 25 lbs. \$2.50. (Bags 100 lbs. \$3.50. 18c.) Purchaser pays freight.



GIANT SUGAR MANGEL.
Unquestionably the most profitable root for Stock Feeding. — Outyielding the famous Mammoth Red Mangel in weight per acre. Valuable either for producing milk or as a flesh former. Handsome, perfect shaped roots of pinkish white color, growing high out of ground. Easy to harvest. The richest and sweetest of all roots.
Pound 30c.
5 Pounds \$1.40.
Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.



KANGAROO SWEDE.
The grandest of all Swedes. Keeps longer than any other sort and produces heavy crops everywhere. Very hardy. Similar in size and growth to the Elephant. Color bronze green. This is the most popular Swede in cultivation. Particularly adapted to districts where the land lies exposed. 1/2 lb. 12c., 1 lb. 23c.
Pound 30c.
4 Pounds \$1.00.
Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE.

BUTTER BEANS—Giant Wax. No garden complete without them. 5 lbs. 80c., lb. .20

GARDEN BEETS—Eclipse—Round, extra quality. A great favorite. Lb. 60c., 1/2 lb. 25c., oz. .10

GARDEN CARROT—Intermediate Red—Stump rooted. Always in demand. Sure and reliable. Rich quality. Lb. 70c., 1/2 lb. 25c., oz. .10

GARDEN CORN—Perry's Sugar—Early, sweet and tender. Excellent for table use. 5 lbs. 80c., lb. .20

ONION (Black Seed)—Yellow Danvers—The heaviest cropper known. Seed of extra quality. 5 lbs. \$5.00, lb. \$1.20, 1/2 lb. .35

ONION SETTS—Setts furnish large onions early as well as first green onions for table use. 5 qts. \$1.00, 2 qts. 45c., qt. .25

GARDEN PEAS—Early Market Garden—For table use. Excellent quality. 5 lbs. \$1.00, lb. .25

RADISH—Scarlet Turnip—Round. A great favorite with gardeners. Always crisp and tender. Lb. 60c., 1/2 lb. 25c., oz. .10

GINSENG. We can furnish seed of this at the following prices:— 5 seeds, 25c; 10 seeds, 40c; 50 seeds, \$1.50; 100 seeds, \$2.50. Concise Cultural Directions are sent with the seed.

TANKARD CREAM (SUGAR BEET).

A Great Cropper—Fine Shaped Roots—Easily Harvested. Of exceptional value for feeding to Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. Distinct from any other root in cultivation, of uniform Tankard shape, grows almost entirely out of ground. Of highest quality. 1/2 lb. 20c., 1 lb. 30c.
Pound 50c.
4 Pounds \$1.80.
Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.



SPELTZ.

Beats Spring Wheat in yield of Grain at Ontario Agricultural College. In Western States it is claimed to yield 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than Corn, besides giving as much as 4 tons of good hay per acre. Speltz is best described as a combination of wheat, rye and barley, and for feeding purposes is equal to other grains. Sow 70 lbs. per acre. 2 lbs. 25c. postpaid. Bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.00. 10 bu. \$9.50 (Bags 18c.)

ANY 10 PACKETS 25c.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE. BY MAIL POSTPAID.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Beans, Golden Wax. | 15. Cucumber, White Spine. | 31. Pumpkin, Large Cheese. | 45. Climbers, Mixed. |
| 2. Beet, Eclipse, round. | 16. Herbs, Sage. | 32. Radish, Rony Gem. | 46. Everlastings, M'rd. |
| 3. Beet, Flat Egyptian. | 17. Herbs, Savory. | 33. Radish, Breakfast. | 47. Hibernian, Sweet. |
| 4. Beet, Long Smooth. | 18. Herbs, Marjoram. | 34. Radish, Long Scarlet. | 48. Morning Glory, Mixed. |
| 5. Cabbage, Winning-stadt. | 19. Lettuce, Nonpareil. | 35. Salsify, Mammoth. | 49. Nasturtium, Tall. |
| 6. Cabbage, Fottlers. | 20. Lettuce, Denver M't. | 36. Squash, Marrow. | 50. Nasturtium, Dwarf. |
| 7. Carrot, Half Long Scarlet. | 21. Musk Melon, Early. | 37. Squash, Hubbard. | 51. Pansy, Mixed. |
| 8. Carrot, Gem or Ox-h't. | 22. Water Melon, Early. | 38. Turnip, Red Top Globe. | 52. Petunias, Mixed. |
| 9. Cauliflower, Early Paris. | 23. Onion, Large Red. | 39. Tomato, Champion. | 53. Primula (Dianthus), Mixed. |
| 10. Celery, Self Blanching. | 24. Onion, Y'w Danvers. | 40. Tomato, Extra Early. | 54. Phlox Drummondii. |
| 11. Corn, Early Minnesota. | 25. Onion, Silverkin. | | 55. Sweet Peas, Mixed. |
| 12. Corn, Evergreen. | 26. Parsley, Curled. | | 56. Verbena, Mixed. |
| 13. Cucumber, Pickling. | 27. Parsnip, Hollow Crown. | | 57. Wild Garden, Flowers. |
| 14. Cucumber, L'g Green. | 28. Peas, First and Best. | | 58. Zinnia, Mixed. |
| | 29. Peas, Little Gem. | | |
| | 30. Pepper, Ruby King. | | |

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS IN SEALED PACKAGES—NEVER IN BULK.
OR DIRECT FROM **WM. RENNIE, TORONTO,** ADELAIDE AND JARVIS STREETS.

The MAN and the HOUR meet by the time of an Elgin Watch

Punctuality's watch word is *Elgin*.
Worn everywhere; sold everywhere;
guaranteed by the world's greatest
watch factory. Booklet mailed free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

GOSSIP.

F. W. Collyer, Welwyn, has lately purchased from G. W. Foogman, Grafton, N. D., the pure-bred Angus bull, McHenry Blackbird 5th 26065, bred by the noted American breeder, W. A. McHenry, sire Heather Lad 4th 16747, dam Blackbird McHenry 3rd 17479.

Jno. Weightman, manager for Truman's Pioneer Stud at Brandon, has placed the Shire stallion, Methwold Gay Lad () with the Deloraine Stock Breeding Co. On February 12th, after the horse had been turned over to its new owners, a meeting of the company was held, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Jas. Steadman, President; Jno. Rutherford, Secretary-Treasurer; Parker Perry, Chas. Gillson, Wm. Somerville and Frank Mayne, Board of Directors. This is a black horse, of good bone, weighing 1,900 lbs.

For High River Horse Ranch, A. H. Eckford has made the following purchases: From Mr. R. Davies, Thorncliffe, Toronto, the imported Clydesdale stallion, Border Reiver, first-prize winner as foal, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Kelso; first-prize winner as yearling, Glasgow; first-prize winner as two-year-old, Toronto, London, Ottawa; first-prize winner as three-year-old, Toronto Spring Show, also sweepstakes for all ages, same show. From Messrs. Morris & Wellington, Ponthill, Ont., four Shire yearlings, bred from imported stock, and a pair of registered Clydesdale mares. The balance of carload is made up of some Shorthorn cows and a bull, purchased at Mr. W. D. Flatt's sale, recently held at Hamilton.

W. Swenerton, V. S., Carberry, has recently purchased from Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man., the young Clyde stallion, Godolphin (imp.). He is sired by Macgregor, he by Darnley, Macgregor's dam is Flashwood Sally, by Prince Charlie. The dam of Godolphin is Banks Treasure, by Baron's Pride, he by Sir Everard, by Top Gallant, by Darnley. Second dam of Godolphin is Banks Topsy, by Prince of Airs, he by Good Hope, by Darnley. Godolphin is a beautifully-moulded colt of rich color, fine quality, and neat form. Judging from his present appearance and his fashionable breeding, he will make his mark as one of the valuable sires. His dam is well known as a prizewinner, and his sire as a producer of prizewinners. Godolphin's sire, the famed Macgregor, is too well known to need comment. Godolphin is one of the last of his get, and is considered a favorite with admirers of the draft type.

GALBRAITH & SON'S STALLIONS

A dispatch, dated Janesville, Wis., Feb. 28th, 1903, to the "Farmer's Advocate," by Alex. Galbraith & Sons, reads: "We are shipping to Brandon, to-day, another car of high-class stallions, including Prince William, champion Clydesdale at the International Exhibition, 1901."

Making Tests.

What is the use of a man reading of improved methods of farming and feeding if he simply reads as a pastime, and then continues to farm his own land and feed his own stock in the same old way that his father and grandfather did before him. Conditions have changed, and if farming is to be a success the farmer must keep up-to-date and use present-day methods. When you read of a new method, have personal courage and test the matter for yourself. Even if the test prove the new method to be a failure, you will have gained knowledge by the operation, and knowledge is power. Write to your agricultural papers and report the result of your test. It will give you a new interest, broaden your life and develop your powers, and life without continual self-development is a poor business.

You read of the great advantage of feeding Herbageum to all classes of farm stock. Reports of results obtained appear in nearly every issue of the farm papers. Again we would say, have personal courage, test the matter, and report the results.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN Eggs, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 13.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.

A. E. SHETTER, - Brandon, Man.

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS
HEADQUARTERS FOR W. P. ROCKS.
Won at Manitoba Poultry Show, Virdee, 1903: 1st cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pullet, and special for 2 highest-scoring W. P. Rocks. Eggs 13 for \$3 or 25 for \$5.
PETER KAHLEK, Moline or Rapid City.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington, Houdan and Pekin duck, \$1.25 per setting.
C. W. BRAVEN, Pinegrove, Prescott, Ont.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE
(Patented Can. & U.S.)
The only nest in the world which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.
Simple—Effective—Durable
No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. MORIN & SON, Mfrs., K. Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Price 45c. each. Shipped only in crates of 5.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

and family almanac for 1904. Over 200 large pages of best book paper, with fine colored plates true to life. Tells how to raise chickens profitably, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses. All about INCUBATORS, BROODERS, THOROUGHBRED FOWLS, with lowest prices. You cannot afford to be without it. Only 15 cts.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 608 Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

The Sure Hatch's Latest
An automatic direct acting regulator that surpasses any other movement ever made in incubators. Send for new illustrated catalog and free trial offer SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO. Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, Ohio.

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement of Clydesdale stallions and mares and Shorthorn cattle, in which he offers typical animals of various ages.

Mr. P. F. Wise, Cottonwood, Assa., has recently started a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. His stock bull, Piper of Nimo, was sired by King Kyma of Tweedhill; dam Kirton Bridget, by Kirton Souter. He is a strong, thick, sappy bull, very deep and wide, and is proving a good sire. There are three cows in this herd at present, one of them being Rosebank Bride, by Victoria's Montrose; dam Rosebank Flower, by Souter Jack. She is a very smooth, deep cow, with a neat young heifer calf at foot. Another one is Rosebank Queen, also sired by Victoria's Montrose, dam Susie of Brandon, by Royal Souter (imp.). She is a neat, thickly-made cow, with a very good back, broad loin and smooth, full quarters. The third is Ayah 5th, bred by Alex. McKinnon, Hill'sburgh, Ont., and sired by Capt. Bob; dam Ayah 3rd, by Bannerette; grandam Allegro (imp.), by Young Hero. She is a large, thick cow, with an extra good heifer calf at foot. Mr. Wise has four very choice heifer calves, three of them sired by Piper of Nemo, and one by Donald Mosell. They are a thick, growthy quartette, and in fine form.

TRADE NOTE.

THE GREAT WEST SADDLERY CO. intend erecting a large new factory on Market street east, opposite their present factory and warehouse. The plan of the new building calls for six floors, with an area of 50 by 100 feet each. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$25,000. The old building will be used altogether as general warehouse, including office apartments. This company will also build a five-story warehouse and factory at Calgary at a cost of \$30,000, and when these new structures are completed will give employment to 350 hands.

Free to Everyone.

A Priceless Book Sent Free
For the Asking.

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

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

THE SAFETY Incubators
are the most perfect hatchers on the market. Fully guaranteed. Built to last a lifetime. Write for circular to
J. E. Meyer, - Gourock, N.EAR GUELPH.
(Instead of Kossuth.)

WRITE AT ONCE.
For catalogue and testimonials. They are free. Ship your eggs in Morgan's Egg Baskets. We manufacture Incubators, Poultry Appliances and Supplies exclusively. It is not a side line with us.
MORGAN'S Incubator Works, London, Ont.

GANDERS!

We have some fine Toulouse ganders on hand. They are of good size and quality. Write early if you wish to buy. Address:
KING BROS., Wawanosa, Manitoba.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

used exclusively at Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

AFTER 30 years' experience with many of the leading makes, we, as experts, have decided that the Cyphers is specially adapted to our climate and have discarded all other makes. We are special agents for the Northwest, and carry a full stock in Winnipeg. We can supply you a machine without delay, and have reduced the prices from those charged last year, giving our customers the advantage of car-load rates. We give a 10-year guarantee and our incubator expert will answer all questions during operation by return mail.
We carry a full line of poultry supplies, including Mann & Wilson Green Bone Cutters, Dry Bone and Grit Crushers, Insect Exterminators, Roup Cure, Spray Pumps, Leg Bands, Poultry Books, Limestone Grit, Granite Mica Grit, etc. Also Acclimatized Utility Breeds of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen Ducks, "Hero Strain" Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Catalogues mailed free. Address:

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

"I would not turn my hand to choose between the five leading American Incubators. They are all hot-air machines, identical in construction. There is nothing new in incubators."—THE VIEWS OF AN EXPERT POULTRYMAN.

The Chatham Incubator

makes its bow.

Its makers, THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO. OF CHATHAM, LIMITED, believe that a high-grade Canadian Incubator is in urgent demand. We believe that incubators are beyond the experimental stage, and their construction an exact science.

Adopted the best principles.

Used the best material.

We have, therefore,

Employed the best workmanship.

Added the best finish.

Equipped with the best instruments.

We make three sizes—all hot-air machines, viz:

No. 1—5-dozen-egg capacity.

No. 2—10-dozen-egg capacity.

No. 3—20-dozen-egg capacity.

All are of similar construction and equipment; built of bone-dry maple and basswood; insulated with mineral wool; regulator and heater guaranteed.

Famous Chatham Fanning Mill

and have a reputation at stake. Our guarantee is simple, sure, absolute. Our prices are right. We pay the freight. We save you the 25% duty. Write for catalogues, prices and order blanks. Agents wanted.

The M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO. of CHATHAM, Ltd.
DETROIT, MICH. CHATHAM, ONT.

GOSSIP.

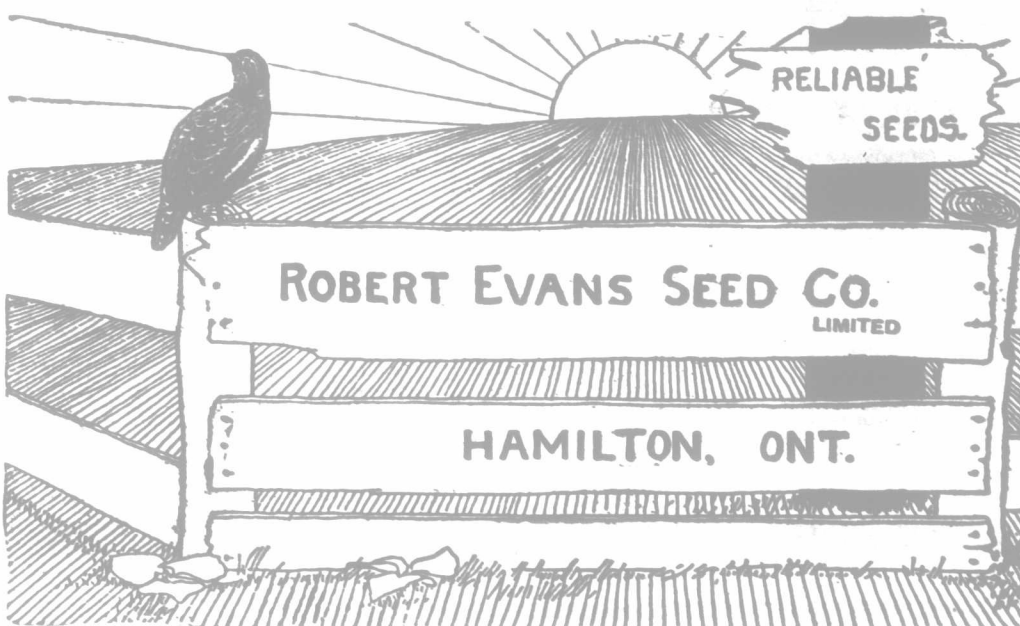
FOREST HOME STOCK FARM.

About midway between Roland, on the C. N. R., and Carman, on the C. P. R., yet not over seven miles from either, lies the fine farm of Mr. Andrew Graham, whose post-office address is Pomeroy, Man. Mr. Graham is quite an extensive breeder of typical Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Plymouth Rocks of choice breeding. The present head of the Clydes is the stallion, Pride of Glasnick (11135) 10638 (imp.), bred by Wm. McConnell, Wigtownshire, Scotland. This three-year-old has an exceptionally well-arched neck, full chest, strong back, is well muscled, has good smooth quarters, plenty of flat, clean bone, and action hard to equal. He was sired by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales; dam Elspeth Macgregor, by Macgregor. With such quality and breeding there is no doubt that the owner and purchasers of the progeny of this sire will be fully satisfied with their investments. Another Clyde stallion is the four-year-old Imp. Matheun, bred by David Dow, Balmanno, Scot., sired by Mains of Airies, by Prince of Wales; dam Jean X., by Prince of Carruchan, the recognized champion of the Clydes. who won first at the Highland Society's Show at Dundee, 1890; first and champion at Stirling, '91; won the Perth and Brechin premiums in '91 and '92; in '93, first and champion at Edinburgh, beating the celebrated Prince Alexander; in '94 and '97, he won first in aged open classes at Stallion Show, and the Cawdor Cup. Matheun's sire, Mains of Airies, was also a great winner. Matheun is a very muscular, active horse, with lots of quality and good bone, and, as he is for sale, those interested will do well to look him up. In Clydesdale mares, Mr. Graham keeps a number of choice ones. Grizzle Queen—light bay, bred by N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, is a mare of good quality and excellent action. She was sired by Stanley Prince, by Prince Albert; dam Dollar's Queen, by Dollar. Cherry 3rd, a dark brown, is also of N. P. Clark's breeding. She is a large, blocky mare of good Clyde type, in foal to Prince Charming. Cherry 3rd was sired by Stanley Prince, dam Cherry Red 2nd. Cherry 4th was sired by Prince Charming, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales; dam Cherry 3rd, by Prince Stanley. Prince Charming was out of the famed mare, Cherry Ripe. Cherry 4th is a growthy yearling of promise. Floss, sired by Linkwood Lad (imp.), dam Rosalie, by Young Baron of Eeir, is a useful mare of good draft type.

In Shorthorns, the stock bulls are Manitoba Chief and Golden Standard. Manitoba Chief, one of Arthur Johnston's breeding, was sired by Indian Chief (imp.), dam Heliotrope 4th, by Sir Lewis, dam Heliotrope (imp.). Manitoba Chief is noted as a prizewinner, twice taking first at Winnipeg; also, sire of Dominion Breeders' Association first-prize herd in '99 in very strong competition. His progeny were prominent winners in Winnipeg and Brandon show-rings of 1899 and 1900. Golden Standard—34686—is a roan, sired by Golden Flame, a winner of second as calf in Toronto in '98, and first wherever shown since. Cecelia Colville 2nd, by Indian Chief (imp.), is the dam of Golden Standard. This is a growthy young bull, and bids fair to develop into a right good one. In this herd there are over forty-five Shorthorns. The calves and yearlings are by the old stock bulls, Robbie O'Day and Veracity. The young things are looking well. They have abundant constitution, a smooth, growthy appearance, straight lines and good depth. In a herd of this size, space will not permit mention of all, though individually they deserve it, for they are the short-legged, thick-fleshed, large kind that every breeder admires. In depth and thickness, they are hard to surpass. Their broad backs, strong loins, and well-filled quarters are strong points in the make-up of animals of the beef breeds, and when we add to these, flanks well let down, straight top lines, full chests and pleasing heads, we have typical breeding Shorthorns, and these can be found at Forest Home Stock Farm. We give the breeding of a few

(Continued on page 222.)

Special Seed Offer!



Every year about this time we make a special offer of vegetable and flower seeds, at prices that discount all competition. This year we surprise even ourselves with the quantity and quality of seeds to be had at a mere trifling expense. These are full size packets, and will grow with a flourish from start to finish. Select any 15 or 32 varieties from the different lists, and order promptly by mail:

VEGETABLES

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Beans—Dwarf Wax. | 22 Melon—Musk, Early Prolific |
| 2 Beet—Early Flat Red. | 23 Melon—Water, Early Sweet. |
| 3 Beet—Early Blood Turnip. | 24 Melon—Citron "preserving." |
| 4 Beet—Long Smooth Blood | 25 Onion—Large Red Wetherfield. |
| 5 Cabbage—Early Summer. | 26 Onion—Yellow Danvers. |
| 6 Cabbage—Early Winningstadt. | 27 Onion—Small Silverskin. |
| 7 Cabbage—Large Late Drumhead. | 28 Parsley—Extra Curled. |
| 8 Cabbage—Red Dutch. | 29 Parsnip—Hollow Crown. |
| 9 Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn. | 30 Peas—Earliest of All. |
| 10 Carrot—Scarlet Intermediate | 31 Peas—American Wonder. |
| 11 Cauliflower—Early Paris. | 32 Pepper—Large Red. |
| 12 Celery—White Solid. | 33 Pumpkin—Large Pie. |
| 13 Corn—Early White Cory. | 34 Radish—Early Turnip, Mixed. |
| 14 Corn—Mammoth Sweet. | 35 Radish—Olive Shaped, Mixed. |
| 15 Cucumber—Green Pickling | 36 Radish—Long Scarlet. |
| 16 Cucumber—Table Variety. | 37 Squash—Hubbard. |
| 17 Herbs—Sage. | 38 Squash—Vegetable Marrow. |
| 18 Herbs—Summer Savory. | 39 Tomato—Extra Early Red. |
| 19 Herbs—Sweet Marjoram. | 40 Tomato—Large Smooth Red |
| 20 Lettuce—Summer Cabbage | 41 Turnip—Yellow Fleshed. |
| 21 Lettuce—Early Hanson. | |

ANY 32 PACKETS, 50 CENTS
POSTPAID

ANY 15 PACKETS, 25 CENTS
POSTPAID

FLOWERS

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 42 Alyssum—Sweet. | 52 Phlox—Fine Mixed. |
| 43 Aster—Fine Mixed. | 53 Pinks—Beautiful Mixed. |
| 44 Balsam—Mixed. | 54 Poppy—Showy Variety. |
| 45 Candytuft—White. | 55 Portulaca—Mixed Colors. |
| 46 Gignonette—Large. | 56 Stocks—German, Mixed. |
| 47 Morning Glory—Climbing. | 57 Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed |
| 48 Nasturtium—Tall Mixed. | 58 Verbena—Showy Variety. |
| 49 Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed. | 59 Wild Flower Garden. |
| 50 Pansy—Very Fine Mixed. | 60 Zinnia—Double Mixed. |
| 51 Petunia—Fine Mixed. | |

These are our regular full size 5 and 10 cent packets. Order by number or mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the seeds will reach you promptly.

ROBERT EVANS SEED CO., Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

STEAMSHIP Tickets

If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates.

Steamers leave Halifax, Mondays; St. John, every Saturday; New York, every Wednesday and Saturday.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS,
General Agent, C. P. R. Offices,
WINNIPEG.

Improved and Unimproved **Farm Lands** in Eastern Assiniboia.
\$3.50 to \$40 PER ACRE.

J. M. THOMSON,
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,
INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

Churn, Churn!

Windsor salt lightens the task of churning butter. Every flake of it dissolves quickly—you'll find no gritty particles in the butter, because Windsor Salt is all salt.

Windsor Salt.

Best grocers sell it.



150,000 Healthy, well-rooted, Manitoba-grown young trees, plants, seedlings, roots, vines and cuttings, Russian poplars, and willows, maples, alms, flowering shrubs, Virginian creepers, rhubarb roots, small fruits of all kinds, and a few apples and crabs. Prices away down. Send for price list.

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

SEEDS



FLOWERS. YOUR OWN CHOICE. 20 PACKETS FOR 25 CENTS.

1. Aconitum..... 50 seeds	9. Cypress Vine..... 50 seeds	17. Gomphrena..... 100 seeds	25. Marigold..... 100 seeds	33. Portulaca..... 50 seeds
2. Anemone..... 100 seeds	10. Cockscomb..... 100 seeds	18. Gourd..... 25 seeds	26. Mignonne..... 200 seeds	34. Poppy..... 200 seeds
3. Alyssum..... 200 seeds	11. Canterbury Bell..... 50 seeds	19. Helichrysum..... 100 seeds	27. Nasturtium (Dwarf)..... 20 seeds	35. Sweet Peas..... 75 seeds
4. Antirrhinum..... 250 seeds	12. Chrysanthemum..... 100 seeds	20. Ice Plant..... 200 seeds	28. Nasturtium (Tall)..... 20 seeds	36. Scabiosa..... 50 seeds
5. Anemone..... 20 seeds	13. Dianthus (Pink)..... 100 seeds	21. Larkspur..... 100 seeds	29. Nicotiana..... 100 seeds	37. Stocks..... 100 seeds
6. Balsam..... 30 seeds	14. Eschscholzia..... 200 seeds	22. Lobelia..... 200 seeds	30. Pansy..... 100 seeds	38. Sweet William..... 100 seeds
7. Calliopsis..... 20 seeds	15. Callardia..... 1-0 seeds	23. Morning Glory..... 75 seeds	31. Phlox..... 100 seeds	39. Verbena..... 75 seeds
8. Candytuft..... 200 seeds	16. Godetia..... 200 seeds	24. Musk Plant..... 100 seeds	32. Petunia..... 100 seeds	40. Zinnia..... 50 seeds

VEGETABLES. TAKE YOUR CHOICE. 16 PACKETS FOR 25 CENTS.

1. Beans, Cobbe Red..... 50 seeds	17. Citron..... 40 seeds	33. Melons..... 100 seeds	49. Peas, Earliest..... 150 seeds	65. Tomato, Earliest..... 150 seeds
2. Beans, six weeks..... 50 seeds	18. Cress..... 500 seeds	34. Mustard..... 200 seeds	50. Peas, Market..... 150 seeds	66. Tomato, Mixed..... 150 seeds
3. Beans, Tall..... 200 seeds	19. Corn, first of all..... 100 seeds	35. Onions, Mixed..... 200 seeds	51. Peas, Dwarf..... 300 seeds	67. Turnips, Table..... 500 seeds
4. Cabbage, Mixed..... 200 seeds	20. Corn, Evergreen..... 100 seeds	36. Parsley..... 200 seeds	52. Peas, Late..... 100 seeds	68. Watermelon..... 200 seeds
5. Carrots..... 20 seeds	21. Cucumber..... 150 seeds	37. Peas, Early..... 100 seeds	53. Peas, Late..... 100 seeds	69. Squashes, Mixed..... 40 seeds
6. Cauliflower..... 100 seeds	22. Lettuce..... 200 seeds	38. Pumpkins..... 200 seeds	54. Peas, Late..... 100 seeds	70. Squashes, Mixed..... 40 seeds
7. Cauliflower, Cobbe..... 200 seeds	23. Lettuce..... 200 seeds	39. Peppers, Mixed..... 100 seeds	55. Peas, Late..... 100 seeds	

Address all orders, **SMITH SISTERS, Seeds and Bulbs, SWANSEA, ONT.** "Floral Culture" FREE with order if requested.

ELKHORN STOCK FARM.



O. I. C. sires, Hereford cattle, R. P. Rocks and L. Brahmas. No cattle for sale. A. W. THOMPSON, Wakopa, Man. Ninga, C. P. R., shipping station.

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Four bull calves and several heifer calves, by Earl of Plainview; large and thrifty. Moropano, Man. WM. MAXWELL.

Home Bank Farm OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man.

Chester White Boars for Sale.

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

AUSTIN OLSON, LACOMBE.

Improved Yorkshire Swine

A few young boars and sow for sale; can be registered. Apply to

YORK SHAW, Midnapore, Alberta.

HEREFORD BULLS For Sale.

From 12 to 22 months old; 1 imported from England, 12 from the best herds of the United States, and 1 four hoar-bred. Individual quality and breeding of the choicest. Sale takes place in Regina.

ROBT. SINTON, REGINA.

O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont.

Importers, breeders and dealers in registered

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Special prices on cows and heifers by car lots. We will contract to supply registered Hereford bulls by car lots, or mixed carloads of Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn bulls, to ranchmen for fall or spring delivery. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

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

GALLOWAYS: Bulls and heifers for sale.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES

One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke - 7999 - bred by J. A. McGill and King Edward - 10852 - F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Pure-bred Clydesdale Horses.



It will pay Canadian farmers

TO WRITE JOHN R. CAMPBELL, Prop. HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.

For prices on CLYDESDALE STALLIONS from strains that are famous the world over. Has been a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for 20 years.

Address JOHN R. CAMPBELL, Highland Stock Farm, CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.

The Ideal Instrument for the home is the **HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO**

This piano, which has assisted in so many musical triumphs and has been indorsed and eulogized by some of the world's most famous musicians, is unsurpassed in workmanship and design by any.

"Excels any piano I have ever used."—ALBANI.

A PIANO BARGAIN

WE OFFER readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" a special bargain in a handsome Howard piano, only six months in use. Four feet eight inches high; carved panels; adjustable music desk; beautiful walnut case. Manufacturer's price, \$450; a mail-order special, \$285—\$12 cash and \$7 a month. Freight paid to any point in Ontario.

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co.

115-117 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

TREES

FRUIT. ORNAMENTAL.

Actually first hand. Why pay intermediate profits when you can buy direct from the growers?

Send at once for Catalogue and Price List to

WINONA NURSERY CO., WINONA, ONT.

OR SALE:

Dairy Business in Neepawa,

Disposing of 200 quarts of milk per day. Sale includes

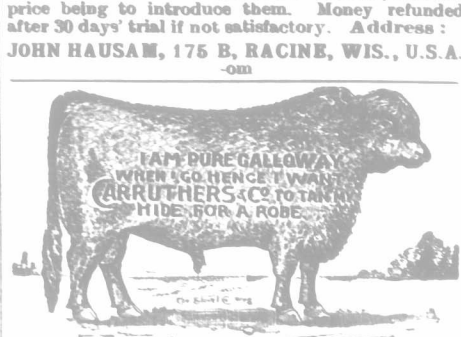
40 Head of First-Class Dairy Cows,

and all equipments for running a dairy. Apply to J. H. IRWIN, Neepawa, Man. Box 16.

THIS WILL APPEAR BUT ONCE. MONEY-MAKERS FOR SALE—if sold before April 15th, large Standard and registered stallions, great sires of large carriage colts. Will show their get. Going out of business, or would want no better. Write for pedigrees and particulars, om LOCK BOX 294, Thameville, Ont.

"SURE-GO" HAMEFASTENER.

A 20th Century Idea. No Buckle. Outlasts Harness. Simple; quick; works like a charm. Sent prepaid at 50 cents a pair, in current funds; this low price being to introduce them. Money refunded after 30 days' trial if not satisfactory. Address: JOHN HAUSAM, 175 B, RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.



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

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

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

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 221.)

of the cows: Cowslip (imp.), sire Count Joyful, dam Claret Cup 3rd, was bred by Jas. Thompson, Aberdeenshire, and her sire bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie. Eveline, by Manitoba Chief, dam Dufferin Lily, by Chief Baron, won first in Brandon in 1900 as yearling, and first in Winnipeg in 1901. Necklace of Pomeroy, by Manitoba Chief, dam Neck-lace 21st, by Sittyton Chief, is one of J. I. Davidson's breeding, and has won at both Winnipeg and Brandon. Crimson Rose, by Manitoba Chief, dam Moss Rose, by Sir John, won first at Brandon as a three-year-old. Isabella 8th was sired by Royal Member (imp.), dam Isabella 4th, by Albert Victor (imp.). Canadian Duchess of Gloster 41st, by Duke of Lavender (imp.); dam Canadian Duchess of Gloster 20th, by Lord Abott (imp.), has been shown and described as a winner many times. Dufferin Lily, by Chief Baron; dam Belvedere Lily, by Rosy Prince. Necklace 21st, by Sittyton Chief, bred by J. I. Davidson, is an extra thick cow, with a very mossy coat. Rosamond 4th, a great, thick cow, and one of Mr. Graham's best breeders, was got by Duke of Sonya, and purchased from J. I. Davidson. Rose of Autumn 17th, bred by W. & J. Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont., was sired by Lord Stanley, and out of Rose of Autumn 9th. Ury Girl 5th, bred by Cargill & Son, sire Knuckle Duster (imp.), dam Ury of Greenwood (imp.), won first at Brandon as a calf. Mr. Graham has recently sold the young bull, Veracity 2nd, to head the herd of Geo. Moody, Morris. He is a smooth, well-balanced bull, with splendid chest and strong, straight back, and, to all appearance, the making of a show bull.

There are also over forty Yorkshire pigs kept. The present stock boar is North Bruce Justice, sire Oak Lodge Justice (a Brethour-bred pig), dam North Bruce Princess. Another good boar is King Charles, sire Goodfellow, of the Hon. T. Greenway's breeding. Some of the sows are Jubilee Queen 3rd, sire Snowman 10th, dam Jubilee Queen. Oak Lodge Prudence 9th, sire O. L. Conquest 7th, dam O. L. Prudence. Primrose Maid 3rd, sire Jubilee King, dam Primrose Maid 2nd. Mr. Graham has recently purchased from an eastern breeder, the young boar, North Bruce Herald 2nd, sire North Bruce Herald (imp.), dam Oak Lodge Cinderella 73rd. This herd of Yorkshires have won more prizes in the last eight years than any other Manitoba herd. Mr. Graham's pigs are a large, smooth lot, very uniform, and no poor ones in the herd. He aims to get the best, and purchased, last December, two of the best sows shown at the Ontario Winter Fair.

A large, healthy lot of Plymouth Rocks can also be seen at this farm. Annually new blood is brought up from the east. Yearly a large number of cockerels are sold. Over 100 birds kept in stock. Three cockerels were brought up from Guelph Winter Fair.

Two Exceptionally Good Values IN Walking Skirts and Petticoats

These Skirts and Petticoats are made in our own workrooms. Better workmanship will not be found in any garment of the kind. As for value, we invite comparison with any skirt or petticoat you can find at double the price.



This cut shows the style of the walking skirt at \$2.50. It is made of English cheviot serge. All seams are felled, stitched and bound; there is a wide flare flounce with deep bottom facings and finished with 9 rows of silk stitching.

Colors are black, navy, oxford and medium grey; sizes, waist band 22 to 28 in., length 38 to 42 in.; the equal of any \$5.00 skirt outside this store.

Our Special Price 2.50



This petticoat has created a regular furore among the women of Toronto and vicinity. Better value has never been offered in Canada.

Ladies' black sateen petticoat, with deep flounce, trimmed with two crimped frills finished with ruffles and headed with stitched straps; length 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches; would be reasonably priced at \$2.00.

Our Special at 1.00

Orders by mail will be filled promptly. Money will be refunded if you are not satisfied that these garments are worth at least double the prices we are asking you to pay.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST. TORONTO, CAN.



PROVAN'S PATENT REVERSIBLE Carriers, Fork and Slings

FOR ROUND IRON, WOOD OR ANGLE STEEL TRACKS.
Have now become a standard of excellence with the farmers of Canada and the United States. At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the only medal and diploma given on hay carriers, forks and slings was awarded to us on these implements. Following is a copy of the judges' award: AWARD.—"For open trip hook to receive the sling; automatic clutch, adjustable for size of load desired; ingenious design of stop-block, which enables perfect control of carriage; no springs required for locking car, which has motion in all directions; compact form of fork, which can be tripped in any position; the car is reversible and of double action; for novelty, ingenuity and usefulness, excellence of material and construction." Correspondence solicited.
Manufactured by
JAMES W. PROVAN,
Special discount for cash. OSHAWA, ONT., CAN.



Six Governments

in America and Europe have adopted and use exclusively
THE SPRAMOTOR in their experimental work.
Eighty-two Outfits are in use by Ontario and Dominion Governments alone. The Spramotor has won over one hundred Gold Medals and First Awards in the past three years.
Wins a Government Spray Pump Contest.
This is to Certify, that at the Contest of Spraying apparatus, held at Grimstad, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Station of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor, made by the Spramotor Company, was awarded first place.
It may further endorsement were needed it will be found in the superiority of the Spramotor itself. It is an easy, quick and thorough eradicator of fruit and vine diseases and insect pests. Unequaled in white-wash and painting buildings inside and outside—oil or water paints. We publish an 80 page book, "A Gold Mine on Your Farm," which in addition to formulas, tables, best methods, etc., in spraying, tells about the Spramotor. We mail it free. Ask for a copy.
SPRAMOTOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. and LONDON, CAN.

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. C. Pope, of Regina, well known as an Ayrshire breeder, has been recently appointed Vice-President of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association for the Territories. Mr. Pope is an untiring worker and an enthusiastic Ayrshire man. The Association have shown their usual good judgment in selecting their vice-president.

Mr. Robt. Sinton, of Regina, has lately added 35 Herefords of choice breeding to his herd. The newcomers were purchased at the pure-bred Hereford sale held in Chicago during January. One of the lot was the imported cow, Vesper, by Fairfax, bred by J. Smith, Hereford, England, and brought out by Chas. W. Armour & Co., Chicago. Another one is Ruby (imp.), bred by J. Price, Pembridge, England. She has a growthy calf at foot, by Albert, and was bred to Britisher, the winner of first at the Royal, England; also the same high record was awarded to him at the Chicago International. Two of the heifers purchased are with calf to the \$10,000 bull, Dale, and four others were bred to Perfection, a son of Dale. Perfection has a splendid record as a show winner, and was sold for \$9,000.00. One heifer, a granddaughter of Coxey, and in calf to Premier, was also knocked down to Mr. Sinton at the sale. Premier is a two-year-old International prizewinner, and has been purchased by Mr. Sinton to head his herd. This young bull is a very thick, low-set fellow of large size and great heart-girth. His straight lines, wide chest, broad back and loin, with the splendid quarters he has, fleshed well down to the hocks, fits him well for his position as header of this large herd. Mr. Sinton now has on hand 50 pure-bred Herefords. Twenty of these are young bulls from one to two years old, and in looking this herd over, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" was pleased to find such a uniformity of individual worth in a herd of this size. Combined size and quality is Mr. Sinton's aim, and the herd which he has to-day is well to the front in these important essentials. A number of young bulls were among the Chicago purchases, some of them imported from England, others from the best American herds. Intending buyers will do well to look for Mr. Sinton's ad., which appears in this issue.

PIONEER STOCK FARM.

Mr. M. E. Sutton, of Roland, Man., lately purchased from N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., the Clydesdale mare, Lady Darnley 6951, sire Darnley Chief 5263, by Darnley King (imp.); dam An'orth Bell 5275, by Sirdar; gran-dam Lady Macgregor, by Macgregor, by Darnley. Lady Darnley is a mare of good size, well coupled with a short, strong back and good, clean, well-feathered limbs. Mr. Sutton has two other pure-bred Clydes, one a good brood mare of the blocky type, and her colt, a neat, growthy yearling filly.

TRADE NOTE.

A PIANO WITH A RECORD.—We have every confidence and the greatest pleasure in drawing the attention of "Advocate" readers to the advertisement of Heintzman & Co. that appears in these columns from time to time. This famous firm of piano-makers have been in business in Canada for fifty years. Their pianos have received the endorsement of the world's greatest artists and all the leading musical conservatories, and of prominent citizens in all parts of Canada. Readers who are thinking seriously of buying a piano should address this firm, whose head office and warerooms are at 117 King St. west, Toronto, and who have a branch at 217 Dundas St., London. The firm is noted for their straightforward dealing at all times.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Ayrshires, Yorkshires and B. Minorcas.
For sale: Stock bull, Craigielea of Auchinbrain (imp.) (3302)=1661 =, 1st at Toronto, and 3 choice young bulls of his get. Fall pigs on hand and spring orders booked. **WELLINGTON HARDY,** Roland, C. N. E. Carman, C. P. E.

REGINA STOCK FARM

Ayrshire cattle and improved Yorkshire pigs. For sale: choice young bulls, ready for service. Improved Large Yorkshires of the highest bacon type kept. Orders for spring pigs booked.
J. C. Pope, Regina.

STRONZA STOCK FARM
SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE: Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp 2nd, one of Thos. Russell's (Exeter, Ont.) best. BERKS of various ages and both sexes on hand. **DAVID ALLISON, Roland.**

ROSELEA FARM

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, mostly sired by Sir Victor or Strathcona. Six of them are 2-year-olds and 6 yearlings; also females of all ages. Several young York. boars fit for service. **KENNETH McIVER, Virden.**

GREENDALE STOCK FARM.

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

Lakeview Stock Farm.

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

THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

Nonsuch Stock Farm—Shortorns for Sale.

Four choice young bulls, sired by Cuthbert Yes; yearling heifers by Sir Colin Campbell. Cows in calf; also good driving team, 4 and 5 years old. All at high prices and terms. Write quick.
W. E. PAULL, KILLARNEY, MAN.

Oak Grove Farm.

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

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.

Shorthorns, Tamworths & Yorkshires

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

JAMES McROBERTS, Shirley, Ontario

Shorthorn Cattle
of the choicest Scotch breeding. Quality unsurpassed.

GLENROSS FARM.

SHORTHORNS for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Holmfild sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.

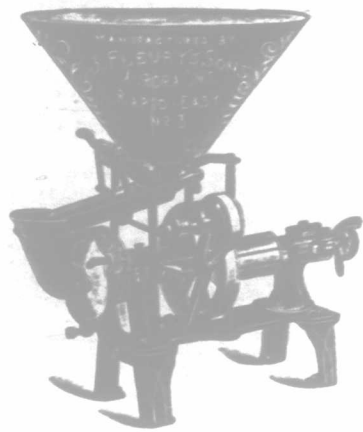
Choice young Shorthorn Bulls for sale:

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Two young bulls, grandsons of the famous Knuckle Duster (imp.); also several females of various ages. **A. & D. STEWART, WESTBOURNE.**

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

"RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS

LARGE and SMALL, for EVERY STYLE of power. In CONVENIENCE, APPEARANCE, EASE of RUNNING and DURABILITY, SUPERIOR to ALL OTHERS.

"Enclosed find cash for Grinder. The party is more than satisfied with it. That is what I like—the goods I sell to be right up to the standard."
ADAM MCGILL, Paisley, Ont.

"The 'RAPID-EASY' Grinder we got from you last year does good work and does not require much power. It gives such good satisfaction that we think no one could improve on the 'Rapid-Easy.'"
M. VANCE & CO., Fetherstone, Ont.

"I received castings all O. K. Thank you for your promptness. Your No. 3 Grinder is a dandy."
J. R. KIRBYSON, Fairfax, Man.

SOLD IN ALL PROVINCES.

Lithograph hanger and information on application to: The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man.; The T. J. Trapp Co., New Westminster, B. C.; W. R. Megaw, Vernon, B. C.; A. A. Johnston, 212 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.; P. T. Legare, Quebec, Que.; J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.; The Lounsbury Co., Newcastle, N. B.; W. F. Dibblee & Son, Woodstock, N. B.; Bligh & Prince, Truro, N. S.; Hilsley & Harvey, Pt. Williams, N. S.; A. Horse & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. M. Clark, Summerside, P. E. I., or

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.

Write to-day. Medals—World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris. Write to-day. —om



Cut this out

WE grow and sell the best seeds on earth.

Everybody knows that who knows anything about seeds, but people get so mixed up with dress-making and society and politics, they're apt to forget all about the garden, with so much else to think of. In order to create a new enthusiasm regarding flowers, we've arranged to distribute 100,000 packages of good reliable seeds practically FREE. Better cut out this offer, as it may not be repeated:

FLOWER GARDEN FREE

Send your name with ten cents, state where you saw this advertisement, and we will mail our Handsome Catalogue for 1903, and include, free of charge, our Special 50 cent Flower Seed Collection—*Aster, Giant Victoria; Mignonette, Giant Red; Phlox, Large Flowering; Pinks, Beautiful Varieties; Sweet Peas, Our Best Mixed.*

ENVELOPE WORTH 25 CENTS

The empty envelope, when returned, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order amounting to one dollar or upwards, for Seeds selected from our Catalogue.

We expect to pay something for an introduction, but an offer of this sort is necessarily limited. The demand for the free packages last year was away beyond anything we had anticipated, and some people were disappointed. This year, with double the quantity, we think we've enough to go 'round. First come, first served. Orders filled in rotation as received. Mention this paper.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

BRANCH STORE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HEADQUARTERS
TORONTO, ONT.

List of Prizewinners at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, Viriden, Feb. 2-6, 1903.

Light Brahmans.—Cock—2 and 3, J. W. Higginbotham. Hen—1, J. F. Davis, Grenfell; 2 and 3, J. W. Higginbotham. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, J. W. Higginbotham. Pullet—1 and 2, J. L. Lamont, Whitewood; 3, J. F. Davis, Grenfell.

Black Cochins.—Pullet—2 and 3, W. Anderson, Brandon.

Partridge Cochins.—Hen—2, A. E. Shether, Brandon; 3, R. Adamson, Viriden. Cockerel—1, A. E. Shether. Pullet—1 and 2, A. E. Shether.

Black Langshans.—Hen—1 and 2, Geo. Good, Louise Bridge. Cockerel—1 and 2, Geo. Wood; 3, Fred Stratton, Stonewall. Pullet—1, Geo. Wood; 2, F. Stratton.

Black Javas.—Hen, Cockerel, and Pullet—1 and 2, 1 and 2, 1, Jno. Kitson, Macdonald.

Barré Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1, Geo. Wood; 3, T. H. Chambers, Brandon. Hen—1 and 2, T. H. Chambers; 3, Jas. Rothnie, Viriden. Cockerel—1, G. H. Grundy, Viriden; 2, Geo. Wood, Holland; 3, Jas. Rothnie, Viriden. Pullet—1, G. H. Grundy; 2 and 3, E. Hodgson, Nanaimo, B. C.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—2, Peter Kahler, Moline. Hen—1, Peter Kahler; 2 and 3, Milne Bros., Brandon. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, P. Kahler. Pullet—1, P. Kahler; 2, Milne Bros.; 3, E. Scarlett, Oak Lake.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Hen—1, Black Bros., Winnipeg; 3, T. H. Chambers. Cockerel—3, T. H. Chambers. Pullet—3, Black Bros.

Golden Wyandottes.—Cock—1, Peter Kahler; 2, Thos. Reid, Winnipeg; 3, S. Ling, Fort Rouge. Hen—1 and 2, Thos. Reid; 3, P. Kahler. Cockerel—1, S. Ling; 2, Thos. Reid; 3, Peter Kahler. Pullet—1, S. Ling; 2, Thos. Reid; 3, S. Ling.

Silver Wyandotte.—Cock—2, Ed. Brown, Bossevain. Hen—1 and 2, Ed. Brown; 3, G. H. Grundy. Cockerel—2 and 3, Ed. Brown. Pullet—1 and 2, Ed. Brown; 3, R. Adamson, Viriden.

White Wyandottes.—Cock—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge; 3, Mrs. E. M. Maltby, Manor, Assa. Hen—1, John Kitson, Macdonald; 2, and 3, Geo. Wood. Cockerel—1, Jno. Kitson. Pullet—1 and 2, Geo. Wood; 3, Jno. Kitson.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Cockerel—3, Erie Wallin, Winnipeg. Pullet—2, Erie Wallin.

Buff Wyandottes.—Cock—1, F. T. G. McArthur, Carman. Hen—1 and 3, F. T. G. McArthur; 2, E. N. Rose. Pullet—1 and 3, F. T. G. McArthur; 2, E. N. Rose. Cockerel—2, E. Brown.

White-face Black Spanish.—Pullet—1 and 3, W. Anderson.

Blue Andalusian.—Cock—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge. Hen—1 and 2, Geo. Wood. Cockerel—1 and 2, Geo. Wood; 3, W. Anderson. Pullet—1 and 2, Geo. Wood; 3, W. Anderson.

Black Minorcas.—Hen—1 and 2, Thos. Reid. Cockerel—1 and 2, Thos. Reid. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Thos. Reid.

R.-C. White Leghorns.—Cock—1 and 2, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge; 3, Walker Bros., Brandon. Hen—1 and 3, Walker Bros. Cockerel—2 and 3, Walker Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Geo. Wood; 3, Walker Bros.

S.-C. White Leghorns.—Cock—1 and 2, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge. Hen—1 and 2, Geo. Wood; 3, Milne Bros. Cockerel—1 and 2, Geo. Wood; 3, Milne Bros. Pullet—1, Geo. Wood; 2, Milne Bros; 3, Geo. Wood.

S.-C. Black Leghorns.—Cock—2, Thos. H. Chambers, Brandon. Hen—1 and 2, Thos. H. Chambers. Cockerel—1, Joshua Wakefield, Neepawa. Pullet—1 and 2, Thos. Chambers.

Buff Leghorns.—Cock—1, Milne Bros. Hen—1 and 2, Milne Bros. Cockerel—1 and 2, Milne Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Milne Bros.

Black Leghorns.—Pullet—2, W. Anderson. Cornish Indian Game.—Cock—S. Ling, Ft. Rouge. Hen—1 and 2, Walker Bros., Brandon; 3, S. Ling. Cockerel—1, Walker Bros; 2 and 3, S. Ling. Pullet—1, Walker Bros; 2 and 3, S. Ling.

Red Pile Game.—Hen—1, Milne Bros. Cockerel—1 and 2, Milne Bros. Pullet—1, Milne Bros.

(Continued on page 225)



GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED
LYE

**BEST,
PUREST,
STRONGEST.**
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

The

Bowness herd
of **Shorthorns**

Containing 200 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. As I am reducing the size of my herd, now is the time for bargains in heifers and cows to start your farm with. Please write to

W. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

LATE SAMSON & MACNAUGHTEN.

SHORTHORNS
FOR SALE: One red and 2 roan bull calves, from 10 to 12 mos. old; very growthy; sired by Royal Duke—24640—a son of Royal Gloucester, out of Golden Drop. **S. FLETCHER, Holmfeld, Man.**

SHORTHORN BULL
FOR SALE: Prince of Fortune, by New Year's Gift; dam Matilda 9th, traces to Matilda (imp.); a strong, red 4-year-old, bred by Thos. Russell & Sons, Exeter. **W. D. HUNT, Fairmeade, Assa.**

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.



COTSWOLD, SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE.
FOR SALE: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of horns and cows, all ages. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them. **F. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Portage la Prairie, Man.**

Registered Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

Two 10-months-old Ontario-bred bulls, only a few heifers and cows of all ages left. Prices according to quality. Pleased to meet visitors at Rosser Station.

**WALTER JAMES,
ROSSER P. O., MAN.**

**Clyde Stallions
Fillies and Mares**



**SHORTHORN
Heifers and Bulls**

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

J. E. SMITH,
SMITHFIELD AVE.,

Brandon, Manitoba.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
HAMIOTA, MAN.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE:

Ten choice young bulls, 6 to 12 months old, from good families—strong, growthy individuals.

JOHN JARDINE, Manitou, Man.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE:

Four bulls, one 4 years old—Melgrud Hero, got by Don Quixote, bred by Duthie, of Melgrud; two 2-year-olds, and one calf all red color.

JAS. CREYNE, Manoir, Assa.

MARCHMONT HERD

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrister, head a herd of 90 imported and Canadian-bred, Scotch-topped cattle. A catalogue showing their breeding is now printed, and will be forwarded on application. 25 young bulls for sale, of modern breeding and good conformation, and at moderate prices.

W. S. LISTE, Middlechurch P. O. (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Tel. 10046.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

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

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOUL, MAN.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDES FOR SALE

Three choice young bulls sired by Nevaer (imp.) Also a few cows and heifers. One yearling stallion got by (imp.) McKinnon, and a few mares.

A. & J. CHADBOURN, Ralphton, Man.

LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

R. McLennan, Holmfield.

FOREST HOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of boars fit for service. Sows of different ages, bred and ready for breeding. Young pigs, both sexes.

An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels—large, healthy, well-bred fowls. All at reasonable prices.

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

FOR SALE:

Pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion

rising two years; bright bay; good bone and action; good colt; pedigree right.

Pure-bred Shorthorn Bull

about a year old; red, a little white; mother good milk.

Pure "Red Fyfe"

very clean. Hundred or more

"Minnesota No. 163"

wheat, grown here two years.

Seed Oats "Ligowo"

and "Tartar King."

H. NICHOL, BOX 382, Brandon, Manitoba

JOHN WISHART'S CLYDES AND HACKNEYS

At PROSPECT FARM, four miles north of P. la P., can be seen Clydes and Hackneys, many of them winners at Winnipeg, Brandon and P. la P. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, JOHN WISHART.

FOR SALE. CLYDESDALE STALLION, EASTLAND PRIDE (2822)

Sired by imported Lord Armadale; dam Victoria Macneilaze (2658); of excellent qualities and breeding. A bargain at \$1,000. Also fine Shorthorn bull calf, 8 months of age. Apply to

E. A. AUGUST, Bates P. O. Ry. stations: Carman, C.P.R., and Homewood, C.N.R.

List of Prizewinners at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition—Continued.

Black-breasted Red Game.—Cockerel—1, J. Mullins, Cypress River. Hen—2, J. A. Mullins. Cockerel—2, J. A. Mullins. Pullet—1, J. A. Mullins.

Red Pile Bantams.—Hen—1, Thos. Reid, Winnipeg. Cockerel—1, Thos. Reid. Golden Duckwing Bantams.—Cock—1, D. C. Gerrand, Virden. Hen—1 and 3, D. C. Gerrand; 2, G. A. Grundy, Virden. Cockerel—1 and 3, G. H. Grundy; 2, D. C. Gerrand. Pullet—1, Milne Bros; 2 and 3, G. H. Grundy.

B. B. R. Bantams.—Cock—2, Walker Bros. Hen—1 and 2, Thos. Reid. Cockerel—1 and 2, Walker Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Thos. Reid; 3, Walker Bros.

Buff Pekin Bantams.—Pullet—1, W. Anderson. Silver Seabright Bantams.—Hen—1, A. J. Carter, Brandon. R.-C. Black Bantams.—Hen—Milne Bros.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.—Cock—2, W. Anderson. Hen—1, W. Anderson. Pullet—1, W. Anderson.

Black Hamburgs.—Cock—1, T. H. Chambers. Hen—1 and 2, T. H. Chambers. Cockerel—1, T. H. Chambers. Pullet—1 and 2, T. H. Chambers.

W. C. W. Polish.—Cock—Walker Bros. Hen—1, Walker Bros. Mottled Houdans.—Cock—1, Hilton Newlove, Virden; 2, W. J. Thompson, Elkhorn. Hen—1, W. Anderson; 2, W. J. Thompson. Cockerel—2, W. J. Thompson. Pullet—1 and 2, W. Anderson; 3, W. J. Thompson.

Black Orpingtons.—Pullet—1 and 3, J. F. C. Menlove, Virden; 2, H. A. Scarth, Virden.

Buff Orpingtons.—Hen—3, Ira Stratton, Stonewall. Cockerel—1, W. F. Scarth; 2, Ira Stratton. Pullet—1, Ira Stratton; 2, Eric Wallin, Winnipeg; 3, W. F. Scarth.

Turkeys.—Young Gobbler—1, C. J. Bell, Virden; 2, M. O. Routledge, Miami; 3, Wm. Kitson, Burnside. Old Gobbler—1, Wm. Kitson. Hen—1 and 2, Wm. Kitson. Cockerel—1 and 2, Wm. Kitson. Pullet—1 and 2, Wm. Kitson.

Pair Embden Geese.—1, Jno. Kitson, Macdonald. Pair Pekin Ducks.—Old—1, J. L. Lamont, Whitewood; 2, J. F. C. Menlove, Young—1, 2 and 3, J. L. Lamont.

Pair Rouen Ducks.—Old—1 and 2, Jno. Kitson. Young—1, Jno. Kitson. Anconas.—Cock, 1; Cockerel, 1; Pullet, 1 and 2; all to Minto F. Adamson, Virden.

Red Cap.—Cock, 2; Hen, 2 and 3; all to Walker Bros. BREEDING PENS.

Light Brahmas.—1 and 2, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. Partridge Cochins.—1, A. E. Shether, Langshans.—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Javas.—1, Jno. Kitson. Barred Plymouth Rocks.—1, G. H. Grundy; 2, T. H. Chambers; 3, Jas. Rothnie, Virden.

White Plymouth Rocks.—1, Milne Bros; 2 and 3, E. Scarlett, Oak Lake. Buff Plymouth Rocks.—2, Black Bros., Winnipeg.

Silver Wyandottes.—1, Ed. Brown; 2, R. Adamson, Virden; 3, A. J. Carter, Brandon.

White Wyandottes.—1, John Kitson; 2, Black Bros. Black Wyandottes.—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Buff Wyandottes.—1, E. M. Ross, Winnipeg. Blue Andalusians.—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

Anconas.—1, Minto F. Adamson. Minorcas.—1, Thos. Reid. S.-C. B. Leghorns.—1, Christian Pomer, Virden.

S.-C. W. Leghorns.—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge. R.-C. W. Leghorns.—1, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

S.-C. Buff Leghorns.—1, Milne Bros. C. Indian Games.—1, Walker Bros. B.-B. R. Games.—1, J. A. Mullins, Cypress River; 2, J. Kennedy & Co., Winnipeg.

B.-B. R. Bantams.—1, G. H. Grundy; 2, Thos. Reid; 3, W. Anderson. Black Hamburgs.—1, T. H. Chambers, Houdans.—2, W. Anderson. Buff Orpingtons.—2, Ira Stratton, Stonewall; Jos. Wakefield, Neepawa. Egg—Black Bros.



The Day's Work Done

Then comes the "cleaning up"—the removing of the grease and dirt. It requires good soap to do it well—one that makes a copious lather, penetrates the pores and softens the skin. Soaps containing strong alkalis and impurities aggravate or produce chaps and cracks and make the skin tough and hard.

Try Fairbank's Glycerine Tar Soap

It contains the purest Glycerine, Pine Tar, healing oils and antiseptic ingredients, that soften the hair, soothe the skin and cure or prevent disease. It makes lather in any kind of water and removes grease, dirt and stains far more thoroughly than ordinary soap. Its easing, curative properties make it unequalled for bathing the children. It leaves no odor and is very lasting.

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

CLIP YOUR HORSES
with 20th Century Clipper **ONLY \$5**

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue to **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 309 Ontario St., CHICAGO, ILL.**

THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on.
JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.)—28571=.

1. **Topsmann's Duke**—29045=—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
2. **Sir Arthur Grant**—30503=—Two years old, and out of Jersey Lined IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.)—28871=.
3. **Nobleman (Imp.)**—28571=.

Stock is all open for inspection. No "ouls" in them. You will always be made welcome at

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYRSHIRES, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.

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

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

Bargains in Imported Stallions
AT BRANDON, MANITOBA.

I have located permanently at Brandon, and I have brought from my Aurora, Illinois, stables, a very choice selection of

SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

of the most popular breeding. All young and vigorous; every one passed by a competent Vet., and will be fully guaranteed. I never handle old second-hand or worn-out show horses. I am offering mine at living prices, on easy terms of credit to responsible buyers, or all-cash liberal discount for cash.

Individual buyers or syndicates will save money by corresponding with me before paying the fancy prices at which inferior stallions are being sold by peddlers.

A few reliable Agents wanted at various points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Address—**GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MAN.**

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD

BRANDON, MAN., AND BUSHNELL, ILL.



24 YEARS IMPORTERS OF PURE-BRED

Shires, Percherons, Suffolk and Hackney STALLIONS

A NEW SHIPMENT has arrived at Brandon, and can be now seen at McKay's Stable. We have HORSES with which we give genuine guarantee of breeding qualities.

OUR PRICES are such as will make it worth your while to communicate with us either for individual or company service.

EACH STALLION has been carefully inspected by a competent Veterinary before purchasing; hence we are able to guarantee our stock. We want to do business, and cannot afford to sell worn-out or old horses to the Canadian farmer. Then our reputation is at stake; this is something that should merit your consideration before you buy.

2,000 HORSES

FOR SALE:

All weights, with prices to suit customers. Special rates on car-load lots. You will find it worth your while to write at once for prices to

J. H. SPENCER, Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory.

OR DAVID Y. McNAIR, MOOSE JAW, N.-W. T.

SALESMEN WANTED in every town in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Say that you saw it in the "Advocate."

FOR SALE:

DRAFT HORSES

OF ALL AGES.

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

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



J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

High-Class Stallions.

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners.

Mares and Fillies Always for Sale.

Terms easy. Prices right.

For full particulars apply

BOX 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Stallions may be seen at Macmillan's stable (late Douglas), 12th Street, Brandon.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. VETERINARY.

ERYTHEMA.

Mare has scurvy on her legs; hair and skin dry, and small dry scabs between hoof and hock. She scratches her legs and is irregular in her bowels. R.T.D.

Ans.—Purge with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger; follow up with 1½ ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice daily. Dress the affected parts twice daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 20 parts.

AGALACTIA.

Sow has scant supply of milk; pigs have to be fed by hand. I am feeding boiled roots and bran, and the supply of milk is increasing, but is insufficient to feed the full litter. R. H.

Ans.—Agalactia, or an absence of milk, is occasionally noticed in females, and no reason can be ascribed for it. All that can be done is to feed liberally on bran, roots, etc. In some cases, the supply gradually increases, and in others it does not. She may be all right the next time she farrows.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

Horse had pink eye two years ago; he has been slightly constipated ever since. Last fall he was quite so. Gave soft food. Veterinarian gave ball and powders, but the effect is not permanent. He is losing flesh. E. R.

Ans.—Purge with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Give night and morning, in damp food, 1 dr. each sulphate of iron, gentian and ginger. Feed good hay and oats, with a carrot or two daily. Give a feed of bran and linseed meal three times weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY MEASUREMENT.

Can you give me the rule for finding the weight of cattle by measurement? W. J. H.

Ans.—Each cubic foot of living carcass is equal to 42 lbs., and, therefore, 576 cubic inches equals 14 lbs. or one stone, so that the solid contents of the body (length × (diameter squared × .7854)) in cubic inches and ÷ 576 gives the weight in stones. The length of the animal is taken straight along the back from the square of the shoulder to the square of the buttock, and the girth immediately behind the shoulder.

MANURE SPREADERS.

Would you give some information regarding manure spreaders in the "Farmer's Advocate"?

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Ans.—Manure spreaders have been in use in the United States for many years by progressive farmers. A thoroughly practical machine was invented in 1875 by a Mr. J. S. Kemp, which has since been greatly improved and perfected. It resembles an ordinary farm wagon box, the manure being pulverized and scattered at the rear end, thus proving a great labor-saver as well. It is now being introduced into Canada, and manufactured by the Kemp Manure Spreader Co., of Stratford, Ont., from whom any further information can be secured by our correspondent or others.

TRADE NOTES.

In replying to advertisements in this journal, parties are particularly requested to state that they saw the ad. in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Volume No. V of the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook has arrived. It also includes Vol. I of the Record of Merit, as prescribed by the association. This volume records bulls between the numbers 1787 and 2251, inclusive, and cows between 2779 and 3517, inclusive.

The Hackney Horse Society's Studbook, Vol. XX, is now available. The volume contains the entries of 304 stallions and 755 mares. The frontispiece is a beautiful electro of Royal Danegelt, champion stallion, London Show, 1902. Rosarone, champion mare at the same show, also appears in electro. The total number of registered stallions is now 3,342, and mares, inclusive of foundation stock, 17,309.

CLYDESDALES



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

Trayner Bros.
REGINA.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

THORNCLIFFE,
TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and
POULTRY.



R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

DR. PAGE'S

ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKVILLE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS,
171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Day's Stock Food



PREPARED FROM
AROMATIC HERBS

No duty—purely Canadian. Increases the production of milk, flesh and egg. As an aromatic for horses, it is perfection.

Sample 3-lb. package, 30 cents.
50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00

Ask your dealer, or write

The Day's Stock Food Co., Toronto, Can.

No. 3 "Prize"

Best Feed Grinder Money Can Buy for Operation with Gasoline or Steam Engine, Tread Power, Power Wind Mill, etc. WHY? Because it grinds rapidly making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour, has ample capacity for 4 or 5 horse power, and an automatic feeder regulator, which prevents its choking down the lightest power, is built throughout of iron and steel and will last a life time. Thousands in use for 10 and 15 years still as good as new. We make 36 sizes and styles of Feed Grinders, including the only really successful Corn and Cob, and Corn, Cob and Shuck Feed Grinders. Also a full line of Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Saws, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Horse Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write today for free catalogue. APPLETON MFG. CO., 53 Fargo St. Batavia Ill.

ARE YOU A JAPAN TEA DRINKER?
If so, ask your grocer for

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN tea. It is absolutely pure and far more delicious than Japans. It will displace Japans just as "SALADA" Blacks are displacing all other black teas. Sold in sealed lead packets only—25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. per lb.



ROBERT BEITH,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived January 21st, 1903.

Thirty-five first-class Stallions just added to our stock gives buyers an unequalled selection.

Clydesdales
Suffolks
Percherons
Shires
Hackneys



Call early and be convinced of the superior quality of our horses and our very reasonable prices.

OVER TWENTY YEARS AT THE FRONT.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WIS., AND BRANDON, MAN.

JAS. SMITH, MANAGER MANITOBA BRANCH, BEAUBIER HOUSE, BRANDON



CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

A. & C. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS.

A few young Stallions, Mares and Teams for Sale.

Mr. Alex. Mutch, now visiting in Ontario, is prepared to fill orders for stallions or mares. Selecting from the best studs.

Correspondence solicited. Address, till March 1st,
ALEX. MUTCH, 170 King St. E., Toronto. A. & C. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

TROTTER & TROTTER, BRANDON.

Recently, this firm sold about 35 head of good horses, about 16 of which went to New Ontario, and many of them brought over \$200.00 each. Trotter Bros. have a fine lot of draft horses and others on hand. They have been established for a long time, and are noted for straight dealing. They are careful in purchasing, and have had a great deal of experience, thus buyers have an advantage in dealing with them. Many of their horses are brought up from Ontario, where they have been personally selected. The recent sale held by this firm in Brandon was, on the whole, satisfactory.

GLENROSS FARM.

At Holmwood station, on the C. N. R., some six miles east of Carman, C. P. R., is located the home of A. and J. Morrison, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Their present stock bull is Golden Flame—27770—, sired by Gold Dust; dam Gipsy Maid, by Golden Crown (imp.); grandam Gipsy Queen (imp.), by Gladstone. As a calf, Golden Flame won second in Toronto in the fall of '98, since then he has always taken first wherever shown. He is a massive bull, of splendid type, short-legged, extra thick and deep; has a straight, strong back, thick loin, and well-filled quarters. Golden Crown, got by Golden Flame; dam Floss, by Sir Walter; grandam Duchess of Boston 15th, is a thick-set yearling bull, with extra good back and well coupled. Crimson Belle, a two-year-old, sired by Dreyfus, dam Daisy of Glenross, by Sir Walter 3rd, is a very neat, smooth, deep heifer, with a mellow hide and splendid coat of pair; in fact, this entire herd have extra good coats of hair. Another good one is Crimson Queen, got by Dreyfus; dam White Socks, by The Premier. She is also two years old, and a strong, well-made individual. A heifer calf, got by Golden Flame, deserves to be especially mentioned. She is extra thick and growthy, with great depth, yet smooth throughout. Her dam is Duchess of Boston 15th, by Wild Eyes Duke. The calves (seven, all told) and yearlings were all sired by Golden Flame. The two-year-olds are by Dreyfus. There are 21 head in this herd. Intending purchasers should look for Messrs. Morrison's ad., which appears in this paper.

BUTTER TESTS ACCEPTED BY AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB SINCE LAST REPORT.

Baronet's Rose 132152; butter, 16 lbs. 4 oss.; milk, 283 lbs.; test made from Jan. 8 to 14, 1903; age, 6 years 9 months; actual weight, 652 lbs.; fed, 77 lbs. bran, 18 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 8 lbs. corn meal, 175 lbs. ensilage and 49 lbs. hay.

Blossom of Cherry Farm 136323; butter, 16 lbs. 12 oss.; milk, 187 lbs. 6 oss.; test made from Dec. 10 to 16, 1902; age, 4 years 7 months; actual weight, 885 lbs.; fed, 6 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 8 lbs. corn meal, 4 lbs. ground corn and oats, and 6 lbs. wheat bran, daily, clover hay ad lib.

Exlie's Sappho 114262; butter, 19 lbs. 11 oss.; milk, 256 lbs. 2 oss.; test made from Dec. 3 to 9, 1902; age, 6 years 11 months; actual weight, 880 lbs.; fed, 6 lbs. ground corn and oats, 8 lbs. corn meal, 6 lbs. cotton-seed meal, and six lbs. wheat bran per day, clover hay ad lib.

Onan 7th of Hood Farm 138516; butter, 14 lbs. 2½ oss., confirmed; established butter on basis of 65 per cent. fat, 14 lbs. 15½ oss.; milk, 289 lbs. 2 oss.; test made from Nov. 22 to 28, 1902; age, 5 years 10 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; fed, 3½ lbs. bran, 17½ lbs. corn meal, 17½ lbs. ground oats, 7 lbs. gluten feed and 10½ lbs. oil meal.

A Common Bred Cow



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

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

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

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

"GRAND'S"



COR. SIMCOE AND NELSON STS.

TORONTO

"The Horse Market of Canada."

Auction Sales of Horses, Harness, Carriages, etc., every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Private sales every day. Largest variety of new Harness, Carriages, etc., to be found under one roof in Canada.

Consignments Solicited.

Farmers and Breeders requiring horses for any purpose will always find a large collection on hand to choose from, and those having horses of any class for sale will find this a ready cash market, attended by the best buyers in Canada.

Correspondence solicited.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,

AUCTIONEER AND PROPRIETOR.

Registered Clydesdale Fillies

FOR SALE.

The well-matched fillies, Maud Lawrence 3531, by Imp. Lawrence Again, 3 years old, dam Hattie McInnis; and Lady McInnis, by Imp. McInnis, dam Imp. Maid of Bardsraing. She is 2 years old. They are one of the best pairs in Canada.
R. D. DUNDAS,
Fraserville Station, SPRINGVILLE P. O.

GOSSIP.

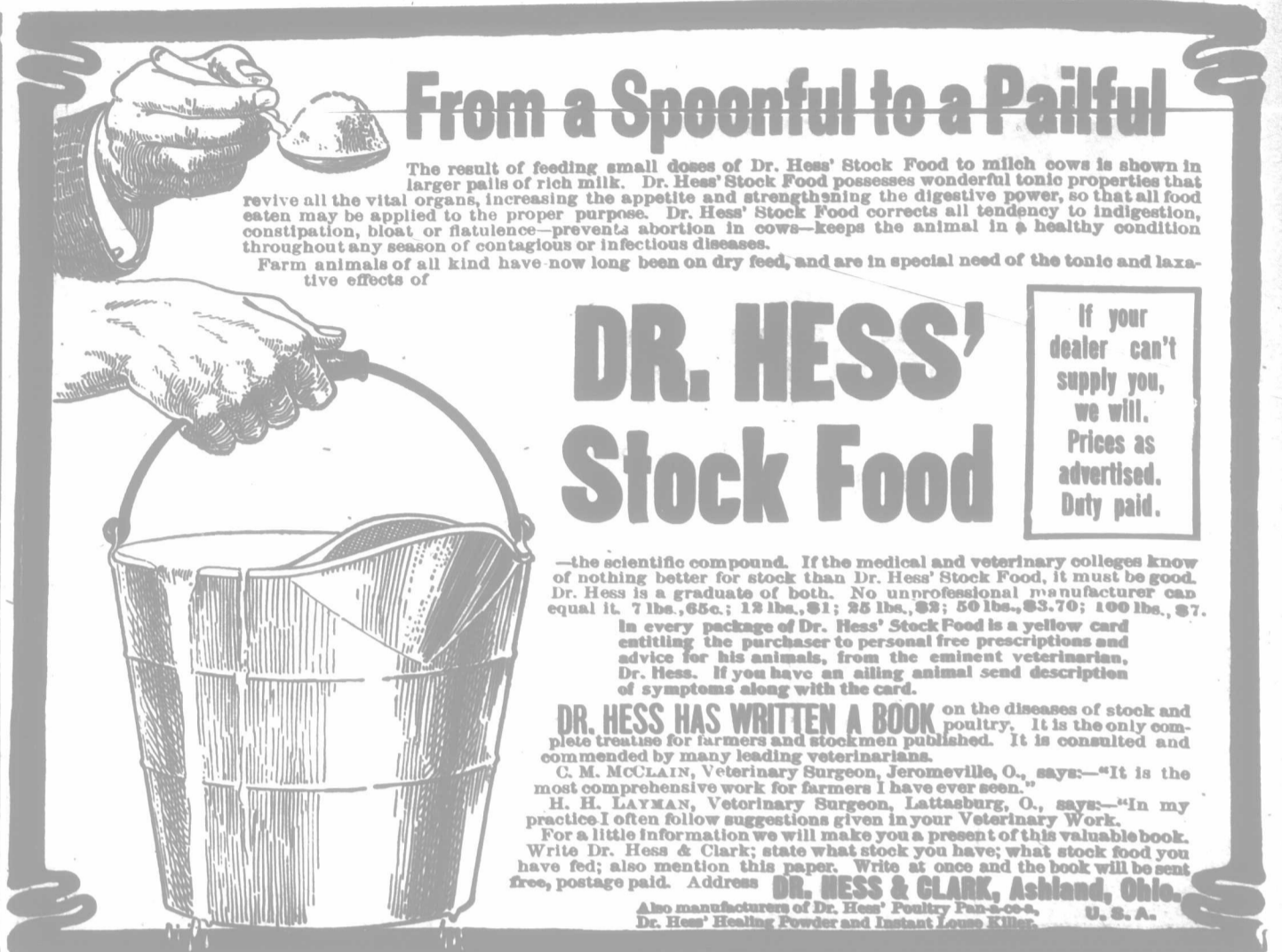
Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., reports the following recent sales of Short-horns: To Mr. David Hill, Staffa, the promising imported red, nine-months-old bull calf, Prince of Banff, of the Lovat Fairy Queen tribe, and got by Sirdar; to Mr. Robert Miller, Stoum Hill, Ont., the red yearling bull, Strathallan Knight 3rd, and a fine Gloster two-year-old heifer, in calf to Bapton Chancellor (imp.); to Mr. A. Stevenson, of Atwood, Ont., the good roan bull, Scottish Archer. Two good home-bred bulls yet remain, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, importers and breeders of Clydesdales and Short-horns, Brougham, Ont., write: "We have just got our two young imported Shorthorn bulls home from quarantine. The older one is called Langford Eclipse. He was bred by Sidney Hill, Bristol, Eng., is dark roan in color. His sire, Count Vallant (74307), was bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, and is from his favorite Violet family; his dam, Lavender Lilac, is one of the Cruickshank Lavender family. From his breeding and general appearance, we think he will make a worthy successor to Royal Prince. The other calf is also roan, was bred by Mr. O. H. Joliffe, Stratford-on-Avon. He is from the Rosebud family. His sire, Primrose Pride (79605), was bred by Mr. Duthie, and cost £350 when a calf. The dam of this calf is one of the best young cows we saw in Great Britain; her full sister was sold to the United States at £400. We still have some good young bulls left for sale, and as we are offering them at very reasonable prices they should soon be sold.

Amongst our Clyde stallions we have some extra good, heavy, good-boned horses. Black Diamond, rising 4 years, was a prizewinner at Toronto last fall, and will weigh 2,000 lbs. at maturity. His dam was imported from Scotland, and his sire, Simon Yet 6895, was an extra good heavy horse. We also have a very thick, well-made colt in our imported two-year-old. He is dark brown in color, and was got by the good breeding horse, Black Rod. We are also offering our imported stallion, Border Duke (10514); he is rising six years. His sire, Ferguson (9526), was a grand son of Prince of Wales (673), and his dam was got by Macgregor (1487). This horse will weigh 1,900 lbs., and has proved very sure, and his stock is coming good. We will be pleased to correspond with any person in need of a good horse.

COLQUHOUN'S IMPORTED CLYDES.

Mr. William Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., one of the oldest Canadian exporters of Clydesdales, says the Scottish Farmer, sailed February 2nd from Glasgow for St. John, N. B., with five Clydesdale stallions for himself, two fillies for Mr. Davidson, Stratford, Ont., and one stallion for Mr. J. Moffat, Teeswater, Ont. All the horses were bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The five stallions bought for himself are of exceptional breeding. One is a three-year-old grandson of the dual Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartly (9844); a four-year-old was bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, and got by the Prince of Wales premium horse, Prince Romeo (8144), from one of Mr. Hood's best bred mares. Another of the same age was bred by Mr. D. A. Hood, and got by the champion Baron's Pride (9122), from the noted Kirkcudbright prize mare, Jenny Lee (10679). An exceptionally well-bred strong four-year-old came from Lord Arthur Cecil's stud, and was got by a son of the 300 lbs. yearling, 150th Plantagenet, from the prize mare, Crown Imperial (13381). The 6th is a strong, well-built, hardy, thick horse got by the champion Prince Robert (1254), from a well-known New Galloway prize mare owned by Messrs. Gibson, Newfield. These grand horses have been safely landed, as intimated in Mr. Colquhoun's advertisement in this issue, which see.



From a Spoonful to a Pailful

The result of feeding small doses of Dr. Hess' Stock Food to milk cows is shown in larger pails of rich milk. Dr. Hess' Stock Food possesses wonderful tonic properties that revive all the vital organs, increasing the appetite and strengthening the digestive power, so that all food eaten may be applied to the proper purpose. Dr. Hess' Stock Food corrects all tendency to indigestion, constipation, bloat or flatulence—prevents abortion in cows—keeps the animal in a healthy condition throughout any season of contagious or infectious diseases.

Farm animals of all kind have now long been on dry feed, and are in special need of the tonic and laxative effects of

DR. HESS' Stock Food

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Prices as advertised. Duty paid.

—the scientific compound. If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better for stock than Dr. Hess' Stock Food, it must be good. Dr. Hess is a graduate of both. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. 7 lbs., 65c.; 12 lbs., \$1; 25 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$7.

In every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a yellow card entitling the purchaser to personal free prescriptions and advice for his animals, from the eminent veterinarian, Dr. Hess. If you have an ailing animal send description of symptoms along with the card.

DR. HESS HAS WRITTEN A BOOK on the diseases of stock and poultry. It is the only complete treatise for farmers and stockmen published. It is consulted and commended by many leading veterinarians.

C. M. MCCLAIN, Veterinary Surgeon, Jeromeville, O., says:—"It is the most comprehensive work for farmers I have ever seen."

H. H. LAYMAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Latinsburg, O., says:—"In my practice I often follow suggestions given in your Veterinary Work. For a little information we will make you a present of this valuable book. Write Dr. Hess & Clark; state what stock you have; what stock food you have fed; also mention this paper. Write at once and the book will be sent free, postage paid. Address **DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.**

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea, Dr. Hess' Healing Powder and Instant Loose Eggs. U. S. A.

CAIRNBROGIE'S GREAT STUD.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF


Clydesdale and Hackney Horses



HANDLING only the best of their representative breeds. We have now on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before—home-bred and imported—of choicest breeding and ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings. New importations just arrived. Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec, IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale Horses



has now on hand for sale 3 two-year-olds and 1 yearling stallion, carrying the blood of Hiawatha, Darley, Lord Erskine, Prince of Wales and Time o' Day, combining size, style, quality and action. Also 1 five-year-old mare, with filly foal. The best lot I ever imported. Write quick.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses

in the Dominion,



including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England, and winning more prizes at Industrial and other large shows than all others combined.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



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

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

H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.

NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED FEBRUARY 20, 1903

ANOTHER LOT OF

First-class Clydesdale Stallions

has just been added to our stock, giving buyers an unequalled selection. These horses are sired by such sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Romeo, Prince Thomas, and other noted sires. They have superior quality, and are for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons desiring to purchase should write or call on

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and G. T. R. Station, Ont.

FOR SALE: 6 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

from 1 to 8 years old, good individuals, of most fashionable breeding and good breeders, and a few young mares. Come and see them and their produce. Also 2 young Shorthorn bulls. **I. DEWITT & SON,** Burlington Junction Sta., on Freeman P. O. G. T. G. 1/4 mile from farm.

Before sending your horse to the sale remove the blemishes with

ABSORBINE



Also carry a bottle with you to use in case of accident in shipping. **ABSORBINE** will remove the soreness at once in any fresh Bruise or Strain. No blister, no hair gone. 25¢ per bottle, at regular dealers, or delivered. Write for pamphlet.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

The genuine without the signature of H. Lawrence Williams Co. U.S. & CANADA'S. CLEVELAND, O. The Safest, Best ELIXIR ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT. SHIRE AND CLYDE HORSES, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

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

BARON DE CHAMPLouis Proprietor. USY REEDERS ELIEVING LOOD BOOM BUSINESS YUYING ELGIANS Importer. DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Breeder of SHIRES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rollas, Claretts, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Circes, Roses, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis - \$3082 - (77496), 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.

Tuttle's Elixir

Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cord, thrush, etc. in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

OAKLAWN FARM.

Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World. Famous Prize-Winning Stud of PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS. On hand upward of 500 HEAD. Four Large Importations in 1902, forming, with our home-breds, The Choicest Collection Ever Assembled, including Four of the Six First-Prize winners at the great annual French Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne in 1902. At the recent INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION at Chicago, the Oaklawn Percherons achieved distinguished honors. The Champion Stallion and every First-Prize winner (except one) in the regular stallion classes were imported by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue sent on application. DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

GOSSIP.

At the sale of the Shire stud of Messrs. Shaw, Lancashire, England, February 6th, 22 stallions and colts sold for an average of £182 10s., and 5 mares at an average of £90. A two-year-old stallion, Gilliland, by Bodenham King, brought 290 guineas (\$1,812). The four-year-old, Red Cloud, sold for 320 guineas (\$2,000), and the mature stallion, Bodenham King, for 610 guineas (\$3,810).

Mr. Robert Davies, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto, has recently sold the following Clydesdale stallions from his noted stud, and attributes the sales to the wide circulation of the "Farmer's Advocate," by which Thorncliffe has become known to the farmers and horse buyers of Canada: To Mr. H. H. Eckford, High River, Alberta, Imp. Border Riever 2307, a seven-year-old horse, by Prince of Millfield. Border Riever was the championship winner at the Canadian Horse Show at Toronto, in 1898, and first prize in the three-year-old class. To Mr. Richard McLelland, Metz, Ont., the two-year-old colt, Royal Sensation, by the champion Lyon McGregor.

The present seems to be a stormy time for the American breeders of Percheron horses. For many years the keeping of their studbooks has been carried on as a private enterprise and without the assistance and vigilance of a good strong breeders' association. Last December, however, some of the most progressive breeders organized an association, obtained recognition from the Federal Government, and elected officers to carry on the work of the association which includes registration of animals, and to enlist members. In many quarters, sympathy is felt for Mr. S. D. Thompson, who has for many years served the interests of the Percheron horse breeders in the capacity of secretary, with whom pedigrees were registered, and who has been deprived of that position by the newly-formed association. But it is believed that what the association is doing is in the best interests of the breed, and that they are not actuated by any personal animosity toward Mr. Thompson. It was only to be expected that where so much money was invested in a breed, and where the interests of the breed were not guarded by a strong association, that when the awakening did come there would be made sweeping alterations. The executive of the new association are all interested breeders and capable, honorable men, and under their direction the interests of the Percheron will be safeguarded and materially advanced. The officers of the new association, which is called the American Percheron Horse Breeders and Importers' Association, are: President, Hon. H. G. McMillan; Secretary, Hon. Geo. Stubblefield. Directors—J. L. DeLancy, H. A. Briggs, C. O. Kelsner, W. S. Dunham, C. R. Taylor, and A. P. Nave. By an order of the Department of Agriculture, for the present the new association only will be officially recognized.

TRADE NOTE. THE CANADA PAINT CO., to meet the demand for a varnish which will give a smooth, hard finish, and enhance the beauty of the surface upon which it is applied and for general purposes, have introduced the universal "SUN" Varnish. It is said to be made from selected, clear, bright gum, and every tank is thoroughly matured and tested before being put into tins. The name, "SUN," which is registered, is a happy hit for this varnish, which gives brightness wherever used. It is satisfactory to note that everything connected with this venture is "made in Canada." Their advertisement will be found in another column, and their booklets will be sent to those who apply for them.

WHAT THE NATIONAL WILL DO. It will increase the yield of butter about 1 lb. per week, and about 30 to 60 lbs. per year, and will pay 8% on its cost price annually with one cow, and pay for itself in one year with 12 to 15 cows. It will be placed on trial beside any other Cream Separator and prove to be superior in construction for convenience, easy operating, cleaning, close skimming, quality of cream and butter, style, fine finish and lasting service. The only Cream Separator having its bowl and all parts made and finished in one shop in Canada under the supervision of the best Cream Separator experts obtainable. The bowl is not filled with innumerable complicated parts to adjust and wash every time it is used. It has no stable-tainted, enamelled casing into which the milk and cream is discharged, that requires hot water at the barn to wash it every time it is used. The National is designed for convenience and to overcome every objectionable feature found in other Cream Separators. A sample machine sent for a free trial to prove all that is claimed for the National. NATIONAL No. 1A. Capacity, 450 to 500 lbs. per hour. NATIONAL No. 1. Capacity, 330 to 350 lbs. per hour. NATIONAL B. Capacity, 250 lbs. per hour. Give the National a trial. Send for particulars to any of the following general agencies: The CREAMERY SUPPLY CO., Guelph, for South-western Ontario. The T. C. ROGERS CO., Guelph, for Ontario North and East. JOS. A. MERRICK, Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and N.-W. T. JOHN A. ROBERTSON, 108 Union Avenue, Montreal, Quebec. The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED. GUELPH, ONT.

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

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO, BREEDER OF Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Is now offering for sale 8 stallions, sired by such horses as Prince Patrick (imp.), Erakine's Pride (imp.), Sir Erakine (imp.), Royal Laurence (imp.). Also a number of mares and fillies. Shorthorns of all ages, of such families as Miss Ramsden, Clementina, Strawberry, Orimston Flower, Village Girl, Stamford, Rachel, etc. Myrtle Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Farm connected by long-distance telephone.

Stallions DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT., Largest Importers of Horses in Canada. FIFTH CONSIGNMENT this season will arrive at Toronto first week in March, and will include some extra good horses. Our motto: Small profits and quick returns. DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

\$100 CASH PRIZE FOR ANY STUDENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OR FARMER



We hereby offer \$100 in cash for the best article to be written on breeding and raising Hogs. Describe ten sows that you would select for breeding. Describe boar that you would select for a cross with these sows. Describe how and what kind of grain, grains or mill stuffs you would feed sows until pigs were farrowed. Tell how many pigs you would expect from the ten sows and describe how and what you would feed sows after pigs were farrowed. State when you would commence feeding pigs and what kind of feed you would give them from that time until they were six months old and what you would expect to make them weigh at the expiration of six months. State why you would expect such results from your care and kind of feed used. Describe kind of pens and yards you would use for each condition. Our aim is to have you write an article describing in a practical way just how you would raise hogs to obtain the best results. The breed of hogs selected will not be considered in the decision. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will not be considered in the decision. The decision will be published in every leading Farm Paper in the United States and Canada. Mail your article to The American Swineherd, Chicago, Ill., on or before May 10th, 1903. The judges will be J. W. Baynes, editor and proprietor of American Swineherd, Fred. Thomas Shaw of The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn., and Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa. These gentlemen are well known throughout the entire country and the decision will be rendered in May, 1903. The winning article is to be our property and will be circulated throughout the world and will attract universal attention of all swine raisers. Who will win the \$100 Cash and the honor and at the same time write an article that will be of great practical value to every stockman? Try for it. Try for it. You may be the winner. All articles must be mailed to The American Swineherd, Chicago, Ill., on or before May 10th, 1903. Mark your envelope "International Stock Food" Offer.

well known throughout the entire country and the decision will be rendered in May, 1903. The winning article is to be our property and will be circulated throughout the world and will attract universal attention of all swine raisers. Who will win the \$100 Cash and the honor and at the same time write an article that will be of great practical value to every stockman? Try for it. Try for it. You may be the winner. All articles must be mailed to The American Swineherd, Chicago, Ill., on or before May 10th, 1903. Mark your envelope "International Stock Food" Offer.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IS PREPARED FROM ROOTS, HERBS, SEEDS AND BARKS AND WON THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT PARIS EXPOSITION IN 1900 AS A High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a great aid in growing or fattening stock because it increases the appetite and aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual plan of growing and fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human System. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal. Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine. Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these conditions promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold in a "Best Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. If Your Money will be Promptly Returned in any case of failure. It will make your Hogs or Hens grow Ample and has the largest sale in the World for curing or preventing Hog Disease. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Substitutes! 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 Ignorant or Falsifier.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

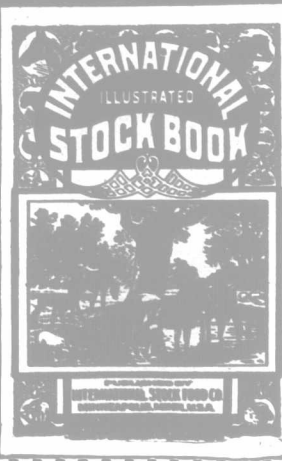
IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2. See engraving for greatly reduced design of cover. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these life engravings. This Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will Save You Hundreds of Dollars. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains testimonials, and Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have This Book in Your Library For Reference.



\$10.00 CASH, we will send you, **IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.**
This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us (either or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions:
1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You?
Write us today for book.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000. We Occupy 62,500 Feet of Floor Space. **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.** We employ over 300 people and have Hundreds of Thousands of Tons of Tonic made from Farmers and Stockmen.



BEST 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT ENTIRELY AT RISK

FOR SALE—Good threshing outfit; complete, and good-will of first-class route in North Brant. Big bargain if sold at once. Address, **LOOK BOX D, Paris, Ont.**

HOLWELL MANOR FARM FOR SALE:
Two Scotch Collie bitches, one 8 mos., the other 15 mos. old.
D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

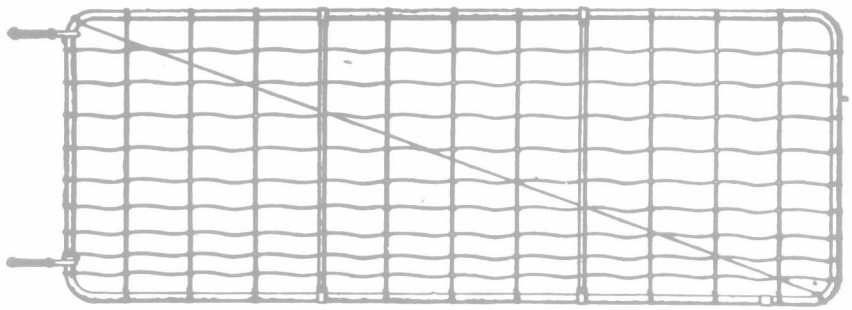
High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle. A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited.
BEAWE & MARSTON (Late A. M. & R. Shaw), P. O. Box 294, BRANTFORD, ONT.

HEREFORDS—Eight registered bulls, from 12 months up, for sale. Breeding as good as any. A snap if taken at once.
R. J. MACKIE, Oshawa, Ont.

J. Richards, Bideford, P. E. Island, Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale. om

ABERDEEN - ANGUS. For Sale: Laird of Tweed-hill 29486. A prizewinner, 4 years old; 1-year-old bull and two bull calves, sired by him and out of winners.
W. HALL, Washington P. O. Drumbo Station, Ont.

CHOICE HEREFORDS. **A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT.,** has for sale the following high-bred Herefords:
25 Young Registered Bulls,
30 Young Registered Heifers,
10 Young Registered Cows.
The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering. om



THE FROST STEEL GATE is the strongest and lightest known. Good agents can handle a large number of them yearly. If we are not represented in your district, write us about the agency. One agent in each locality. **Write for Catalog.**
THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., WELLAND, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS. Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 1/2 and 3/4 bred Hereford cows and heifers. om
H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS
WINNERS of first herd prize at the Pan-American Exhibition and at the Toronto Industrial, 1901 and 1902; also of senior male and female championship prizes. The imported Scotch-bred bulls, **SPICY MARQUIS**, Toronto champion, 1902, and **BAKON BEAUFORT**, bred by Lord Lovat, the highest-priced bull imported to Canada, are at head of the herd. Young bulls, cows and heifers, imported and home-bred, for sale. Parties desiring to see herd will be met on arrival of trains, if notice is given. Visitors welcome. Address,
JAS. SMITH, Manager, 378 Hess St. South, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.
SPRINGBANK FARM. Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale.
JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

The National Sheep Breeders' Association have been able to arrange, through the permission of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, to hold their next international conference at the Guildhall, London. The meeting will take place on the afternoon of Monday, June 22nd next, the day previous to the opening of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ontario, writes to this office, requesting change of advertisement, which will be found on another page. He says: "We now have a splendid lot of 18 young Shorthorn bulls for sale, including 9 lusty fellows sired by imported bulls and out of imported dams of the richest Scotch breeding. Their ages vary from eight months to twenty-three months—rich roans and good reds. We have never bred a finer lot, nor have we ever owned a more fashionably-bred lot. Our yearling and two-year-old heifers are particularly nice, and of the richest breeding, and, as usual with us, they are for sale."

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., informs us that his Trout Creek herd of Shorthorns, including most of the winners of first herd prize at Toronto last year, is in thrifty condition, and comprises representatives of the most approved Scotch-bred families, headed by the two grand imported bulls, Spicy Marquis, championship winner at Toronto, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, and Baron Beaufort, of the favorite Broadhooks family, bred by Lord Lovat, the highest-priced bull imported to Canada. In the herd are some excellent young bulls, imported and home-bred, which should find places in herds where their breeding and quality would surely tell for good; also, a few young cows and heifers that will make fine foundations for herds. While Mr. Flatt makes some sales at high prices, he has also sold many at moderate prices, such as the farmer and small breeder can afford to pay, and he is desirous of meeting the wishes of those who are seeking to improve their cattle, feeling, as he does, that improved live stock is the great need and the hope of Canadian farmers for the future.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of the Pioneer Stud Farm Shire, Percheron, Suffolk and Hackney stallions, which is handsomely illustrated, and contains the pedigrees of 35 stallions. Mr. J. G. Truman, the manager at Bushnell, Illinois, writes us: "I am in receipt of cablegram from our headquarters in England stating that our last importation of Shire and Suffolk stallions left Liverpool last week, and they will come from New York by American Express, and should arrive here at our stables about the 1st of March. These stallions are all purchased by my brother, Mr. H. H. Truman, M. R. C. V. S., of March, England, and are all passed as sound by him before he pays for them. In a letter received from him, he mentions buying the noted Suffolk stallion, Highlander (2852), dark chestnut, foaled 1899, sired by the celebrated Scottish Chief (2615), dam Mercy (3953) by Smith's Wedgewood (1749). This horse is weighing around an English ton (2,240 lbs.), and is considered by good judges one of the best Suffolk stallions in England. It is needless to say that a horse of this character, being perfectly made and absolutely sound, would cost a good round sum, but we are determined to buy none but the best. The Shires are a magnificent lot, running in ages from 3 to 8 years old, and are up to our standard produced and shown by us at the International Show last fall. I shall be pleased to show any prospective buyers the best lot of Shire, Percheron and Suffolk stallions in the United States, and also to mail them a catalogue." Mr. Truman, who has branch stables at Brandon, Man., adds: "My father, Mr. J. H. Truman, is now en route to England to attend the London Shire Horse Show, where he will look after our interests." See illustrated adv't of this firm in this issue.



At peace with his neighbors and their animals

Mr. James Martin, of Rounthwaite, Manitoba, gives the following eleven reasons why he likes Page Wire Fence. Could anyone wish a better recommendation? He says he likes it,

- Because it is a permanent fence. -it is the strongest fence. -it is the safest fence. -it is the best looking fence. -it won't obstruct the view. -it won't cause snow drifts. -it requires no repairs. Because it is always ornamental. -other makers try to imitate it. -it increases the value of your property. -it allows you to live at peace with your neighbors and their animals.

"Page Fences wear best"

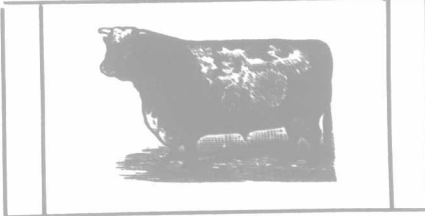
PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. John, N.B.

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT. IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Have imported, this year, 68 head of Shorthorns—6 bulls and 62 females. Twenty-seven head left quarantine 11th Sept., 1902. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond.



BOMANTON P.O., COBOURG STATION, G.T.R.

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

An excellent lot of young bulls of the Cruickshank Village Blossom, Lovely and Mysie families; also Marr Missies and Kinellar Clarets. A few choice young females for sale as well.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont. Farm adjoins Exeter Station, on the G. T. R., 30 miles north of London.

Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

Imp. Golden Drop Victor our present stock bull. Eleven young bulls and some young cows for sale at reasonable prices.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE. Cargill, Ontario.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE:

A number of 2-year-old heifers, bred to Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Also young imported cows (with calves at foot), and a few choice Canadian-bred bulls and heifers of popular breeding. Address:

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,

Allsa Craig Station, G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles. MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

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

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,

Rockland, Ontario.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

GOSSIP.

Official records of 60 Holstein-Friesian cows have been approved from January 15th to February 10th, 1903, of which 11 have records for thirty days, two for fourteen days, and one a record for thirty-five days. All have seven-day records, of which the averages are as follows: Seventeen full-age cows, age 6 years 5 months 12 days; days after calving, 31; milk, 433.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.808 lbs.; equivalent butter 50 per cent. fat, 18 lbs. 8.2 ozs., or 17 lbs. 4.4 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Eleven four-year-olds, age 4 years 5 months 23 days; days after calving, 26; milk, 399.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.697 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 17 lbs. 1.9 ozs., or 15 lbs. 15.7 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Thirteen three-year-olds, age 3 years 5 months 29 days; days after calving, 25; milk, 340.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.007 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 15 lbs. 0.1 oz., or 14 lbs. 0.1 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat. Nineteen two-year-olds, age 2 years 1 month 29 days; days after calving, 30; milk, 283.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.491 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 11 lbs. 13.8 ozs., or 11 lbs. 1.2 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat.

Among the cows making the fourteen-day records were: Lady Alice, age 8 years 9 months; days after calving, 11; milk, 348.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.662 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 15 lbs. 13.2 ozs., or 14 lbs. 12.4 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

Calamity Jane Duchess 51307, age 3 years 2 months 22 days; days after calving, 18; milk, 344.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.068 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 12 lbs. 9.4 ozs., or 11 lbs. 11.9 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

AYRSHIRE EXHIBIT.

The American breeders of Ayrshire cattle have decided to leave the matter of a dairy test at the St. Louis Fair in the hands of their executive committee. Five thousand dollars has been set at the disposal of the committee to be used as they see fit in promoting a good ring exhibit of the breed.

MORE CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ontario, have received another very useful importation of Clydesdale stallions. Three of them, says the Scottish Farmer, are Prince Alexander Albert (10840), Dividend (10729), and Royal Kerr, a rising three-year-old. The last one is an exceptionally good horse, bred by Mr. Wm. Bone, Shalloch Park, and got by Mr. John Kerr's well-known breeding horse, Royal Champion, which had the Girvan premium four years ago. The dam of Royal Kerr is own sister to the celebrated champion mare, Mary Kerr, which gained first prize at the principal shows as a three-year-old and as a brood mare. She was got by the Cawdor Cup champion horse, Prince Alexander (8899), out of a high-priced Lord Erskine mare, Royal Champion has been one of the most successful sires of high-class horses in Scotland, his produce selling at long prices in Cumberland, where he is well known and highly popular. Dividend was bred and owned by Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, Old Meldrum, and got by the superior horse, Pandora's Prince (19319), whose sire was Prince Alexander (8899), and his dam, the champion mare, Pandora. Dividend's dam was one of Mr. Marr's well-known race of Darlings, i. e., Darling VIII., by Cairnbrogie Stamp. He is an uncommonly well-bred horse, tracing back, on the dam's side, to the dam of Prince of Wales (673). Prince Alexander Albert was got by the well-known horse, Prince of Fortune (9826), out of a well-bred mare owned by Mr. Thomas A. Carrick, East Cambusdrenny, Stirling. He is a nice gay horse, and, like his neighbor, Royal Kerr, was purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. Royal Kerr is perhaps the best horse shipped this year, being a big, powerful animal, likely to breed good geldings.

SCOTCH COWS and HEIFERS

of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few young bulls, for sale at prices you can stand. Shropshire rams and ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding, for sale as usual. Ask for catalogue. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., College Hill, Shrewsbury, Eng., om

ROBERT MILLER, - STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

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

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

CLAREMONT STATION, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



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

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 26855. They are rare good ones. Price right.

H. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.

SHORTHORNS. Imported and Canadian-bred. I have for sale eight young bulls from 8 to 12 months old; also a few choice heifers, all got by Captain Mayfly (imp.), first-prize aged bull at Toronto and London in 1902.

JAS. A. OREBAR, Shakespear, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (55729) - 26553-; and cows of the Mars family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. FITZGERALD BROS., om Elmvale Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P.O.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS

I am now offering a few heifers, Claret, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham.

W. G. NIXON, SPRING P. O. and MARKDALE STATION.

FOR SALE 6 SHORTHORN BULLS.

4 months old; also heifers and cows. Would sell a carload. Imp. Prince William at head of herd.

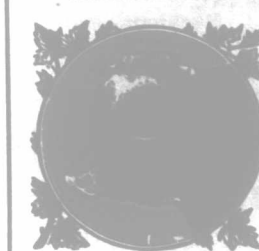
Jas. Gibb, Brookdale, Ont.

Orchard Hill Shorthorns. I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 13 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms.

A. Johnston, Vandeleur P. O., Markdale Sta.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

Am offering a few young bulls, heifers and young cows in calf; also two registered fillies.

W. Ormiston, Jr., Columbus P. O., Ont. Myrtle, O. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

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

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 9 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

9 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding. 13 YEARLING and 13 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R. Claremont Station, G. P. R.



"Baby's Own Soap"

Beware
of using imitations of our celebrated **BABY'S OWN SOAP**

It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful for delicate skins.

Baby's Own Soap is made only by the **ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS., MONTREAL.**

See our name on every box. 2-2



A QUICK, SHARP CUT
DEHORNING

Done with the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

Owned and Manufactured by **E. A. McK. M.N.A., V.S., Fiction, Ont.**

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE
(LIMITED),
TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **AMNESY SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.** 18-9-y-om

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four bulls, from 8 to 15 months old, by Golden Robe (got in quarantine); also a few heifers, a choice lot, and prices right. Address, **W. G. HOWDEN,** Columbus P. O.

Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R. om

FOR SALE: 27 Head of Imported SHORTHORNS

just landed from quarantine. Also one Clydesdale stallion. **JOHN ISAAC,** om Markham, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
2 imported bulls; 2 from imp. sire and dam; 2 home bred. Females of all ages, imp. and home bred. **ALEX. BURNS,** om Rockwood P. O. and Sta., G. T. R.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,
BREEDERS OF
CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Five choice young **CRUICKSHANK** bulls. Straight, smooth, low-down and of show-yard type. Visitors welcome. om

For Sale: One Shorthorn Bull Calf

Twelve months old, roan, of the well-known Wimple family. He is a good one. Also some females of the Crimson Flower, Golden Drop and Cruickshank Lovely strains. om

HUGH THOMSON,
BOX 556. ST. MARY'S, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 13 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17085 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 7 months old, dark red; also yearling and two year-old heifers. om

JOHN McFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.,
Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns
and **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,**

make special offering for January and February.

2 Imported bulls coming 2 years old.
4 Bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, from imported sire and dam.
6 Bulls, 10 mos. to 2 yrs., by imp. sire.
Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.
Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 75 head. om

GOSSIP.

A correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette, of Dublin, Ireland, states that a sow, the property of Mr. John Shirlock, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow, has produced 65 pigs in her last three litters. All the bonhams were born alive. The first litter contained 20, the second 21, and the third 24.

An expert horseman gives it as his opinion that there never was a time when chances to make money in breeding first-class drafters or coachers were so good as now. It takes six years to produce a five-year-old horse; the market will be booming for at least ten years, and in 1906, he thinks, horses will be higher than they have been in fifty years.

Mr. Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., has recently purchased from Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, to head his excellent herd of Shorthorns, the fine Brawith Bud bull calf, Victor's Roan Duke =44322=; calved April 8th, 1902; sired by Imp. Golden Drop Victor =32065=, dam Imp. Golden Duchess 2nd by My Lord, a Missie bull bred by Mr. Duthie. The Brawith Bud family was considered by the late Mr. Cruickshank one of his best, and the Golden Drop family to which the sire of this calf belongs is second to none of the Scotch tribes for uniform excellence of quality, constitution and conformation. Mr. Groff reports the following recent sales of Shorthorns and Berkshires: To the Government of Nova Scotia, the stock bull, Royal Hero =34679= by Royal Sailor =18959= (imp.), and the yearling heifer, Queen Esther 4th, Vol. XIX., by Golden Count =26440=; to Mitchell Cumming, West Montrose, one bull, one Berkshire sow and one boar; to Eli Seaman, Minden City, Mich., U. S. A., one Berkshire sow and one boar; to Robt. Gale, Alma, one sow. "I have still a number of cows and heifers for sale, some heifers with calves at foot and some bred to Royal Hero. My stock is all in fine condition, and calves from Royal Hero are coming very promising, strong, sappy and of good quality."

TRADE NOTES.

GREAT STRAWBERRY CROPS.—Not content with issuing a mere catalogue or price list of strawberry plants, Mr. R. M. Kellogg, takes the wise and progressive plan of thoroughly informing his patrons and prospective patrons on the laws that govern the development of plants and fruit as observed at his plant-breeding farms at Three Rivers, Mich. His booklet, "Great Crops of Strawberries, and How to Grow Them," not only states the theory, but describes the system which has proved so successful. Any reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" interested in growing strawberries, either for home use or for market, should write Mr. Kellogg, for a copy of the booklet, which will be mailed free.

Absorbine.
Amos Pillsbury, Waterville, Me., writes: "I ordered one bottle of Absorbine through our druggist here, and it gave good satisfaction."

Fred Smith, Leavenworth, Kansas, writes: "Having used one of your trial bottles of Absorbine to my satisfaction, am recommending it to other horsemen in this city."

John I. Russell, proprietor of Home Lawn Farm, Troy, N. Y., writes: "Absorbine is doing all I could expect. I enclose check for three more bottles."

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 804-57 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success—Adv. om-

Mercer's Scotch Shorthorns

I am now offering four nice red bulls, from 13 to 10 months old; a number of young cows and heifers, in calf and calves at foot. For breeding, refer to Christmas number. Prices right. Visitors met on shortest notice. Drop a card or wire before coming. Farm one and a half miles from C. P. R. station, Markdale, Ont. om **THOS. MEROER, Proprietor.**

R. & S. NICHOLSON
Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.
Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:
13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,
2 IMPORTED BULLS,
7 YEARLING BULLS,
20 HEIFERS (choice).

Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Remontinas, Cruickshank-Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gardon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc. om

J. & W. B. WATT
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand. Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. om

Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.

Bulls! Shorthorns Bulls!
IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED

ORDERS TAKEN FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER SHEEP, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF MANITOBA OR THE NORTHWEST.

Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.

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

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

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

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

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

James Caskey, Tiverton P. O., Kincardine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramedena, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

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

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. om

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglassdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home bred, for sale at all times. om

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.
Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from AI dairy cows. **WM. GRAINGER & SON, om Londonboro, Ont.**

Lakeview Shorthorns.

Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. om

James Bowes, Strathcona P. O., Meaford Sta.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.
Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls. om

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM, 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian bred cows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. om

D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Ury, Stamfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. **ROBT. BATTY, om Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. & Sta.**

SHORTHORNS (imported)

One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. om

THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

English Shorthorns.

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

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

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BAREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. **L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.**

Best Jersey Bulls AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Box 324. om

DO YOU WANT A SNAP?

Jersey cows and heifers, also two young bulls, at low prices, from prizewinning stock. Write for prices. om

W. W. EVERITT, Dunedin Park Farm, CHEATEAM, ONT.

Jersey Bulls

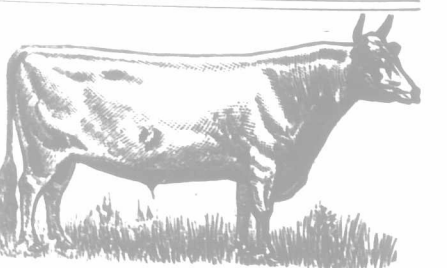
Out of tested show cows and sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.). As we have the largest herd of pure-bred Jerseys in Canada, we are able to offer great choice. Come and see or write for what you want. **B. H. BULL & SON, om C.P.R. and G.T.R. stations, Brampton, Ont.**

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily. om **WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.**

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Netherland De Kol (Imp.) stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pieterje Clothilde and Barrington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgeley Mol, milk record 104 lbs in 24 hours; Emery Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. **SIDNEY WACKLIN, om Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.**



SUPERIOR MERIT.

Remarkable Curative Properties of a Remedy for Indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a preparation for the cure of dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, owes its great success as a cure for these troubles to the fact that it is prepared for disease and weakness of the stomach and digestive organs only, and is not recommended or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure-all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be advised with the prospect of a permanent cure. It is prepared in tablet form, pleasant to taste, composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal, every one of which act effectively in digesting the food eaten, thereby resting and invigorating the weak stomach; rest is nature's cure for any disease, but you cannot rest the stomach unless you put into it something that will do its work or assist in the digestion of food.

That is exactly what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do. One grain of the digestive principle contained in them will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or similar wholesome foods. They will digest the food whether the stomach is in working order or not, thereby nourishing the body and resting the stomach at the same time, and rest and nourishment is nature's cure for any weakness.

In persons run down in flesh and appetite these tablets build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest flesh-forming food, which the weak stomach cannot do. They increase the flow of gastric juice, and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour watery risings.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at fifty cents per package.

HOLSTEIN BULLS. For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherlands, Royal Assie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen. THOS. B. OARLAW & SON, Warkworth, Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale. 3 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. R. W. WALKER, Uticon P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Ont.

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES. Young bulls fit for service and young calves of either sex, all from heavy-milking dams and imported sires. Sows safe in pig, and early January pigs, either sex, of the right type and breeding. Write us for anything you may need in either breeds, and you will find our prices very reasonable. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE. J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES. At "Live and Let Live" Prices. Two bulls fit for service; one February and three March, 1902, bulls, and a number of young bull calves; also heifers bred lately, and younger. W. W. BALANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. Neidpath Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. R.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES. Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and 41 individuals. N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Station. NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES. Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prize-winners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. T. D. McCALLUM, Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.

Tredinnock Ayrshires. Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchenbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 30 miles west of Montreal.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The council of the Highland and Agricultural Society instructs its judges not to give reasons for their decisions. Strange that such antiquated ideas should be adhered to after the visit to that country of Canada's Live-stock Commissioner.

The election of Mr. Wm Linton, of Aurora, Ont., to the presidency of the Dominion Shorthorn Association is a fitting tribute to the traditions of his family name. His honored father ranked high among British breeders of the cosmopolitan red, white and roans as a championship winner at the Royal and other leading shows in the home country of the breed. The inborn and inbred love of the son for a good Shorthorn has kept him constantly in touch with the profession, and hence it is not surprising that we find him still to the fore, having in the last year made an importation of personally selected cattle for himself and for his friend, Sir William Mulock, portraits of some of which will probably be produced in the "Advocate" in the near future. We tender him congratulations on his election to this important position.

THE CARGILL SHORTHORNS.

The 1903 tabulated catalogue, just issued, of the noted Shorthorn herd of Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., is the most complete production in the way of a catalogue of pedigrees of Shorthorn cattle ever published in Canada so far as we know. The ordinary form of pedigree appearing in catalogues and hardbooks shows less than one-half of the real pedigree, tracing back, as they do, only on the side of the dam, with the mere mention of the name and number of the sires, which are pre-eminently the most important factors in the pedigree and in the building up of a family of strong character, individually and collectively. The tabulated pedigree reveals at a glance the lineage of both sire and dam, affording at once a clear knowledge of the blood elements entering into the composition and breeding of the animals, together with the names of the breeders of the sires.

The Cargill herd, as indicated by this catalogue, comprises, at present, 126 head, 116 females and 10 bulls over one year old, besides the calves under a year, which makes this, without doubt, the largest herd of imported Scotch-bred Shorthorns on the continent of America. All the principal and most popular Scotch families are represented in the list of females, while among the sires in service is the grand Golden Drop bull, Imp. Golden Drop Victor =32065= (76780), bred by Mr. Duthie, whose sire, Nonpareil Victor, was of the Cruickshank Nonpareil tribe on his dam's side, while his sire, Count Victor, was of the Sittyton Victoria family. Golden Drop Victor is a bull of vigorous character, with a strong back, smooth conformation and fine quality, and he is proving an exceptionally prepotent sire, stamping his character on his offspring with unusual certainty. The Missie bull, Lord Mistletoe, also bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Lovat Champion, bred by Lord Lovat, is another of the stock bulls, now in his two-year-old form. Among the yearling bulls is Merchantman, another Missie, also by Lovat Champion, and Prince Royal, bred by Mr. Marr, from his favorite Princess Royal family, and sired by Lavender Victor of the Cruickshank Lavender tribe. Also, Lavender Star, of the last named family, a son of Golden Star, a Missie bull of Mr. Marr's breeding. With such a string of sires and such a grand galaxy of females as are listed in this catalogue, the character of the young stock in the Cargill herd is assured. Those who know the Messrs. Cargill and have had dealings with them will bear testimony to their integrity and fairness and to the fact that they ask no exorbitant prices, but are satisfied with small profits and quick returns, and they certainly have done good work for the country in importing so many good cattle.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given: all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not skin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Harris. Jas. Lehmer, Vine, Ont.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH. THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders. For sheep. Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

Cattle, horses, pigs, etc. Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly. Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective. Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET. Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound. Sole agent for the Dominion.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearings with Imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls. Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.

Dorsets & Chesters

Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable. R. H. HARDING, THORNDON, ONT.

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families. CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS. Write us before buying elsewhere. Address: F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT. Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station.

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. ELGIN F. PAEK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs. BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTOISE, ONT.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, GEO., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing rams, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them. Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine

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

TAMWORTHES.

Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. JOHN HORD & SON, Parkhill P. O. and Station.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prizewinner, Highchute Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not skin. W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. E. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Yorkshires

For one month only I will sell boars and sows weighing nearly 100 pounds for \$5 each (registered), and Ontario exports paid. W. TRASSDALE, Thornhill Sta., and electric cars. Bellar P. O.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Prices reasonable. WM. HOWE, BRUCE CO., NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs, all ages. H. J. DAVIS, Box 518, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Langelier's Yorkshires

I am expecting, by the first steamer next spring, a few choice sows with litters. Will book orders now for young stock, 8 to 10 weeks old, to be delivered at beginning of May. This is a rare chance to buy imported stock at reasonable prices. Write me now, and ask also for the finest poultry circular published in Canada. GUS. LANGELIER, Quebec City.

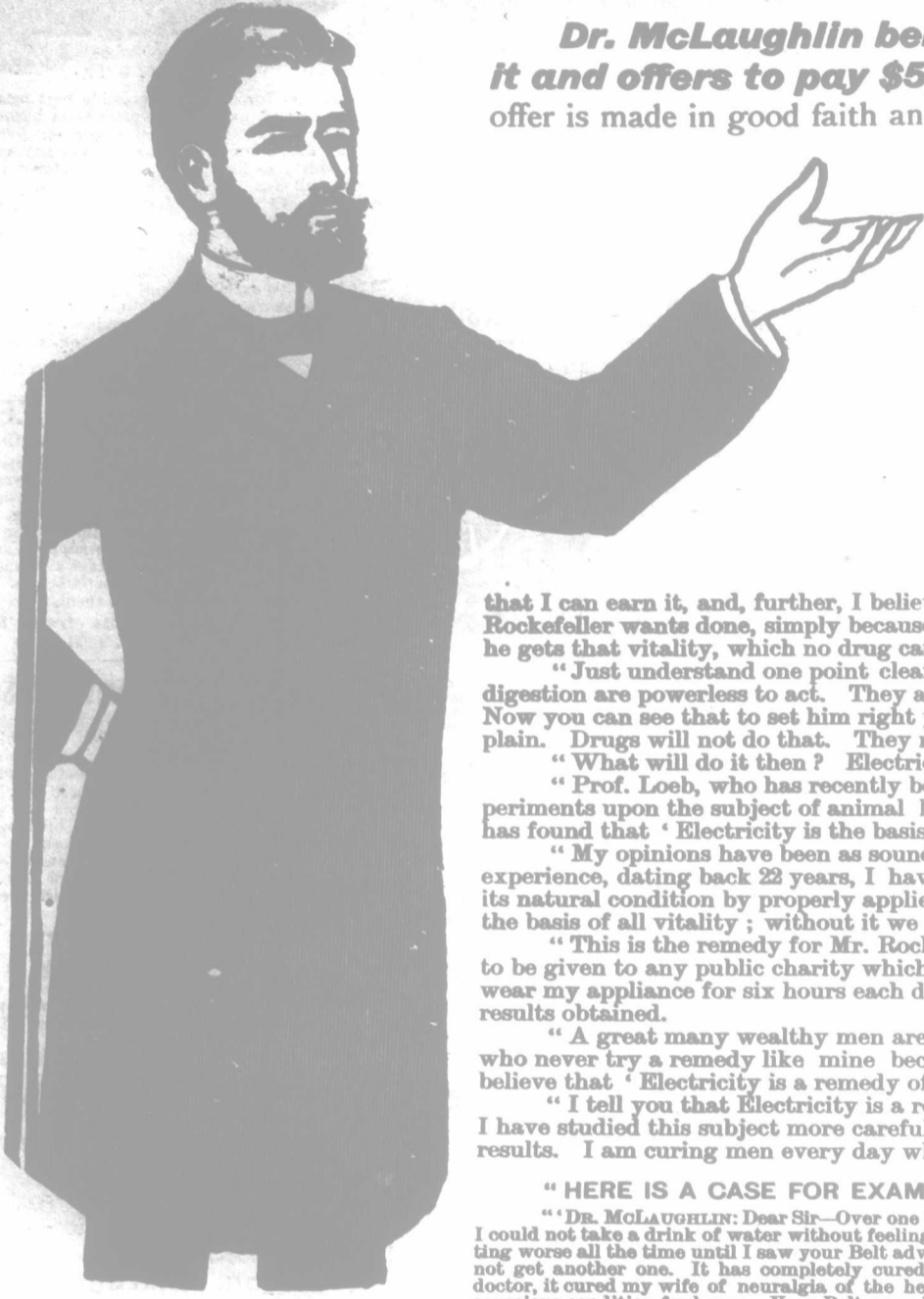
Spruce Grove Herd Yorkshires

A few choice boars fit for service; also choice pairs, not skin, from 7 weeks old to 3 months, for sale. Prices right. FRED. C. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.

Yorkshires for Sale

Some choice young sows of different ages; also one Shorthorn bull, Royal Charlie 2nd =38762=. Write on C. & J. CARBUTERS, Cobourg, Ont.

A BID FOR Rockefeller's Million



Dr. McLaughlin believes that if given a chance he can earn it and offers to pay \$5,000 for a fair trial of his remedy. His offer is made in good faith and he agrees to leave the decision to Mr. Rockefeller as to the success or failure of the treatment.

His Claims Backed by Prof. Loeb.

"Did you see the article in the papers about John D. Rockefeller's offer of a million dollars to the man who would cure him of indigestion?" asked Dr. McLaughlin, the expert medical electrician. "Here it is:

"Atlantic City, N.J., Jan. 19, 1903.—John D. Rockefeller offers a million dollars to the man who will give him a healthy stomach. He made that offer to a doctor who called upon him, saying that it would be worth a million to him if he could fix his stomach up so that it would digest his food."

"I would like to accept that offer," said the doctor. "I think that I can earn it, and, further, I believe that no medicine on earth in the shape of a drug will do what Mr. Rockefeller wants done, simply because there is no vitality in the secretive glands of his stomach, and until he gets that vitality, which no drug can give him, he will never be cured."

"Just understand one point clearly: His food does not digest because certain functions related to digestion are powerless to act. They are weak, incapable of doing what nature intended. You see that. Now you can see that to set him right you must revive the strength in the parts which are weak. That is plain. Drugs will not do that. They never did and they never will, and every doctor on earth knows it."

"What will do it then? Electricity!"

"Prof. Loeb, who has recently been engaged by the University of California to continue there his experiments upon the subject of animal life and its source, declares that after experimenting for ten years he has found that 'Electricity is the basis of human vitality.'"

"My opinions have been as sound as a rock upon this subject for several years. In my personal experience, dating back 22 years, I have demonstrated that any weakened human organ could be restored to its natural condition by properly applied electricity. In 1896 I made public my belief that 'Electricity is the basis of all vitality; without it we could not live.'"

"This is the remedy for Mr. Rockefeller. To prove my faith in it I would be willing to put up \$5,000, to be given to any public charity which he may select, if I fail to cure his stomach in four months, he to wear my appliance for six hours each day or night during that time. And he may be the sole judge as to the results obtained."

"A great many wealthy men are suffering tortures and dosing themselves with drugs without relief who never try a remedy like mine because they impose entire confidence in their family physicians, who believe that 'Electricity is a remedy of the future, not of to-day,' and so advise their patients."

"I tell you that Electricity is a remedy of to-day. It has been a grand remedy for the past ten years. I have studied this subject more carefully than any physician ever studied his text books, and I can show results. I am curing men every day who were never able to get benefit from drugs."

HERE IS A CASE FOR EXAMPLE:

"Dr. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir—Over one year ago I purchased one of your Belts for dyspepsia. My stomach was that weak that I could not take a drink of water without feeling sick. I spent three times the price of the Belt in doctoring. My stomach was getting worse all the time until I saw your Belt advertised. I decided to give one a trial. To-day I would not take \$100 for it if I could not get another one. It has completely cured me. It is over two years ago, and I have never had a symptom of a pain since, and doctor, it cured my wife of neuralgia of the heart. I have often found her lying apparently dead; she would remain in this unconscious condition for hours. Your Belt completely cured her. We both enjoy the best of health now.—G. O. T. BURGONNE, Victoria Harbor, Ont."

HERE IS ANOTHER:

"Dr. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir,—It has been my intention for some time past to write to you and let you know the great benefit I have received from the use of your Belt. I may say that for some weeks previous to beginning the use of your Belt, and for a short while afterwards, I was troubled almost the whole time with pains in my stomach and bowels, so that I had at all times a most uncomfortable feeling, and sleep was almost impossible. I can now state that I have not a symptom of pain. I can eat heartily; sleep like a top, and have gained in that time twenty pounds in weight. In justice to you, and for the benefit of others, I think I should make this known. Yours truly, D. SULLIVAN, Malcolm, Ont."

"When a rich man is sick he calls in his doctor, who writes a prescription and looks wise, and the rich man has confidence that he will be well to-morrow. He is, perhaps, because the doctor can fool nature for a while. But after a while the doctor looks wise, and it doesn't do the rich man any good, and the first thing he knows nature demands her price, and he has to pay it, as the doctor can help him no more."

"When a poor man gets sick he acts the same way, but he soon gets tired of the doctor bills, and takes his case in his own hands and comes to me. I cure him with Electricity, and that is why my patients are usually poor men. Rich men's doctors will not let them come to me."

HERE IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF WHAT I AM DOING:

"Dr. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir,—I received two kind letters from you. My sole reason for not answering you sooner was that I found myself improving so well that I decided to wait and give you full particulars later. I am cured. No more weak back and no more pain. I am strong and well again. My appetite has returned and I sleep soundly. I am altogether a different man and I feel so glad to be able to tell this to you. Accept my sincere thanks. I hope many others will purchase your Belt and get cured of their troubles. I am, dear sir, yours truly, WM. C. DAVIDSON, Lachute Mills, Que."

"And my success is not limited to stomach troubles. Any organ of the body, any part that lacks the necessary vitality to perform its natural function can be restored by my method. It gives strength, it makes the blood rich and red and warm, it vitalizes the nerves, puts life and vim into the brain and muscles. It just makes a good man out of a bad one in every way."

"With my Electric Belt I cure Rheumatism in its worst forms; I cure pains and aches, weak nerves, general debility and any other trouble which can be cured by restoring strength."

"The day is drawing near when physicians, who now avoid Electricity because of their belief that it is yet in the experimental stage, will awaken to the fact that while they have been waiting I have been working, and that Electricity as I apply it possesses marvellous curative powers in cases where drugs will only stimulate."

"Some doctors even believe that my appliances do not generate a current. I will pay \$1,000 for one of them that fails to give a powerful current as soon as it touches the body. In days gone by electric belts used to burn the skin. I guarantee my patients against that. My appliances have soft cushion electrodes which give a glowing heat, but no sting nor burn. They have also a regulator to control the current."

"I would like to talk to people on this subject in my offices. I can quickly demonstrate the truth of my claims."

I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation, I don't ask you to take any chance. If I can't cure you it won't cost you one cent. All I ask, give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering me reasonable security. I will send you the Belt with attachments suitable for your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WITH CARE

Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful illustrated book, giving you cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to any one; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be; tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book closely sealed free to anyone. I have a book for women as well as men.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.

Save Your **POTATOES!**

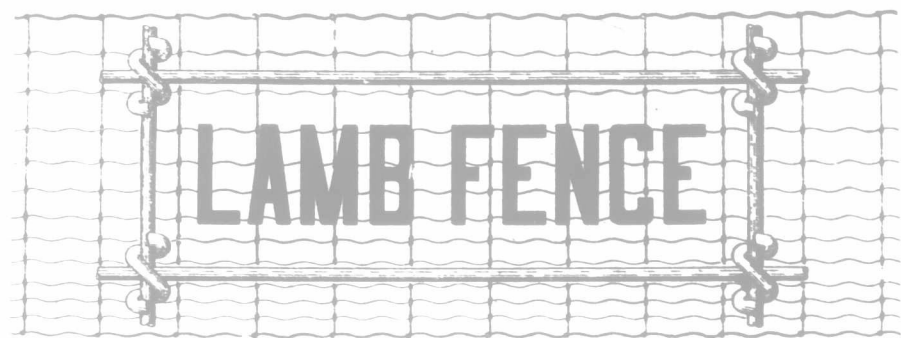
THE CANADA PAINT CO.'S

Paris Green

is strictly pure.
Guaranteed the best
that is made.

SEE NAME ON LABEL

The CANADA PAINT CO.



LAMB FENCE

EFFICIENT AS WELL AS HANDSOME.

The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Ltd., LONDON, ONT.

Fence shipped from our Winnipeg Warehouse.

THE CYCLONE SWEEPS THEM ALL.

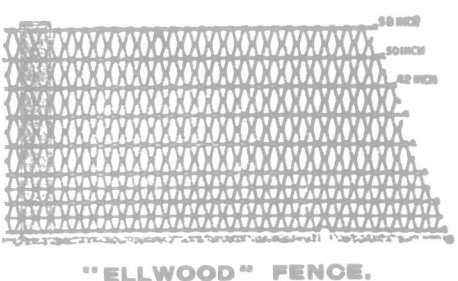
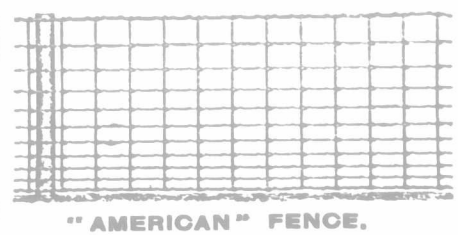
Fence Weaving Machinery.
Lawn and Cemetery Fence.
Wire Wholesale and Retail.

Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., LIMITED.
TORONTO, - ONT.
Write for circulars. om

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.

"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.



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

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DRESSED DOLL FREE!

GIRLS, would you like to have this beautiful dressed doll? If so, send us your name and address on a post card and we will send you one DOZ. large, beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds postpaid. Sell them at 10c. each, return us \$1.20 and we will immediately send you the most beautiful Doll you have ever seen. Dolly is fully and fashionably dressed, including a stylish hat, underwear trimmed with lace, stockings and cute little slippers ornamented with silver buckles. She has lovely golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and jointed body.

Eva Gilley, New Westminster, B.C., said: "I received your pretty Doll and am very much pleased with it. It is a perfect beauty and far exceeded my expectations."

Lizzie Sprout, Newdale, Man., said: "I received the Doll and think it is a fine Premium. It is the loveliest Doll I have ever had."

Gertie McDonald, Bonaville, Fay, Newfoundland, said: "Thanks very much for my beautiful Doll. I am more than pleased with it."

GIRLS, just stop and think what a truly wonderful bargain we are offering you. You can get this lovely big Doll completely dressed for selling only ONE DOZEN packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They are wonderful sellers. **Everybody buys.**

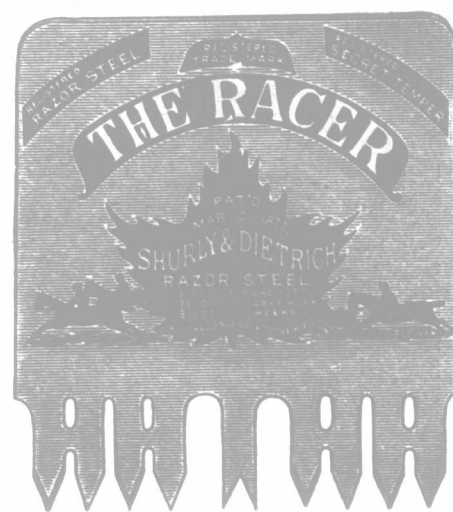
Maggie Sinclair, Shelburne, Ont., said: "I sold all the seeds in a few minutes. It is a pleasure to sell them."

Mary Speeles, Mono Mills, Ont., said: "I no sooner opened my parcel than I had all the seed sold. They went like wildfire."

A 50c. certificate free with each package. Girls, write us at once and this beautiful Dolly will be your very own in a short time.

Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3327 Toronto

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.

THE U. S. WINS IN THE Greatest Cream Gathering State IN THE COUNTRY

At the Nebraska State Dairymen's Convention, Lincoln, January 22-23, 1903

THE HIGHEST SCORE OF ALL

was awarded the Adams Centre Creamery, Archer, Neb., on

BUTTER MADE FROM U. S. SEPARATOR CREAM

This is only one of the many victories for U. S. Separator Butter this season.

Write for Circulars.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Agricultural Institute Meetings.**

A series of meetings under the auspices of the local Agricultural Societies and the Territorial Department of Agriculture will be held as follows:—

SPEAKERS:

GEO. HADCOCK, B. S. A.,
AND
GEO. LAKE, Dominion Forestry Inspector,

will deliver lectures on agricultural subjects at the following points and dates:

Atkins	Tuesday	March 17th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	" 18th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	" 19th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	" 20th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	" 21st	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	" 22nd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Monday	" 23rd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Tuesday	" 24th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	" 25th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	" 26th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	" 27th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	" 28th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	" 29th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Monday	" 30th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Tuesday	" 31st	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	April 1st	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	" 2nd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	" 3rd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	" 4th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	" 5th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Monday	" 6th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Tuesday	" 7th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	" 8th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	" 9th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	" 10th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	" 11th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	" 12th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Monday	" 13th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Tuesday	" 14th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	" 15th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	" 16th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	" 17th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	" 18th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	" 19th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Monday	" 20th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Tuesday	" 21st	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	" 22nd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	" 23rd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	" 24th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	" 25th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	" 26th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Monday	" 27th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Tuesday	" 28th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	" 29th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	" 30th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	" 31st	at 2 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

T. N. WILLIAMS, Chief Inspector of Noxious Weeds.

DUNCAN ANDERSON, of Professor Robertson's staff.

Beaver	Wednesday	March 18th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	March 19th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	March 20th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	March 21st	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	March 22nd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Monday	March 23rd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Tuesday	March 24th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	March 25th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	March 26th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	March 27th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	March 28th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	March 29th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Monday	March 30th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Tuesday	March 31st	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Wednesday	April 1st	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Thursday	April 2nd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Friday	April 3rd	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Saturday	April 4th	at 2 p.m.
Beaver	Sunday	April 5th	at 2 p.m.

All persons interested are respectfully urged to attend.
CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Northwest Government Office,
Regina, February 28th, 1908.

**WESTERN SERIES
Agricultural Institute Meetings.**

A series of meetings under the auspices of the local Agricultural Societies and the Territorial Department of Agriculture will be held as follows:

SPEAKERS:

DUNCAN ANDERSON, of Prof. Robertson's staff,
AND
ASCH MITCHELL, Dominion Forestry Inspector,

will deliver lectures on agricultural subjects at the following points and dates:

Maple Creek	Tuesday	April 7th	at 1 p.m.
Maple Creek	Wednesday	" 8th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Thursday	" 9th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Friday	" 10th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Saturday	" 11th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Sunday	" 12th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Monday	" 13th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Tuesday	" 14th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Wednesday	" 15th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Thursday	" 16th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Friday	" 17th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Saturday	" 18th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Sunday	" 19th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Monday	" 20th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Tuesday	" 21st	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Wednesday	" 22nd	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Thursday	" 23rd	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Friday	" 24th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Saturday	" 25th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Sunday	" 26th	at 2 "
Maple Creek	Monday	" 27th	at 2 "

All persons interested are respectfully urged to attend.
CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Northwest Government Office,
Regina, February 28th, 1908.

**Paying Too Much
For Their Whistle**

THAT'S what farmers are doing who buy ready-woven fence.

Why, field-woven fence would be cheapest in the end if the wire cost as much as the ready-woven fence! But it doesn't. That's the point.

It costs but a trifle over half. And it actually costs a farmer less to weave his fence in the field with the Improved London, the fastest and best field weaver in the world, than it usually costs for high-priced labor in the factory, to weave the same fence and erect it after.

The London will clean up 40 to 60 rods per day like a top. Ask your hardware dealer or implement agent for the London Machines and Coiled Spring Wire, or write us for catalogue.

A. P. McDONALD, Sole General Agent for the West, Winnipeg, Man.
London Fence Machine Co., Ltd. Works at London, Can. Cleveland, Ohio.

The Power is Free!

We are pleased to be in a position this week to give an illustration of the angle steel which surrounds the vertical shaft in all Chicago Aeromotors. Like the Assembled Gear Carrying Casting recently referred to, this is also an exclusive Aeromotor idea. One of the bearings shown in the cut occurs every five feet, and the angle has shaft braces every ten feet. This arrangement, together with the drop forged steel couplings used with our shafting, secures both solidity and noiselessness.

When desired, we quote prices on our windmill outfits set up and running, in which case our patrons have the assurance that no expense will require to be incurred beyond the sum contracted for. This also places us in a position to guarantee our mills, as we engage experts in whose ability we have the fullest confidence. Kindly remember that the amount paid for windmill outfit is not a loss and gain item in your bookkeeping, but an investment paying over fifty per cent. annually. We are installing windmills by the score. May we count you among our patrons? Our Windmill Book is yours for the asking.

E. E. DEVLIN & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

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 prices.

W. C. WILCOX & CO., WINNIPEG,
Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

SHIP YOUR **FURS** TO
McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

The best book on strawberry-growing ever written. It tells how to grow the biggest crops of big berries ever produced. The book is a treatise on Plant Physiology, and explains how to make plants bear Big Berries and Lots of Them. The only thoroughbred scientifically-grown Strawberry Plants to be had for spring planting. One of them is worth a dozen common scrub plants. They grow BIG RED BERRIES. The book is sent free to all readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." Send your address to **R. M. KELLOGG,** Three Rivers, Mich.

WALKERVILLE WAGONS ARE THE BEST

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

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.