

J. G. Macdonald, P. S. Dec 20, 03
Dept of Agt, Ottawa

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED FOUNDED 1866

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

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VOL. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 21, 1903. LONDON, ONT. No. 582

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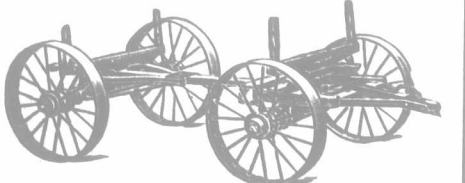
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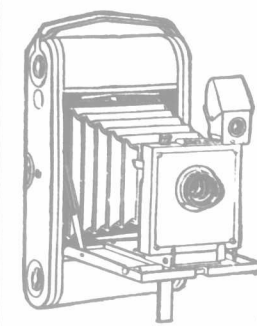
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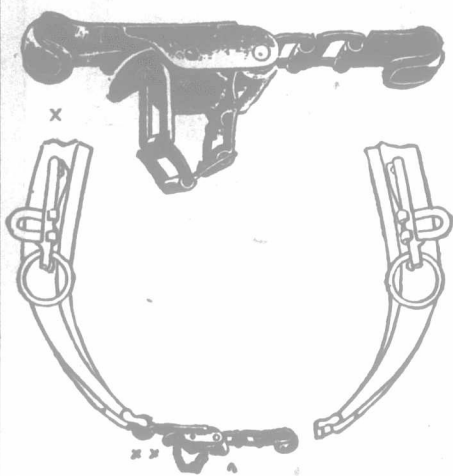
DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President.

P. O. BOX 81.

B. D. WALLACE, Secretary and Manager.

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They are stamped out of sheet steel, and are adapted to all kinds of work hames. Quickly adjusted in this way:

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Herbageum contains no antimony, arsenic, copperas, saltpetre, resin, sulphate of iron, or any substance that cannot be safely fed regularly every day, and yet it will put a horse or other animal in condition and the benefit will be permanent.

This is neither guesswork nor vain boasting. It is a fact disputed only by those who have not and will not test the matter. The following letter is a sample of the opinion of those who are not prejudiced:

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WE have purchased the entire land grant of the Canadian Northern Railroad. The lands are located in the famous Saskatchewan Valley, Manitoba and Assiniboia, the greatest Wheat and Flax producing sections of the world.

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A. H. Hanson, Manager.

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



VOL. XXXVII

Progress

That there is Manitoba and the an intelligent view extent of that pro tions which it is those who are im

Though the ch almost impercepti with a steadiness observant mind, evolution. Stock more plentiful and ways increasing.

outside, and new well-managed herc for the every-day attention used to and little else, is lie stock. In w list of farmers wh published. Large but the number o three or four ani be guessed at. Th to a farm has a cattle bred and diffusing of new farmer awakens to introducing pedigri the matter of buyi he recognizes that which it behooves the better care he it bring him. H which his neighbor rally, strives to m miration by impro The result is that and better cared f good for the pure for the grades, wi the double influen attention bearing does the matter en the improvement a regarding what "scrubs" as nec for producing mil gard their animals manufactured into this may be regar it is not so. Su study and observa ceeding in Manitob ers are recognizing land at a high sta of live stock on it, best condition. R only in its poverty that with profit is them well.

Grain shippers action of the Cana rates as unwise a It must not be for as usual, consideri order that the usua way, they have inc to reduce the carr. This has been ma creased amount of going to the seabo St. Lawrence route

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXVIII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 21, 1903.

No. 582

Editorial.

Progress in Stock Breeding.

That there is progress in stock-breeding in Manitoba and the West is evident to all who take an intelligent view of the subject, but the whole extent of that progress, and the many new conditions which it is producing, is known only to those who are immediately affected by them.

Though the change is taking place quietly and almost imperceptibly, it is nevertheless proceeding with a steadiness and thoroughness which, to the observant mind, dignifies it with the name of an evolution. Stock-breeders are yearly becoming more plentiful and the stock in each herd is always increasing. Individuals are added from outside, and new blood is infused into all our well-managed herds. That is not all, however, for the every-day farmer of the country, whose attention used to be occupied with wheat-raising and little else, is now paying some attention to his stock. It would surprise most people if a list of farmers who own registered animals were published. Large herds are usually well known, but the number of farmers who own a nucleus of three or four animals of blue blood can scarcely be guessed at. The introducing of pure-bred stock to a farm has a great influence on the other cattle bred and cared for there, apart from the diffusing of new and approved blood. When a farmer awakens to the benefits to be derived from introducing pedigreed cattle, and takes action in the matter of buying a foundation of good blood, he recognizes that he has now acquired something which it behooves him to take good care of, and the better care he takes of it the more profit will it bring him. He finds he has now something which his neighbors admire, and he, not unnaturally, strives to maintain and increase that admiration by improving and increasing his stock. The result is that all his animals are better fed and better cared for, for he reasons that what is good for the pure-bred cattle must also be good for the grades, with the result that his stock has the double influence of new blood and increased attention bearing on their improvement. Nor does the matter end there. The neighbors, seeing the improvement and increased prices, instead of regarding what they contemptuously called "scrubs" as necessary appendages on the farm for producing milk, beef and pork, begin to regard their animals as raw material which can be manufactured into valuable property. Now, all this may be regarded as armchair theorizing, but it is not so. Such a view is arrived at from the study and observation of facts as they are proceeding in Manitoba to-day. All far-seeing farmers are recognizing that the way to keep their land at a high standard is to keep a fair number of live stock on it, and to keep that stock in the best condition. Robbing the virgin soil will end only in its poverty, and the only way to prevent that with profit is to keep good stock and keep them well.

Grain shippers in New York have declared the action of the Canadian Northern in lowering grain rates as unwise and deserving of condemnation. It must not be forgotten, however, that they are, as usual, considering their own pockets only. In order that the usual amount of wheat may go their way, they have induced the New York trunk lines to reduce the carrying price one cent per bushel. This has been made necessary owing to an increased amount of wheat from Chicago and Duluth going to the seaboard via the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence route.

Siftings.

The question is often asked by intending immigrants, which is the larger, the United States or Canada? Canada is the larger. It has 3,653,946 square miles, and the United States, including Alaska, has 3,561,114.

Have you plowed that fire-guard yet? If not, delay is dangerous. Scores of people in this country have lived to regret that they didn't do it yesterday.

A great many practical farmers who raise good crops are planning to do all the plowing they can this fall, and some already have many acres turned. They are preparing well for another big yield.

At the meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, held in Toronto a few weeks ago, a resolution favoring preferential trade with Great Britain was carried, about two-thirds of those present voting for it.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in in certain quarters regarding the advisability of holding wheat for a higher market. When a man has financial obligations to meet within the next six months, or has not abundant storage capacity, he had better rush it to market. Those who practice holding wheat don't always make money.

Down in Wisconsin a farmer recently held up an automobile with a rifle, and it is said compelled the driver to moderate his speed to a point at which it was not dangerous for pedestrians and other vehicles. The farmer is a mighty force in the land, if he could always realize it.

Rural telephones are admitted to be the most valuable addition to home life on the farms of many localities where they have been tried. Talk them up.

A number of cattlemen of the Western States have formed a company for the purpose of building a packing plant sufficient to establish competition with the large packing houses now supposed to be combined. In this way they hope to receive a better price for their cattle.

As an outcome of foot-and-mouth disease in New England, and the subsequent closure of the ports as shipping points for cattle, some Montana ranchmen are driving their cattle for export northward across the prairie, and loading them at Dunmore Junction and other points on the C. P. R., for shipment to Montreal.

A few prominent ranchmen in Alberta, who have not been satisfied with the price paid for cattle, have shipped their own stock this year to the British market.

In the State of Minnesota No. 1 Northern spring wheat was, heretofore, regarded as being composed equally of hard and soft varieties, but at a recent meeting of the board of appeals in Minneapolis, it was decided that in future it must contain more hard than soft.

It is estimated that the crop of wheat in Great Britain is one of the smallest on record,

and unless the crop is favored with better weather in France, that country will be also a liberal importer.

As a pointer on immigration, the Chronicle, Raymond, Alta., suggests that if the birth-rate of Canada were Raymondized there would be no need to pay immigration agents.

Medicine Hat can boast of a splendid new flour mill, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Storage capacity is provided for 10,000 bushels of wheat, and a 60,000-bushel elevator will be built at once.

The Methodist body are taking time by the forelock in establishing "Alberta College" at Edmonton, with Prof. J. H. Riddell, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, as principal. Mr. C. E. Race, of Cobourg, Ont., Collegiate Institute, has also been appointed on the staff. It will be open to both sexes, and have a building for academic and residential purposes. Mr. R. I. Joliffe, of Owen Sound; Rev. S. G. Bland, Ottawa, and Geo. H. Ball, of Petrolea, have been appointed to the staff of Wesley College.

Good Cultivation Tells.

In the management of prairie farms for the production of grain crops the advantages of good cultivation are yearly becoming more apparent. There is probably no question upon which those interested are in theory so much a unit, but which in practice they show greater variation.

It is seldom that the benefits to be derived from good cultivation are more clearly shown in a general way than they have been this year. In sections of the country where the drought was most felt it was very easy for anyone to select the fields which had been sown in haphazard manner upon soil that had received little, if any, previous cultivation. From these fields almost altogether came the reports of grain being plowed up, and from them still, as the threshing is being done, comes the only reports of very light yields. This should, and undoubtedly will, be an incentive to better cultivation. In Southern Manitoba the men who pay the most attention to having their soil in good condition, and who bend every energy to have the seed in early, have this year suffered least from lack of rainfall. Another feature more noticeable than ever before is the falling off in yield from fields that have been repeatedly growing the same grain. Notwithstanding all that has been said, and worthily so, of the great fertility of our prairie farms, it is evident that a time must come when the history of other fertile areas will be repeated, and the abundant supply of plant food will begin to diminish. Dry seasons are the first to show what may be expected, and it is well to prepare for that which will surely come if the system is not changed.

In another column the opinion of a few farmers in Southern Manitoba is given on the question of fall and spring plowing. The latter may have some advantages, but in Manitoba, perhaps more particularly than in the Territories, all the fall plowing possible should be done. Where it can be done before the growth stops, it is undoubtedly a great weed destroyer, and in any event it at least makes it possible to get the grain sowed early, which is very important everywhere. The day is fast approaching, if it is not already here, when the land will be too valuable to admit of improper cultivation.

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 BARNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. 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, dairy-men, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1 per year in advance. All other countries, 8s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 10 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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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.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Winnipeg Beats Chicago.

The figures of the Dominion Grain Inspector, of the grain inspected at Winnipeg for the year ended August 30th, are announced, and are as follows: Inspected in Winnipeg—Wheat, 51,833,000 bushels; oats, 3,054,000 bushels; barley, 565,200 bushels; flax, 655,000 bushels; spelt, 1,000 bushels; total, 56,117,200 bushels.

Figures of receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur for the year ended August 30th are also posted, and are: Wheat, 31,237,823 bushels; oats, 1,608,963 bushels; barley, 345,928 bushels; flax, 16,167 bushels. The difference between Winnipeg and Fort William figures indicate local consumption and all-rail shipments.

Referring to these figures, Secretary C. N. Bell, of the Grain Exchange, has issued a statement, in which he says he does not think the Canadians fully realize the volume of grain being shipped from Western Canada. The figures show that Winnipeg receipts of wheat greatly exceed those of Chicago or of Duluth. The figures are: Winnipeg, 51,833,000 bushels; Duluth, 42,046,923 bushels; Chicago, 37,940,953 bushels. Mr. Bell says: "It will now be in order, so far as relates to the grain arrivals at least, to abandon the trite saying, 'Winnipeg will some day be a second Chicago,' for Chicago makes but a poor show compared with this market in wheat handling."

Owing to a number of fairs occurring about the same date, and considerable distance apart, the "Advocate" regrets being unable to have a representative with every agricultural society on the day of its annual show. In several cases we have made strenuous efforts to overcome the difficulty, but were unable to accomplish our desire. We trust, however, that our numerous subscribers in these centers will bear with us, in the hope that some arrangement may be made whereby in future the shows in the different districts may follow each other in something like consecutive order.

From the far-away Peace River country, a friend of the "Farmer's Advocate" sends an interesting letter. Read it in another department.

Why Call it an Agricultural College?

A few months ago the news was flashed along the wire from Ottawa that one Prof. Coard, LL.D., was about to leave for the West, and that upon his arrival he would establish in Regina nothing less than an agricultural college. After slowly wending his way westward, having stopped off, it was said several times along the north shore of Lake Superior in order to study Western conditions, although it was yet winter, he finally arrived at the Territorial capital, and at once announced that an institution to be known as the "Northwestern Agricultural College and Experiment Station" would be opened, where persons coming into the Northwest, whose chief characteristic was their absolute ignorance of agricultural ways and works, would receive the much needed enlightenment. In a short time an old church building with a seating capacity of 100 had been secured, and the Professor was in a position to receive applications for admission.

During an interview with a reliable Regina paper, this new agricultural benefactor is credited with saying that the course would be very practical; that the seven departments—farm, live stock, dairying, poultry, horticulture, agricultural mechanics and experiments—would be dealt with free from scientific or technical terms and in such a way that he who runs might read and he who reads might understand. After a few weeks, which allowed time for a trip to Ottawa, Prof. Coard returned, and amid the usual formality the institution was declared open. With one lecture per week this so-called agricultural college dragged on for three months, during which the student body, numbering upwards of seven, were favored with no "useless cramming," but real hard-matter-of-fact lectures, which, by the way, were generally read from manuscript. Once, or perhaps oftener, the practical part would seem to be emphasized when the little body of learners were invited to a near-by stock farm to go over a pure-bred herd, but, alas, even here that "useless cramming" had to be cut out and they were treated to a well-read lecture on an animal, which, unfortunately, it is said, was not always the one upon which this learned live-stock teacher had prepared his notes.

Everyone who is a reader of these columns knows that the "Farmer's Advocate" is always ready to champion the cause of agricultural education, and we would be very sorry to hinder in any way a movement that had shown itself worthy of public support. We would like to ask, however, it what way can this concern lay claim to the name of an agricultural college? The only institution in Canada that has heretofore assumed that name has been the Ontario Agricultural College, situated at Guelph. In the principal States of the Union, too, there is an agricultural college, and in all these institutions each department is under the control of someone who has both a scientific and practical knowledge of the work he proposes to teach. Of course, we are expected to believe that this Regina school is as yet in its infancy, but has the man in charge a scientific or practical knowledge of Northwestern agriculture? If not, is he in a position to give to those entering the Province any valuable information that will repay them for the time spent in hearing what he has to say? Again, has he a practical knowledge of live stock? Is he competent to enter the show-ring and place a class of any kind of stock? Has he ever shown any ability to do so? If not, again we ask, should he set himself up as a teacher of others? We might go on and ask other questions concerning the ability of the Professor to teach the subjects announced in the curriculum, but let us turn for a moment to the circular announcing the opening of the fall term, which is, in its way, a gem. There we read that the college possesses a considerable acreage of land, but who in Regina knows where this is situated or anything else about it? Still, the circular says that it is possessed by "the College." Again, it is said that "thoroughbred, pedigreed stock only is owned by the institution," but has anyone ever seen any of these animals, and who knows to what breed they belong?

In a previous circular, we notice that the names of certain responsible persons were published, who gave, it is said, their approval to the new scheme. No doubt, when it was first mentioned, some of

these men were, as usual, ready to do anything to assist agriculture, but do we find them giving the same recognition of Prof. Coard's institution today? We were further told, among other things in that pamphlet, that chiefs of divisions in both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture would periodically visit Regina and address the students, but may we not again ask, have these men yet delivered any lectures? Some of them, we know, have passed through Regina, but, to our knowledge, went on their way without even recognizing the so-called agricultural college. In conclusion, we would say that if Prof. Coard desires to spend his time talking once or twice a week to two or three who find it convenient to go over to his hall, why we certainly have no right to offer objection, but before recognizing it as an agricultural college, we trust our readers who are interested will see that the questions set forth in this article, are answered to their satisfaction. The day is not far distant when the Northwest Territories will require an agricultural college similar to those in other countries, and when that time arrives we trust that no one will be able to oppose it if any institution claiming the same name did not come up to their expectations.

Alberta Experimental Farm Endorsed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Regarding an experimental farm for Alberta, I am pleased to see the "Advocate" taking up the subject and asking for the opinion of its readers here. In this part of the Northwest it seems to me an institution of that kind would be of great benefit to the settlers. We have the published reports of the experimental farms along some lines in some of the agricultural journals, which are, or ought to be, a great help to those who are interested and take such papers and read and profit by these reports; but for one who reads there are many who do not.

It was the writer's privilege to live within a few miles of the Brandon Experimental Farm during the first years of its transformation from an early settler's claim to the commencement of what it is to-day; and in those early days of Manitoba, when its pioneers had everything to learn, the fields did not present the appearance of to-day. While they grew No. 1 hard wheat, it was quite a mixture with various kinds of weeds. The benefit of the Experimental Farm to the farmers of that part of the country cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. I am of the opinion that the help it has been to those farmers in its object lessons in growing the different varieties of grain, grasses, roots and fodders, finding out those most suited to their needs, and the feeding of different rations to cattle, all having been done with such neatness and a view to profit, has been enough to more than repay the cost of farm, buildings and running expenses, to say nothing of future benefit. Being as it is within easy reach of nearly all parts of Manitoba by rail, many thousands each year visit it and carry away very valuable information. The Indian Head farm, I expect, has been of the same benefit to those situated near it, both farms having as superintendents men who seem to deem it a pleasure to give all the information possible, even to the smallest detail.

What we need in Alberta is an experimental farm for this part of the West. The soil, climate and conditions here differ from Assiniboia to such an extent that what might be well suited for there would not do as well here with the same mode of cultivation. While the prairie sections of the Northwest are better adapted to the growing of wheat, this part of Alberta, it seems to me, is better for mixed farming. Here we can raise the different grains with good success; cattle, for either beef or dairy, do exceedingly well; roots of various kinds also do well, and make excellent feed for cattle during the colder months of the year, when fed with hay and grain. Native fruits of various kinds are abundant, and do so well when cultivated under natural shelter, that it would seem that apples, plums, etc., could be easily grown. Then the country is filling up so rapidly with people from all parts of the world, some used to farming under different conditions, some not having farmed at all, while they are learning what an advantage it would be to get

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started right with the least possible expense. I, for one, would look with favor upon the spending of some of the public moneys on an experimental farm, believing we as farmers would reap in benefit more than the cost would be.
East Clover Bar. GEO. A. CLAPP.

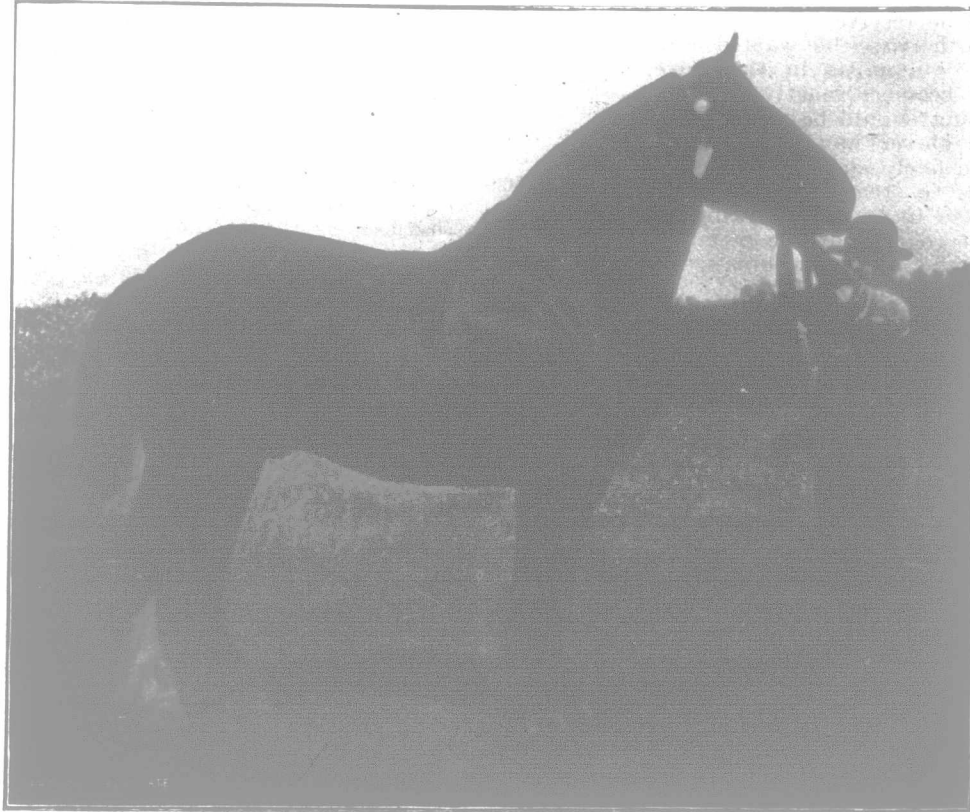
Securing Strong Sires.

The importance of using only strong, vigorous, thrifty sires in breeding any class of live stock should be always kept in view, as upon the character and condition of the sire very largely depends the quality and thrift of the offspring. Of such vital importance, indeed, is constitutional vigor in maintaining the health and profitable feeding propensities of animals, that it should be a first consideration in selecting a male animal to head the herd or flock, to see that he possesses this quality in a high degree. To this end, if one is to be purchased, it is well to look for and secure him early in the season, before the supply of the best has been picked over, the strongest and most desirable taken and the weaker left.

It is well known by experienced breeders that a male animal is peculiarly liable to be affected in his procreative powers by a change of feed or feeder, and by a change of environment and condition; so much so, indeed, that it is not uncommon to find that one that has been proved a sure-getter has been unfruitful for the first few months after removal to new and strange surroundings and conditions. For this reason, if for no other, therefore, the prospective sire should be secured some months before his services are needed, in order that he may become accustomed to his new home and fare, and become contented and in a thriving and vigorous condition. It is idle to expect the best results in breeding if the sire is fretful and discontented, losing flesh and in a low state of vitality. And to put him to service while in that condition, almost inevitably makes matters worse for him and for his owner, rendering the animal weaker and less sure as a breeder, and his offspring, if any are begotten, correspondingly weak and unsatisfactory, while time is being lost in building up the herd through the uncertainty of his fertility, and the owner and his patrons are kept in doubt and suspense as to his future usefulness.

In breeding both beef and dairy cattle, it has in late years been found most profitable to have the calves born in the fall months, dairy products selling higher as a rule in winter, and calves thriving better with the care received in winter quarters than when exposed to summer heat and the plague of flies. The best cows in pure-bred herds are usually bred to produce early in the fall, as among their offspring the show calves are most likely to be found, and these receive the best treatment to develop the most desirable qualities, whether for beef or for dairy purposes. In selecting a bull calf, therefore, it would appear to be wise to choose early, from the early crop, for the dual reason that they are generally from the best dams, and are of the best age for service at the end of the year, when their services are most required, or when they are from fifteen to sixteen months old, which is as early as they should be allowed to serve. And the same principle applies equally to other classes of stock. If a ram lamb is to be used, an early lamb is preferable, because of his added strength, and if he is to be purchased it is better to secure him early and have him acclimated, accustomed to his new surroundings, and in a thriving condition, as he will be more likely to be sure and to sire strong offspring than if taken from comfortable conditions and thrown into a strange flock, where he will almost certainly lose strength and vitality from the first. If a young boar is to be purchased for fall and winter service, it is wise to select him from an early spring litter, and have him inured to the conditions of his new quarters before his services are required. Having secured a strong sire, it goes without saying that to ensure the best results from his services it is important that he be kept in a healthy, thrifty condition, by judicious feeding and treatment. His rations should be of

a muscle-forming rather than a fattening nature, and, hence, should be of a varied description, in which grass, roots or other succulent foods should form a considerable part, together with bran and oats and good hay. A moderate amount of exercise at all seasons is also essential to his best health and development and his greatest usefulness. While what has been writ-

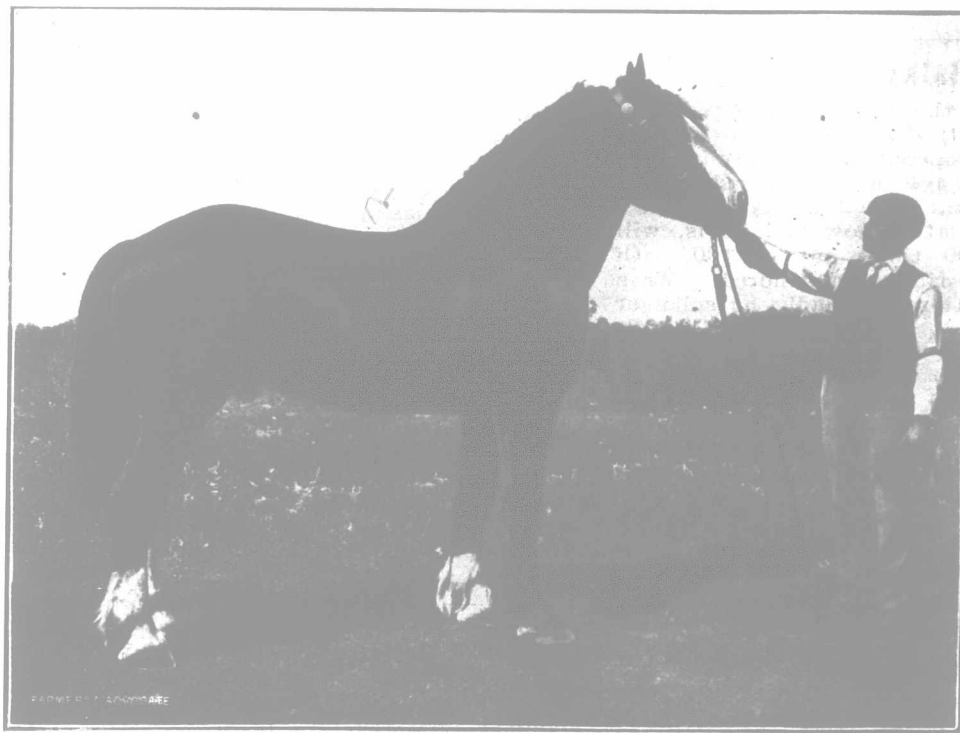


ACTIVITY 2438.

Clydesdale stallion. First and sweepstakes at Lacombe Fair. (See Gossip, page 965.)

OWNED BY THE LACOMBE HORSE CO., J. B. HARRINGTON, V. S., MANAGER.

ten here as to the selection and care of the sire will, we think, be accepted by stockmen as sound doctrine, it may be said with equal soundness that there is no better season in the year than the present for purchasing females to found or supplement a herd. After the ample exercise had in the pastures during the summer, animals are in the best condition for going on well and gaining rather than losing flesh, and if a cow or a sow be due to produce in the early fall, her progeny will be stronger and better for the exercise received by the dam during pregnancy, while



CLYDESDALE STALLION, HERCULES 2559.

Sire Dandy Demont (imp.), dam Jean (imp). Winner of second prize at Lacombe Fair, 1903.

OWNED BY R. M. GIBSON, LACOMBE.

in the purchase of sheep this is decidedly the best season to secure ewes as well as rams, and the early buyer gets the best selection.

And the rush for gold the education of the youth is not to be neglected in Saskatoon. A new school building is to be erected at a cost of \$13,000.00.

Horses.

Weaning Colts.

The age at which colts should be weaned is to a great extent governed by circumstances. Under ordinary conditions it is well to allow the mare to nurse the foal for four months or longer. If,

when the foal be this age, the mare is required to do regular work, I think both will do better if the foal be weaned. On the other hand, if the mare be in fair condition, not required to work, and still yielding a reasonable quantity of milk, the foal will do better if not weaned for a month or two longer, and the mare, having no labor to perform, will not suffer. The ordinary process of weaning, which consists in separating mare and foal, and allowing no further intercourse for several weeks, or until the mare has ceased to secrete milk and the foal to look for it, is, in my opinion, irrational, wasteful and uncalled for.

It is probably unnecessary to state that colt should be taught to eat crushed or chopped oats,

bran, etc., before the process of weaning commences, otherwise he will be sure to suffer and grow thin. Experience has taught all feeders or breeders of stock that sudden or violent changes of diet or usage with any class of stock is dangerous and often expensive. When this is the case with adult animals, it is reasonable to expect it to be more marked in the young; hence, in order to avoid danger of digestive diseases in the young, and trouble with the mammary gland and possibly digestive trouble also in the dam, we should exercise good judgment and be satisfied to take considerable trouble when weaning the colt. In most cases the mammary apparatus is

still quite active, and a considerable quantity of milk is being secreted when the owner decides that it is time to wean the colt. The colt, in addition to the grass and grain that he has been eating, has thus far also been accustomed to the milk. In fact, this has been his principal diet, and if suddenly deprived of it he cannot avoid failing in condition and fretting. Then, again, the secretion of milk in the mare will not cease all at once, and unless the gland be relieved of it, mammitis will be the result. Instead of milking the mare by hand, and, of course, making no use of the milk, as is usually done, the colt should get the benefit. My idea of the proper process

of weaning is as follows: When it is decided to wean the colt, he should be placed in a comfortable box stall, by himself or with other colts. There should be no mangers or boxes into which he can rear or jump and probably hurt himself, and the door and walls should be so high that he cannot jump over them, nor get his fore feet over. The mare, if needed for work, should be taken

out; if not required for work, should be tied in a stall, or placed in a box stall, at considerable distance, probably better if they be out of hearing. The mare should be taken to the colt three times daily for a few days (say a week) and left for 15 or 20 minutes each time. The second week twice daily will be sufficient, and the third week once daily, and this continued so long as any considerable quantity of milk is secreted. In this way each gradually becomes accustomed to be separated from the other. The change of diet for the colt is gradual, and he receives the benefit of the milk that would otherwise be wasted. It also obviates danger of mammitis in the mare, and the gland gradually becomes inactive. In the meantime, the young thing should be given about all the nice, well-saved clover hay and chopped oats he will eat. I like finely chopped oats, and consider it good practice to steam them by pouring boiling water on them in a pail, covering the pail with a rubber sheet to prevent the escape of steam, allowing it to stand for a few hours, and then feeding. A mess of this kind night and morning, and a few whole oats with a carrot at noon, in addition to hay and a feed of bran about twice weekly, has given good satisfaction. Where practicable the addition of cow's milk gives excellent results, but this is not often easily obtainable. After the colt has ceased looking for his dam he should be allowed to take exercise daily in the yard or paddock, and his feet should be trimmed every few weeks. Usually the wear is not equal to the growth in these cases, and if not attended to the feet will be an abnormal size and shape, which may permanently injure him; hence, they should be trimmed to the natural shape as occasion demands. "WHIP."

Cleaning the Horse.

The currycomb is used more frequently and to a greater extent than is at all necessary. Brushing a horse's skin is better than scraping it—better for the health and appearance of the animal. A good brush, in the hands of a good groom, thoroughly removes all dust and dirt, stimulates the skin and imparts a gloss to the coat. The currycomb may be used on rough-coated horses in the winter, but it should always be used lightly, and on no account should the teeth be sharp or more than one-eighth of an inch long. A water-brush may be used to wash all mud and dirt from the feet and legs of the horse, and stains from its quarters. Or, when mud has dried on, it can be nearly all removed with a hard corncob, and the rest is easily brushed away. A corncob is an implement not to be despised in stable work; it can be used to advantage on the hocks and other sensitive parts which some horses cannot bear to have curry-combed. But, as we have hinted, the currycomb might well be laid away. In summer it is absolutely objectionable, and in these days of clipping and singeing, it is almost as unnecessary in the winter.—[American Horse-owner.]

Start a Balking Horse.

"For the benefit of those who have been caused a great deal of anxiety by a balking horse, lost trains as well as tempers, and even sometimes ruined the horse," says a correspondent in the *Horseshoers' Journal*, "I will give your readers a remedy which, no matter how bad he is, will start such a horse 99 times out of 100. Of course it may fail one time in a hundred. When a horse balks, no matter how badly he sulks or how ugly he is, do not beat him; don't throw sand in his ears; don't use a rope on his forelegs or even burn straw under him. Quietly go and pat him on the head a moment; take a hammer or even pick up a stone in the street; tell the driver to sit still, take his lines, hold them quietly, while you lift up either front foot; give each nail a light tap and a good smart tap on the frog; drop the foot quickly, and then chirp to him to go. In 99 cases out of 100 the horse will go right on about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taut and not pull or jerk him back. The secret of this little trick is simply diversion. I am a firm believer that with kindness and proper treatment a horse can be driven with a string."

It will Never Displace the Horse.

A city exchange has the following to say regarding an incident in which two automobiles figured:

"The cussedness of an automobile was fully illustrated by an occurrence on Main street on Saturday. A machine stopped near the depot, and an expert was sent for to fix it. He came in another auto, and soon had the baulky one running. It was only for a short time, though, for it stopped twice before reaching William avenue. Here the expert made his third attempt, and when his work was over he got into his own machine, but it also refused to work."

The Farmer's Horse.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is intensely alive to the interests of the farmers of his country, has recently had some things to say about the breeding of horses that applies with a good deal of force to conditions in this country, and bears out the observations of "Whip" in a recent issue of the *Farmer's Advocate*. In his opinion the draft horse is about the most profitable horse that the farmer can breed. He says:

"The draft colt can be bred with less risk and liability to accident than those of the lighter classes. This is partially due to the fact that the draft-bred colt is usually a quieter animal than those of the lighter classes, and thus less liable to injure itself through spirited exercise or playfulness. Furthermore, small bunches and blemishes which detract so seriously from the value of the harness or the saddle horse are not considered to be so objectionable in the draft horse; and another consideration, his education can be completed on the farm; thus the farmer who breeds him can secure his real market value. In the case of the coach or the saddle horse, the middleman who educates him usually reaps a much greater profit than the man who produced him. This is not true of the draft horse.

"A draft horse without good feet is worthless on any market, hence good feet are the very first essential of a draft horse; or, in fact, any class of horse. The hoofs should be large; round and wide at the heel. They should have width, but not be too deep or shallow. The horn should be of good quality, as indicated by its denseness. The wall must be strong and not inclined to be flat. The legs should be well set under the body and possess plenty of substance, as indicated by the quality and amount of bone and the development of the muscles on the forearms and gaskins. The body should be deep, wide and strongly coupled, as indicated by shortness of back and the muscling of the loin. Good action is essential, as indicated by the length of stride, quickness of step and straight-away movements.

The Two-Minute Trotter.

In spite of all the prophecies to the contrary, accompanied by figures to show the impossibility of a horse trotting a mile in two minutes, the feat has been accomplished, and Lou Dillon, with a record of just two minutes, is now the holder of the world's trotting record. Her quarters in 30½, 30½, 30½ and 29 seconds could not have been better rated in order to admit of a mile in two minutes. Almost all horsemen expected to see Lou Dillon beat Cresceus' record of 2.02½ the first time she started under favorable conditions, but it is safe to say that few among those who saw her performance at Readville really looked to see a mile as fast as two minutes, although there were some who thought she would eventually trot that fast. Now that she has done the trick, there are not a few who are of the opinion that she has not yet reached her limit, basing their reason on the fact that she is but five years old, and can, therefore, be expected to improve with another year or two of added age. By her performance at Readville, Lou Dillon has put an end to the long continued discussion as to the possibility of a trotter ever being able to cover a mile in two minutes. She may be the reigning queen for years, and another wonder may develop as quickly and as unexpectedly as she herself did. The fact that one trotter has accomplished what until within a few years was looked upon as an impossibility, furnishes pretty good grounds for believing that eventually her equal and perhaps her superior, will appear and keep her company in the two-minute list.—[Horse World.]

Good, But Need Pushing.

The popularity of breeds, too, depends to a considerable extent on the breeders. Not half of those in this country are known extensively in other countries, and, indeed, many are little known outside their own neighborhood. There are breeds, as there are articles, that may force their way to the front, but nothing has yet been produced that will not get there sooner, and remain there longer, through pushing. We often hear the praises of obscure breeds sung by ardent admirers, and the lack of support they get bewailed. What is claimed for them has generally a good deal of truth in it, but merit alone is not sufficient in these days of keen competition.

How far we are from the perfect animal is realized when, looking at all these breeds, it may truthfully be said that few, if any of them, will not in certain circumstances show points of superiority over all others. An animal to stand supreme in all conditions is the dream of the idealist, and we must still be content to single out the breed that seems to fit our conditions the best. So we are adapted to circumstances, less widely prevalent, and we are obliged to attempt an improvement along other lines, and the danger of meeting stronger opposition and a less ground in

another direction. If the best tendencies are encouraged and developed, no breed will go to the wall so long as climate and other conditions remain.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder.]

Stock.

Our Western Office.

Owing to the unprecedented growth of the subscription and general business of the *Farmer's Advocate* in the Northwest Territories, and because of the great distance from Winnipeg, making it difficult for our staff in this city to personally visit the farmers, stockmen, ranchers and businessmen, particularly throughout Alberta, as often as we should desire, it has been found necessary to open a branch office in Calgary. This has been placed in charge of Mr. M. D. Geddes, one of our experienced assistant editors, whose time and energies will be devoted exclusively to the securing of information of special value to our readers, and otherwise promoting Western interests. Mr. Geddes has secured comfortable office quarters in the Alberta Block, Calgary, where he or an assistant will be found by our patrons and friends. The many callers whom he has already received and the cordial welcome extended him on all sides are indicative of the popularity which the *Farmer's Advocate* has always enjoyed in the Territories from its earliest pioneering days. Any courtesies extended Mr. Geddes in his efforts will be duly appreciated, and he will be glad at all times to receive information, either by letter or personally, in regard to agricultural or live-stock subjects of interest to Territorial readers.

Early Maturity in Sheep.

At the annual International Conference of Sheep Breeders, held in London, England, June 22nd, 1903, Mr. Ernest Prentice, a breeder of Suffolk sheep, speaking of the improvement effected in bringing about early maturity in sheep in these latter days, said that one hundred years ago the average killing age of wether sheep was about three years. He thought that about fifty years ago it would have been found to be about two years; and twenty-five years ago it was, to his knowledge, about a year and a half. He thought that he should be safe in saying that at the present time the average killing age of a good many breeds was not over twelve months. We saw in our markets now what was not seen at all twenty years ago, namely, sheep of the year, or "hoggetts," coming to market before Christmas. Last year, as early as the beginning of September sheep were ripe and fit for the butcher. Many breeders entirely cleared their stock of wether sheep by the first day of the following year. He had found in the records of the Smithfield Club that it was only in 1875 that classes were provided for lambs, and it was seven or eight years after that before lambs took the championship of the show; and it was only last Christmas twelve months that in the National Scottish Show at Edinburgh the championship of the yard was carried off by lambs for the first time. With regard to what was said about early maturity, and the question of whether the improved conditions of feeding had much to do with it, he might state that the champion mutton carcass at Smithfield last Christmas was admittedly one of the finest carcasses ever seen at Smithfield. The breeder was now present, and he could bear out the statement that in that case it was not a question of artificial food having perfected the carcass, for absolutely no linseed or other cake had been used. The animal was fed wholly on natural food, kale and kohlrabi; the latter, he believed, were cut for the animal, and instead of cake, the animal had good old British beans ad lib.

Enclosing Sheep on the Range.

Some of the sheep breeders of the Territories are awakening to the needs of having their flocks enclosed with coyote-proof wire fencing. The cost of such laid down at their respective railway stations is exceedingly high, largely owing to transportation, and they are wondering if the Government could not be induced to assist somewhat, along similar lines to the present pure-bred live-stock regulations.

Poultry keepers have the same complaint to offer, and this important branch of farm husbandry would receive a considerable impetus should the Government act in accordance with their wishes on this matter.

This plan would do away entirely with the present trouble between the cattle, horse and sheep ranchmen, as it would stop the sheep from injuring the feeding grounds of the others, and necessitate that the sheepmen either own the land or else have it leased for a considerable length of time. We would be glad to publish the opinion of sheep or cattle men upon this matter.

Malarial F

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Malarial Fever, or "Swamp Fever."

BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.

This is a disease of horses, common in some parts of Manitoba. It is especially prevalent during the months of July, August and September in the low and marshy localities of the Red River Valley. Considering the great loss that many farmers have sustained from its ravages, a few remarks on the subject, through the widely circulating "Farmer's Advocate," may be interesting if not beneficial to horse owners living in the districts where it frequently appears. During a residence of many years in Winnipeg, I have, in the capacity of a veterinary practitioner, had many opportunities of observing and treating this disease, and it is upon this experience chiefly that I will base the following remarks:

Malarial fever has been very prevalent among military horses quartered in the low-lying districts of India, and by prolonged investigations, conducted by scientific army veterinarians, it has been fully demonstrated that the disease is caused by specific germs entering the system, chiefly through food and water.

As it is common in districts where malarial fever is prevalent to call several other diseases of the horse by that name—such as influenza, bilious fever, pernicious or progressive anemia, etc.—I will mention the symptoms of this particular disease, which vary very slightly in any case that I have had the opportunity of observing: The first symptom is usually a shivering fit, which may or may not be observed, and the breathing is more or less quickened; the animal becomes dull, its gait sluggish, and is easily fatigued; it frequently hangs its head, and the appetite is usually much impaired. The pulse will be found to be 50 to 60; respirations increased, and the temperature 103° to 105° Fahr. These symptoms may be manifested for several days, and then the animal usually shows signs of improvement; in fact, appears almost well, but in a few hours, twenty-four at most, the acute symptoms return. The intermittent character of the disease is noticeable throughout its course, which is usually of from one to five weeks' duration. As the disease advances the animal becomes emaciated and weak; swellings appear on the abdomen, and on one or more limbs; the inner surface of the eyelids are of a yellowish or brownish-yellow color. Thirst, accompanied with diarrhoea, is sometimes present. Partial paralysis manifested by crossing of the legs and an unsteady gait is often well marked. In the latter stages lung complications often appear; this is evidenced by greatly accelerated breathing and a low, painful cough. The disease has in every case a typhoid tendency.

The treatment of malarial fever is, in many cases, very unsatisfactory, often owing to the proper remedies not being administered until the disease has made too much progress. I would advise every farmer and horse owner living in malarial fever districts to purchase a reliable clinical thermometer and, when practicable, take the temperature of each of their horses at least three times a week, and when it registers above 104° Fahr., the animal should be closely watched and its temperature ascertained twice daily for two or three days. If the temperature should approach 103°, no time should be lost in calling on veterinary aid. Horses running at pasture should be rounded up and inspected once a week, and if any of them are found to be "out o' sorts," a condition which any practical horseman can readily observe, such should be immediately separated from the rest and put in proper quarters for treatment. I am fully convinced that if infected animals were noticed at an early stage of the disease, and subjected to proper treatment, a much larger percentage of recoveries would be the result. "An ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure," much may be accomplished to prevent this disease by giving proper attention to hygienics and sanitation. Many of the stables in Manitoba are, unfortunately, unfit habitations for the equine race; they are neither clean, properly ventilated, sufficiently lighted, nor drained; low ceilings and insufficient air space are also common objections. Under these adverse conditions, it is not surprising that horses' blood becomes vitiated, their system debilitated, and, in consequence, an inviting field for the development and destructive progress of disease germs. I am well aware that lack of finances prevents not a few farmers and others from providing stabling for their horses with all the modern requirements; but I also know that much improvement could be made along that line, with very little monetary outlay, by an intelligent direction of manual labor. For instance, a stable, no matter how old or dilapidated, if at all deserving the name, could be thoroughly cleansed, disinfected and whitewashed twice a year at very little expense, which is a work of paramount importance. A drain to receive and carry away soakage is in most cases an inexpensive work. One, two or three windows and one or two ventilators (according to the size of the building) can be placed at small cost. A prolific cause of disease is watering animals from a well in or near the stable into which urine and liquid manure is al-

lowed to run or percolate. This should be particularly guarded against, as no water is too pure for a horse to drink. If the improvements mentioned above cannot all be made at once, the work should be done by degrees, and as soon as possible. It will pay to do it.

The stagnant water and excessive moisture of marshy pasture lands greatly favors the multiplication of malarial germs, which plainly indicates that drainage and cultivation will eventually very much lessen if not altogether remove the primary cause of malarial fever.



TWO NOTED CHAMPION MARES.

Aelene Macgregor on the left, and Princess Royal on the right. BRED BY AND PROPERTY OF J. B. THOMPSON, HAMIOTA.

Winter Hogpen.

When the question of wintering hogs was being discussed at the Swine-breeders' convention at Winnipeg in February last, those who had made a success of the business were pretty unanimous in the opinion that there was no pen as good as a crib made of poles and built about four feet high, with the strawstack over the top.

As all who have tried it well know, an ordinary pen when made at all warm is sure to be damp, and damp pens and healthy, thrifty pigs seldom go together. The crib under the strawstack is cheap, and also free from the above objection. It enables the hogs to take all the exercise they need, and if the opening is sheltered to some extent it will be sufficiently warm, and good returns may be expected for the feed consumed. If you have poles within reach try it; practical experience says it will pay.

Every pure-bred bull of good individual merit that goes into a district becomes a missionary directing the farmers to stop raising scrub cattle and to raise such animals as he is.



FIRST-PRIZE DRIVING TEAM AT LACOMBE FAIR.

OWNED BY TICE & FORTUNE, LACOMBE.

The Standard.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is truly the farmer's classic, and a standard for agricultural journalism throughout the land. Once acquainted with its bright, noble pages, it would be a trial to do without them. R. H. MCGREGOR.

Conditions for Wool and Mutton.

BY J. M'CAIG, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The sheep, being a dual-purpose animal, there must come up from time to time the consideration of the relative merits of specializing on the wool or on the mutton side. The decision of this point depends mainly on two things. These are the character of the situation and conditions of the producer and the character of the demand for his products.

The situation of a country or district with respect to the advantages to be derived from the specialized pursuit of one side or the other is not the same at all times. A hundred years ago, during the time of the great European war arising out of the French Revolution, English shepherds were induced to specialize on the side of the production of fine wools by reason of the supply from the continent being cut off from the English markets. The Southdown was a favorite for the time being, and this family was bred and selected for fineness of fleece. The families with similar fleece, such as a Hampshire, Somersetshire and Ryeland, shared this popularity. This wool was at this time, and also before this time, the carding and felting wool of the English manufacturer.

This example serves also to illustrate the adaptation of countries to particular branches of sheep husbandry. Under the impulse of strong demand for felting wool and no foreign supply, the Spanish Merino was introduced into Britain with the idea of having a sheep of excellent fleece and passable carcass qualities at the same time, but the Merino failed to satisfy the English taste for mutton. Nor did the attempt to cultivate the Merino for wool alone in England prove any more satisfactory. With the resumption of trade with the continent again, the Saxony wool proved superior even to the Spanish wool and could be produced cheaper than the English Merino wool of inferior quality. Since this time, the idea of producing fine wool profitably and successfully in England has been abandoned. The example of England thus illustrates very decidedly what relation both demand and adaptation have to do with the special character of the industries of a country.

While it is true that Britain cannot produce a fine wool successfully, it is equally manifest that this country has surpassed all others in the production of mutton and in the development of a magnificent type of mutton sheep. This arises from two main causes, viz., the same as those of her failures with respect to fine wool, demand and adaptation. The dense population of the country means a very strong demand for foodstuffs, and the English are great meat-eaters. The existence of this demand has led to the improvement of agriculture that means large and rapid production of meat animals on the smallest possible area. In this demand and intensive cultivation combined we have the conditions that have produced that perfect and symmetrical animal, the English sheep.

While cultivation is the accompaniment and necessary condition for good meat production, we may reasonably be led to infer that wool production belongs to open, uncultivated areas. At the time that the English were perfecting their meat sheep, wool-growing was becoming the big industry of the Australian colonies, and lands, of course, were so cheap that good profits followed leaving mutton out of consideration altogether. At the time that the Australian colonies were go-

ing largely into the production of wool, the United States were evolving their improved American Merino, and the beginnings of sheep husbandry in this country show the same bias for wool production as belong to most new countries. Since then the Argentine Republic has become a big sheep country, and it is more than probable that South Africa will in the near future become important for wool production. It seems plain that England, the greatest wool-manufacturing country in the world, will be able to and will continue to draw her supplies of fine wool wholly from abroad.

The general physical explanation of the matter is that a certain degree of warmth seems conducive to the production of fine wool, while it is likewise opposed to the accumulation of flesh or fat in large measure. It would be scarcely correct to say that English wool deteriorated with the improvement of agriculture, but it changed

very decidedly. It became coarser in the pile, but it increased in length, strength and quantity. It became a combing wool of the finest kind, even with the breeds that were formerly classed as fine wools, and the average clip might be safely said to have doubled. It increased from about three to fully six pounds per fleece; so, while the English shepherd has gained by the increased excellence and increased demand for mutton, he cannot be said to have lost in the fleece.

Farm Chores.

Chores embrace any job that can be found to do or that may be required to be done (after a day's work is done, say some) outside the routine of the farm, and may consist of milking the cows and feeding pigs and hens, and from the way the term is used, chores are a nuisance, something to be done as rapidly as possible, albeit a part of present-day farming.

Right here is where average methods of farming have the main leaks, by degrading the care of the live-stock to a chore, something to be done quickly, and, unless in the faithful worker, to be skimmed if time presses.

The current use of the term by far too many farmers shows them to be possessed with the idea that between farming and stock-breeding there is a wide gulf—a gulf that is never narrowed by keeping stock and giving it chore methods of attention. Live stock must be kept to ensure continuance of soil fertility, but when we say kept, it must be given more than a bare existence.

The results of chore practices usually remain on the farm, yet many exhibits at local fairs, from horses to pigs, show the care of these animals to have been considered as chores, and their looks bear out lack of keep, although they were kept as the term is generally used.

The large farmer of the prairie, with an annual summer-fallow of a quarter section or more, does not condescend to consider the keeping of live stock as a necessary adjunct to his system of husbandry, although signs are not wanting to show that a system of agriculture without live stock is a very one-sided affair, although it is a question whether he would not be better without live stock altogether if it is only to be ranked as a chore.

The main cause for the detestation of chores is the fact that the time frequently taken to do them is generally stolen from the period which should be devoted to rest or recreation of some sort.

The very fact that such procedure is followed on any farm is evidence of one of two things, or both: First, the employer must be greedy and is seeking to take labor to which he is not entitled (that he in some cases does the work himself shows he is so blind as to cheat himself), or that he is not yet aware of the value of live stock, because he steals minutes for chores when he should allot hours to its attention. So long as he continues to conduct his live-stock operations under the name of chores, so long will he either lose outright or at the most will get only small returns when large should fall to his share. The sow that eats her pigs, the pot-bellied sow, the skim-milk-fed calf, the pigs which die from black teeth, the colt that scours badly, the hens that fall dead off the roost or are eaten alive there by lice, are generally kept under the chore regime. The chore farmer is often a dyspeptic, because of irregular house-wood supply and its sequence, cooking of variable quality; his diet, however, is seldom varied—choring gives no time for a garden or small-fruit patch. The old saying, and a true one, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," applies to farm practice as to everything else; therefore, live stock must be given a standing in the plan of farm work, for we may rest assured that neither scrub, grade or pure-bred will return dividends as long as the chore method of keeping it is adhered to.

NOMAD.

Swamp Fever.

Mare, eight years old, seems weak in hind parts. Sometimes when walking she staggers. When going through mud she often staggers with hind part till she locks one leg behind the other. Think maybe her stomach is not in good shape, as she does not eat or drink as heartily as she should. Don't think it is swamp fever, as she carries her ears up and appears lively. Understand she had swamp fever a few years ago. Have worked her very little since planting. R. C. W. Iowa, Alta.

Ans.—A staggering or wobbling gait behind is a prominent symptom of so-called "swamp fever" of chronic type. The mare may continue to carry her ears up and appear lively for some time, and yet the disease germs may be actively at work in her system, and will eventually terminate her existence. Examine the mucous membrane of the mouth and under surface of the eyelids and see if it is of a whitish or very pale color, or, by comparing with a healthy horse, notice if the color is normal or nearly so. Write again.

General Care of Sick Animals.

BY DR. C. D. M'GILLIVRAY, BINSKARTH, MAN.

Modern research and enlightened experience have alike proven that on the general care of the sick depends, to a great extent, the sequelae of disease, thus the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the attendant should be directed towards improving the hygienic condition of his patients.

The first thing which should merit attention is the habitat or surroundings. Where possible, a good roomy box stall should be provided and isolated to a certain extent from other animals. It should also be well drained and ventilated. While avoiding all draughts, pure air and plenty of sunlight should be freely admitted. The temperature should be from 60° to 70° F. Especially should this be noted in cases affected with respiratory diseases, such as colds, throat and lung troubles. A comfortable bed greatly conduces to the recovery of the sick, therefore the litter or bedding should not be allowed to lie around saturated with urine and decomposing. All excretions should be frequently removed, especially during warm weather, on account of the flies which they attract.

The body of patients affected with febrile diseases should be clothed according to the season—in summer a light kersey would be sufficient, but in winter a good heavy woolen-lined blanket should be provided. The legs should be well hand rubbed and rebandaged each morning and evening. Animals unable to maintain the standing attitude should not be allowed to remain recumbent in the same position too long, but should be assisted to regain their feet, and, if totally unable to get up, should be frequently turned from one side to the other, say every two hours. This is to prevent the formation of bed sores and congestion of internal organs, which always retards recovery. Cows affected with "milk fever" and in a comatose condition should be closely watched, as if allowed to remain recumbent in one position too long they will soon become tympanitic (bloated).

The dieting of patients is important, and should be consistently carried out. It is foolish to force food which is distasteful upon a sick animal with the suggestion that if "it does not like to take it, it can leave it." All food should be clean and of the best quality. The food should not be allowed to lie in front of a patient from one meal to another, and if not promptly eaten up should be removed, and a fresh supply offered. Therefore, coax and entice a sick animal to eat by catering to its peculiarities of taste. The preferable diet is that which is most nutritious and easily digestible, as green fodder, fresh-cut hay and oats, boiled or scalded oats and barley, bran mashes, linseed, roots, etc., any of which are easily obtained. Salt should also be provided, either in the food or placed conveniently in the feed box. Nauseous medicines should never be mixed with the feed, as it is foolish to expect an animal with impaired appetite to partake of food thus rendered unpalatable.

In the watering of patients, it is very seldom indeed that animals having free access to water will hurt themselves by drinking too freely, except when affected with such diseases as diarrhoea and diabetes. In these cases, water should be restricted. Cold water seldom does harm, and is especially beneficial in febrile affections. In winter, if stable is cold, it is advisable to take the chill off the water. The condition of the bowels should be noted, and if torpid or constipated, a more laxative diet should be given, as bran mashes, to which may be added two or three ounces of sulphur or Epsom salts. When chills are present they should be combated by the application of mustard plaster to the sides or cloths wrung out of hot water. If breathing is difficult as result of respiratory affections, it is of great benefit to give inhalations of medicated steam, as by pouring hot water over bran or hay in a pail to which has been added a little turpentine or carbolic acid, and allowing the animal to inhale the vapor. While judicious exercise is of great benefit to the sick, violent exercise is always to be condemned; thus, in the case of horses suffering from colic it is positively injurious to exercise violently, as by putting a boy on its back and galloping as is so often done; much better to leave colic cases to their own free will and let them roll about.

Exercise should be limited during the acute stages of disease, but gradually increased as the animal becomes convalescent.

Disinfection.—This would only be indicated where the animal has been suffering from some contagious disease, in which case the premises and stable-sundries should be thoroughly disinfected. All litter and valueless articles should be burned. The floor and walls should be scraped and washed with soap and hot water and drenched with boiling water, and then sprayed with some disinfectant, as a two-per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, creolin or creosoline solution. Clothing such as blankets should be thoroughly boiled.

American Veterinary Medical Association Annual Meeting.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The fortieth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association was held in the City Hall, Ottawa, September 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, where they were welcomed by Mayor Cook. This was the first meeting of the Association in Canada, and its success as regards the attendance and the value of the papers augurs well for the holding of future meetings in this country. In point of attendance it was fully up to previous average meetings, there being fully two hundred delegates present from all points in the United States and Canada. The association now has a membership of nearly 600. The best veterinarians on the continent attended, and in some of the papers matter of universal benefit was given. The statements of Dr. Salmon with regard to the communicability of human and bovine tuberculosis will at least give him wide notoriety as one anxious to refute in toto the theory of the world-famous Koch, even if all the results of his experiments are not considered by many as sufficient evidence on which to ground his conclusions.

The President, Dr. S. Stewart, of Kansas City, in his address said that the object of the association was to uplift and improve the veterinary profession, by securing greater competency in the individual practitioners. To hasten this end was the object of holding such a conference as the one they were beginning. During the time of its existence the association had been instrumental in increasing the length of the college course required of practicing veterinarians, and had in this way raised the standard of the profession by making its members more thorough.

One of the pleasantest and most profitable features of the meeting was a

TRIP TO PINE GROVE STOCK FARM,

Rockland, arranged through the courtesy of Senator W. C. Edwards. As a progressive stock farm, with great numbers of excellent stock of various classes, it was of interest to the veterinarians, but the point of most particular interest was the operation of the Bang system for the eradication of tuberculosis. The separate herds, the isolation stables, and the system of ventilation and sanitation in use impressed one and all as fulfilling completely the requirements of the system. In the spring of 1898 a great many of the herd was found to be infected with tuberculosis, and as some immediate action was necessary, it was determined to give the Bang system a trial. Over fifty animals were slaughtered, but only three of these were unfit for human food. All others that reacted were separated from the healthy animals, and in winter housed in isolation stables erected for the purpose. The calves from the isolated herd are removed as soon as dropped, and raised on healthy nurse cows, the milk from the isolated herd not being used for any purpose. The calf is allowed to suck the mother once only before making the change. This practice has given eminently satisfactory results, not more than two per cent. of the calves ever becoming diseased. Mr. Edwards is a thorough believer in the tuberculin test, and thinks it should in no wise be discarded until some better test is discovered. Mr. Edwards expects thoroughly to eradicate the disease from the herd, and thinks that, at the longest, it should require not longer than ten or twelve years. The entire herd is tested every spring, as the test is considered more reliable than when done off the grass. The stables are thoroughly disinfected twice a year by brushing as clean as possible, then burning brimstone in iron pots for twenty-four hours, after which a steam pipe is inserted for twelve hours. It is then whitewashed, using carbolic in the wash. To combat tuberculosis with any satisfaction it is necessary to have a good system of ventilation and plenty of sunlight; be very careful as regards general sanitation, and allow as much open air light as possible.

SENATOR EDWARDS' ADDRESS.

The visit to Pine Grove Stock Farm, and the address of its owner, Hon. Wm. C. Edwards, constituted the outstanding feature of the whole association meeting. After a few words of appropriate greeting to the veterinarians assembled, he said:

I have been asked by Dr. Rutherford, Chief Dominion Veterinary Inspector, to read, on this occasion, a paper on the Bang System for the eradication of tuberculosis as practiced on our farm here. This is a subject more properly to be dealt with by a professional man than by a layman. However, if in what I have to say on the subject I express opinions which may be at variance with the accepted theories and practice of the profession I am fully aware that the consideration due to a layman dealing with such a subject will be accorded me by the profession, and before launching out to give expression to our experience and my views upon this most important subject, allow me to express the great pleasure and gratification it affords

me to see here the members of the veterinary United States men and others of the health with human life.

Referring to the statement between human beings the statement Dr. Koch, something of tuberculosis is not to have the beings as was for tion or similarity, culosis and the other is, however men to throu opinion on

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me to see here to-day this assemblage of so many members of the veterinary profession from all parts of the United States and Canada, as well also as the medical men and others who are interested in the promotion of the health of our animals, animals so closely allied with human life.

Referring to the close alliance and association between human beings and domestic animals, and recalling the statement made by the great German scientist, Dr. Koch, something about two years ago, the question of tuberculosis in our domestic animals would appear not to have the same significance as affecting human beings as was formerly generally supposed. The relation or similarity as between human and bovine tuberculosis and the communicability from the one to the other is, however, one for scientific and professional men to thresh out. I will not presume to express any opinion on

THIS COMPLEX QUESTION.

I will be permitted, however, I am sure, to say that for myself I regard the safest course, while doubt still remains, is to allow the doubt to rest on the side of the greater security and to continue to assume that there is no danger until it is uncontrovertedly proven that there is no danger of human beings contracting tuberculosis in various ways from domestic animals so diseased. But even if, finally, it is proven that the disease is not communicable from animals to men, there is no reason why the efforts being made for the eradication of the disease in our animals should be stayed for a moment. In our best interests, having regard to the animals only, it is most highly desirable that the disease should be eradicated. It is to be found to the greatest extent in our pure-bred herds, the source from whence sires are obtained for the general improvement of the herds the world over, and unless our pure-bred herds are cleansed of the disease, the process of spreading it will go on until it pervades the entire live-stock interests of each country where it is not eradicated, and the extent to which it will be injurious to the live stock of each country will be measured by surrounding conditions, and the loss of animals will be measured largely by the general sanitary or unsanitary and other conditions prevailing, so that, regardless of the matter of the danger to human life, it is highly in the best interests of the stockman that his herds and flocks should be free of disease of every nature, and the question arises: Can tuberculosis, one of the most constant diseases present in our animals, be eradicated? My answer is "YES," most emphatically. It can be done, and once eradicated, by reasonable care, healthy herds and flocks in this respect can be maintained, and the system we recommend is

THE BANG SYSTEM.

which has been rigidly practiced on this farm since the year 1898. In the spring of that year, intending to ship some young bulls to Wisconsin, we asked our Dominion Veterinary authorities to test them, and to our surprise and regret it was found that all responded to the tuberculin test. This was our first knowledge of the existence of the disease in our herd. For a few days we were undecided what course to pursue, but on consultation with the Hon. Sydney Fisher, our Minister of Agriculture, who recommended testing the whole herd, and who further urged upon me the advisability of adopting the Bang System for the eradication of the disease, and on our consenting, he at once placed us in communication with Dr. McEachern, the then Chief Dominion Veterinary Inspector, who immediately had the entire herd tested, and gave us full information and instructions as to the Bang System. The greater part of the herd responded to the test, and a separation was at once made of the healthy from the diseased animals. The decision was to weed out and kill all but animals of desirable pedigree and individuality, and the slaughtering took place under veterinary inspection. Of the fifty to sixty animals slaughtered, only three proved unfit for human food, but in all traces of the disease, in a more or less degree, were found, but, in most cases, very trifling traces of it. The stables formerly occupied by the herd were most thoroughly disinfected for the reception of the healthy animals, and entirely new premises were erected for the diseased animals we retained in our herd, and in like manner the diseased animals have been kept in separate and distinct pastures from the healthy ones since that time and have never mingled in any way.

SUCKLING BETTER THAN STERILIZING.

In the inception of our experiments, we sterilized the milk from the diseased cows, as directed by Dr. McEachern, and fed the calves with the pail. This plan we found successful in so far as raising sound calves was concerned, but it is a somewhat troublesome one, and, further, we lost a few calves, as we believed, from the fact that they were so fed at once without first taking the mothers' milk in the natural way. This plan, while successful, we have discarded entirely, and we have adopted the plan of raising the calves on nurse cows, allowing the calf always to suck the mother once before making the change. This plan we found most successful in every particular, and in the practice of either of these plans described, we can vouch for it from our experience that healthy calves can be most successfully raised from diseased dams or diseased sires and dams, and if all is carefully carried out, the percentage of diseased calves raised will be very small indeed, so small that it need hardly be considered. In our experiments, everything has been entirely satisfactory to us, and we strongly recommend the practice to our brother breeders, many of whom,

we are sorry to say, have, up to this time, resisted the advice in this respect of our veterinary authorities, both in the United States and Canada, and the subject has been a most controversial one. We can only say, for our part, that after a very considerable experience we are firm believers in the Bang System, and we are believers in the tuberculin test as the only present means, so far as we are aware, of ascertaining the existence of the disease. The only failure, so far as we have knowledge of, is in cases where the disease is in such an advanced stage that reaction does not take place. In a well-conducted herd, such cases will be few and far between. Further, we have experienced none of the unfavorable results that are put up by those opposing the test. In no case have we known, in the many hundreds of animals we have had tested, of any injury to any animal, neither have we experienced any trouble in abortion in cows tested, and we have had them tested at all stages of pregnancy.

FAITH IN THE TEST.

We are firm believers in the tuberculin test, as we have described, and we are also firm believers in the Bang System, and until these are improved upon—if they can be improved upon—we shall practice both in the management of our herd. No matter what the practice and requirements of our Government authorities may be, we, on our part, shall not relax our efforts in the direction I have stated until all our herds are absolutely free from the disease, and until better means are known, we shall always use the tuberculin test to ascertain the conditions of the health of our herds.

Having given our practice on this farm, I may now be permitted, perhaps, to make a few general remarks.

To the breeder, small or large, who discovers the disease to exist generally in his herd, if the animals are of inferior pedigree and individuality, we recommend turning off to a butcher to be killed under veterinary inspection, all animals that respond to the test, and begin anew, but in no case would we recommend the slaughtering of valuable animals where they are still in good breeding form and vigorous appearance, but we advise the system of separation we have described in this paper. The same full measure of separation may not always be possible, but the best that can be done should be done in each instance, and under no circumstances neglect the matters of ventilation, good sanitary conditions, plenty of sunlight, and as much open-air life as possible. I am fully convinced of the reasonable possibility of the eradication of tuberculosis from our herds and of the maintenance of sound herds, and my earnest hope is that our breeders may at no distant day be so educated in the direction I have endeavored to describe that they will put into practice the only present known means of ridding their herds of a disease which in the past has been so destructive in its consequences.

DR. SALMON SPEAKS.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D.C., followed with his paper on "Bovine and Human Tuberculosis." In this paper he reviewed the evolution of opinion regarding the relation of human, bovine and avian tuberculosis, and gave the results of investigations that had been conducted under his supervision at Washington to controvert Koch's theory that human and bovine tuberculosis are

not transmissible. Two sets of experiments were conducted by Dr. Salmon, and they resulted unanimously in support of his position. He gave instances where two cultures were isolated from generalized tuberculosis, and were found to be identical with the bovine bacillus. Calves developed generalized tuberculosis when inoculated with these human cultures. Goats and rabbits also contracted the disease when inoculated with cultures of human bacilli. Speaking of the transmission of the disease from beast to man, Dr. Salmon said that recent experiments had proven that the tubercle bacilli can penetrate the walls of the thorax and gain entrance to the lungs; they can penetrate the intestine without causing any local lesion, and pass through the chyle vessels to the blood vessels. It is, therefore, not necessary that tu-



PRINCE OF BENTON, IMP.

Aberdeen-Angus bull. First in his class and winner of silver medal at Winnipeg Industrial, 1903. Bred by Clement Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. (See Gossip, page 935.)

OWNED BY M'GREGOR & MARTIN, ROUNTHWAITE, MAN.

The discovery of the extent of the disease in the herds of various countries a few years ago caused such a commotion that most rigid enactments were passed by several legislative bodies; extreme conditions were imposed, doing, unfortunately, in our opinion, a great deal of harm, arousing the antagonism of breeders and stockmen. Much of this legislation has been rescinded, and more reasonable measures are now adopted as a result of a greater knowledge of the subject. Mistakes, if there have been mistakes, we not wilful, but well intended, on the part of the authorities of each country, but we submit that if the disease is to be eradicated from any country it must be through a campaign of education and united effort on the part of the breeders of the country. The exclusion of importation will never help to eradicate the disease just so long as the disease exists in the herds of the importing countries, and our veterinary authorities will do well to show the simplicity with which the disease may be eradicated, rather than impose unnecessary conditions.

RATIONAL PRECAUTIONS.

Apart from the test and the application of the Bang System, cleanly and sanitary conditions, good ventilation and plenty of sunlight, and as much outdoor life as possible, are the requisites. To the beginner in stock-breeding, we would advise great care in seeing to it that he begins his operations with animals free from disease and that he attends well to his ventilation and sanitary conditions, and if at any time he buys to strengthen his herd to see to it to a certainty that he does not buy disease with the animal.

berculosis should show itself in primary lesions on the intestines before it is possible that it was contracted from bovine sources. A difficulty presents itself when an attempt is made to prove that the patient has not contracted the disease from the thousand and one ways that are daily open. Dr. Salmon concluded by asserting his belief that the danger to human beings from bovine tuberculosis could no longer be doubted; the proportion of human beings who contract the disease from the lower animals having been sufficiently proven to make the prevention of inoculation a matter of the greatest importance. Many prominent veterinarians present expressed themselves as satisfied with the results of Dr. Salmon's experiments, and concurred with him in their opinions.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE'S ADDRESS.

On Thursday the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher read a paper before the convention on "The Importance of Veterinary Science to Agriculture." He expressed himself as of the opinion that in the past veterinarians had not sufficiently asserted themselves in the realm of agriculture. This had probably largely been due to lack of organization, and now since that was overcome and they were working together for the improvement of the profession, their influence should be more strongly felt. He gave Canada's annual exports of live-stock products as \$68,000,000, compared with

\$34,000,000 of all other farm products, as sufficient proof of the vital necessity of maintaining the health of our animals. There had been too great a tendency in the past to patronize the quack doctor, but the advantage of employing skilled help was more and more being recognized. The efficiency of our veterinarians needed no eulogy when the occurrence of such diseases as pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera and such diseases was known to be so rare. Canadian farmers, therefore, owed much to their veterinary friends in this respect.

OTHER PAPERS.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Canada, gave a valuable paper on the "Uses of Mallein in Dealing with Glanders." Dr. D. King Smith, of Toronto, gave a paper on "Malignant Tumors"; Dr. A. S. Wheeler, director of the Vanderbilt farm at Biltmore, N.C., discussed "Stomach Worms in Sheep"; and Dr. C. H. Higgins, of Ottawa, "Anthrax and Blackleg." Dr. John J. Repp gave a technical paper on a microscopic study of tuberculosis in a cow, with reference to the distribution of the bacilli; another was given by Dr. P. A. Fish, of Ithica, on the effects of certain drugs; and Dr. V. A. Moore, of Ithica, N.Y., on "Avian Tuberculosis."

The clinic was held in Dey's rink on Friday morning, and was well attended. Among other operations a case of neurotomy was performed, and a broken jaw was set. Several cases of lameness were presented for diagnosis and treatment.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

At one of the last meetings a strongly-worded resolution passed, condemning the practice of advertising by circulars. The resolution was decided upon after considering the conduct of several Illinois veterinarians, who were charged with unprofessional conduct in the line of advertising tactics.

Among several changes in the constitution was one setting the time of meeting as the third Tuesday in August rather than the first Tuesday in September.

The next place of meeting, although not definitely decided upon, will probably be St. Louis, as the exhibition will then be in progress, and should prove an extra drawing card to people from a distance.

The scheme of Dr. Wm. Dougherty, of Baltimore, for the formation of a veterinarians' mutual benefit society was discussed, and referred to a committee to be named by the new President.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected: President, Roscoe R. Bell, New York. Vice-Presidents—J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, Can.; M. E. Knowles, Helena, Mont.; W. H. Dalrymple, Baton Rouge, La.; C. J. Marshall, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. E. Ryder, New York. Secretary, John J. Repp, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Wm. Herbert Lowe, Paterson, N. J.

The members of the association were banqueted at the Hotel Victoria, Aylmer, and entertained at a garden party at the Central Experimental Farm by Dr. Wm. Saunders, the Director, and staff.

VETERINARY COLLEGE STANDARDS.

At a representative gathering of Canadian veterinarians, held during the association gathering, Dr. J. G. Rutherford presided, and in urging the raising of the standard of the profession, regretted to say that there were some so-called graduates in some parts of Canada who could hardly sign their own names properly. It was time to re-arrange the college curriculum of studies so as to protect the profession and place it upon a higher plane.

Resolutions were adopted asking for legislation to the effect that after 1905 only graduates of a three-year-term college shall be licensed to practice in Ontario, and that a proper entrance examination to the college be prescribed.

Minnedosa Wants a Stock-judging School.

Among those who attended the stock-judging school held in Winnipeg and Brandon in February last were a few Minnedosa stockmen. So fully did these men become impressed with the immense value to be derived from a short time spent in the systematic study of animal form and character that they have not since lost an opportunity to speak in favor of such a course. Being one of the most enlightened districts in Manitoba, a large number of farmers have expressed themselves in favor of having a judging class conducted in their own town during the coming winter. It is proposed to turn the agricultural hall into a lecture room for the occasion. But little money will be required to make the needed changes; the building can be easily heated, and a seating capacity for a large number can be arranged for with little difficulty.

The Minnedosa stockmen are on the right track, and they, as well as those of other districts having similar ambitions, may count upon the hearty support and co-operation of the Farmer's Advocate in any attempt made to carry on this instructive work.

Some Lesser Lights in Breeding World.

(Continued)

A stalwart farmer, feeder and breeder, is Robert Turner, of Cairnton, from whose farm came Royal Cairnton, of Chicago fame, in the hands of the Grahams. Smithfield winners have grown up here, also Highland cup winners. Mr. Turner favors a cross of the Highlander and Shorthorn for fat-stock show purposes. Mayflower 5th came from this herd. At the time of our visit the semi-annual flitting of the farm servants was taking place, a procedure which disarranges farm work seriously for a few weeks, although a local custom. Mr. Turner is of the opinion that the quality of farm labor is degenerating, but stated "a year or so in Canada always improves farm servants; they are often glad to get back, and are better workers after their Canadian drilling!" Quite a tribute to the hustle of the New World.

The name Marr is generally associated with Uppermill. There is another, however, John Marr, of Cairnbrogie, cousin to the noted bachelor breeder. From this farm came such Clydesdales as Cairnbrogie stamp and others, charged with Darnley blood, and as evidences of the longevity and wear of the breed, an old matron of eighteen summers was seen between the hills of a hay cart. The custom here is to breed mares at three or four years, working them two weeks after foaling for eight hours a day, divided into four periods. All in-foal mares are worked; weaning taking place when the foal is five to six months old. Foals winter on oats, bran and oat straw, and are out all day and every day during the first winter of their lives. The brood mares are given boiled roots, barley and cut hay each night during the winter, as Mr. Marr believes mares settle better to service during the season when so fed. The Shorthorns are good ones at



DAYBREAK (CAIRNTON).

Cairnbrogie, and include Emmas, Missies, Marias, Butterflies, Lady Dorothys and Rosemarys. The stud bull, Luxury, a Rosewood, is a red, lengthy, level five-year-old, with a good loin covering, a great handler, wide through the fore rib, a shade high on his back, which is not bare. Among the females were noticed a white Miss Ramsden and three Rosemarys, all of them white, sappy, meaty, compact and low-set; neither cattle nor horseflesh are pampered at Cairnbrogie.

At Duglass, a few miles from Dingwall, one meets the Peterkins—brothers and sister—at whose comfortable farmhouse, overlooking the vale of Conon, is dispersed a home-like hospitality. Owners of a herd established thirty-five years ago by a master craftsman at breeding, the father of the present owners, one is not surprised to find an even lot of a very useful sort of cattle. A Duthie bull, Collynie Conqueror, a well-fleshed, low-set roan, heads the herd, which has sent its quota of good things abroad.

Durno of Jackston has been breeding Shorthorns for years, and in 1902, in a combination sale with Durno of Westerton, made great prices, many of the cattle journeying across the water in possession of Platt, Pettit, Edwards and Cochran. At the head of the herd was the heavy, white Lord Lynedoch (23 cwt.), a bull thick-fleshed, square-rumped, wide-backed and good arch to his fore ribs, although lacking in the lower thighs. The averages obtained for bulls at various sales are sufficient evidence of the success obtained in breeding Shorthorns. Sires recently used are Royal Sovereign, Remus (the sire of Choice Goods), Pride of Collynie (bought for 200 guineas, and later sold to His Majesty King Edward VII.), Cornelius, Prince of Rettie, Lovat Champion, Archer's Pride, Spicy King, the Willis bull, Stephen Fitz Lavender and others of note.

Pennan, the home of Cornelius, necessitates a drive of many weary miles, up hill and down dale, over an uninteresting peaty agricultural country, dotted here and there with hundreds of miserable

low-roofed hovels, which go to make up so many of the Scottish villages. Craigie, the occupier of Pennan, is from the extreme north, and buys and deals as well as breeds Shorthorns. Among the cows are a Star of Morning and an Augusta; the herd bull, a massive, wide-backed roan, with covering and handling as desired, is the best thing on the place. He is a bit bare on shoulder, perhaps the penalty of advancing years, but with a depth and masculinity which has made him a more successful sire than his full brother, Corner Stone, for whom, with little reason, the drum is continually being pounded.

Granger, of Pitcur, breeds a few Shorthorns and cross-breeds. On the farm are high byres and big-roofed sheds, wherein cattle are fed, either loose or tied. A near neighbor is Henderson, the curler and stalwart fighter for the entrance of Canadian stores. In this locality are hived the Scotch feeders who are hard hit by the embargo, and in the same plight is the town of Dundee, whose wharves and pens for the reception of Canadian stores are, perforce, idle and a sinkhole for a lot of capital, principal as well as interest. Granger's Shorthorn sire is Count Nicholas, by Count Arthur, a wide-fronted roan, correct in his crops, well meated on his ribs, with a thick loin and deep twist, a wee bit high on the leg, and lacking a little filling on the rump. The feeding of sheep (Leicesters) fills out the husbandry practiced here. A linking of the present with the past is felt as one goes over the big rambling house, notes the 300-year-old holly tree, made famous by Claverhouse, and the fast-crumbing pile which gives the farm its name.

Cameron, of Balnakyle, is a breeder of repute, and has furnished Canada and the United States with female stock of late years.

McWilliam, of Stoneyton, Mulben, is a feeder of repute, probably better known that way than as a breeder of Shorthorns. Yet from this herd cattle have crossed the Atlantic, and as the block is the Ultima Thule of all Shorthorn breeding, his efforts are worthy of mention. Leicesters are also kept, but they are not of the type that finds favor over here.

Old Meldrum is the stepping-off place, if one is journeying to the Shorthorn Mecca—Tarves, and here the good people of Tillycairn, Collynie, Cairnbrogie, Saphock, Uppermill, Haddo House and the village of Tarves dismount when returning from the mart at the granite city, Aberdeen. Not far from Old Meldrum is Saphock, where Wm. Anderson breeds a few Clydesdales as well as Shorthorns. This herd is fortunate to be headed by Prince of the Vale, a deep, level roan, that carries a load of meat well down over his shoulders and ribs, a bull of level lines, top like a table, and every appearance of vigorous constitution; Spicy King, a lengthy, level red, not the equal of the Prince in crops and girth; and the roan Brawith Bud, Golden Knight, whose depth, touch, girth, width of back, as well as covering, demand attention.

A visit to Scotland and the Shorthorn breeders there is incomplete unless one goes to Tilbouries, along Deeside to Marvulter, and then by the well-kept pike to the house and home of that quaint, unassuming farmer, John Young. Cattle from this herd invariably do well after crossing the water, and the reason is plain: absolutely no pampering is given cattle by the owner, a busy man, who is efficiently aided in caring for his Roan Ladies, Butterflies and Cinderellas by the womenkind of his establishment. At the time of our visit Rosetta 7th, a fine-looking red-roan cow, had at her side a cow calf that will be heard of, as will the cow calf of Rosetta 5th, if good luck attend. Here, for the first time in Great Britain, I saw breachy pure-breeds, and viewed a dog do work in a style far too common over here—the cattle left the forbidden area, straddling a barbed wire fence to do so; they were unhurt, but I was alarmed for the kine, and almost awed at the sacrilege that would permit a cur to chase a Roan Lady or a Butterfly over a metal-pointed fence. Many a cow from this herd has brought good prices in America, and the canny breeder has raised his prices to correspond.

Tillygreig comes next in our purview, and here again is that peculiar freak of the genus homo, yept a bachelor, the more peculiar as it is found in a country abounding in feminine excellencies. George Walker inherits the cattle-breeding instinct, his sire having been a noted feeder and breeder in times gone by. The quality of the fat stock and the pure-breeds explains the frequent visits of transatlantic buyers, for to use an old quotation, "Ubi mel, ibi apes" (where honey is, there are bees). An emigrant shortly after our visit was the roan stud bull, Pride of the Realm, by Pride of Morning, out of a Roan Lady, America's gain, Scotland's loss, as this fellow was maguline and thick-meated, with an expansive girth, betokening plenty of lung space, and with breeches, loin and forerib that would gladden a butcher's heart. The females are good ones, and include a Sittyton Sarcasm, straight Cruickshank breeding, Lady Dorothys, Sybils (Auchronie), and Diamonds; and in the stalls were two extra cross-bred (Shorthorn-Angus) steers. A solitary farm pupil aids the Tillygreig occupant while

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But a short close proximity place, known through catt here, as Mr. Cro shank, and has once owned and craftsman. Fr noted British sh three Lancasters Many of the cov ylders, their u calving needing

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away some of the hours, and it is difficult to say which has the advantage!

But a short distance, a mile or two away, in close proximity to Sittyton, is Alex. Crombie's place, known as Woodend. We expect to find a thorough cattleman and Shorthorn enthusiast here, as Mr. Crombie was a ward of Amos Cruickshank, and has inherited the volumes of Coates, once owned and sedulously conned by that master craftsman. From Woodend came Inspector, a noted British show bull. Among the females were three Lancasters, all fine, big, milky-looking cows. Many of the cows are hand-milked, and are heavy yielders, their udders for six to eight weeks after calving needing relief three or four times daily.

These Scotch farms have plenty of grass and water, and cattle grow without a check, yet nature is not as generous in her bounties as on the prairies; in fact, her bounty has literally to be wrung from her, by cultivation, rotations and the liberal use of artificial manures, and the feeding of cake to the cattle, but the cattle grown are good, and are only spoiled by housing in, in many cases, dark, poorly-ventilated byres, among which surroundings the germs of disease live, thrive and multiply.

NOMAD.

(To be continued.)

The Dominion Exhibition.

As the result of judicious advertising, good management, and the hearty co-operation of the public, the Dominion Exhibition held in Toronto, August 27th to Sept. 12th, this year, was admittedly an unqualified success. The attendance of visitors was a record one for Toronto exhibitions, and the show strong in every department, clearly evidencing the remarkably prosperous condition of the farming community and the people generally. Great and good as the show was, however, it cannot truly be said to have been an adequate exposition of the country's best capabilities in the lines of agricultural and industrial production. The small Government grant of \$50,000 was, of course, entirely insufficient for the purpose of making it a Dominion exhibition in any other sense than in name, and the time for preparation after the grant was given was far too limited for the consummation of plans such as would give it any true claim to a Dominion character. It was, therefore, simply a Toronto Industrial Exhibition improved, and as such was an event exceedingly creditable to the management and to all participating in its make-up.

As a live-stock exhibition, taking it in all its departments, this was, without doubt, the greatest ever held in Canada, and was a worthy representation of the country's best in that line, and a presentation of which our people may well feel proud, as it would do credit to any country in the world, and compares well with the best of any other land under the sun.

HORSES.

As was expected, the horse exhibit was one of the big attractions of the fair. In all there were 1,179 entries, being about the same number as were made last year. A large proportion of this number was made up of driving and saddle horses, the breeding classes being very little larger than last year. The novel feature of the horse exhibit this year was the section for ten horses, the property of one exhibitor, the award to be made on the money valuation of each lot. Those having horses out were Graham Bros., Clydes and Hackneys; Geo. Pepper, Saddle and Harness; Morris & Wellington, Shires; A. Yeager, Light horses; Smith & Richardson, Clydesdales; O. Sorby, Hackneys and Clydesdales; Miss Willes, Standard-breds; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Clydesdales, and R. Davies, Clydesdales. Out of such a miscellaneous lot the task of selecting the most valuable was no easy matter. However, in the opinion of the judges, Graham Bros. were entitled to first place, Geo. Pepper second, Morris & Wellington third, and A. Yeager fourth.

In the breeding classes Clydesdales were the most numerous, as representatives of several of the stables have scoured Scotland for new blood. Competition among the larger importers and breeders was keen throughout all the sections. There have been horse shows and fairs in the past at which there was more general unanimity of opinion in connection with the placing of the entries in the Clydesdale sections, but seldom has there been a show that rivalled that at Toronto last week for dissatisfaction among exhibitors and spectators with the awards in this class. Through some unaccountable maneuvering, the nominees of the delegates representing the Horse Breeders' Association for judges of Clydesdales were not appointed, and as a result, while making all due allowance for differences of opinion regarding the merits of a ring of horses, we are still forced to the conclusion that the experience of this year should teach us that we do not need to go out of Canada to get experts to pass judgment upon horses that are selected, imported or bred particularly for Canadian conditions.

The first class to come out was that for stallions four years old and over. Nine horses of varying size and quality made up the lot, and, probably, there never was a more difficult class to place. No one individual seemed to stand out prominently. Dalgety Bros. had a horse, Stewart's Pride, that many would have placed first. He is one of the large type, with a very good quality of bone, and a well-put-up horse all through. He was given the third place. The first-prize horse, owned by Graham Bros., although of good size and fair quality, is not as well turned, especially

was selected. It would have been better policy had the judges chosen a bigger horse for first place, as the greatest need in horse breeding in Canada to-day is more size. In Scotland, where the country is well stocked with big mares, a little size in the stallions may be sacrificed to quality, but we have not the same conditions here.

SHIRES.—There were but three stables competing in the Shire classes, Morris & Wellington's, Fonthill; J. M. Gardhouse's, of Weston; and John Gardhouse's, of Highfield. The judge was S. Bell, of Wooster, Ohio, and his duties were not of a very arduous nature, as there were no classes with more than three entries. The senior honors easily descended upon J. M. Gardhouse's Chewton Prince Harold 3rd, a horse that moves free and clean. He is now four years old, has good feet and body, but hardly as massive as Mars, who stood second, but whose age and condition was against him. Bank Statesman was the only three-year-old out. He is rather a nicely-turned horse, and acts well. Modern farmers, however, look for a little finer quality and less feather than is found in many Shires, and the breeders of these horses cannot improve in this particular any too soon to suit the Canadian public. The two black colts, Coronation and General Favorite, from the Fonthill stables, were again out in the two-year-old section. The Royal winner, General Favorite, while still developing into a grand horse, is being left a little behind by his mate Coronation, who is getting thicker and more masculine looking. He has a lot to lose before he can be beaten. The sweepstakes silver medal for Shire stallion any age was afterwards won by him.

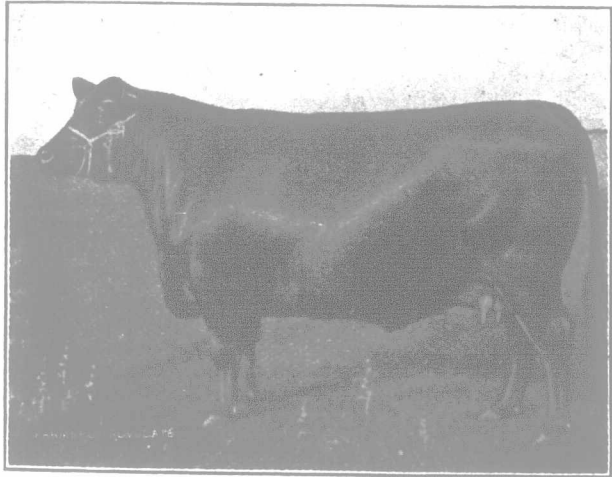
HACKNEYS.—Last spring when the stallion Saxon carried off the sweepstakes at the Canadian Horse Show at Toronto, it looked as if he would remain champion of the breed at Canadian shows for some time. Saxon certainly is a grand type of the modern Hackney, neat, well muscled, and a clean, high mover, but a greater than Saxon has come. Cliffe Roberts, imported this summer by O. Sorby, of Guelph, is the new champion. He is something of the Lord Roseberry type of horse, having lots of substance, with a very neat head and neck, a round body, nicely-turned quarters, and his action is of the superlative degree. In two particulars Cliffe Roberts had the advantage of his rival, first in his greater substance, and second in his higher knee and hock action, although it must be said for Saxon that he did not act his best in the contest. Pedro, lately imported by J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, made a good number for third choice.

CATTLE.

The entries of cattle for the Toronto Exhibition this year exceeded those of any former year, numbering about 700 head, divided into nine classes, all being well filled, while some, notably those of Shorthorns and Ayrshires, were overflowing. The average quality was also of a high standard, some of the classes showing marked improvement, while all are holding their own in character very satisfactorily.

SHORTHORNS made an abnormal display, the entries totalling nearly 250. This exceptional entry was partly due to the increasing interest shown by the farmers of the country in the improvement of their beef cattle, and largely, no doubt, owing to the large and liberal prize-list provided for the class, the Dominion Shorthorn Association having supplemented the list by a grant of \$1,500, making a total offering of about \$3,000 for this breed alone.

While the general character of the competing animals was of a higher standard than ever seen at any Canadian show, and there were very many



QUINES 29954.

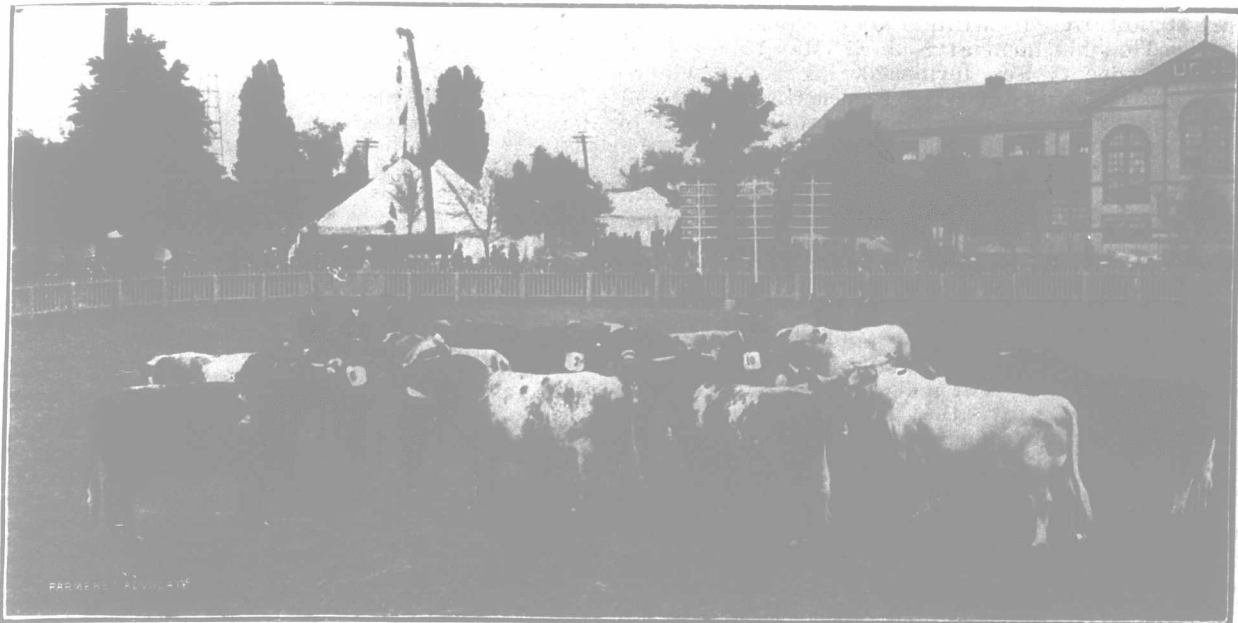
Aberdeen-Angus cow. First and champion at Forfar, and second at the H. & A. S. Show, 1903.

PROPERTY OF JAMES KENNEDY, DOONHOLM, Ayr, SCOTLAND.

on the rump, and when in motion keeps his hind legs too far under him, which makes his rump peaked, and gives him a drawn, plain appearance all over; otherwise, he is a very good horse, well muscled, closely coupled, with good shoulders and a strong masculine appearance. The second place was taken by O. Sorby's Vanora's Pride, a baron's Pride horse, a very neat fellow, and one that is bigger than he looks. He has a particularly well-turned body, and the quality usually found in the get of Baron's Pride. The winner of fourth was Right Time, just imported by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook. He is a well-got-up horse from the feet over all, but fell a little behind the others in size, although he is not a small one. Several splendid horses were outside the placing, the one standing fifth being Smith & Richardson's Ruler, sired by the great Baron's Pride, a grand horse that does credit to his illustrious sire.

The three-year-olds were a more uniform lot than the seniors. The two first horses were two that competed at the Spring Stallion Show, Graham's Cairnhill, and Lavender, from Smith & Richardson's stables. Although Cairnhill was placed first, Lavender has closed up on him during the summer, until to-day it is hard to see where the Claremont horse excels sufficiently to win. Cairnhill may show a little more quality in his bone, but Lavender is a more compact and better-muscled horse. One of J. B. Hogate's new importation, Gallant Chattan, secured the yellow ribbon for his quality of bone and smoothness of body. The fourth prize went to J. M. Gardhouse, on Robson's Fidelity, who won first in his class last year.

The two-year-old section had one of the largest entries of the show, and the judges had no easy task selecting the winners. For the red rosette, Criterion, belonging to Graham Bros., a solid, rather low horse, with good action, bone and feet,



THE AGED BULLS AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION, TORONTO, 1903.

The prize winners in foreground, reading from the left: Joy of Morning, 1; Marquis of Zenda, 2; Spicy R bia, 3; Valasco 29th, 4; Prince Rupert, 5.

more high-class animals than at any former Toronto Exhibition, there were yet few, if any, phenomenal or sensational numbers, and it is, we think, correct to say that on more than one occasion we have seen here one or more better animals than the best at this show. While admitting this, however, it is also safe to say this was the greatest show of Shorthorns ever seen in Canada, the largest number of first-class animals, and the highest average in quality and type. The class was judged by John Miller, Jr., Brougham, and J. C. Snell, London, with Thos. Russell, Exeter, as referee, who was several times called upon to break a tie, and was associate judge in some classes. The entries were so numerous, and the subsections of the class in many cases so largely filled, that it must have been an onerous and difficult task for the judges to place the animals to their own satisfaction, and still more difficult to do it to the satisfaction of the exhibitors, if indeed that were possible. So formidable was the competition, classes of 15 to 20 entries and upwards being common, that though no complaints of the judging being unduly slow were heard, three full days were occupied in disposing of the prize-list, which comprised from three to five prizes in a classification of 25 separate sections, including herd and family groups, and senior and junior championships.

In the section for aged bulls there were eleven entries, nine of which were forward, making the strongest show of mature sires seen here in many years, and including the two well-known imported roan bulls, Marquis of Zenda, six years old in February last, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, sired by Wanderer, out of Missie 123rd, by William of Orange, and shown by Senator Edwards; and the four-year-old Joy of Morning (imp.), bred by Mr. Duthie, sired by Pride of Morning, and shown by Geo. D. Fletcher, who purchased him at the dispersion sale of the herd of the late Hon. M. H. Cochrane last month. It was, perhaps, generally expected from the reputation of the Marquis that he would head the list, but after a careful examination and comparison, the judges agreed to place Joy of Morning first, Marquis of Zenda second; the roan five-year-old Watt-bred Spicy Robin, shown by Jas. A. Crerar, third; the white five-year-old Nicholson-bred Valasco 29th, shown by John A. Aitchison, fourth; and the red five-year-old Watt-bred Prince Rupert, shown by Geo. Crawford, Ora, fifth, as reserve number. The placing of the first met with some criticism, owing to the extremely high condition of the winner, which was not so much his fault as that of the feeding he had received, for those who remember Joy of Morning as he appeared as a yearling at Toronto will agree that with judicious feeding and treatment he had in him the qualities of a very high-class bull, which, notwithstanding his present overdone condition, he still retains; his character, thickness and quality of flesh, depth and spring of ribs, fulness of thighs, smoothness of shoulders, and his handsome, yet strong head, combining to constitute him a great bull. It is but fair to his rival to state that he was not in show fix, having had but little preparation, and being in little more than ordinary breeding condition, and it is not easy in all cases to estimate the difference that show condition or the lack of it makes in an animal.

The three-year-old section had a fitting leader in Mr. W. D. Flatt's Imp. Spicy Marquis, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr. He is a rich roan, was the male champion at Toronto last year, and is a bull of excellent type, conformation and quality, without doubt the best show bull in Canada, and a capital sire as well, as was evidenced by his winning here against very strong competition, the first award for a bull and three of his get. He was also at this show awarded the senior championship for bulls in the class, and has been sold for \$3,000 to Sir William Van Horne, to head his herd on his farm at Selkirk, Manitoba. Hon. John Dryden & Son furnished the second winner in this section, in their red Prince Gloucester, of the Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster family, a bull of sterling worth individually and an impressive sire, as the capital class of calves by him brought out at this show amply attests. The Russells had the third-prize winner in their Imp. Fitz-Stephen Forrester, who, though in only fair breeding condition, made a very good impression on his first appearance in public, being straight and strong in his back, having long, level quarters, a capital head and horns, the best of handling quality, and a splendid set of limbs, well placed. If put in show condition, he will make a hard bull to beat, and his calves prove that he is a superior sire. There were five excellent bulls in the two-year-old section, and the judges differed as to the placing of the first and second between Capt. Robson's roan, Imp. Prince Sunbeam, bred by Bruce, of Heatherwick, and Mr. Edwards' red Imp. Village Champion, bred by Duthie. The former, a handsome, strong-backed, well-fleshed bull of fine quality and character, is nearly three months younger than his rival, being only two in May last, while Village Champion was two in February. The latter, however, is deeper ribbed, and is stylish, level and attractive. The referee decided

in favor of the roan bull, and the red ribbon, first prize, went to Capt. Robson's entry. Village Captain, a lengthy, level, well-fleshed roan shown by Pettit & Sons filled third place creditably, and but for temporary lameness from foul in the foot would have made things interesting for his competitors. Senator Drummond's Cicely's Pride, a straight, level roan, much admired by the outside talent, came into fourth place. In a very strong class of senior yearlings, Hon. John Dryden & Son's Clipper Hero, a sappy, deep-ribbed, smoothly-formed and well-proportioned bull, claimed the right to first place, which was granted by general consent, and he was adjudged worthy to wear the junior championship badge. Second position was as freely accorded to Goodfellow Bros.' red Imp. Famous Pride, a very stylish, level-lined and smoothly-turned bull, third prize going to Edwards' Lancaster Comet, by Marquis of Zenda.

Junior yearlings numbered ten, and were a very excellent class, first honors going to Mr. Flatt's handsome and typical Diamond. He is young for his class, being less than a month over the year. Second position was accorded to Mr. Davidson's Imp. Choice Archer, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston. He is a nice roan of good stamp and promising to make a valuable bull. Third prize went to Haining Bros.' Jilt Victor (imp.), a roan of excellent style, conformation and quality, and one that made a stiff fight for higher place.

Senior bull calves, as usual, made the largest entry in the class, no less than twenty-one lining up for inspection. An outstanding winner was found in Capt. Robson's Royal Wanderer, a rich roan son of Imp. Wanderer's Last, and of Imp. Jealous Girl. He is of the best type, low-set, wide-backed, and well-fleshed. His half-brother, Wanderer's Star, by the same sire, made a stiff fight for second place, but was forced to yield the position to Goodfellow's red calf, Remus, by Shining Light, while third went to another son of Wanderer's Last, a very deep-ribbed, fleshy, sappy youngster, thought by some to be even more promising than the first winner.

In an interesting class of junior bull calves, the first award went to Edwards' Clipper Champion, a handsome red-roan son of Village Champion. Captain Robson's Vain Baron, by Vanguard, made a good run for the lead in this section, but was placed second, the Dryden herd filling third place, Davidson's coming in fourth, and Fletcher's fifth.

A baker's dozen of well-fitted cows over four years old, made the largest, and, in many respects, the best show in this section ever seen in Toronto. There have been better single animals here than any in this collection, but the average for so many was high. The placing after the first was difficult, and might have been different without doing injustice to any, and if mistakes were made in any section it may be that they were in this. The cow selected for first place, Crerar's imported Gem of Ballachin, a red-and-white five-year-old, was clearly entitled to the position, being a fresh-looking young cow, with a strong, fleshy back, deep-ribbed, smooth-shouldered, and having a breedy, feminine appearance. For second place the noted cow Missie 153rd, bred by W. S. Marr, for which Mr. Edwards paid \$6,000 at a Chicago sale two years ago, was chosen. While scarcely a first-class show cow, Missie is an attractive cow. Standing on short legs, she is level and smooth, and matronly in appearance, and being not over-fitted, she looked fresh and wholesome, and likely to prove a useful breeder, as, indeed, she has already, winning easily later on first place for a cow and two of her progeny. Goodfellow's Imp. Water Cress, a roan four-year-old cow, was given fourth place. Having calved only a few days before, she was not looking her best, but is a grand cow, with wonderful heart-girth and spring of ribs, and general quality. Had she been at her best, she could hardly have been kept from going higher in the list. After this, though all were good cows, it was difficult to make a selection, and a different rating might have been more popular. Rosa Bonheur, a red four-year-old cow, shown by the Russells, not highly-fitted, but having many good qualities, was placed fourth, and Mayflower 3rd, a handsome low-set roan, four years old, daughter of Imp. Royal Sailor, and shown by Wm. McDermott, Living Springs, was given fifth place.

In a good, strong class of ten three-year-old cows, a clear first was found in Crerar's red-and-white Gem of Ballechin 2nd, daughter of the first-prize aged cow, born when her dam was but eighteen months old. She has been a winner from calthood, and won the senior championship here this time, her mother being her strongest rival for that honor. Level, low and lengthy, sweet, smooth and symmetrical, she is as nearly right as they are made, and considering that she has always been fitted for the show ring, her record as a breeder is remarkable, as she showed for a cow and two of her progeny, with a 17-months son and a 6-months daughter, winning second

award. Pettit & Sons' Imp. Martha 4th, a large, smooth, well-proportioned young cow, bred by Mr. Anderson, Saphock, and sired by Spicy King, made a strong second. Goodfellow's Imp. Orange Blossom 2nd, a wealthy-fleshed cow, of good quality, was given third position; and Groff's Imp. Olive Wenlock 2nd, bred by Mr. Menzies, of Trinie, a sweet young cow, of breedy appearance and good form, came in fourth.

In a large class of over a dozen two-year-old heifers, of varying types and hard to place, Capt. Robson's Topman's Queen, a big and bountiful roan daughter of the old champion Topsman, could be given no other place but first. She was the first-prize yearling here last year in stronger individual competition than she met this time, and has gone on well, though having raised and nursed a calf. Lilly of Pine Grove 2nd, of the Edwards string, a big roan daughter of Marquis of Zenda, though not a strong show heifer, would have been lonesome in any other than second place. Groff's Roan Mary, by Golden Count, a compact heifer, of fine quality of flesh, came in third place, and the judges tied between Edwards' White Flower 3rd and Haining Bros.' Imp. Pandora for fourth place, the referee deciding in favor of the White heifer. The senior yearling section was the strongest in the show, there being eighteen entries, and hardly a weak one in the lot. There was, however, an outstanding first in Mr. Edwards' white heifer Golden Bud, by Marquis' Heir, out of Imp. Golden Wreath, by Remus. She is a model of the breed. Sweetly feminine, smooth, level, round and deep, full of the best quality of flesh, and standing well on her pins, she will do for a standard of excellence. The junior sweepstakes fell to this heifer without a struggle, though the rivalry was strong. A worthy second in her class was found in Mr. Dryden's Bertie 4th, a red daughter of Prince Gloucester, out of Bertie 3rd, by Imp. Collynie Archer. She is an excellent heifer, true in her lines and combining quality and substance in a high degree. Captain Robson's roan heifer, Lady Winsome, is winsome and hard to pass by. She has fine quality of flesh and hair, and level top and bottom lines, and was well worthy of the third place, if not a higher. Imp. Susan 2nd, a good red heifer, shown by Mr. Davidson, fell into fourth position, and his home-bred Necklace 28th was placed fifth. In a really good class of junior yearlings, Mr. Edwards' Missie of Pine Grove, a rich roan daughter of Missie 153rd, sired by Bapton Favorite, and imported in dam, was a popular first. She is a sweet heifer, full of quality and character, a credit to her mother and the whole family. She was reserve number for the junior championship. Second honors also went to the same herd for Orange Blossom, a compact roan heifer, of fine quality, sired by Marquis of Zenda, out of Imp. Flora, by Topsman (63447). The third prize went to Groff's Duchess of Athelstane 4th, a big, sappy heifer, with capital flesh, shown at a disadvantage owing to being in heat, else she might have gone higher. Goodfellow's Mamie Stamford, by Golden Standard, made a good fourth.

In a class of twenty senior heifer calves, a clear winner of first honors was Mr. Flatt's Dolly Marquis, a charming daughter of the champion bull, Spicy Marquis, out of Dolly Eugenie, by Chivalry. She is a rich roan, with level top and bottom lines, nice character and quality, and a credit to her illustrious sire. Second and third were placed two beautiful roan calves shown by R. & S. Nicholson. The second-prize heifer, Imp. Spicy Wimple, by Spicy King, out of Lady Bell Hope, by Prince of the Vale, is fine in her make-up, and promises to remain a show heifer of high-class character, while the home-bred Pine Apple of Sylvan 2nd, by Imp. Chief of Stars, and out of Imp. Pine Apple 12th, by Challenger, is a close rival for favor, and is full of quality. The prize list, on another page, gives the awards for sweepstakes, herds and family groups.

HEREFORDS.—The popularity of a breed of cattle is estimated largely by the number and quality of its exhibits at the leading fairs. If this grand breed of beef cattle at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto this year was disappointing in this respect, the result is mainly due to the narrow spirit and policy adopted by the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association in requiring that only animals registered in their herdbook be allowed to show at the Toronto Exhibition. The Exhibition Association, we presume, is guided by the Breeders' Association in formulating its rules, and the latter must shoulder the responsibility of shutting out one of the leading Hereford herds in the Dominion, owing to its being registered in the American Herdbook, the standard of which is more strict than that of the Canadian. The Aberdeen-Angus Association shows a more excellent spirit, their class not being hampered by such narrow-gauge rules, and the result is that the breed is strengthened at the shows, rather than weakened. We know of no other important show in America from which pure-bred registered stock is excluded because of the book they are recorded in, and the Ontario Hereford breeders, who practically control

the Association its conduct and

The absence the fine herd of Quebec, who ford breeder character and out high-class r appointment to tation of the s was well prepar he declined to ticular book, a benefit of his ex been at Toron limited to the h and the F. W. which contained brought out in

In the section mals competed, Hunter's Sparta lengthy, level, v Stock Company land, made a cl fine form ad q the field to him being no entry i bull calves comp first award goin On, second to th and third to Hu Hunter's Hazel the judge. She seem to have be the list, the sec Stone string, be the third cow, l has many good old cows forward by the late Quee and the Stone second. There heifers out, the f Sweetheart 34th light. In a ve the premier pla ported from th Mo., a young one months old, but formed heifer. S out of Imp. Sur Bar, by Imp. B 33rd, was secon In heifer calves, ston C., and H meda and Mape first to Hunter, The sweepstakes Spartacus, and Stone Stock Co judged the class.

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Aged cows ma Hall came to the thick, good one, Newton's Promis not carry the bl Stewart's Lady I Three-year-old co Hall scored again daughter of his fi very good type, eventually won th Newton's Favori second, while Bov of Delaval 2nd, a mingham show an take third place. great smoothness

the Association, are not to be congratulated on its conduct and administration.

The absence from the Dominion Exhibition of the fine herd of Mr. H. D. Smith, of Compton, Quebec, who has done more than any other Hereford breeder in the last decade to keep up the character and reputation of the breed by bringing out high-class representatives, was a distinct disappointment to the public and a loss to the reputation of the show, for we are assured that he was well prepared to make a strong display, but he declined to be driven to record in any particular book, and the Sherbrooke Show had the benefit of his exhibit, which might otherwise have been at Toronto, where the competition was limited to the herds of W. H. Hunter, The Maples, and the F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, both of which contained good representatives of the breed, brought out in good condition.

In the section for aged bulls, two excellent animals competed, the first place being given to Hunter's Spartacus, imported from the U. S., a lengthy, level, well-finished bull, while the Stone Stock Company's Baronet, imported from England, made a close competitor, and is a bull of fine form and quality. Hunter's Diplomacy had the field to himself in the yearling section, there being no entry in the two-year-old section. Five bull calves competed, a very good lot, indeed, the first award going to Hunter's Orion, by March On, second to the Stone Co. for Prince Charming, and third to Hunter. In a class of useful cows, Hunter's Hazel was placed first by the grace of the judge. She is lacking in type, and would seem to have been more properly placed lower in the list, the second-prize cow, Peach 24th, of the Stone string, being of a better type, as was also the third cow, Hunter's Imp. Buttermaid, who has many good qualities. Of the two three-year-old cows forward, Hunter's Imp. Sunflower, bred by the late Queen Victoria, made a worthy first, and the Stone Co.'s Peach 36th a very good second. There were two very good two-year-old heifers out, the first prize going to the Stone Co.'s Sweetheart 34th, and second to Hunter's Daylight. In a very good class of yearling heifers, the premier place was accorded Sunbeam, imported from the Armour herd of Kansas City, Mo., a young one for the class, being only thirteen months old, but a very thick-fleshed and well-formed heifer. She was sired by Imp. Pluto, and out of Imp. Sunflower. The Stone Co.'s Sweet Bar, by Imp. Baronet, and out of Sweetheart 33rd, was second and Hunter's Coquette third. In heifer calves, Stone Co. was first with Peachston C., and Hunter second and third with Andromeda and Maple Beauty. The herd prizes went first to Hunter, second to the Stone Stock Co. The sweepstakes for best bull went to Hunter's Spartacus, and the female sweepstakes to the Stone Stock Co. R. W. Stitt, Forest, Ont., judged the class.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—This class was about up to the average in point of numbers, the three exhibitors, Walter Hall, Washington; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, and W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, being old-time competitors, who have fought it out in the show-ring year after year. Further interest was centered in this class this year on account of the fact that both Hall and Bowman had some new blood forward, in the shape of imported animals, some of which had won a name in Old Country showyards.

In the aged bull class two capital imported bulls, Prince of Benton, bred by that well-known breeder, Clement Stephenson, and imported by Jas. Bowman, and Klondyke of the Burn, bred by Charles McInroy, and purchased from Lord Rosebery by Walter Hall, contested for honors. These bulls are of somewhat different type, the former being well-sprung in the loins and back, and low-set, the other being a good type of the breed, but hardly so short in the leg. The judge had some trouble in deciding which to put first, but eventually placed them in the order given above. Stewart came third with Scots, a son of Walter Hall's well-known old show bull, Lucretius. There was only one two-year-old bull entered, Sir Wilfrid, shown by W. R. Stewart, one of a good sort. In yearling bulls, Bowman was first with Elm Park Laird 6th, a smooth bull, of good quality. Bull calves were four in number, and here Bowman was first and second, and Stewart third. The sweepstakes for best bull any age went to Bowman's Prince of Benton (imp.).

Aged cows made an excellent display. Here Hall came to the front with Lady Gladstone, a thick, good one, followed by the same exhibitor's Newton's Promise, an old-time winner, that did not carry the bloom she used to show formerly. Stewart's Lady Bell, bred in Iowa, came third. Three-year-old cows made a pretty ring. Walter Hall scored again with Lady Gladstone 2nd, a daughter of his first-prize aged cow. She is of a very good type, short in the leg, and thick; she eventually won the sweepstakes for best female. Newton's Favorite 2nd, her ring mate, came in second, while Bowman's imported cow, The Belle of Delaval 2nd, a first-prize winner at the Birmingham show and sale as a yearling, had to take third place. This heifer, however, showed great smoothness and quality. In two-year-olds,

Bowman was an easy winner, coming in first and second with heifers of his own breeding, while Stewart was third. Walter Hall's imported yearling heifer, Pride of Dalmeny 8th, could not be denied first place in her section, her substance putting her above Bowman's entries, the best of which—the second-prize one—excelled her in straightness of top and on the shoulder

AYRSHIRES.—This was a great class, there being over 100 entries in it. The younger sections were unusually well filled, and very uniform in type and quality, but we have seen stronger aged cow and aged bull classes here. The breed, however, made a splendid showing on the whole, and constituted one of the most interesting classes in the show, making a very pretty spectacle as they paraded in the ring and were lined up for placing by the judges.

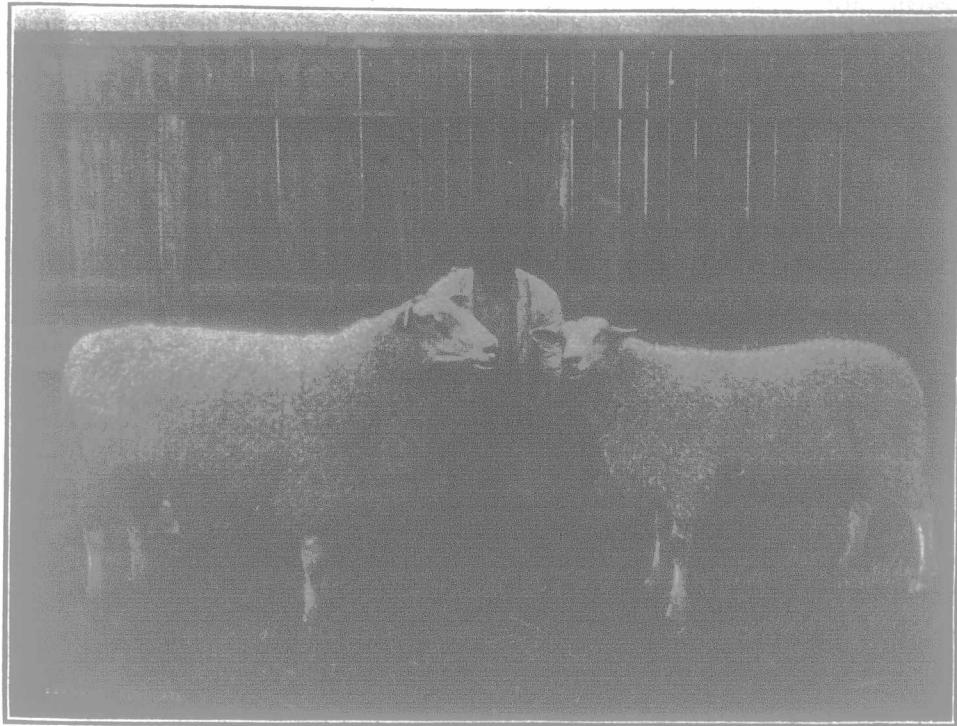
The principal interest in the Ayrshire class centered in the two-year-old bull section, where two noted newly imported bulls met in a battle royal for supremacy. These were Howie's Fizzaway, entered by Robert Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and Lessnessock King of Beauty, shown by Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. One of the judges having sold a bull that was showing in this section, declined to act, and his colleague, as a single judge, tackled the proposition manfully, and in probably half the time that the two could have done it, settled the question quite as satisfactorily as two could have done, for it was so near a

match that whichever way the verdict went there was no good ground for complaint. Fizzaway is a great young bull, who was a very successful winner on his native heath, combining constitution, quality and breed character in high degree, while the King of Beauty is aptly named, being bright, stylish, handsome, and yet of excellent dairy form and type. A more perfect stamp of dairy bull is seldom seen, and no wonder he captivated the judge, though he had a close call for the honor of first place, which was given him.

The first award in a capital class of yearling bulls, after a close contest, fell to Hume & Co.'s Lessnessock Royal Star, a handsome, stylish and typical modern Ayrshire bull, of the best of dairy form. He was imported by Messrs. Hunter & Son, who are to be congratulated on their good judgment in making the selection, as are Messrs.

Hume on securing so good a bull. The second award went to Hunter & Sons for First Choice of Glenora, a capital son of the champion Imp. Douglasdale, and of Imp. Edith of Lessnessock, a noted prizewinning cow. Third place was well filled by Reford's Glenclair 4th, a big, sappy, soft-skinned son of the grand old Imp. Glenclair 3rd, and of Imp. Mayflower 24th of Barcheskie. This bull comes of illustrious parentage, and has all the quality one could desire, and plenty of size and strength of constitution with it. An excellent class of senior bull calves was led by Sensation of Glenora, bred and exhibited by Mr. Ogilvie, sired by Imp. Douglasdale, and out of Imp. Minnie of Lessnessock, the champion bull and cow

at Toronto last year. Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, one of the judges, having purchased this calf some months ago to head his herd, declined to act in this ring, and again a single judge did the work, and made no mistake in placing the first award, which was a plain proposition, and the new owner of Sensation is to be congratulated on securing such a high-class young bull bred from such a deep-milking dam and such a noted sire. Hume



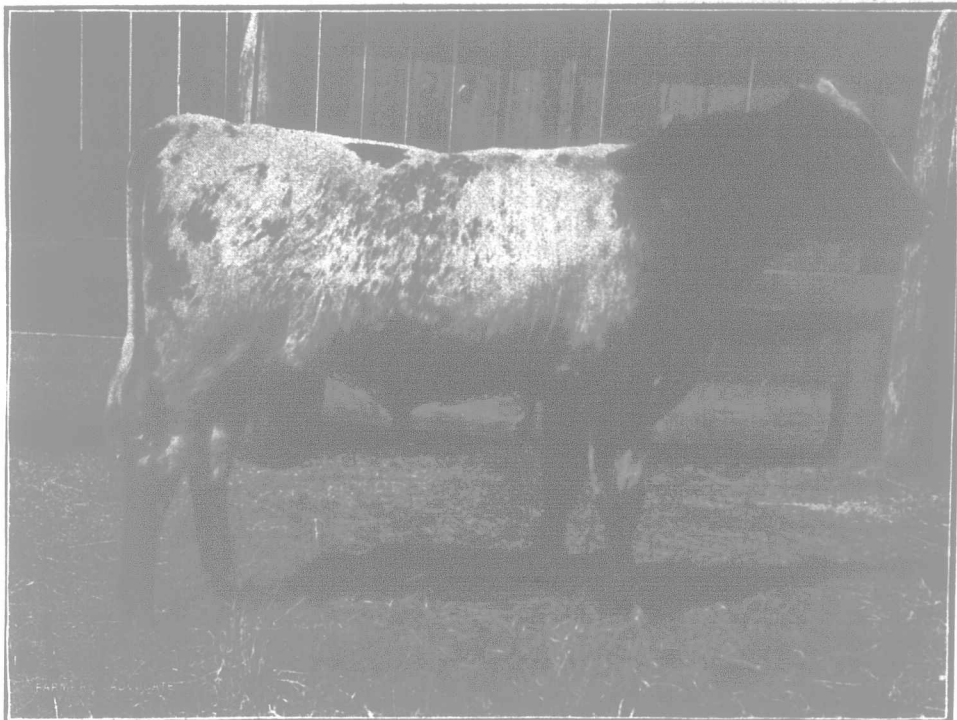
PRIZEWINNING LEICESTERS.

First and sweepstakes in class for 2-shears and first-prize shearing at Winnipeg Industrial.

OWNED BY GEO. ALLISON, BURNBANK, MAN.

GALLOWAYS made a good show, as usual, though only the two herds of D. McCrae, Guelph, and Shaw & Marston, Brantford, competed. Three aged bulls competed, the rivalry for first place being keen between the two imported animals, Cedric 4th, shown by McCrae, and Viceroy of Castlemilk, by Shaw & Marston, with the result that Cedric was given premier place and Viceroy second. McCrae had the only two-year-old and yearling bulls out, and was awarded first for each. The Brantford firm scored first for bull calf with King Vick, and McCrae second and third with sons of Cedric 4th.

Shaw & Marston came to the top in the cow class with their breedy, smooth and symmetrical Belle B. of High Park, by McCartney, and out of Flora McElin. McCrae was second with Polly of Durhamhill, and third with Semiramis 36th. In three-year-old cows, the Brantford herd was again



SCOTTISH BOY.

Sire Scottish Canadian (imp. in dam—Charity). Winner of first and sweepstakes in C. P. R. class, Winnipeg, 1903.

OWNED BY JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN.

first with Belle B. 2nd, a beautiful and symmetrical daughter of the first-prize aged cow, a model of the breed. McCrae was second with Nellie 12th of Lockenkit, and third with Grisel 11th. In two-year-old heifers, McCrae scored first and second with Molly of Kilquhanity and Lesmore Lady. In yearling heifers, Shaw & Marston came first and third with Muriel and Eliza Lass, McCrae second with Maid of the Mist,

& Co. had a capital second in Lord Lionel, by Imp. Prince of Barcheskie, out of the excellent cow Little Love, a well-known prizewinner in former years. Stewart & Son had also a right good one for third place in Heather Lee, by Imp. White Prince 2nd, and out of the prizewinning cow Lady Ottawa. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, also showed a capital calf, which got into fourth position. In junior bull calves a star performer was found in Right Away, bred and shown by Mr. Reford, sired by Imp. Glencairn 3rd, and out of Imp. Flora's Lady. This calf is a model of dairy form and quality, and should make his mark in the future, as he has already in the living present. Hunter & Sons had a good second in Chum of Springhill, and Stewart & Son a good third in Aberdeen, as also had Mr. Clark for fourth.

The sweepstakes for best bull any age went to Mr. Ogilvie's first-prize aged bull, Black Prince of Whitehill, in a competition including the first-prize winners in the five sections by ages, and seldom, if ever, in Canada have five better ones met to compete for the championship.

The first place in a good class of aged cows was given to Blue Bell (imp.), of Reford's herd, and second to Hunter & Sons' Imp. Garclaugh Queen of the Soncies, both of excellent type and showing strong indications of utility as dairy workers in their shapely udders. Third also fell to the Reford string for Aunt Sally, and fourth to Hume & Co.'s Little Love, leaving out of the money Stewart's excellent Jean Armour, a former winner, now in her twelve-year-old form, but looking strong and fresh and likely to hold her own against the field as a worker, while if we had to do the milking we would choose her for our cow. A sensational winner was found in the three-year-old section in Mrs. W. E. H. Massey's Lost Chord of Dentonia (imp.), a grand young cow carrying a model milk vessel with perfect teats perfectly placed. J. G. Clark had in Silver Pet of Woodroffe an excellent second, while Reford's Littleton Mary came third in the rating, and Hunter's Kirkland Sparrow (imp.) fourth.

The judges were W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, and Alfred Kains, Byron, Ont.

JERSEYS.—There has seldom, if ever, been a better all-round show of Jerseys in Canada than at this year's exhibition at Toronto, the entries totaling 75, and the average quality being higher, especially among the young things, than ever before. We have seen a stronger show in aged cows here, but the bulls and the young cows and heifers were up to a very high standard of excellence. The class was judged by Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, of New York City, formerly an extensive breeder of Jerseys at Hamilton, Ont., and a very successful exhibitor on the Toronto Exhibition grounds, when he and the late Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, were rival exhibitors. His work was a capital illustration of the superiority of the single-judge system, as he placed all the prizes in the Jersey and Guernsey classes in one day, finishing early in the afternoon, and never has better satisfaction been given in any class at Toronto, not a single complaint having been heard regarding his work.

The noted herd of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son was, as usual, very successful, winning in all over thirty prizes, including the championship silver medal for the best bull any age, the first prize for a young herd of one bull and three heifers under two years old, the latter bred by the exhibitor, and first and second for four animals the progeny of one bull with the offspring of the great sire, imported Brampton Monarch, a record never equalled here before by the get of one sire. They were also first with their entries in the sections for aged bull, yearling bull, bull calf, two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer in milk, yearling heifer out of milk, and junior heifer calf. Their first-prize and champion bull, Blue Blood, illustrated on another page, imported in dam from the Island of Jersey and born on the Toronto Fair Grounds four years ago, is a son of Aristocrat, who was by the noted sire, Golden Lad, and out of Nameless, the first-prize cow over the Island for three years in succession. The dam of Blue Blood was imported Brilliant, one of the best Jersey cows ever imported to Canada. Blue Blood is a model Jersey bull, of the most approved modern type in style and conformation, and has the best of breeding at his back. Their first-prize yearling bull, Brampton's Nameless King, selected to breed to Imp. Monarch's daughters, a son of Mr. Rockefeller's great bull, Financial King, for which he refused \$5,000, and his dam, Arthur's Adoration, was by Golden Lad, and out of Nameless, giving Nameless King a combination of the most highly valued blood lines known in modern Jersey breeding. With such sires to breed to the grand galaxy of females in the Brampton herd, its character is not likely to depreciate, but rather to improve and keep strictly up-to-date.

The fine Dentonia Park herd of Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Toronto, was well represented, having at its head the richly-bred and individually excellent young bull, Arthur's Golden Fox, the first-prize two-year-old bull, sired by Imp. Flying Fox, sold at the Cooper sale last year for \$7,500, and out of a daughter of Golden Lad. Mrs. Massey's first-prize cow, Queen May of Greenwood, was the

second best of the Jerseys in the six-months test at the Pan-American Exhibition, and is a cow of great capacity and strong dairy character. The first-prize two-year-old heifer, Flying Fox Brunette, of the Dentonia herd, was the sensational female of the show in the Jersey class, winning also the sweepstakes medal for the best female any age. She is a phenomenal heifer. She was shown here last year as a yearling in milk, with an udder that would do credit to a mature cow of the first order, and she came out again this year fresh and improved in every respect, carrying an extraordinary udder for size, shapeliness and placing of teats, while her daughter, nearly one-half as old as herself, as she was born before the fair last year, competed in the senior calf class, winning second honors.

HOLSTEINS.—This breed maintained the usual standard of number and excellence as generally found at this show. In addition to the entries of Jas. Rettie, Norwich; A. C. Hallman, Breslau, and G. W. Clemons, St. George, who have been pretty constant exhibitors for some years, there were animals from the herds of S. Macklin, Streetsville; W. W. Brown, Lyn and R. F. Heicks, Newtonbrook, all of whom have exhibited previously, but not continuously. The Macklin herd was very fortunate, winning first for open herd. In aged bulls there were five entries, all of more or less merit. Hallman's Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, a bull of good substance, a nice handler, with well-developed and well-placed rudimentary teats, and who was the sweepstakes bull last year, again took first; second honors going to Rettie's Schilling's De Kol, a neat, short-legged, smooth animal, that stood first last year as a two-year-old. Clemons' stock bull, Count Mink Mercedes, who has been a great winner in his day, received the yellow ribbon; and Brown's Emperor Joseph, a very excellent bull, came fourth; leaving unplaced, to the surprise of on-lookers, Macklin's Matteson-bred bull, Homestead Albino Paul De Kol, not a large one, but smooth and of high-class quality, whose sire was the sweepstakes bull at the State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., and who headed the first-prize herd at this Dominion Exhibition. Three two-year-old bulls faced the judges, who selected Rettie's Sir Pietertje's Acme, a lengthy, smooth bull, to head the section. Next to him came Clemons' Count of Maple Hill, a very excellent son of the old champion, Count Mink Mercedes. He is likely to equal his sire in his best days, and might well have been placed at the head of the list here. Third place fell to Heicks' Roosevelt. The red ribbon for yearlings was sent to Rettie's Cornelia's Posch, a good, smooth bull, of superior quality; his principal opponent being Hallman's Cornelia Neth. De Kol, a straight, likely-looking son of the champion, Judge Akkrum's De Kol. Brown's Patty's Emperor Joseph was third, and Heicks' Chamberlain fourth.

Only three bull calves under one year old were out, and here again Rettie came in ahead, although it was a close thing between his and Hallman's calf. Rettie's had the advantage in size. Brown's entry was third. There were ten entries of younger calves, an uncommonly good, even lot, and here the prizes were awarded as follows: Hallman, 1st, 3rd and 4th, for sons of Judge Akkrum's De Kol; Rettie 2nd.

The sweepstakes for bulls went to Hallman's aged bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol, one of the most perfect Holstein bulls in America. Out of a large entry of seventeen aged cows, the winner was found in Rettie's well-known Artis Mink Mercedes, bred by G. W. Clemons, that has frequently figured in the prize-list at previous shows. She has model conformation and the indications of utility. Heicks' Paforit 7th received the next call; Hallman's Queen Hengerveld De Kol was third, and Macklin's Aggie Tensen fourth. Brown came to the front in three-year-old cows with Car Born De Kol, a sweet young cow, with fine dairy form and character. Rettie's Mercena 3rd was second, while Hallman came in third and fourth with two daughters of his champion bull.

SHEEP.

The sheep department at the Toronto Exhibition is invariably well filled with animals that are the pick of the many fine flocks to be found in Ontario and Western Quebec, coming, many of them, fresh from victories at the Royal and other prominent English shows, to make their first appearance here in a Canadian show-ring. Exhibitors recognize that it takes quality and superior merit to win at such an exhibition as this, and so none but the best are brought here. Year by year the competition seems to get keener, and year by year the average of merit goes a notch higher.

Shropshires, Leicesters, Southdowns, Oxford Downs, Cotswolds, Lincolns and Dorsets all show an advance on previous displays, both in numbers and quality, the first two named showing the greatest improvement.

COTSWOLDS were well brought out by J. C. Ross, Jarvis, and Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, who competed together in every section, while P. W. Boynton, Dollar, contributed two aged rams, three ram lambs, and one ewe lamb, all well

grown but not highly fitted, none of which figured in the prize-list. The class was judged by R. P. Snell, Snelgrove.

J. C. Ross was very strong, having among his string thirteen imported animals, some of them Royal winners, and all bred by Wm. Garne.

LINCOLNS.—In this class the competition lay between J. T. Gibson and A. H. Gibson, Denfield. As in former years, the sheep were well brought out, and would do credit to any show-ring. Among J. T. Gibson's lot were an aged imported ram that won first and sweepstakes at Chicago last year, an imported shearing that was beaten by one of the same exhibitor's home-bred stock, a ram lamb—the pick of the second-prize pen at the Royal, three imported two-shear ewes, and two imported ewe lambs, which were placed first and third, and which were also the pick of the second-prize pen of the Royal.

LEICESTERS.—Notably keen as is the competition in this class always, it was even stronger than usual this year. While J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, was not out, his place was filled by Chas. F. Maw, Omagh. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, was undoubtedly strong, as the prize-list shows.

SHROPSHIRE.—There was a really magnificent show of Shropshires, which were never seen to better advantage. In the section for ewe lambs, there were fifteen in the ring. These and the shearing rams and ewes were the three strongest sections. In shearing rams, there were no less than six imported ones. The prizes were, to some extent, divided up, but John Campbell, Woodville, won the larger number of firsts, including four for pens bred by exhibitor and bred in Canada or America. While some lambs in this exhibit were the choice of the first-prize pen at this year's Royal Show, yet the home-bred lambs were placed above one of the English winners.

Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, had a very nice lot of sheep of a good type, and, while not highly fitted, they made a very creditable exhibit, being blocky, short-legged, with good chests, pink skin, and well covered with wool. Prominent among them was the two-shear ram, Marauder, that attracted much attention last year.

W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, who, as a newcomer, did very well in 1902, was again out. His sheep were all home-bred, all the lambs being by the first-prize yearling ram of last year. While not winning largely, this flock made a most creditable exhibit, being very uniform in type, well covered, and with fleeces of the best.

OXFORD DOWNS.—In this class, two well-known exhibitors, H. Jull, Burford, and R. J. Hine, Dutton, were absent, although the latter had made a number of entries all through the sections. The competition, consequently, lay between Henry Arkell, Arkell, who has not been an exhibitor here since the year of the World's Fair, and J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, new exhibitors here. This class was better filled than usual, and it is needless to say that the quality was fully maintained. The judge was Jno. Harcourt, St. Anne's.

Henry Arkell won the largest number of first prizes, having ten red ribbons in all, out of fourteen offered.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—Suffolks were conspicuous by their absence, but there were several good Hampshires shown, John Kelly having eight, all of his own breeding, which made a creditable display, winning three firsts and two seconds; Robt. Miller two, an imported ram that won the sweepstakes, a capital sheep, and an especially good ewe lamb, also imported, that also won the sweepstakes for best ewe any age; while Telfer Bros., Paris, won second on a ram lamb and first on a shearing ewe, both of good breed type, and their own breeding.

SOUTH DOWNS.—What has been said about the general excellence of the Shropshire and other classes applies in its full strength to the South-down breed, which made a display hard to be excelled. Telfer Bros., Paris, were more than strong, having in their string of twenty-eight head a number of recently imported sheep that had made a reputation for themselves before leaving England. A grand shearing ram of Adeane's breeding that was reserve at the Royal won the first and championship here. Another red ribbon fell to this flock when their ram lamb, also of Adeane's breeding, and a second-prize winner at the Royal and first at the Bath and West of England Show, headed his section.

Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Pointe Claire, Que., whose flocks and herds are ably managed by Mr. Wm. H. Gibson, had a capitally-fitted exhibit out. In aged rams, he won second on a home-bred ram, whose sire was the champion ram at the Pan-American, while an imported ram which was bred by His Majesty the King, and was reserve at the Royal in 1902 and second at Chicago, probably the better sheep of the two, only came in third.

John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, had some good sheep, as at former shows, though their winnings were not as large as usual. They won first on an extra good aged ram, home-bred, that beat some imported sheep. He was second last year here, and is a grand style of sheep, with a heavy

front, well up in the heart, standing good legs of mut-

DORSETS.—J. R. H. Harding, Milton West, won the Dorset Horn named were in t-

was never better were not heavily the prizewinners purposes.

While in respect was quite as good usual, it is passage of the b and steady run of and a considerable were less than t the Dominion Ex hibitors in any of

YORKSHIRES now enjoying its represented as to when we reflect than fifty entries, family groups, w animals that com the class, the rep absurdly limited i

The noted Sun Flatt & Son, Mil grand display, nu of uniformly good type, and a stro winning eleven ou fered, and ten of th stakes silver med best sow of the b second sweepstake bred export baco hogs of any breed for export baco that this record h here. This should enough for one ma but it should not would not if the l erally would prep for competition.

R. F. Duck & excellent showing the yearling boar boar of their own a first-class repres on the best of leg quality and true He was the stron stakes, and it was that no injustice been decorated w two-year-old sow award, was not in ing the heavy cha youngsters of the l fourteen of which

BERKSHIRES filled in every sec the improved an strength of constiti flesh in high dep smoothness and b ritors were William Durham, East To

twelve of the priz boars, winning fir tions, with high-cl to the standard of also first in both s one sire and the p did young stock, a six months, besid awards. Mr. Du in the older sows, straight with gran ling and under a and sweepstakes sc chased from Snell won first in her cl at Guelph last year the breed.

TAMWORTHES & Sons, Mitchell; R. J. Speers, Elm cured the majority the sweepstakes fo Bros. had the f champion of the b Colwill's Choice, a six months, the pr for four pigs the for boar under six

CHESTER WID ing, most of the c pigs, of good quali itors were W. E.

front, well up in the neck, girthing well through the heart, standing well on his legs, and showing good legs of mutton.

DORSETS.—Jno. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West, were the three breeders who had entered Dorset Horned sheep, but only the first two named were in the prize lists. The competition was never better, and though some of the sheep were not heavily fitted, yet in every instance, the prizewinners were quite fleshy enough for all purposes.

SWINE.

While in respect to quality the exhibit of swine was quite as good, and in number as strong as usual, it is passing strange, considering the importance of the bacon industry, the active demand and steady run of good prices prevailing for hogs, and a considerably improved prize-list, that there were less than three hundred entries all told at the Dominion Exhibition, and but two to five exhibitors in any of the classes.

YORKSHIRES.—This grand breed, which is now enjoying its era of popularity, was well represented as to quality of the exhibits, but when we reflect that the catalogue shows less than fifty entries, outside of those of herds and family groups, which were made up of the same animals that competed in the other sections of the class, the representation must be regarded as absurdly limited in numbers.

The noted Summerhill herd of Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., as usual made a grand display, numbering over twenty head, and of uniformly good character and quality, true to type, and a strong, healthy, vigorous selection, winning eleven out of the twelve first prizes offered, and ten of the second prizes, also the sweepstakes silver medals for the best boar and the best sow of the breed, any age, and the first and second sweepstakes awards for pens of four pure-bred export bacon hogs, and for the best four hogs of any breed, cross or grade, most suitable for export bacon; the first time, it is claimed, that this record has been made by one exhibitor here. This should certainly be regarded as glory enough for one man for once, if not for a lifetime, but it should not be a possible achievement, and would not if the breeders of Yorkshires more generally would prepare their stock and enter the list for competition.

R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, also made an excellent showing from their herd, winning first in the yearling boar class with Lakeview Billy, a boar of their own breeding, that fills the bill for a first-class representative of the breed, standing on the best of legs and feet, and having all the quality and trueness of type one could wish for. He was the strongest competitor for the sweepstakes, and it was thought by the ring-side talent that no injustice would have been done had he been decorated with that honor. The splendid two-year-old sow shown by this firm winning third award, was not in her best show condition, having the heavy charge of nursing a round dozen youngsters of the litter of seventeen she produced, fourteen of which are still living.

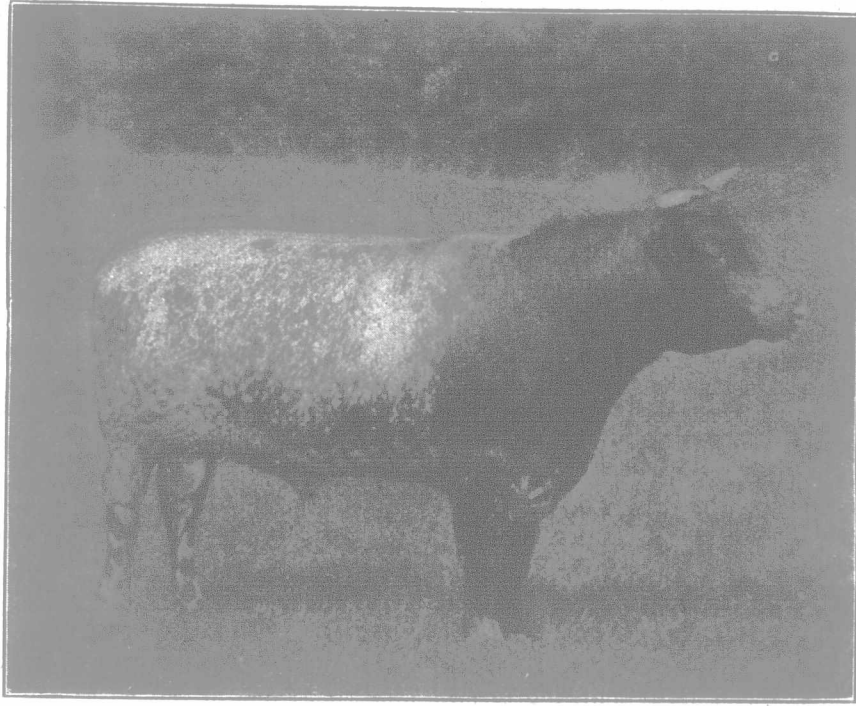
BERKSHIRES.—This class was, as usual, well filled in every section by excellent specimens of the improved and up-to-date type, showing strength of constitution and bone, and quality of flesh in high degree, together with good size, smoothness and breed type. The principal exhibitors were William Wilson, Snelgrove, and W. H. Durham, East Toronto. Wilson, who captured twelve of the prizes, was particularly strong in boars, winning first in three out of the four sections, with high-class animals, measuring well up to the standard of the best of the breed. He was also first in both sections for four pigs, the get of one sire and the produce of one sow, with splendid young stock, and first for boar and sow under six months, besides winning four of the second awards. Mr. Durham was particularly strong in the older sows, winning first in three sections straight with grand animals, especially the yearling and under a year classes. His first-prize and sweepstakes sow, Premier Queen, recently purchased from Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, and which won first in her class for them at the Winter Fair at Guelph last year, is a magnificent specimen of the breed.

TAMWORTHS were well shown by D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; Colwill Bros., Newcastle, and R. J. Speers, Elmbank. The first-named firm secured the majority of the first prizes, including the sweepstakes for best sow any age. Colwill Bros. had the first-prize aged boar and male champion of the breed, in their noted stock boar, Colwill's Choice, and won first for four pigs under six months, the progeny of one sire, and also first for four pigs the produce of one sow, and first for boar under six months.

CHESTER WHITES made a very good showing, most of the entries being lengthy, smooth pigs, of good quality of flesh and bone. The exhibitors were W. E. Wright, Glanworth; D. De-

Courcey, Bornholm, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—The exhibits in this class were generally acknowledged to have been the best ever shown at Toronto. They were judged by farmers and breeders, and never with better satisfaction to all concerned, the awarding committee being composed of Thos. Teasdale, a Berkshire breeder; F. R. Shore, a Tamworth breed-



IMP. ROYAL ARCHER.

Two-year-old Shorthorn bull, included in the dispersion sale of the herd of John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., to take place at Whitby, October 14th, 1903. See advt. on page 961; Gossip on pages 967-968.

er, and R. J. Garbutt, a Yorkshire breeder. The pigs were a good, even, well-finished lot, showing good bacon type, and were strong, vigorous animals. The awards for the best pen of four pure-bred hogs most suitable for export bacon went first and second to D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, for Yorkshires; third to R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, for Yorkshires; fourth to W. H. Durham, East Toronto, for Berkshires; fifth to R. F. Duck & Son, for Yorkshires. The sweepstakes awards for the best four bacon hogs, any breed, cross or grade, went to the same, in the same order.

Prof. J. A. Craig.

Prof. John A. Craig, formerly of the Wisconsin and Iowa Experiment Stations, has been elected director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, at College Station, Texas, and assumes his new duties this month. He went south in the first place for the benefit of his health. As a writer on agricultural and live-stock topics, Prof. Craig is well known, both through the States and in Canada, where he began his career.

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



FIRST-PRIZE HERD OF AYESHIRE UNDER TWO YEARS.

At the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Lessnessock Royal Star (imported), first prize yearling lull, at head of herd. OWNED BY ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Farm.

The Rancher Hampered.

While the present prosperous conditions have been of distinct advantage to the farming sections, it is a question whether the effect in the grazing and ranching districts has not been detrimental.

The present boom in many parts of the Territories is undoubtedly largely incited by what are locally called "the wet seasons." The effect of these wet seasons in the grazing districts has been to change them temporarily to farm lands, and to their consequent settlement by the incoming settlers. The conditions reflect directly on the ranchers, and the result is to crowd out and hamper the cattle industry. The principle "The homesteader before the leaser," is undoubtedly correct where the homestead is farming land, but where in the majority of cases the homestead will not support a family in the dry season, and in some cases not even under the most favorable conditions, the question is changed. A settler realizing at once the circumstances into which he has fallen will soon leave, and little time or outlay is wasted, but where wet years make a livelihood comparatively easy, considerable improvement is often made before the dry years force them

to give up, and thus it is that much honest effort is wasted.

It is obviously to the best interest of all to get a proper location at the start. Where a man cannot make a living at present on a homestead, his action can only be put down to ignorance, or that he purposely homesteaded on the rancher's lease in the hope of being bought out. The rancher, on the other hand, has no means of protection from this intrusion. He can hold a homestead and purchase railway lands, and the alternate sections of Government land, but he has no means of holding these unless he held a lease prior to '86, or lives in a limited district situated on the Red Deer river north of Gleichen.

The present regulations for the prevention of speculation in the farming districts are admirably suited to those districts, but are, as has been pointed out, detrimental to cattle raising. It seems impossible to have one set of regulations for so large a territory.

Among the suggestions to remedy this condition of affairs, a very feasible one seems to be the construction of a new Land Act, which would grade the Dominion lands into (a) farm lands, (b) land which can be farmed under irrigation, (c) grazing and ranching lands.

It has long been felt by the ranchers that the present homestead law is unfair, inasmuch as it simply allows the same amount of land for

a homestead in class (c) as in class (a), and requires the same amount of taxes, while there is no comparison in value.

The classification of lands suggested would not only admit of a code of regulations suitable to each class, but would act as a most efficient guide to new settlers.

A move of this kind would not only be for the present interest of the cattle trade, but for the ultimate interest of wheat-growing and mixed farming. P. B.
Calgary, Alta.

Should Plowing be Done in the Fall?

LEADING FARMERS' OPINIONS.

A representative of the "Advocate," travelling in the interests of the paper during the month of September, has been obtaining the opinions of leading farmers on this important and much-debated question.

Mr. Hutchinson, President of the Morden Agricultural Society for the last twelve years, and a farmer in the Morden district for twenty-six years, expressed it as his conviction, arrived at from practical demonstration, that fall plowing gives the best results in every case. He recommends plowing early in the fall, as much as possible in August and September, and finishing by the middle of October. The reasons for this Mr. Hutchinson says are clear. When plowing is done early the weeds and wild oats get up to such a stage of growth that the frost overtakes them in a highly vital condition, and kills them outright. Apart from that important circumstance, Mr. Hutchinson says he has always got a result of from six to ten bushels per acre by fall plowing over that of spring plowing.

Mr. Charles Heckles, who had farmed in the district for the last twenty-three years, and who for a number of years ran the Morden grist-mill, which he still owns, says his experience in the matter has been varied. He sometimes found fall plowing best, and on other occasions spring plowing gave the better results. Mr. Heckles says that when a field is seeded down quickly after plowing, the crop gets up before the weeds, and if the season be at all favorable the grain will not only keep the mastery, but will kill them out. In the matter of crop, he has found good crops by both methods, and also crops that were not so good in both cases, and he would not express a decided opinion as to which was best. Mr. Heckles was the first man to import pure-bred swine into Manitoba. He brought a herd of Berkshires to Morden from Ontario a few years after he came to Morden.

Mr. Topley, a well-known breeder of Polled Angus cattle, three miles north of Morden, has also had varied experience in the matter. He says that spring plowing is preferable to late fall plowing, but early fall plowing has certainly advantages over spring plowing in killing and keeping down weeds. About the crop results, he says nearly everything depends on the season. One year's crops on fall plowing will turn out ahead, and the next season, without any apparent cause, the opposite result will be attained.

Mr. Henderson, another breeder of Polled Angus stock in the Morden district, favors fall plowing chiefly because it gives a chance of early sowing, which again results in an earlier harvest, with comparative immunity from frost and all the other ills to which a late harvest subjects the crops.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton, one of the Morden pioneers, who is also a beginner in the pure-bred stock industry, says he put the matter to the test last season, with the object of arriving at a decision. He plowed half a field in the fall and the balance this spring. Part of it grew a crop of barley, and the other part oats last year. The field was seeded with wheat, and the furrow dividing the spring and fall plowing was marked. The result was an equal crop all over, and no difference could be seen either in the quality or quantity of the crop.

Messrs. Geo. and Harry Shortreed favor early fall plowing, as it is certainly a method of good husbandry in the fact that it kills and keeps down weeds, and also from the view that the work is done and the ground is ready for early seeding.

Mr. Harry Brown, a practical farmer and an extensive land owner, says the earlier fall plowing is done the better, and that is becoming a recognized fact to such an extent in the Morden district that quite a number of farmers hire an extra man and start the plow as soon as the first land is cleared of grain.

MANITOU DISTRICT.

Mr. William Falls, who has been farming in Manitoba for twenty-four years, states he would go in for fall plowing every time. He would draw the line only at plowing down snow, believing that even late fall plowing is preferable

to spring plowing. One reason he would strongly urge for this is that oats should be sown earlier than they are at present, as early oats give a better and heavier quality of grain than late oats, and with spring plowing it is impossible to sow oats in time.

Mr. Alex. Cochrane came to his present farm twenty-six years ago, and settled when there was not a single settler west of him, and he was fourteen miles from his nearest neighbor in any direction. He believes in and practices fall plowing for wheat, but for oats and barley he says the ground should be newly turned. He would not, under any circumstances, sow barley in any but newly-plowed soil. Mr. Cochrane has had great success in growing roots. He has at present a plot of about two acres of Swedes, of one of the purple-top varieties. The roots are close, and of splendid shape and quality, and are well grown for the period of the season. There is scarcely a blank to be seen in the whole plot. Mr. Cochrane has run a threshing outfit for the last two years by a 20-h.p. gasoline engine, with which he has had great success.

Mr. F. A. Brown, manager Claremont Stock Farm, Manitou, plows all he can get done in the fall, and believes it to be best under all circumstances.

Mr. J. S. Robson, Manitou, plows all he can in the fall, and believes early fall-plowing to be the best. He has seen spring plowing do best, but the cases were exceptional.

PILOT MOUND.

Mr. Aaron McLean, Pilot Mound, who takes a thorough interest in the subject of plowing, and has written to the local papers on the subject of the advantages of good plowing, says that fall plowing is best nine times out of ten. The tenth case does crop up occasionally, but it does not pay to count on it. Mr. McLean says he has seen early fall plowing to act almost equal to summer-fallowing, and in all cases it is the nearest approach to summer-fallowing that can be got. He says that more depends on whether the land be plowed well or not than most farmers seem to take into their calculations.

Mr. J. S. Moffatt believes in fall plowing without exception, and especially early fall plowing, which he has always found to be the best.

CRYSTAL CITY.

Mr. Wm. Smith, who has farmed in the district for fourteen years, believes spring plowing to be the best when it can be done early enough to get the grain sown seasonably. His experience has been that spring plowing gave the best crops. He advocates deep plowing, so that the grain may get ahead of the weeds, and he is so strongly in favor of the method that were it possible to get the crop in early enough he would plow all in the spring.

Mr. James P. Sansom favors fall plowing, but says he has seen crops on spring plowing excel that on fall plowing.

Mr. Waldo Greenway plows all he can in the fall, and believes it always to be the best method, both for getting the work done and for the crop.

Mr. J. J. Ring sets the plows to work on every available opportunity in the fall, and leaves as little as possible to do in the spring.

CLEARWATER.

Mr. John Campbell, who has been farming in the Clearwater district for the past twenty-two years, says his experience is that spring plowing is better for that district nine years out of ten. He would not plow any in the fall if he could avoid it, but, of course, finds it impossible to carry his views into full effect, as he could not by plowing all in spring get his crop in in time. He, however, maintains that he has, with rare exceptions, got his best crops off spring plowing.

KILLARNEY.

Mr. E. Hysop, Killarney, also believes in spring plowing, and, as an alternative, early fall plowing. He greatly deprecates late fall plowing, and believes it better to leave off till spring than plow in the latter half of October and November.

Mr. E. Paul believes in fall plowing as best every time, but what he believes more essential in the matter is packing the earth to conserve moisture. Mr. Paul worked at farming in Dakota for some time, and while there he had seen it proved to a demonstration that seeders equipped with press wheels gave far better results in crop than the seeders in general use in Canada, which leave the earth loose over the seed. As an instance in proof of this theory, he says anyone can see that on a road passing through a field or on any part that has been packed with cattle there is invariably the best grain and the strongest and most vital heads of grain.

The best teaching is done through the eye. No paper for the farmer published in Canada, or any other country, contains such a wealth of instructive and attractive engravings as the "Farmer's Advocate." You enjoy them. So would others. Then extend its circulation.

Foul Seeds.

Quite a number in the Edmonton district and other places are complaining of foul seeds which are found in the grains and grass seed which they buy. Weeds unknown to the virgin soil often through this channel become a terrible pest, seriously handicapping the farmer's success, through their many subtle ways of draining his pocket.

Much has been written about the proverbial "ounce of prevention," and few instances are more applicable to the force of the old axiom than this, "beware of foul seeds."

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is alive to this important question, and its Seed Division has issued circulars asking any farmer who knows of doubtful seeds being sold to send a sample, stating the name and address of the seller, where the seed was purchased originally if possible, the grade name under which it was sold, the price, and all other information possible, not forgetting the name of the sender.

Rural Mail Delivery Popular.

Hon. S. B. Daboll, special agent for the post-office department in Michigan, is constantly investigating the rural free delivery and planning new routes. He states that the increase in the post-office business in the districts where there is rural delivery is three times as great as under the old system. This branch of the service was established here in 1899, and in the eighth district from one route the number has increased to 155. It is estimated that each route serves 500 persons, and therefore a vast army have their mail carried daily to their homes. The banner route is at Owosso, where 17,000 pieces were delivered by the carrier in a month. The routes from Saginaw average 8,000 pieces, one carrier having 263 boxes to visit, about double the usual number. Mr. Daboll says: "The advantages of rural delivery, beyond its direct influence for good upon the farmer and his family, are the great increase of the postal business and the saving effected by the discontinuance of the 4th class offices, which will eventually make the service self-sustaining."

Fall Wheat and Other Crops.

Under date of August 11th, Mr. G. W. Buchanan, Glenborne Rancho, Pincher Creek, writes to the Advocate as follows: "This year's fall wheat on my ranch has proved that its growth is an established fact in this part of Alberta, notwithstanding what some wise heads would say and would like to believe, and would like others to believe to the contrary. I have 120 acres ready to cut this week. The straw runs from 3½ feet to 4½ feet in height, and stands stiff and strong. The heads average 4 inches in length. The yield will be 40 to 60 bushels per acre. This grain was sown about July 31st, 1902, and as stated above will be harvested this week. No cattle have ever had a hoof upon it, and I think the yield justifies my having kept them off.

Oats, not far from the wheat and on the same kind of soil, stand in many places 6 feet high, with not a single straw down. The racemes on each straw present a fine cluster. These oats were sown on April 15th, and will be harvested in two weeks. The yield ought to be 60 to 75 bushels to the acre.

Barley is a magnificent crop. A beautiful golden tint is fast spreading over the whole at the time of writing. The straw stands 3½ feet in height. The yield will be 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and of extra good quality.

Potatoes and peas are a huge crop. The potatoes will run well on to 400 bushels to the acre. We have the Early Rose and Northern varieties.

Timothy hay is a splendid crop. Many thousands of tons will be shipped into the East Kootenay country this winter. There is an increased acreage of grain this year, and preparations being made for greater things next year in this line. I have not written this with any idea of being boastful, or for the purpose of self-advertisement. But after reading so many articles in leading agricultural papers, and hearing so many men talk about the doubtfulness of a fall wheat-crop in this locality, I felt bound to write this short article.

Haying was Delayed.

In a recent letter to the advocate, a writer from Medicine Hat says: "Owing to the extraordinarily wet weather which has prevailed in Alberta during July and August, a large amount of hay is still unsaved. In many places the sloughs are full of water and the grass covered. An occasional field of cultivated grass can be seen with the heads merely above the water. Ranchmen who wish to secure some 700 tons, in many cases have only between 300 and 400 now up. It has also added a great deal to the cost per ton, for frequently complete haying camps have done little more than one day's work in a week, the ranchman having to stand this loss, as in most cases men are hired by the month. The few fine days which we had about the middle of August were fully used wherever the ground was sufficiently dry to permit of haying operations. It is to be hoped that warm dry weather will now prevail, else the frost will come while the grass is green and sappy, and thus make winter pasture of little value during one of the seasons when the best would be none to good.

Sugar Beet

The accompanying portion of a fine Melville Reynolds

The seed was sown on June 8th, and on 15th. The growth which had been only cultivated to no thinning done.

The seed came is experimenting suit for a beet-sugar

The crop is of splendid size for the variety provided they are so little doubt but that as paying in Norway that we know of, and the average is adapted to production

Stumps

Can you inform in Canada, and if Bowsman, Man

Ans.—The only of at present in Lemire's Stone at quarters at Watton in some sections as well as lifting wheels, and is easy Amiraux, 40 Lans further particulars

Lacomb

The new creamery at Lacombe on J. Owing to the late found impossible to sired; this, by and for the output stand, is giving the card that will week after starting pounds. A fine la butter-worker, cap butter at each op The building is appliances, and has betokens success.

Dairying

The dairying in the Edmonton district, the richness of the soil, water, along with it in many ways. A large number of quite a few pure-bred farms, and could be paying industry. that the coarser grain ripen could be produced. What say Northern

Effect of

Prof. G. L. Mc point as follows:

"If you were to from the same churning, salt the one ounce, and the third lot will be lot."

This shows the amount of color to amount of salt per

Mr. J. W. Hart as Superintendent School, takes a position of the State College Ill.

While keeping agricultural thought progressive student policy of the Farm over the heads of information that can every day practice. for which is not yet subscribe.

Sugar Beets in Northern Alberta.

The accompanying photo-engraving shows a portion of a field of sugar beets on the farm of Melville Reynolds, near Strathcona.

The seed was sown in drills 16 inches apart, on June 8th, and the photo taken on August 15th. The ground was a piece of breaking, which had been well disked and harrowed, but only cultivated twice after sowing. There was no thinning done.

The seed came from Ottawa, and Mr. Reynolds is experimenting to find out if the district would suit for a beet-sugar factory.

The crop is very uniform, and the beets a splendid size for the season of the year. Provided they are sufficiently rich in sugar, there is little doubt but that the industry could be made as paying in Northern Alberta as anywhere else that we know of. Land is cheap, the soil is rich, and the average rainfall and growing season well adapted to produce a heavy crop.

Stump Lifter Wanted.

Can you inform me of any stump-puller made in Canada, and if so, what is it like? J. M. Bowsman, Man.

Ans.—The only stump machine which we know of at present manufactured in Canada is the Lemire's Stone and Stump Machine, with headquarters at Watton, Que. It is used very largely in some sections for elevating and moving stone, as well as lifting stumps. It has four large wheels, and is easily moved about. Write John Amiraux, 40 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont., for further particulars.

Dairying.

Lacombe Creamery.

The new creamery which commenced operations at Lacombe on July 25th is doing good work. Owing to the late start in the season it was found impossible to get the number of cows desired; this, by another season, will be put right, for the output from the creamery, we understand, is giving good satisfaction, and that is the card that will draw custom. The third week after starting the butter output was 1,935 pounds. A fine large Victor combined churn and butter-worker, capable of handling 600 pounds of butter at each operation, is in use.

The building is well equipped with up-to-date appliances, and has that tidy appearance which betokens success.

Dairying in Northern Alberta.

The dairying industry is gaining ground in the Edmonton district. The general productiveness of the soil, and the abundance of good water, along with cheap land and mild winters, fit it in many ways for a good dairy country. A large number of good grade dairy cows and quite a few pure-bred ones are already on the farms, and could be made the nucleus of a large paying industry. More creameries are needed, so that the coarser grains and any which failed to ripen could be profitably converted into butter. What say Northern Albertans?

Effect of Salt on Color.

Prof. G. L. McKay, of Iowa, illustrates this point as follows:

"If you were to take three samples of butter from the same churning, add no artificial coloring, salt the one lot a half ounce, the second an ounce, and the third one and one-half ounces, the third lot will be higher in color than the first lot."

This shows the importance of considering the amount of color to be used in connection with the amount of salt per pound.

Mr. J. W. Hart, who has done good service as Superintendent of the Kingston, Ont., Dairy School, takes a position in the Dairy Department of the State College of Agriculture at Urbana, Ill.

While keeping step with the most advanced agricultural thought of the age for the benefit of progressive students, it is at the same time the policy of the Farmer's Advocate not to "shoot over the heads" of the rank and file to furnish information that can be applied with success in everyday practice. Point this out to your neighbor who is not yet a reader, and induce him to subscribe.

Apiary.

Wintering Bees.

To winter bees successfully, one should begin by preparing for it early. After the close of the honey season, but while the weather is still warm, the hives should all be examined and the brood nests reduced to the number of combs the bees can cover well. Each hive should be weighed to make sure that it contains enough honey to keep

November, or when the winter appears to be setting in.

Coming to the question of wintering properly, the cellar seems to be the most suitable place. I am aware that bees have been successfully wintered outside in Manitoba and the Territories, that some have wintered them in garrets and others in houses built for the purpose, with double walls and sawdust filling; but the cellar seems to be the favorite place, and doubtless will be found to be the best for our climate, if for no other reason than that it is less affected by sudden changes of temperature than any place above ground can possibly be.

If the cellar is properly ventilated and of a temperature well above freezing—say about forty-five—bees will winter finely if not stuffed around in their hives so as to prevent the circulation of air and the escape of moisture from the cluster. Many people have such an idea of the cold in Manitoba that they can't realize that a room in which the thermometer stands at forty-five above is as warm as a room of the same temperature in any other Province, and so they stuff and pack around their bees and literally kill them with mistaken kindness. In such a cellar all that is necessary is to make it as easy as possible for the air to circulate.

My cellar is under the dwelling house, and is walled with stone. From near the floor a one and a half inch pipe passes upward beside a heating stove in the dining-room, and enters the stovepipe just above the stove, thus creating a forced circulation of air in the cellar at all times. When placing the hives in the cellar the covers are removed and nothing left above the bees but a cloth, woollen, if possible, but often a piece of heavy but porous sacking or burlap. A piece of old carpet does well for this. Hives with movable bottoms should also be raised from the bottoms at the back. The first row of hives is placed on a bench about sixteen inches high. Across each of these are laid slats one inch thick, on which to set the next row. In the same manner a third or even a fourth row may be placed.

Once in winter quarters there is but one thing the bees require, that is to be let alone—absolutely alone—till it is warm enough for them to fly; and unless noisy and fouling the fronts of the hives to be let alone even then till the willows bloom.

J. J. GUNN.

Possibilities in Beekeeping.

As an example of the mistaken idea which so many people have of the possibilities for beekeeping in Western Canada, the following introduction to a letter received by Mr. J. J. Gunn, Honorary, from a beekeeper in Brome, Que., is a fair example:

"I have been reading an article of yours in the July number of the 'Farmer's Advocate' regarding beekeeping in Manitoba. I am greatly surprised if you are correctly quoted, as I always thought your Province was altogether

too cold and that bees would starve to death owing to no honey plants."

The writer goes on to ask a number of questions regarding the system of wintering, the price of colonies, the home market for honey, the best location, etc., sufficient to show that he was seriously considering the advisability of going into the business in this country.

Although delusion exists elsewhere in regard to the possibilities of beekeeping in this country, and the real conditions are by no means known as they should, we do not have to go outside our own limits to find many persons who look upon beekeeping as an industry foreign to this country.

It would seem that the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association was not organized too soon. Is it not time that everyone was made to know that the busy bee can gather just as much honey here as in any other clime?

"What do you think of the census?"
"It is a questionable proceeding."



MELVILLE REYNOLDS' HOUSE.

C. Black's fine saddle horse in the foreground. About seven miles south-west of Strathcona.

the colony within it safely through the winter and well on into the spring. A colony that covers light combs will require more stores than one covering only six. This is a time when it pays to be liberal. Honey left in the hive in excess of what may be required will not be lost, and it is always better to be sure than sorry.

I have had strong colonies come through the winter with a loss of less than ten pounds, while at other times the loss would be over twenty pounds. How late brood rearing is kept up in the fall and how early it begins in the spring has much to do with this. Again, when weighing the bees into the cellar about the first week in November, we sometimes find the weights agreeing pretty well with those of September, while other seasons will show a loss of ten pounds or more in the same time. It is wise, therefore, when weighing for the first time to leave at least thirty pounds of honey to each strong colony. If



SUGAR BEETS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA.

Grown on the farm of Melville Reynolds, seven miles south west of Strathcona.

this weight is lacking, it is better to make it up by feeding sugar syrup than to give combs of honey and so have more combs in the hive than the bees can cover. This is the time, too, to unite weak colonies. Everything of a preparatory nature should be done during September, and bees left alone till weighed into the cellar in

Horticulture and Forestry.

Care of Seedling Apples.

Kindly let me know, through the "Advocate," the proper method of caring for small apple plants. The seeds were sown in May last.

Langenburg, Assa.

J. A. M.

Seedling apple trees sown last May should now be six or eight inches in height, and the average snowfall should be sufficient winter protection for them. In order to ensure the retention of the snow, it would be advisable to spread over the bed a light covering of tree branches, the best time to do this being just previous to freezing up. The seedlings should have been pinched back (that is, the tips removed) a month ago, in order to conduce to the thorough ripening of the wood, otherwise, they will go into winter quarters in a green state, and the chances of successful wintering will be much reduced. They should be left in the seed-bed for at least another year, before planting in permanent location, and two years would be preferable. At the expiration of this period, you will be able to judge of their hardiness, and as to whether it will be worth while to continue their cultivation further. If the seed has been taken indiscriminately from Eastern-grown apples, your chances of success will be slight; in fact, I would not advocate this method as a commencement in apple-growing for Manitoba and the Northwest. The better plan would be to procure some seedlings of the *Pyrus baccata* (the berried crab of Siberia), which makes a thoroughly hardy and reliable stock, and, when these are two years old, root-graft them with scions procured from some of our Manitoba nurserymen, such as Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, or H. L. Patmore, of Brandon, from varieties which these men have successfully fruited here. This plan I consider to be the most promising avenue to success in apple-growing in Manitoba and the Northwest.

The *Pyrus baccata* seedlings will be supplied free, on request, from the Experimental Farm, and for the manner of planting an orchard, refer to a previous article of mine in the "Advocate."

HARRY BROWN,

Horticulturist Exp. Farm.

Siberian Crab and Astrachan.

A sample of a new apple obtained from crossing the Siberian crab with the Red Astrachan has been received at this office from the Brandon Experimental Farm. In color they resemble the Astrachan very much, while in size, texture and flavor they are not unlike the Transcendent crab. This is the first year the tree has fruited, and result must be regarded as satisfactory. Evidences continue to multiply that the day is not far distant when Manitoba will have an apple of reasonable size that may be successfully grown.

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.

SWAMP FEVER.

Will you kindly favor me with your advice in the following case: Yearling colt, stabled last winter, but let out often for exercise. Has been running with other horses in pasture all summer. About two weeks ago I noticed him very listless, lagging behind the other horses as they travelled. Brought him in and examined, diagnosing the following symptoms: listlessness; slight cough; pulse full and about 65; temperature rather high; gums and tongue rather pale; slight, hard swelling of the glands between the lower jaws. In other respects he seemed all right; ate and drank well, etc. I have kept him in a good box stall, and am feeding him Herbageum with his oats, of which he gets about a gallon a day. He is in good condition, and out of a light mare from a Percheron horse. His temperature is now about normal, and the color of his tongue and gums is slightly pinker, but in other respects the symptoms remain unchanged. Yours truly,

S. Qu'Appelle, Assa.

DEXTRA.

Ans.—The symptoms you have mentioned are indicative of the so-called "swamp fever." This disease is often observed to be of an intermittent character, there being at times apparent convalescence, and again a relapse. See answer to "A Farmer," in this column.

SWAMP FEVER.

Have examined the mare, along with a healthy one, and find her mouth more of a pinky cast than that of her healthy mate. It appears very dry, as if feverish, and the veins in tongue and under it are very distinct. The under surface of the eyelids are of the same pink cast. She appears to be better able to walk when the weather is cool. You think it is impossible to bring her around again?

Iowalta.

READER.

Ans.—Your mare is evidently suffering from "swamp fever," and the treatment of it is often very unsatisfactory. Give, three times daily, two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture: Fowler's solution of arsenic, fourteen ounces; tincture of ferri. chlor., six ounces; quinine sulphate, two ounces. Have a druggist prepare the prescription.

RHEUMATISM IN MARE.

I have a mare, four years old, that I drove to town, fifteen miles away, and back the same day. Noticed her a little stiff or tender on one front foot when I left town. Next morning she was scarcely able to get out of stall; seems all stiffened up in front legs and feet. Cannot feel much heat anywhere. Looks like founder, only chest has not fallen away. Gave her a good physic, poulticed her feet, and now have her on good grass. Can you prescribe for her?

De Winton, Alta.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The case seems to be of a rheumatic nature, but you fail to mention the date on which you drove to town, which would have materially assisted me in diagnosing and prognosing (concluding what to do with) the ailment. Would advise you to place the animal in a comfortable box stall, clothe with blanket, and give, morning and evening, in warm bran mash containing a teaspoonful of flax seed, salicylate of soda, two drams. Continue treatment for two weeks.

BLEEDING FROM NOSE.

My mare seemed to go a little off her feed. After being idle for a couple of days, she bled at the left nostril. A blood clot four inches long and one inch wide formed from the discharge. The clot was thick and liver-colored. In a couple of days the other nostril bled a little, but I do not think there was a great discharge of blood. She had a cough with which she discharged blood. She ceased to eat, and in a couple of days she dropped dead, without a struggle. Two days before, we let her out and she ate grass pretty well. The veterinary surgeon said she must have got a knock on the head at some time. I had the mare three years, and never knew her to get any injury to her head. Can you tell the cause of death?

Swan River, Man.

J. B. Mc.

Ans.—There being no history of any remote, nor any sign of any recent, external injury to the head or any other part, the cause of the hemorrhage was evidently internal. The fact that blood was discharged in coughing would point to the lungs as being the seat of the lesion. From the description of the case, I am disposed to believe that there was a rupture of a blood vessel in connection with the pulmonary apparatus. A post-mortem examination would likely have revealed the cause of death.

ERYSIPELATOUS SORES.

I have a two-year-old colt which was hurt in the off front leg while running in the pasture. I do not know how it was done, but the leg is swollen as large as a stovepipe, and the skin is broken in a dozen places and running pus. The colt eats and drinks well and seems all right in every other respect. Please give cause and treatment.

Binscarth, Man.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The sores on your colt's leg are of an erysipelatous nature. Give two drams hyposulphite of soda in food, morning and night for ten days, and give at noon, for the same period, two drams tincture of iron chloride. Wash the leg well with warm soft water and carbolic soap, dry off and paint the leg as far as the swelling extends with compound tincture of iodine. Repeat the iodine application every three days.

CHOREA IN DOGS.

Please let me know through your valuable paper if there is any cure for the following: Scotch collie, one year old, had distemper, and ever since his head keeps up a continual nodding, also seems weak in the front legs, otherwise healthy?

East Selkirk.

E. P. H.

Ans.—This is a form of chorea met with in dogs as a sequel to distemper. There is no "positive cure" for this condition, and treatment to be of any use must be continued for some time. Would advise you to try the following: Give of potassium iodide five grains twice a day, and procure mixture as follows: Fowler's solution of arsenic, tincture nux vomica, of each one ounce; water, six ounces. Give one teaspoonful three times a day.

AILING BULL.

I bought a bull at the College, Guelph, two years old. Bought in January, arrived in Lumsden in June, when the stock was brought up by the Government. On arrival, he seemed very dull and from the first would not feed. Did not seem to care for anything. At first, I gave him a purgative, and then some medicine for indigestion, and he seemed to get a little better. I then turned him on the grass in the daytime, and in the stable at night. I turned him with the cattle about the 15th of July, and after being there a few days he left the cattle and lay in the bush. I took him to the stable and gave him some more medicine for indigestion, and gave him a lot of boiled flax and flax meal. His head commenced to swell and one eye was inflamed and protruded and run water. One morning I found everything near him bloody, and he was then bleeding out of both nostrils in quantities as if an artery had been severed, and continued to bleed for three days, then stopped. The swelling went down a little, and he seemed some better for a few days. He will eat roots, and nothing else. His head is swelled yet and his eye bad, and hangs his head. Would like to hear from you re same. I had an idea there was a gathering in his head, and, on breaking, severed an artery. It seemed like pure blood, no matter or pus being in the discharge. I expected he would bleed to death from the quantity lost. He drinks some—once a day. The front of his head seems as if the frontal bone is pushed out.

SUBSCRIBER FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Lumsden P. O.

Ans.—There is evidently something seriously wrong with your bull, but, even with the fairly full description of the case you have given, it is rather difficult to form an approximately correct opinion as to the true nature of the ailment. It is a case which would require the personal examination of a good veterinarian. The head symptoms in connection with the profuse hemorrhage from the nose are peculiar and might be diagnostic of an external injury, or of some disease of the sinuses of the head or face, which might or might not be removed or relieved by a surgical operation. As your bull is valuable, I would strongly advise you to secure the personal services of a skillful veterinary surgeon.

MARE PUTTING OUT FOAL-BED.

My six-year-old mare had her first foal this spring. She put out what is commonly called the foal-bed. On its being replaced she appeared well at once. She appears healthy, and comes in season regularly. Would it be safe to breed her again, and if so, how long should she go before putting to a horse?

Strathcona, Alta.

"FARMER."

Ans.—The cause of your mare putting out her foal-bed may have been a local one, and it may not occur again. Experience has been very varied in the matter, and most farmers prefer not to risk breeding a mare that has put out her foal-bed in foaling. There are others, however, who treat the matter lightly, and they maintain that there is little danger of a repetition of the trouble. In some mares the cause is a constitutional one, and when that has been shown it would be best both for present and hereditary reasons not to continue breeding her. From your description of your mare's healthy actions we are inclined to think the matter was due to some temporary cause. Should you decide to breed her again, it will be as safe to put her to a horse next spring as at any future time.

ABORTION IN SOWS.

Would you be so kind as to inform me as to what is the cause of my sows losing their pigs about nine or ten weeks after being bred? I have twelve of them, and about nine of them lost their pigs. They all had pigs in April and May (first litters) this spring, and had extra good luck. They were fed for about one month after the pigs were weaned, light, on barley, and let run on the grass, running on two hundred acres of grass; then we quit feeding them altogether, and they got nothing since except grass; but had been getting into the wheat for one week, about one month ago; the wheat at that time was about full, but very soft. Please answer through your valuable paper.

Reston, Man.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The causes of sporadic abortion among animals are numerous, but in the case of young sows, and in the absence, perhaps, of any other cause, the abortion may be attributed to the eating of immature wheat, especially if it was to some extent ergotized. (Ergot has a peculiar effect upon the uterus or pig-bed, causing an expulsion or throwing out of its contents.) There are several other kinds of food which undoubtedly has a relaxing effect upon the pregnant uterus.

URETHRAL.

1. I have a every time he ma feet, switches his were in great pin making his urine got him up this the east. Would of it? He is se the stable all the Could you give saddle horse? Lamerton, Alta.

Ans.—1. The i by a calculus, wh and become lodge case, relief can o which, owing to of the bull, is oft sible that the cal be expelled throu advise giving, n weeks, in drinking acid, one ounce.

2. Firing and ment.

1. I have a h cough, mostly wh 2. Another, ni charges at nostril sound in head wh ing about a year.

Ans.—1. You o stated case has b month or so, try morning and even been coughing for give one dram of same length of ti

2. Case No. 2 called nasal glee tedious. Give hi of sulphate of co Keep the nostrils in a well-ventilate times caused by teeth examined, a have them remove

UN Calf about four Sometimes it will and at other times thin.

Ans.—The call ness of the digest curable disease or able it will live. sulphate of iron a as a drench, night milk it drinks abo

STEAM ENGINEER.

1. I am a steam Dakota, where eng consequently I ha take to secure a l west Territories? pert work, such a license?

2. Can any ro allowance and laic being taken from farmers without a permit from the G Red Deer, Alta.

Ans.—1. Exami steam engineers a direction of the Regina, from who tained. Good eng generally little di examination.

2. We do not q by the road allo line. No one h regular road allow cil.

DRIVING.

Would you kindl piece of land (quar right to drive off h on the full run son is the landowner l the cattle? State Edmonton, Alta.

Ans.—The owner the right to drive a great distance beyo also be liable for the cattle.

Where can maps Wydale, Minn.

Ans. Write the migration, Winnipe

URETHRAL IRRITATION—SIDEBONES.

1. I have a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, and every time he makes his urine he stamps his hind feet, switches his tail, and bawls a little, as if he were in great pain. This lasts just while he is making his urine. He eats and drinks well. I got him up this spring with Government car from the east. Would change of water be the cause of it? He is serving cows, but we keep him in the stable all the time. Could you give me a cure for sidebones on saddle horse? J. A. S. Lamerton, Alta.

Ans.—1. The irritation is probably produced by a calculus, which has escaped from the bladder and become lodged in the urethra. If such is the case, relief can only be obtained by its removal, which, owing to the peculiar curves in the penis of the bull, is often a difficult matter. It is possible that the calculus may become dislodged and be expelled through the natural passage. Would advise giving, morning and evening, for two weeks, in drinking water or food, dilute muriatic acid, one ounce.

2. Firing and blistering is the proper treatment.

COUGHING HORSES.

1. I have a horse, eight years old, with a cough, mostly while working.

2. Another, nine years old, coughs and discharges at nostrils while drinking; has a rattling sound in head when checked up; has been coughing about a year. T. E. B.

Ans.—1. You do not say how long your first stated case has been coughing. If only for a month or so, try one dram of chlorate of potash, morning and evening, for two weeks; if he has been coughing for several months, you had better give one dram of iodide of potassium for the same length of time.

2. Case No. 2 has chronic catarrh, usually called nasal gleet. Treatment is somewhat tedious. Give him, twice daily, one dram each of sulphate of copper and iodide of potassium. Keep the nostrils clean, and see that he stands in a well-ventilated stable. This trouble is sometimes caused by a decaying tooth. Have his teeth examined, and if one or more are decaying have them removed.

UNTHRIFTY CALF.

Calf about four weeks old does not feed well. Sometimes it will drink a quart or two of milk, and at other times will not. It has become very thin. S. R. H.

Ans.—The calf evidently has congenital weakness of the digestive organs, probably some incurable disease or malformation. It is not probable it will live. Try giving it 15 grs. each, sulphate of iron and gentian, in a pint of milk as a drench, night and morning, and add to the milk it drinks about one-sixth part lime water.

Miscellaneous.

STEAM ENGINEER'S LICENSE—CLOSING A ROAD.

1. I am a steam engineer from the State of North Dakota, where engineers do not require a license, consequently I have none. What steps must I take to secure a license to practice in the Northwest Territories? Is a man allowed to do expert work, such as repairing engines, without a license?

2. Can any road be changed from the road allowance and laid on the blind lines, part of it being taken from the townline, leaving a few farmers without any kind of a road, without a permit from the Government? Red Deer, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Examinations for license to practice as steam engineers are periodically held, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, from whom all information may be obtained. Good engineers from other countries have generally little difficulty in passing a satisfactory examination.

2. We do not quite understand what you mean by the road allowance being laid on the blind line. No one has any authority to close a regular road allowance without an Order-in-Council.

DRIVING CATTLE OFF LAND.

Would you kindly inform me if the owner of a piece of land (quarter section) not fenced, has the right to drive off his neighbor's cattle with dogs on the full run some distance from his place, and is the landowner liable to any damage done to the cattle? State the law. Edmonton, Alta. A YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—The owner of a fenced quarter-section has the right to drive animals off the land, but no great distance beyond his own land. He would also be liable for any damage done by dogs to the cattle.

MAPS WANTED.

Where can maps of Western Canada be secured? Wydahl, Minn. A. N. A.

Ans.—Write the Department of Dominion Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

GRASS FOR PERMANENT PASTURE—TIME TO PLANT TREE SEEDS—ROAD ALLOWANCE.

1. Which would be the best kind of grass seed to sow for permanent pasture in the Wolseley district, and how much should be sown per acre?

2. When is the best time to plant the seeds of such trees as maple, ash or horse-chestnut?

3. Is there a road allowance around each section of land in this country, and if so, which side does it come off? SHANTY. Wolseley, Assa.

Ans.—1. In your district brome grass should do better than any other grass for permanent pasture. It is a good plan, however, to have a mixture of those that will grow successfully, and in this list may be found rye grass, and to a lesser extent timothy. A mixture of seven pounds brome, five pounds rye grass, and two pounds timothy should make a satisfactory mixture. Owing to brome being the best, a greater quantity of it should be sown in the mixture. We are not aware that white clover has been tried in pasture in the Wolseley district, but we have seen it growing along the railroad track in the vicinity of the town. Where it can be grown one or two pounds per acre could be introduced to good advantage.

2. The seeds of maple, ash or horse-chestnut may be planted in the fall, but a better plan is to stratify the seeds in the fall, and plant in the springtime. Stratification consists in mixing the seeds with layers of earth, leaves or similar material. When only small quantities are to be cared for, they are generally mixed in boxes, and the boxes buried in well-drained soil out of doors, but where large quantities are to be handled, they may be mixed with soil on the surface of the ground and left until spring. Such a pile is termed a pit, and there is no better material with

DISPUTE OVER HORSE.

A sold a horse to B on 15th of June, also taking his note for same. The horse was to be taken away by B the same day, but did not do so. In about four days, A saw B, and told him to be sure and take horse. B said he would, but failed to do so. In about three weeks, A got word from another party that B would not want the horse, as he had bought more land, and had enough to pay for. Between selling and getting word from B that he did not want the horse, A could have sold the horse, but was keeping him for B. Can A collect B's note. Note drawn out such: Six months after date, I promise to pay to A the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160) for value received. Signed by B. Can A claim expenses for keep of horse, which is over a month, before A saw B to make sure that he did not want horse? Could A lawfully sell horse and hold note? What procedures could A take to do what is right and lawful. J. H. T. Yorkton, Assa.

Ans.—A can collect the note from B for the horse. He, A, cannot sell the horse again. He had better notify B in writing to take the horse away, sending him a statement of the charges for pasture and demanding payment. When the note is due he can sue for the note, and, at the same time, he had better put in a claim for pasture for the horse.

CURING PORK—MAKING PICKLES.

1. Please give the best method of curing pork. 2. Give method of making pickles in which beans can be used. READER. Iowa, Alta.

Ans.—1. One of the simplest and most satisfactory methods of curing pork in winter is as follows: Cut into shoulders, sides and hams, and if the pork is heavy, cut out the shoulder at

the joint so that salt may penetrate easily. Then sprinkle all red spots with saltpetre, and rub the entire surface well with salt, and lay in a cool room or cellar. Turn the pieces and rub the surface every two days for two weeks, after which they should be enclosed in cotton bags and hung up in a dry place until warm weather. It is then well to pack the pork in a box of oats or oat hulls, stored in a dry, and, preferably, a cool place. Instead of hanging up to dry after being thoroughly salted, some prefer to smoke it. This may be done by suspending one or two pieces at a time in an old salt barrel, in which has been placed an iron vessel containing coals covered with dry chips of poplar.

By covering the mouth of the barrel with an old sack so that the smoke is contained, the operation will require little attention, and the meat may be removed in from two to four hours. Curing meat in the summertime is a comparatively difficult process, and except with those who are homesteading should not have to be resorted to. Where it is necessary we would advise placing as soon as possible in a strong salt pickle, in which a small amount of saltpetre and lime had been added. This brine should be a saturated solution; that is, contain all the salt that would dissolve. After being in this for from five to eight days it should be wrapped in close linen bags and placed in a dry room for a week or more, until comparatively dry, when any not desired for immediate use might be smoked.

2. The most common method of making pickles in which beans are used does not differ very materially from the method by which cucumbers and onions are pickled. Place the pods in a hot solution of salt water and leave over night to soak. Next day place them in jars, and submerge in hot vinegar and afterwards seal. The smaller the pods the more tender the pickles.

HOW TO CORN BEEF.

Please give a reliable recipe for making corned beef. BACHELOR. Harmattan, Alta.

Ans.—There are many recipes for corning beef, but the following is recommended as being most satisfactory: To each gallon of water add 1 1/2 lbs. salt, 1/2 lb. sugar, 1/2 oz. saltpetre, and 1/2 oz. potash. Boil, skim, and when cold pour over the meat.



BLUE BLOOD 52898.

First-prize Jersey bull over three years, and male champion of the breed, at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY E. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

which to cover a pit than inverted grass sod. Some forestry instructors recommend naving the soil for mixing so fine that it will leave the seeds separated for sowing.

3. According to the old survey, under which most of Manitoba is laid out, there is a road allowance of 99 feet around each section, but in the Territories there is a road allowance of 66 feet around two sections, as 1 and 8 and 2 and 7. In each section there is still 640 acres, and the iron stakes put up by the surveyors mark, not the corner of the section, but the center of the road; the section boundary in the Territories being 33 feet therefrom.

TIME TO SOW VEGETABLES.

What time in the moon should vegetables, such as turnips, onions and carrots, be sown? Saskatoon. J. L. K.

Ans.—It is a mistaken idea to believe that the moon has an effect upon plant growth. Although there are some who fancy such is the case, it has never been officially proven, and is, moreover, quite contrary to the teachings of science. Even those who persistently claim that there is a time according to the moon when different seeds should be sown do not agree among themselves. We have known one farmer who claimed that peas should be sown before the full of the moon, while his neighbor insisted that best results were to be had by sowing just after the moon had passed the full. The best time to sow most garden vegetables is when danger of frost is over, but onions and a few others that are hardy may go in as soon as the soil can be tilled.

DISPUTE OVER PROPERTY.

A assisted B to come from Ontario to Alberta, B had no money to build a house upon reaching the West, and A furnished him with sufficient lumber, paper, nails and windows to build a structure 12 by 20. He also furnished him with money to buy provisions, a house to live in until the new one was built, a team and wagon to draw the lumber a distance of about 60 rods. They made a verbal bargain on June 13th, 1902, but no one else was present. B was to build the house for the use of it until the spring of 1903, when he was to give it up to A. He was also to assist A during the winter of 1902-'03 in getting out material for a house on his own homestead, and a new one which A was building. When that time came, A asked him to assist in getting out the building material, but B refused, saying that he could get along without A, and was going to keep the house until he was ready to give it up.

What A did for B was merely to accommodate him and save him expense. All together, he spent about \$300 on him. The house stands on the road or street allowance, and B threatens to move it onto his own homestead. Can he do so, or can A put him out of the house and proceed to take possession, or can A get a claim against him or his homestead for the amount expended, and can he collect rent for the house from May 1st, 1903? If so, what is the proper method to proceed?
E. K.
Markerville, Alta.

Ans.—A can collect, by suit, whatever money is advanced to B, also rent for the house. He would be entitled to allow B for his labor in building. B can not move the house, and if he attempts to do so, A had better get an injunction restraining him from doing so. A could also obtain an order of ejectment and have B vacate the house. As the whole procedure is rather complicated, A should immediately consult a barrister in his nearest town, who would take the necessary steps to protect his rights.

DISPUTE OVER FENCE.

A owns the south-west quarter of a section, and B the other three-quarters. A refuses to keep his half of the line fence repaired, and, hence, B's cattle get into A's crop. B uses A's line fence for a pasture fence, and A uses B's for the same purpose, but B has to repair both parts; A, nevertheless, shuts B's cattle in his stable and holds them for damages. At the present time there are several broken posts in A's share of the fence. Is there any law to make A repair this fence, and what is the penalty if he does not?
J. M.
Stockton, Man.

Ans.—It is provided in the Boundary Line Act that each party shall make, keep up and repair the just proportion of the line fence. If there is any dispute which cannot be amicably arranged, three fenceviewers must be appointed (they first taking the oath), and after considering the matter they must file their award in the office of the County Court district in which the land is situated, and such award when filed will then be a judgment, and the parties must conform to the terms of the judgment.

FOXHOUND PUPPIES WANTED.

I have lately subscribed for your paper, and as I am a stranger in this country, I wish to ask information as to whereabouts I could get a pair of wolf-hound pups.
J. S. M.
Knee Hills.

Ans.—Write Box 589, Winnipeg, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

SHOWING A FREE-MARTIN.

Is it allowable to show as a heifer one that is twinned with a bull, and that will never breed. She is about two years old this fall.
E. B.

Ans.—We have known several instances of a heifer twinned with a bull proving a breeder, and if the heifer comes in season regularly there is ground for hope that she may breed. We have seen no rule of any fair prohibiting the showing of such a heifer, and we have known more than one case of a heifer twinned with a bull being shown at leading exhibitions in Canada.

LUMP ON BACK.

I have a colt, four months old. It was perfectly healthy for two months, when I noticed a raise on its back, half way between the shoulders and small of back. It seems like bone, and is raised about an inch. I can press it with my hand to its natural shape. When the head is held high it can hardly be noticed, but when he stoops to feed it seems to be four or five inches in length. He seems in perfect health.
D. R. H.

Ans.—In my opinion the growth must be a tumor. If it were bone, or spinal curvature, you would not be able to press it down with your hand. The best treatment would probably be to have it cut out, but you might try the effect of a good blister. Take one dram of biniodide of mercury, and one-half dram of cantharides, and mix with one ounce of lard or vaseline; clip the hair off the enlargement and rub in the blister for at least one-half hour. After 48 hours wash off with soap and water, and apply a little lard or vaseline twice a week till the hair grows again.

Field Notes.

BEST FOR YOU.
Best for Them.

We look upon our subscribers as our best friends, and as such we ask you to use your influence in securing us new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." Tell your friends and neighbors what it is worth to you, and get them all to subscribe. By doing so at once you can do them a good turn. We will send them the FARMER'S ADVOCATE FROM NOW TO THE END OF 1904 FOR ONLY \$1.25. This includes the Christmas numbers for both 1903 and 1904, which alone sell to non-subscribers for 50c. each.

Or we will send it for the remainder of 1903, including this year's Christmas number, for 25c.

We do not ask you to do this for nothing.

Read our premium list in last issue for sending us new yearly subscribers. Five subscriptions for the remainder of the year count as one new subscriber. If there is nothing in the premium list which you want, we will give you a cash commission of 25 per cent. on all new names.

We will look for a list of names from you in a few days. You can easily secure them if you try.

Wishing you every success, we are,

Very truly yours,

The William Weld Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Peace River Notes.

SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—As a prosperous season seems to have come our way, and a very heavy stand of grain, nearly ripe (August 11th), I take pleasure in giving your many readers an idea of the development of this part of our great West. Though we are far from the haunts of the iron horse, still steamboats run at stated times and make connections at Vermilion Falls, sixty miles below here, and as the steamer St. Charles is on its return trip to Peace River Landing, we are sending mail out. The Government is to be commended for its monthly mail service to the Peace River Landing, but should make some provision for its decent handling there, and not have it dumped out in a box at the Police Barracks for every Tom, Dick and Harry to go through and help themselves. We expect to have over two thousand bushels of wheat this year, and as prices hold at \$1.50 per bushel it will not be too bad. The crops are good through this locality. Our settlement is small as yet, and the half-breed part of the population is still in the majority, but they are an industrious class and all doing well.

Fox raising is one branch of farming not generally taken up, but we are in it here quite strongly, as there are about 125 held in captivity in the settlement altogether. The settlement has not had any great influx of settlers yet, but has grown mostly from natural increase from a small trading and mission station to be the only civilized place far north of Edmonton. There is a grist-mill and two sawmills (the former being a 40-barrel roller-process flour mill), two stores, two churches and two boarding and day schools, and an implement agency.

What this country needs is a lot of energetic men with their families to settle here and success awaits them. The market is good for all kinds of farm produce and the demand is many times the supply. Horses are scarce and bring good prices, cayuses from \$30 to \$65; bronchos from \$60 to \$80. Heavy horses not at present obtainable. Cattle go \$25 to \$35 for cows; a yoke for oxen, \$100. Calves run from \$7 to \$10; yearlings, \$12 to \$17. Butter from 25c to 35c. per pound and scarce at that. Stock has to be fed for about five months of the year, and calves somewhat longer. We can make a success of everything that can be raised in the Edmonton district, and expect a great development as soon as the country opens up, but in the meantime there is room for a large number of good staunch men who are not afraid of work. I will be glad to answer any inquiries about this country more fully, or address F. S. Lawrence, care of Mr. D. S. McKay, Spruce Grove, Alta., as he will be going out there during January. We have been in this country for 24 years and can speak definitely of the con-

ditions as they are here. This is the best part of the district of Athabasca, and farming is past the experimental stage.
F. N. LAWRENCE.
Peace River.

The Reston District.

During the rainy week which ended the month of August, a representative of the Farmer's Advocate had the good fortune to visit the Reston district, and had an opportunity to learn of the history, and observe the progress of that substantial town. The town is situated on the Arcola branch of the C. P. R., about two hundred miles west of Winnipeg, and is in the midst of one of the finest sections in the Province. In 1894, when the C. P. R. extended its lines to this point the immediate district was an almost unbroken prairie. A settlement had been started north of where the town now stands, but this settlement had been doing all its trading and marketing in Virden, about 22 miles distant, so that the starting of a railway town at Reston supplied a much-felt want. Up to 1898, Reston formed the terminus of the railway, but in that year the line was extended through to Arcola. During the nine years of its existence the town has made a substantial Western growth.

Among its principal places of business is the new store belonging to Mr. G. S. Monroe. This store, one of the largest and best-equipped general stores in the Province, is built of stone with cement basement. The building is lighted throughout by gasoline chandeliers, and is a good example of western push and enterprise. A large brick boarding-house has been erected, and the town can now boast of nearly every industry necessary in a community. Increased mail service has been granted, and everything points to the growth of a substantial and up-to-date town.

The farmers of the Reston district have never experienced a crop failure. The effects of hail, frost or drought have never been severely felt. The land is somewhat lighter than in some other sections, but is now held at twenty-five dollars per acre. Water is generally easily obtained. The district seems to be free from noxious weeds, comparatively speaking, and a thorough system of early summer-fallowing is pretty generally practiced. A farmers' institute has been organized, and is well supported by the farmers and many of the business men. A good evidence of prosperity is seen in the number of large barns that are being erected. Substantial basement buildings are replacing the modest stable of the pioneer. Modern conveniences are being put in these barns, and particular attention is being paid to the matter of ventilation. Another evidence of prosperity is the tendency to stock-raising, accommodation for stock is being provided, and pedigreed sires are being used so that in a few years the cattle industry will supplement very largely if it does not supplant the growing of wheat. With such resources in the hands of an energetic and up-to-date community, we expect to hear of great things from the Reston district.
READEY.

Collection of Birds' Eggs.

At the Lacombe Fair a very nice collection of local birds' eggs was exhibited by Arthur Randall, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. N. Randall, of that town. Although we by no means approve of boys robbing birds' nests, yet when done discriminately, merely taking one egg out of each nest, with the pure intent of gaining knowledge and not molesting the birds or damaging the other eggs, we believe that it is an educator of no mean order. It has the influence of awakening the desire for more knowledge, and naturally makes the collector a truer student and lover of nature.

The collection which Arthur showed was a very good one, and reflects credit on him for his painstaking perseverance. The eggs in the collection were as follows: Crows; robins; blackbirds; two kinds of grass birds; mallards; bitterns; black snipes; wrens; swallows; orioles; night hawks; kingbirds; cowbirds; spoonhill ducks; divers; hawks; and mud hens.

Victoria Exhibition.

The annual Provincial Exhibition held by the British Columbia Agricultural Association, at Victoria, will take place this year at Victoria, on Oct. 6th to 10th. As usual, large prizes are being offered for live stock, agricultural products and kindred exhibits. In addition, there is a splendid list of attractions, and should the efforts of the management receive the support from the public of the Pacific Province which their enterprise deserves, there will be held in the island city this year one of the best exhibitions that has ever been opened to the people of British Columbia.

Vermilion Valley's First Fair.

The Vermilion Valley and Beaver Lake Agricultural Society will hold their first annual fair at Vegreville, Sept. 30th. A very nice agricultural prize list has been issued, which betokens success for the undertaking.

It is to be hoped that this initial effort will be largely patronized. The agricultural resources of the district warrants such, and we believe that the combined effort of the neighboring well-wishers co-operating with the officers will bring about the desired result. R. Dinwoodie is president, and Geo. W. Robertson, Sec.-Treasurer.

Fair Notes.

Red Deer Agricultural Society has decided not to hold a show this year.

Didbury, Alta., will hold its first exhibition of live stock and agricultural products on Oct. 2nd.

Something and the condition was reflected held in Ottawa. Propitious evening of the change, with remaining two despite these ment, owing to and the heart enabled to pro and in other yet held in the

Substantial classes of live with his little of the French newly-imported be growing in dian people. Ness & Sons, Richardson, of honors in that equines were s and Pearson much to the in

The ever-po sented by the Edwards, the l prizes. Marq bull, and his fu priced cow in tractions in the of good criteri of Woodville, from Senator Edwards bull in ling daughter placed over her

The develop in Eastern Ont strong showing Ayrshires, how numbers from portations stre ly. The princip Hunter's, Clark steins were full sions. Brown were the princ made a little be being nearly al

The making the disagreeabl and while the responded credi classed exhibiti to the energetic secretary of the

The dates at exhibitions are Secretaries of fa requested to forwa office.

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The Ottawa Exhibition.

Something of the character of farming followed and the conditions existing in the Ottawa valley was reflected in the Central Canada Exhibition held in Ottawa from September 12th to 19th. Propitious weather favored the fair up to the evening of the 16th, when there was a sudden change, with rain and cold weather during the remaining two days of the actual exhibition. But despite these unfavorable conditions the management, owing to the large attendance of visitors and the hearty response of the exhibitors, were enabled to pronounce the fair a success financially and in other respects the greatest of the kind yet held in the Capital.

Substantial increases were noticeable in most classes of live stock. The habitant was there with his little dairy cattle and strong, wiry horses of the French-Canadian breed, and also several newly-imported Belgian stallions, which seem to be growing in popularity with the Lower Canadian people. Clydesdales from the stables of R. Ness & Sons, Howick, P. Q., and Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, carried off most of the honors in that breed. Fancy harness and saddle equines were shown by Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, and Pearson Bros., of Montreal, which added much to the interest of the show.

The ever-popular Shorthorns were well represented by the herds of Senators Drummond and Edwards, the latter getting the lion's share of the prizes. Marquis of Zenda, Edwards' big herd bull, and his full sister, Missie 153rd, the longest-priced cow in Canada to-day, were the chief attractions in the breed. Contrary to the opinions of good criterions, the judge, Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., placed a two-year-old bull from Senator Drummond's herd over the big Edwards bull in the sweepstakes class. The yearling daughter of the great Missie cow was also placed over her mature dam for sweepstakes.

The development of the cheesemaking industry in Eastern Ontario was forcibly indicated by the strong showing of Holsteins and Ayrshires. The Ayrshires, however, showed a little falling off in numbers from last year, but this year's new importations strengthened the quality very materially. The principal herds represented were Reford's, Hunter's, Clark's, Yuill's and Whittaker's. The Holsteins were fully as numerous as on previous occasions. Brown, Gilroy, Richardson and Dowler were the principal exhibitors. Sheep and swine made a little better showing than usual, the sheds being nearly all filled.

The making of the fair a success in spite of the disagreeable weather was no ordinary task, and while the people of the surrounding country responded creditably to the demands of their high-classed exhibition, much credit still remains due to the energetic management of Mr. E. McMahon, secretary of the exhibition.

Fair Dates.

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

Austin, Man.	Oct. 6
Kinistino, Sask.	Oct. 6
Fairmeade, Assa.	Oct. 6
Olds, Alta.	Oct. 6
Lethbridge, Alta.	Oct. 6 and 7
Victoria, B. C.	Oct. 6 to 10
Meadowlea, Man.	Oct. 7
Headingley, Man.	Oct. 7
Gladstone	Oct. 8
Grenfell, Assa.	Oct. 8
Red Deer, Alta.	Oct. 8 and 9
Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 8

Sale near Calgary.

Owing to illness, John Kaiser, living 17 miles south-west of Calgary, decided to sell by auction his farm, live stock and implements. On Sept. 1st the sale took place, Ellis and Grogan, of Calgary, being the auctioneers. The day was fine, and the live stock, some seven horses and over twenty cattle, sold very well, but the implements, although almost new, went slowly. This was largely owing to the small attendance, which again was chiefly due to farmers being in the hay fields. The farm of 326 acres was not sold. A reserve bid of \$10 per acre was stipulated, and \$9.50 was the highest offered. The crop was not included with the farm.

To Give Collie a Trial.

It is proposed to have a competition at the St. Louis World's Fair, in which the skill of collie dogs to manage sheep will be tested. Each dog will be probably required to drive five sheep from one pen to another. Tractability, ready obedience, steadiness in driving, gentleness in working the sheep, and general aptitude in the dog for the business before him will have the influence with the jury in making awards. Barking will be allowed, but biting will not.

Organizing Farmers' Institutes.

It has been announced that meetings will be held at Shovel Lake, on Sept. 26th, and Geyser, on Oct. 3rd, for the purpose of organizing farmers' institutes.

Another Ranch Deal.

It is reported from Kansas that Jno. Anderson, a cattleman of that State, has purchased a ranch of 1,300 acres, including 1,500 cattle and 300 horses, from J. Quirk, Millarville, Alta. The price is said to be upwards of \$70,000. Mr. Quirk was one of the first ranchmen in Alberta and has made the business a success.



VEGETABLES AT STRATFORD FAIR.

Prof. D. D. Main.

Prof. D. D. Main, of Madison, Wis., has been appointed principal of the Minnesota Agricultural College in the room of Prof. F. D. Tucker, whose resignation was accepted by the regents. Miss C. Comfort, who formerly taught English at the School of Agriculture, will be in charge of the Girls' Building the coming year. She will thus take a considerable portion of the work done by Mrs. Virginia Meredith, the retiring preceptress.

Condensed Potatoes.

Mr. Frank Bunyan, manager of the Concentrated Flake Potato Co., of Janesville, Wis., while engaged in Stratford as a bookkeeper, originated a process by which potatoes can be put up in a concentrated form for the market, in much the same shape as breakfast foods are now prepared. The scheme was taken hold of by an American concern, and it has been found a distinct success. The finished product is of a creamy white color, and is prepared by pouring hot water over it. It is claimed that none of the original flavor is lost in the process of manufacture. The American concern has a capitalization of \$125,000, and is desirous of branching out. Mr. Bunyan is favorable to locating in Stratford.

Sheep Tract Changed.

The sheep-grazing tract in Southern Alberta has been changed, and now includes: Township 9, ranges 10 to 17; the north half of township 8, range 18; township 10, ranges 10 to 18, with the exception of such portion thereof as lies north of the Belley River; and township 11, ranges 9 to 16, excepting such portions as lie north of the Belley River, all being west of the 4th meridian.

The Wants of Vegreville.

In the prize list of the Vermilion Valley and Beaver Lake Agricultural Society, the wants of the Village of Vegreville, Alta., where the Society's Fair is to be held on Sept. 30th, are said to be a newspaper, grist mill, dry goods and a hardware store. It is said all these would do well.

The London Exhibition.

Western Ontario's leading exhibition, held at London, Sept 11th to 19th, was a fairly successful event, the exhibit of live stock of all classes being well up to the standard of former years, and in horses much better than the average. Clydesdales were especially strong, there being five first-class imported horses in the aged stallion section, and with John Gardhouse, Highfield, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, as judges, the Toronto placing for second and third prizes was reversed, Dalgety Bros.' Stewart's Pride being given premier place here, and Sorby's Vanora's Pride second, a ruling that while causing no complaint might be changed at their next meeting without injustice, as both are grandly good horses. In a strong class of six imported three-year-old stallions, Bawden & McDonnell won first with a capital horse with splendid action; J. B. Hogate won second with Gallant Chattan, a roan colt

of medium size and of fine quality; Sorby had a right good big horse for third place, as also had Dalgety for fourth. Five imported two-year-olds, all good ones, found at the head of the list for first place, Royal Brunston, a capital horse, imported and shown by Dalgety Bros., a big colt, well balanced, having capital legs and feet and splendid action; second prize went to Hogate's Lord Mack, and third to Dalgety's King of Scotland. A very strong class of Canadian-bred heavy drafts was shown, the mares and fillies as well as the stallions being of grand quality. In cattle, Shorthorns were the most numerous, there being ten exhibitors in the competition. The class was judged by C. A. Simmons, Ivan, who made but one reversal of the Toronto placing where the same animals competed, and that for a second award. Crerar had the first-prize aged bull, in his three-year-old Imp. Scottish Hero; the first-prize cow and three-year-old. As at Toronto, the latter winning the sweepstakes at both shows. Crerar had also the first-prize aged herd. Capt. Robson had the sweepstakes bull in his imported two-year-old Prince Sunbeam, the first-prize yearling heifer and bull calf; as at Toronto, and the first young herd. Goodfellow Bros. had the first-prize yearling bull in their Imp. Famous Pride, first for four calves bred by exhibitor, the second-prize cow Imp. Wafer Cress, second-prize bull calf, yearling heifer and young herd.

The exhibitors of Herefords were Hunter, Govenlock, Skippen and O'Neil Bros., Southgate, the first named capturing the majority of first prizes. Aberdeen-Angus were well represented by the herds of Walter Hall, Washington; Eph. Butt and H. Jones, White Oak; while Galloways were admirably represented by the exhibit of Shaw & Marston, Brantford, whose herd is strictly first-class and up-to-date. Ayrshires were well shown by Wm. Stewart & Son, and Alex. Hume & Co., both of Menie, the class being judged by A. McD. Drummond, Montreal, who made several reversals of the Toronto placing, dividing the prizes fairly well, and giving general satisfaction. The sweepstakes male was Hume's aged bull, Imp. Prince of Barcheskie, and the sweepstakes female, Stewart's



A ROAD CONSTRUCTION GANG, WARD 5, BIRTLE, MAN.

aged cow, Jean Armour. W. M. Smith, Scotland, was first for two-year-old bull; Stewart first for yearling and bull calf; Hume first for three-year-old cow and yearling heifer; Stewart first for two-year-old heifer and heifer calf, the first award for aged herd and for four calves, and Hume first for young herd.

Jerseys were shown by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, whose Toronto exhibit was divided, the stronger section of it going to Ottawa, where, as at London, the great majority of prizes, including all the sweepstakes and first herd prizes, fell to the Brampton herd.

Holsteins were creditably shown by Rettle Bros. and Hallman, between whom the prizes were divided.

The display of sheep and swine was very good, the prizes in most classes falling to the same exhibitors as at Toronto, though in some classes local breeders came in, and in a few instances succeeded in downing the Toronto winners.

Clydesdales for Canada.

A cheering feature of the season is the demand for Clydesdale stock from Canada and the United States. Quite a number of first-class horses have recently found their way across the Atlantic, and the Donaldson liners which sailed to-day and a week ago had quite as good a selection as has ever left our shores for some time. Mr. Alexander Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, N.-W. T., is the most extensive shipper. His lot includes first-prize horses at Aberdeen, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Kirkcudbright, Stirling, Falkirk and Linlithgow, and he has younger horses by H. & A. S. champion sires, and some of the most successful breeding horses in this country. Mr. Geo. Isaac, Bomanton, Ont., ships nearly a dozen good, well-bred fillies. Six of these he got in one lot from Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, and others from breeders in Aberdeenshire. Mr. Galbraith bought all his horses from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright; and high-priced animals have been sold recently by Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew; Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and others. What the future may have in store we know not, but already more Clydesdales have been exported in eight months than were exported during the whole twelve months of 1902. Naturally this eager, steady demand from all quarters has led to a cheering trade at home, and a large number of horses have been hired for season, 1904. The Messrs. Montgomery have sold their first-prize two-year-old colt at the Royal for exportation to New Zealand. They also have been selling horses to Russian buyers, and a very large shipment of all classes of British equine stock is being made up for the Transvaal. A good deal requires to be done before the settlement of the Transvaal will be accomplished, but gradually we are beginning to understand the value of our new possession.

Destroying Grasshoppers.

The State law of Utah provides that a reward of \$20 per ton be paid for dead grasshoppers. It has had the effect of reducing the amount of destruction by this pest.

Markets.

Wheat Shortage.

London, Eng., Sept. 20.—Thos. Thom, of the Liverpool Corn Exchange, estimated this year's shortage of 36,000,000 bushels in the world's wheat available for British needs. Canada's average export of wheat to Great Britain during the past six years was only 6,000,000 bushels. Mr. Thom contends that any deficiency can scarcely be supplied from Canada. Mr. Thom thinks that those who expect sufficient supplies from Canada's Northwest are doomed to disappointment. He looks for a growing trade between the Canadian Northwest and Asia.

[Note.—The Canadian statistical yearbook gives the average export of Canadian wheat at 14,975,964 bushels, or of wheat and flour combined 19,113,556 bushels, for the past six years, and nearly all of it went to Great Britain.—Editor.]

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Cattle.—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.90; poor to medium, \$3.90 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.15; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.60; bulls, \$2 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$7. Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$5.85 to \$6.25; good to choice heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.15; rough heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.80; light, \$5.70 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.75 to \$6. Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$3.40 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$2.25 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.75 to \$6.15.

British Markets.

London, Sept. 19.—Live cattle firmer at 11½c. to 12½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10½c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per lb. Sheep, 11½c. to 12½c.

Once a reader, always a reader, is the way with subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. Why? Because it pays them to do so. Induce your neighbor to try it.

Winnipeg Markets.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—The export cattle trade has been in rather an unsatisfactory condition, but the tendency is for choice exporters to increase in price. Owing to the renewed outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in New England, it is quite improbable that the ports of those States will be opened for shipment to Great Britain for some time. This will mean a heavy trade through Montreal, with crowded boats and consequently high rates. Cattle from the ranges have begun to move more freely of late, but the number shipped to date is still considerably behind that of the same date last year. At point of shipment, the best bring 3½c.; butchers' cattle are worth 2½c. to 3½c. per pound. Milch cows of good quality continue scarce and high in price. Local dairymen report little money in the business, owing to the high price of feed and the cost of good cows.

Sheep.—The supplies of sheep have increased, and, in consequence, the price has declined somewhat, 3½c. to 3½c. being the ruling price off cars.

Hogs.—Hogs are not coming forward in any greater numbers than are needed by the butchers, and the packing houses are quiet; 6c. continues the ruling price for the best.

Horses must be expected to continue firm for some time. There may, however, be a lessening in the demand as winter approaches and farm and railroad work lessens, but the outlook for good prices next year is very promising.

DAIRY.

Creamery butter is selling at 17c. to 18c. in tubs, and 18c. to 19c. in prints.

Dairy butter has increased in supply, owing perhaps to good pastures; 11c. to 13c. is the ruling price, but for really choice, a cent or two more is being paid.

Cheese supplies are small, at 11c. per pound.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat.—The wheat market continues rather unsettled, owing to some extent to the impossibility of estimating the amount of damage that has been done by the recent storm. The tendency is for better prices, but the amount of No. 1 hard is apt to be much less than at first estimated. The visible supply from foreign countries has continued to increase slowly. Locally the notification that ½c. would be charged to cover insurance has caused some concern, but doubt exists as to whether it will be really enforced. Considerably over half a million bushels wheat have now been stored in the elevator at Fort William and Port Arthur, which is a great increase over the storage of new grain at the same date last year. Spot 1 hard is quoted at 87½c.; No. 1 northern, 86c.; No. 2 northern, 82½c.

Oats.—Oats have not changed hands as yet in any quantity. At Fort William the prices run 31c. to 32c. for the best, with 30c. to 31c. for No. 2. At most country points 23c. to 28c. has been the rule.

Barley is not on the market to any extent. No. 1 would sell at 40c. to 42c.

Hay.—Prices for hay continue firm. Baled runs at \$9 to \$10, and choice loose hay, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton.

Flour and Ground Feed.—The demand for ground feed continues firm at \$22 to \$23 for oat chop, and \$19 to \$20 for barley. Flour has advanced considerably, the price now being, No. 1 patent \$2.35, and No. 2, \$2.15, with an active demand.

Miscellaneous.

Through Some Thoroughfares.

(Continued from Home Dept., last issue.)

From the Scilly Isles to the heart of the busy Metropolis of England, is, even in this condensed little realm, a pretty big jump, but being one not taken at a single bound, it has had no very startling results. The record of what I saw at my two stopping-over stages must wait awhile, for my notes about Somersetshire and dear old Winchester will want more time and space than can be spared them to-day. Apropos of a recent experience, I came across a very good illustration of a windy day in London, and I wish our readers could enjoy it with me. In Scilly the wind had played havoc enough, but usually there had been only oneself to suffer or be amused by it, but to cross, as the picture shows, a crowded angle of the big city with bold Boreas snatching at your hat and landing it on the pavement a block ahead of you requires a very collected mind, as well as some courage and physical strength. You have not only to contend with the wild whirling of your own garments, but you have to guard against the entanglements caused by the wild whirling of the garments of others. A high wind, be it where it may, has generally a bracing and invigorating effect, and is, except in the case of people easily disgruntled, on the whole conducive to good humor, for if one has even the

smallest sense of fun in one's mental equipment, a high wind, in spite of the proprieties, and, indeed, possibly because of them, is sure to find it out and tickle it into a smile. And talking of humor, or, to be more accurate, of humors, there is no place more prolific of either than a London omnibus, from the ultra-gravity and decorum of the handsomely-attired lady, to whom a penny or two-penny fare may be a great convenience, but is also a blow to her cherished dignity, down to the broad persiflage exchanged between conductors and the drivers of other vehicles during one of the too-frequent blocks which are so provoking when one wants to keep an appointment or catch a train. I had been telling of some comical experiences of my own, and also of one which happened to a friend of mine some time ago, when my host said, "Wait till I fetch you Anstey's sketch of 'In an Omnibus,' although I don't think his notes will beat yours." My friend's story I had related in her own words: "I was delayed by the usual block in Piccadilly. Our omnibus was full inside, and, as it happened, carried twelve of about as plain a lot of old ladies as it was ever my misfortune to see. I was one of them, and not a whit better-looking than any, so you may see the point of the passing conductor's joke. At last, at the magic wave from the hand of authority, the mass of vehicles began to move, and the same voice which had been chaffing our man to the verge of distraction, exclaimed in strident tones, which reached the ears of every occupant of our vehicle, 'Get along with your old Chamber of Horrors.' A sense of humor saved us," said my friend, "for catching the eye of a dear old lady opposite me, whose plain features were redeemed by a crown of silvery white hair, we both laughed outright, and the outraged expression upon the faces of the rest melted into smiles as ice melts beneath the sunshine."

Some of Anstey's scenes were as follows: "A young lady (?) with parcel, of which she appeared to be ashamed, says audibly to her companion, 'Oh! my dear, I do feel so funny, carrying a great brown paper parcel, in a 'bus too! Any one would take me for a shop girl.' A grim old lady opposite, as audibly replies, 'And I only hope, my dear, you'll never be taken for anything worse.' Collapse of genteel young lady."

"Conductor to coachman of smart brougham, 'I say, old man, don't you race my 'bus like this, you'll only tire your 'orse.' Then to brougham horse, whose head is almost through the door of the omnibus, 'Ere, 'ang it all! step inside if yer want to.' Brougham falls to rear. Triumph of conductor."

"Conductor of another 'bus, 'Ere you are, Orchard St., lady.' Second matron to conductor, 'Just move on a few steps further, opposite the boot-shop, can't you?' 'Certainly, mum, we'll drive in and wait whilst you're a-trying of 'em on, if you like. We ain't in no 'urry, we ain't,' was the sarcastic but well-deserved reply."

Truly an omnibus, especially when traffic is congested in the streets of old London, is a fine field for the study of human nature, whilst a whole chapter might be devoted to the docile animals which hardly need bit and rein to guide them through the labyrinth. Just now the chief terror to timid pedestrians and the drivers of restive horses (for there still remain some of these to be reckoned with) are the automobiles, the motor carriages which are to be met with everywhere, of every shape and form, guided sometimes by careful hands, and sometimes by mere speed-maniacs, whose only thought is to beat a record. In the main thoroughfares police regulations are fairly restrictive, but in outlying districts these motor cars are often a positive menace to life. The daily papers record daily accidents, and contain letters from infuriated correspondents, which may or may not affect the traffic by and bye. Like so many other good things of this life, the use of the motor car is lost sight of in its abuse. Let us hope that a happy medium may soon be found, so that we may have greater speed without imperilling safety. Perhaps it is the excellent roads of good old England which make it easy for the transgressor. The same speed upon our Canadian roads would cause such a wholesome shaking up of the bodies of both driver and passenger alike that I do not think we need anticipate yet awhile such a motor-war as is at present raging in the mother country.

H. A. B.

All that is usually needed to convince a man of the superior merits of the Farmer's Advocate is to show him a copy for careful perusal. Send for a couple of sample copies for that purpose, and you will soon be able to send us his subscription.

"A wooden wedding is celebrated on the fifth anniversary, isn't it?"

"Well, some girls marry such blockheads that they might properly begin celebrating right away."

Home

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"We live together, years and years,
And leave unsounded still
Each other's springs of hopes and fears,
Each other's depth of will."

Johnny's Stamp Act.

BY KENDALL PERRY.

The old, soiled stamp book had been "kicking around the house" for years, from one resting place to another, until at last it had found ownership and a safe place among Johnny's treasures.

The strange bits of colored paper had a fascination for Johnny. They were pasted in straight lines up and down the pages. The name of the country, the stamps of which had the page to themselves, was written in round, boyish writing, not by Johnny Kirtland, but by his uncle, Jim Caspar.

"Is the stamp book Uncle Jim's or mine?" That question would not "down" in Johnny's troubled soul.

At every annual housecleaning, when secretaries, bookcases and bureau drawers were ransacked in the Kirtland household, the cry had been:

"This old book is no good! What's the use of saving it? Toss it into the waste-paper box."

Johnny had regularly interfered and saved it, until his sister Mabel said:

"Well, take it out of sight, and keep it if you want it."

So, among arrow heads, broken flutes, fishing lines, boxes of discarded paints, bags of marbles, watches that would not go, and a host of things too numerous to mention, Uncle Jim's old stamp book had honorable place for two years, until at last the stamp-collecting craze reached Kimpton again. Then Johnny brought the book to light and studied it eagerly and often.

The more he studied it, the surer he became of its value, and the more distinctly did the crowned heads and helmeted faces seem to be requiring Johnny's answer to the question: "Do we belong to you or your Uncle Jim?"

"I'll give you my nickel-case watch for that stamp on the page marked Greece," said Alec Norton, as the boys looked the book over. Alec pointed to a buff and brown stamp whereon a winged helmeted head was surmounted by a Greek inscription. "You can cut it out. I'll soak it off. The old stamp book is no good. Look at mine!"

Alec displayed a beautiful leather-bound, gilt-edged book, where rows of neatly-kept stamps added beauty to the tinged pages.

"I hardly like to cut it out if it is old," said Johnny, slowly. "And that's not all. No, I guess we'll not trade to-day."

"Well, remember, the nickel-case watch for the stamp of Greece, and 'most anything I have," Alec added, eagerly, "for the Papal States stamp, the one with crossed keys, Johnny. You could sell the watch, and it would help out the bicycle fund."

Johnny groaned in spirit as he descended from the attic, and walked absently out to the gate with Alec.

"Well, I'll think about it, Alec," said he, as they parted.

The result of the thinking was that he went to his mother with the troublesome question.

"Is that old stamp album mine or is it Uncle Jim's? Because, if it is mine, I can do as I like with it, and if it isn't, I suppose I can't touch it."

"Well, really, Johnny, that is a question that could be settled by asking Uncle Jim right out about it. Let me see, it was left here ten years ago, among his cast-off treasures, when the ranch fever struck him."

"Yes, and the stuffed birds and his boys' annuals, skates, guns and fishing rods, and the striped trousers," broke in Mabel. They're all gone except the old stamp book, and Johnny saved that."

"Well," said the mother, "Uncle Jim has never written and asked about them. Johnny fell heir to the other things, but he wishes to take possession of the stamp book with greater formality. Is that how the matter stands?"

"That's about it, ma," said Johnny, "but do you think he'd care? Where is Uncle Jim now? He never writes."

"He's somewhere in the West. I have his last address, but have heard nothing from him for five years. Uncle Jim is a strange fellow. What is the new craze, Johnny? Stamps, eh?"

"It's Alec Norton's craze. He's been reading in the papers about stamp auction sales. He's quite sure

I've got some valuable ones, and he'll trade or buy of any one. If I could sell him some of those stamps I could get a bicycle sooner."

Johnny Kirtland wanted a bicycle so badly that the family called his desire "Johnny's bicycle fever." It raged so fiercely at times that he could not sleep nine or ten hours, as a growing boy should, without waking up once or twice. Every morning found him as full as ever of plans for procuring a "wheel."

As money was scarce in the household, Johnny could not hope for help from the family exchequer, and his fertile brain was weary of vainly planning ways and means.

"Say, Johnny," said Alec, soon after his first vain attempt at purchase, "you don't suppose your Uncle Jim's old stamp book has one of the Scinde District stamps or a Mauritius one-penny for 1847, do you? If it has your fortune is made," and Alec unrolled a newspaper cutting, with startling statement that one Mauritius penny stamp was valued at one thousand dollars.

"One thousand dollars!" cried Johnny, staring. "Yes, and in my Philatelic Journal a Scinde District stamp—half anna—is all the rage now. Have you any East Indies at all?"

"Yes," said Johnny. "There are both East Indies and Mauritius stamps. East Indies, four annas, two and one annas, and two Mauritius—"

"Let me see them, will you?" and the boys again ascended the attic to Johnny's den.

"Ma," said Mabel, as she heard the two upstairs, "Johnny wants that book awfully, and if possession is nine points of the law, I do think the book is really his. He has saved it from destruction a dozen times to my knowledge. I'd give it to him in a minute if it was mine. What shall you advise him to do?"

"I shall not advise him to do anything," said Mrs. Kirtland, quietly. "I am watching Johnny as I never did before. It's going to be pretty hard, but Johnny Kirtland's got the grip, Mabel, and—"

"What?" said Mabel. "The grip?"

"The honor grip. Have you forgotten?"

"But where yer feel yer honor grip, Let that aye be yer border."

"Johnny's come to the border and has the grip, God bless him!" and Mrs. Kirtland bustled out into the kitchen to make some of Johnny's favorite tea cakes, she hardly knew why.

"You'll stay for tea, Alec, won't you?" she said, as the two boys descended. "Here are some of Johnny's favorite cakes. He'll eat more if he has company."

And Mrs. Kirtland beamed in true motherly fashion on the two boys, for Alec Norton was motherless, and although he was rich Squire Norton's son, Mrs. Kirtland often caught herself asking "that poor Alec Norton" to supper. No one took a heartier interest in his boyish fads than Johnny's mother.

"Alec's as smart as a whip, but easily influenced for good or bad, and he needs mothering," Mrs. Kirtland said to Mabel.

Both boys ate heartily, and Alec talked stamps that evening to his heart's content. At nine o'clock he started for home, and Johnny went to sleep and dreamed awful dreams. No wonder that daylight found Johnny more willing to rise than he remembered ever having been before, except on the Fourth of July. At breakfast, he astonished Mabel by cheerfully asking his mother for Uncle Jim's address.

"I can ask him and tell him just why I want it," he said, briskly. "I'll tell Alec to-day, and write to-night," he added.

So this letter was written:

Dear Uncle Jim.—Do you want your old stamp book, because, if you don't, I do, very badly. Of all the things you left here years ago when I was a kid, all are gone but this book. My mother cut up the striped trousers for me years ago, and the moths and worms finished the birds. But I've saved the stamp book. I want a bicycle, and there is a boy that reads the papers and knows lots that say I could sell some of the stamps. But I don't want to till you say I may. We are all well. Write soon to yours truly,
John J. Kirtland.

P. S.—I think the stamps are really valuable—at least, some of them.

Mrs. Kirtland nodded approvingly as Johnny pushed the letter across the table for her inspection.

"Better write on the envelope, 'If not called for in ten days, return to John J. Kirtland, Kimpton,'" said she.

"All right, ma," said Johnny, and he mailed the letter with a lighter heart than he had carried in many a day.

A week later a very strange missive came to Kimpton post office. It was a square-folded sheet of brown paper tied with a bit of string, and addressed to John J. Kirtland. Johnny cut the string eagerly, unfolded the paper, and read, with eyes that seemed not to see, but to transfer in hot lines to his brain:

Dear Nephew,—I write in haste. Glad to hear from you. Send the book at once by registered package. I have walked twelve miles, and borrowed the stamp to mail this letter. Send the book at once. Will write again.
Your affectionate,
Uncle Jim.

Johnny laid the letter down and crept quietly up to his den in the attic. Mabel watched him turn slowly away, then she snatched up the letter and read it aloud.

"Well, mother," she said, indignantly, "I wouldn't have thought it of Uncle Jim! He's just as mean as he can be! I don't see what he could want with that old book. I am just going right up to comfort Johnny."

"No, Mabel," said her mother, "let Johnny be. I'll go—after a while." And go she did, to find Johnny crouched on the attic floor, with both arms on the old, flat trunk, and a blank, miserable face resting bowed upon them.

"Johnny," she said, quietly, as she seated herself on the old trunk and drew the boy's head and shoulders into her lap, "there is something you have gained this week—a greater, grander, better thing than all the bicycles in the world; yes, of more value than a whole bookful of Mauritius stamps at a thousand dollars apiece. Does my boy know what it is?"

"No," he whispered, with such a hopeless tone that Mrs. Kirtland felt all his pent-up disappointment.

"Bring me our Bible, dear, and let me show you." She turned to a marked passage, and Johnny read slowly as she pointed:

"Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the house of my God; and he shall go no more out," and pointing still further, "'And I will write upon him my new name.'"

"Johnny, did you think you were overcoming this week, overcoming a desire to keep what you did not feel belonged rightfully to you? You could have sold the book, but you never would have been quite satisfied. Now, it will go to-morrow and leave an honest-hearted boy behind. Johnny, dear, when pillars are used for king's palaces or God's workmanship, they are hewn and polished until God and man can see their beauty and service. The hewing process is necessary. And then there is this best of all—the new name. I am so glad to know my boy has earned that."

Johnny Kirtland whistled as he returned from mailing the book—whistled so cheerfully that Alec Norton asked at once as he joined him on the street:

"Heard from your Uncle Jim?"

"Yes," said Johnny, "he wants his book, and I started it to-day. No trade in stamps now."

"Well, weren't you silly to tell him! And the bicycle fund—the bottom's knocked out of that again, I suppose. You told him they were valuable, eh? Why didn't you run them down or call them trash?"

"Because I—I couldn't," said Johnny, soberly.

A few weeks later Johnny showed Alec a letter that his Uncle Jim had written from Five Forks Ranch, Nebraska:

My Dear Nephew,—God bless you, Johnny Kirtland, for what you have done for us—my wife Annie, baby Carroll and myself. We were at our worst extremity, half starved out here on the ranch, doing without almost common necessities, living on a little corn-meal mush and just what few rabbits I could trap—no money to get away with, and on the point of throwing up one of the best claims ever trod on, because I couldn't find money enough to prove up on and settle.

When your letter came, I remembered instantly what that stamp book contained, and started off on foot to my nearest post office. On the strength of my book I borrowed from the banker there, who is a stamp collector, enough to stave off my worst creditors until I got my hands on those stamps again.

Johnny, you were right when you thought they were valuable. The sale of the book has given me back life, land, hope, happiness. Five Forks Ranch is mine forever now. As soon as I get fairly settled, I shall pay you a flying visit. Now, Johnny, which shall it be, a pair of Texas ponies or a bicycle, or both? Annie says both, and adds: "For, Jim, you had clear forgotten all about the book until Johnny wrote you of it, and kept it for you." So give my love to your mother and Mabel, and kindly remember me to that "boy who knows lots and reads the papers." As for you, I can only close as I began—God bless you from the crown of your honest head to the soles of your feet.
Your grateful
Uncle Jim.

Alec Norton gasped. "Well, I declare! Say, Johnny, if I were you and couldn't have both, I would choose the ponies."—Exchange.

Humorous.

Little Mary's big sister was engaged to Mr. Brown, who was away on an outing trip with Mary's brother. Her father was writing to his son and prospective son-in-law, and asked the little girl if she had a message to send to Mr. Brown.

"What shall I say, papa!" asked she.

"Why," said the father, "I believe it is the fashion to send your love."

Some minutes after her father enquired, "And what shall I say to brother Tom?"

"Well," replied the little miss, with a sigh, "you may send my fashionable love to Mr. Brown and my real love to brother Tom."

A magistrate visiting a British jail saw a prisoner who had a rat in his possession. The magistrate said: "Ah, you have a pet, I see." "Yes," said the convict, "I feeds him every day. I thinks more of that 'ere rat than any other living creature." "That proves," said the magistrate, "that in every man there is some good impulse, if you can only find it. How came you to take such a fancy to the rat?" "Cos he bit the warden," said the convict, cheerfully.

The Quiet Hour.

"His Servants Shall Serve Him."

"Chosen to be soldiers
In an alien land,
'Chosen, called and faithful,'
For our Captain's band.
In the service royal
Let us not grow cold;
Let us be right loyal,
Noble, true and bold."

Our last talk was about our King and His attitude toward us. Now let us consider our attitude toward Him. The first duty of servants is service—"His servants shall serve Him"—but there are many kinds of service, as we all know. I have lately been reading "The Blazed Trail," which gives a wonderful description of the enthusiastic loyalty to their master of a gang of Michigan lumbermen. Those rough and hardened men worked willingly and cheerily all through the long, hard winter, and when the break-up came in the spring they sometimes toiled eighteen hours a day, standing waist-deep in icy water without a complaint. When their master's property was in danger they thought nothing of risking their lives to rescue it, and if one man perished others dashed forward with reckless courage to take his place, caring no more for danger than soldiers in the heat of battle. The master they served so wholeheartedly cared very little for them. He listened to no excuses, never gave them another chance if they displeased him, but dismissed them at a moment's notice for very small offences. They obeyed him enthusiastically because he was strong, and they knew he could master them.

Probably this is a fancy picture of a lumber camp, but at least it is a true description of what our service ought to be. There is so much half-hearted Christianity in the world to-day! Do let us be on one side or the other. As Elijah said to the people of Israel, "How long halt ye between two opinions; if the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow him?" He thought it better to be an avowed Baal-worshipper rather than to drift, with no settled opinions. Our Lord seems to agree with him when He says, "I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of My mouth." He appears to prefer an open enemy to a lukewarm servant.

"Anything which makes religion its second object, makes religion no object. God will put up with a good many things in the human heart, but there is one thing He will not put up with in it—a second place. He who offers God a second place, offers Him no place." That is Ruskin's opinion, and Dr. Burrell evidently agrees with him, for in the "Homiletic Review" for this month he makes this startling statement: "We are sadly in need of two classes of men in these days. On the one hand, we want infidels, outspoken infidels, who will take their places on the hills against Zion . . . and, on the other hand, we want believers, stalwart believers, who know the truth, and, knowing, dare maintain. There is no room for Epicurens, 'middle-of-the-road' men."

Startling as these words seem from a champion of the faith, they simply echo the Master's wish, "I would thou wert cold or hot." An open enemy does far less harm than a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"Half-hearted, false-hearted! Heed we the warning! Only the whole can be perfectly true. Bring the whole offering, all timid thought scorning. True-hearted only if whole-hearted too."

It has become the fashion to admire the character of the historic Christ in a condescending, patronizing way. People who pride themselves on their culture speak of Him as having been one of the world's great leaders—perhaps the greatest in all history. They admire His life and words—as indeed who could help doing!—and even try to copy Him when they can do it without much trouble; but they do not recognize His right to claim their service. The historic Christ they talk of so admiringly died about two thousand years ago, but the Saviour who claims to be our Master and Lord is alive to-day. Satan may well encourage this admiration of a dead Christ. It is indeed a daring thing to patronize the God who made us.

One reason why this is more dangerous than open opposition is because it does not startle or shock people. A man who openly declares himself to be in opposition to God is constantly warned of his danger, both by his own conscience and by the voice of public opinion; while this admiring patronage of Christ and Christianity lulls people into a comfortable state of fancied security. But the Master says: "He that is not with Me is against Me, and he that gathereth not with Me scattereth abroad." He refuses to accept half-hearted allegiance, but demands that each disciple shall hold himself ready—like any other soldier—to sacrifice everything if He asks it: "If any man come to Me, and hate not his

father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be My disciple." We might well shrink back in fear, saying that such loyalty is far beyond us, but let us not forget how ready the Master is to forgive those who are honestly trying to serve Him. St. Peter won full and free forgiveness for his disloyalty in word, because he was true and loyal in wish and intention. Even after his cowardly desertion he was not afraid to bare his very heart to the searching gaze of the risen Jesus, saying boldly, "Lord, Thou knowest all things: Thou knowest that I love Thee." Dare we say that? Be very sure He never yet rejected true love, no matter how weak it might be.

"God who registers the cup
Of mere cold water, for His sake,
To a disciple rendered up,
Disdains not His own thirst to slake
At the poorest love was ever offered.
And because my heart I proffered,
With true love trembling at the brim,
He suffers me to follow Him
For ever!"

HOPE.

Rosa Bonheur and Her Favorite Bull.



More than once pictures by the celebrated animal painter, Rosa Bonheur, have appeared in the pages of the "Farmer's Advocate," for which none could be more suited than this. Her groupings and her special choice of subjects made her work unique. She lived amongst the creatures she depicted, studying their idiosyncrasies and noting their habits, alone and in crowds. Dressed in her workman's blouse, she spent hours daily in their midst, and nothing escaped her observant eye, each animal in each group having been carefully studied before it became the subject of her brush. The above picture of this talented French artist and her favorite bull was painted by herself in her younger days, and is considered to be an excellent representation of both. H. A. B.

Domestic Economy.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

Take three pounds of sugar, one-quarter pound of butter, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and add sufficient water only to dissolve the sugar. Boil without stirring until it will break easily when dropped in cold water. Then pour into a well-buttered dripping pan, and, when almost cold, cut into small squares. If desired, a dash of lemon may be added to the mixture before putting on to boil. Eight drops will be sufficient.

BAVARIAN CREAM.

Put two level tablespoons of powdered gelatine into one-third cup of cold water to soak for half an hour, and scald two cups of milk in a double boiler. Beat two eggs, a pinch of salt and one-half cup of sugar until well mixed, and pour on the scalding milk, stirring all the time; pour back into the double boiler and cook until a smooth custard is formed. Add the gelatine, strain, cool, and flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla. Beat two cups of thick cream until light. Beat the custard with an egg beater until it is foamy; then turn in the beaten cream, mix lightly and turn into a mold; set away to become firm.

Life in Assiniboia.

AS SEEN BY A DAKOTA INSTITUTE SPEAKER.

Two hundred and fifty miles we have driven, over prairie trails, around sloughs and "bluffs," holding a series of Farmers' Institutes in south-western Assiniboia; putting up for the night, and getting our three meals a day at as many and any settlers' cabins which happened to cross our trail. Log or sod, brick or frame—it mattered not, so long as it offered shelter and food. All kinds and conditions of farm life we have encountered; some we pitied and tried to help, others we envied and partook of their plenty.

In this country of practically equal opportunities, we are surprised to find this great difference in the homes of the people; nor have we been quite able to decide to whom it is principally due—the farmer or the farmer's wife. Driving up to one shanty, we find a weary woman who looks utterly hopeless as we broach the subject of dinner. She "has nothing in the house fit to eat," she assures us, and—proves it, later. Being twenty miles from a railroad is the excuse offered for the meagerness of black tea and bread which we are hungry enough to accept with gratitude. At the very next simple home, a cheerful, energetic woman meets us, urges us to come in and at once asks: "You haven't had dinner?" We half-heartedly protest that she must go to no trouble, and are assured that "there is always something on hand for 'stoppers'" —a statement which is also duly proven. Such savory ham and eggs, light bread, sweet butter and cream, we have eaten at their places; such berries, both fresh and canned; such crisp vegetables; such wholesome cooking; such dainty serving we have enjoyed. The simple home life is one of plenty, refinement, and contentment.

Perhaps the most striking thing about these far-north neighbors is the cheerfulness with which they put up with inconveniences—little room, long hauls to market; and the fortitude with which they meet real hardship and loss. One family, with whom we stopped for tea, had just lost a big new barn, for which they had planned and worked for years, and ten good horses, by fire. It staggered them for a little, but they were already cheerfully at work with renewed energy and eagerness, planning and saving for another barn and paying off on new terms.

The reader must not imagine, however, that the big barn and comfortable house invariably announces the arrival of some man from "the States." Many beautiful, cozy homes along the trail stand as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of the English, Scotch or Nova Scotia people who, for twenty years and more, have gathered in the rich yields of wheat from these vast Assiniboia plains. On many a homestead, the old sod shanty still marks the first rude shelter of early years, while near it stands the substantial brick house, with its large rooms, plate-glass windows, steam heat and modern conveniences. Shelter belts and hedges make possible the cultivation of small fruits and the much-needed vegetable garden. A well-stocked poultry yard and a few good hogs materially reduce the terrors of that "twenty miles to railroad," and a growing tendency towards stock-raising greatly facilitates the marketing of produce.—[Bertha Dahl Laws, in Dakota Farmer.

What the Teacher May Do.

At the beginning of a new school year it may seem to the teacher that school teaching is unattractive and unremunerative, that the people fail to evince the degree of interest in the school that its importance demands; but the true teacher can find no greater opportunity for doing real service to his fellow-man than the rural school offers. The country child in his secluded life longs for a knowledge of the great world beyond the narrow confines of his neighborhood. This longing the tactful, resourceful, well-informed teacher can do much to satisfy.

The possibilities of the country child are great, if he can be taught to understand them or to know that he has the power within him to do something or be someone; that his success depends almost entirely on his own efforts and his own worthy ambitions.

Humorous.

Pompous Lady—Must I put this stamp on myself?
Post-office Clerk—Well, you can if you like, but it's usual to put it on the letter.

She was a little girl, and she was sitting on her father's knee one evening. She had a little brother, whom she regarded with wonder. "To-day," said the father, "a man offered to give me a whole roomful of gold for little brother. Shall I sell him?" The child shook her head. "But," said her father, "think of how many nice things a roomful of gold would buy! Don't you think I had better let the man have him?" "No," answered the girl, thoughtfully; "let's keep him till he's older; he'll be worth more then."

Doctor—His circulation is abnormally sluggish.
Mother—Well, you see, doctor, he will forever be readin' them blood-curdling dime novels!

Mistress—I wouldn't hold the baby so near the tiger's cage, Nora.

Nora (the nurse)—There's no risk, mum. The tiger is a "man-eater," and th' child is a gur-rul.

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The well-known owned by J. B. Th photographed on a

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.

Educational News.

Since the closing of the schools before vacation, many changes are noticed in the personnel of the teaching profession in Manitoba.

Mr. W. P. Argue, who for the past three years, has performed the duties of chief clerk in the Education Department in a highly satisfactory manner, has resigned in order to accept the position of Superintendent of Schools in Vancouver, B. C. Mr. R. Fletcher, formerly of the Portage la Prairie Collegiate Institute, succeeds Mr. Argue as Chief Clerk in the Department of Education.

Messrs. Geo. Ross, of the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute; C. W. St. John, principal of the Aberdeen School, and Cecil St. John, of the Portage la Prairie Collegiate Institute, have commenced the study of law. They have been succeeded by Messrs. C. W. Laidlaw, A. E. Hearn, and L. C. Lee (Orangeville, Ont., H. S.), respectively. Mr. E. J. Motley takes Mr. Laidlaw's place as principal of the Isbister school.

The Winnipeg School Board have decided to devote extra attention to nature study, and have appointed Mr. J. B. Wallis director of nature study for the city schools.

The rapid increase in the population of Winnipeg has necessitated the building of three new schools. The Alexandra is already completed, and the Carlton and Pinkham schools, which will replace two small schools, are in the course of construction. When completed, each school will contain ten classrooms and an assembly hall, and are fitted throughout with all modern appliances.

The St. Boniface Normal School has been completed and is now occupied by the teachers-in-training. The Manitou Normal is nearing completion, and work will be commenced shortly on the Winnipeg Normal School. This term, there are four gentlemen and thirty-one ladies in attendance at the second-class Normal, and six gentlemen and thirty-seven ladies at the third-class Normal.

During the year 1902, forty new school districts were organized in Manitoba, and the number of teachers increased from 1,416 to 1,488.

The certificates held by Manitoba teachers are as follows: Collegiate, 44; first-class, 269; second-class, 903; third-class, 444; interim certificates, 189.

During the past two and a half years the manual training classes in Winnipeg have been supported by Sir William Macdonald. The period which Sir Wm. Macdonald had agreed to support these schools having expired in August, the Winnipeg School Board have very wisely decided to carry on the work, and it is to be hoped that the Government will in the near future render such

assistance as will enable the school boards in other towns and cities to establish manual training classes.

Schoolroom Decoration.

BY J. B. WALLIS' NATURE STUDY DIRECTOR FOR WINNIPEG SCHOOLS.

Some time ago, I wrote an article for the "Farmer's Advocate" on the "Laying out of school grounds." Now, properly, this article should have preceded that, as the best place to commence the beautifying is not the outside, but the inside of a school. If a teacher can get the pupils interested, and through them the parents, after the inside of a school is attended to, the outside is naturally next thought of.

What I have to say in this article is both practical and practicable, for everything mentioned has been tried by myself. Not only that, but, though it sounds expensive to speak of curtains and pictures and plants, it will be found on trial to really cost but little.

Is it worth while, however, to bother with decorating our schoolroom? Even to-day, we sometimes hear that "the schoolroom is a place for study, not for decoration." I do not purpose to enter into a long discussion of the merits or demerits of school decoration, but, while granting that the great reason for the existence of schools is to gain knowledge in them, I should like to mention one or two arguments for the consideration of those who believe school decoration a fad.

Most parents, and many teachers, underrate the effect of environment on the proper development of a child. What we in our childhood see and hear others do, we shall, consciously or unconsciously, do likewise, and the effect of our inanimate surroundings is no less real, deep and lasting. The child brought up in the midst of tasteful color and beauty in its many shapes will unconsciously learn to appreciate them, and appreciation of beauty means much happiness of the highest kind in after-life. Surround the child with neatness and order and beauty and it will imitate that which it sees around. The effect on manners, habits of neatness and personal cleanliness, from this one cause alone, is very great, as I can testify, and surely these are worth having.

Again, school decoration, if properly carried out by the pupils, for the pupils, under the teacher's guidance, should foster the school spirit: the feeling that school is not merely a place to which they are sent to have reading or arithmetic pounded or coaxed into them, but a place in which each has a personal interest. There are pictures which one has helped to buy or frame on the walls. There, in the windows, are plants which another has carefully tended. It is their schoolroom, theirs to keep clean, to ornament, to be proud of.

I know that many teachers are doing splendid work in school decoration, but others are doing little or nothing, usually because they do not know how to get about it. To them, then, I offer these few hints, first apologizing as a "mere man" for presuming to talk of decoration.

Before attempting decoration, a thorough clean-up should be instituted. In country schools, it is a good idea to have the cleaning done by the pupils and teacher. Windows, floors, woodwork of all kinds should be seen to.

Curtains will have been secured in some way, by subscription, if possible, and if not, surely two dollars or so is not much out of the teacher's pocket to begin the good work. The material I

have found the most satisfactory is a bright though not loud art muslin. This may be bought for ten cents a yard. White or cream scrim is very pretty and refreshing, but shows dust much sooner than the art muslin. The elder girls are usually delighted to make the curtains and get the ribbons ready.

The ribbons, which of course are to loop back the curtains, may be fixed something after this method, which I think is most satisfactory. Take, say, a yard of ribbon and tie a bow with the loose ends. This leaves a loop behind. Now, cut this loop about a third of its length from the bow. Sew rings on to the ends of the ribbon thus cut, and it is complete. Next, screw hooks into the window casing at the required height and pass the ribbon around the curtain with the short end in front; it will be found that when the rings are on the hook the bow will be in about the right place. It is well to bend the hook so that it nearly closes, otherwise, in summer, the wind may blow the curtains loose when the windows are open. The advantage of using rings is that you can drop the curtains across the windows without trouble.

If there is a porch, the curtains for its windows look best, I think, if made of white scrim. The lower panes only need be covered with a breadth of curtain for each pane. This may be effectively tied round the middle with a bright ribbon.

To mention that you would like pictures is usually to be crowded out with them. The children vie with one another in the bringing of fearful and wonderful creations of art. These may all be gratefully accepted, and carefully put away in a cupboard—for good. One is almost sure to get, however, a picture or two of the better kind. A landscape, perhaps, in black and white. This should be put up, and, as a general rule, I recommend black-and-white pictures as being far more artistic than the awful color effects which are so common.

Some say that if any money can be collected it should be devoted to the buying of one good picture. Now, this, to my mind, is ridiculous. One picture on a wall is not enough. Besides, the amount which could be collected would be far too small to buy a really good picture, and good copies of the best pictures can to-day be bought for a very small price. Get, then, reproductions of good pictures, but be sure that it is the pupils who pay for them. Make them feel that the school is theirs, not the teacher's or the trustees'. If they cannot subscribe, it is better, far better, to glean among what they bring for something suitable than for the teacher to purchase the finest works of art.

This may seem strange after what was said regarding the teacher buying curtains, but the object of that was to arouse the interest of the pupils, which often cannot be done until a beginning has been made.

(To be continued.)

Spanking Machine.

The State Training School at Redwing, Minn., has adopted a spanking machine, which supersedes the previous form of punishment by hand power. The superintendent reports that it works very satisfactorily, and can be easily regulated. The humiliation of being put in the spanking machine has more effect on the children than the punishment, and it is believed this improvement will add much to the discipline in the institution.

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GOSSIP.

ADDING TO THEIR HERDS.

D. I. Pope, a young rancher of the Knee Hills Creek district, some 60 miles north-east of Calgary, has a fine bunch of 600 head of cattle. Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls are used, the females chiefly being good Shorthorn grades. Lately Mr. Pope added 50 to that number, and W. H. Burnett, who has been with him for some time, has also purchased over 100 yearlings and two-year-olds, about half the number being for breeding purposes. These will go with the main herd and be under the same management.

The well-known family of champions owned by J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, and photographed on another page, have won

many first prizes and championships at Winnipeg Industrial. And for the last eight successive years they have won the same honors and silver cup at Western Manitoba's big fair. They have also won at both places for dray team. The great dam and champion, Lady Almondale 1916, has proved herself one of the best mares in America. Mr. Thompson in a recent note to the Advocate says: "Prince Delectable fills the bill for which I purchased him, proving a sure and impressive sire. It was no mean feat to stand fourth at last Winnipeg Show under the particular circumstances, among a dozen such horses, the pick of Scotland and America. My colts were too young, but their quality will keep and they will come again. Remember what Judge Ness and Dr. Anderson said at the ringside in Brandon Fair about them."

TRADE NOTES.

MANITOBA CEMENT CO.—By an almost unanimous vote, the town of Morden, on Sept. 8th, passed a by-law exempting the Manitoba Cement Company from taxation, except school taxation, for a period of twenty years. It also furnishes a free site of 22 acres. This enables the Company to go ahead and build. The officials of the Company have been spending considerable time on the location of late and plans are already under way to have the machinery on the ground as soon as possible. No further delay is anticipated and within another year this Company's plant likely will have its product on the market.

GASOLINE ENGINES have already been tested by many threshers and farmers in this country with marvellous results. They are efficient and simple and ought to be durable. In many places it is difficult to secure fuel and water for steam power, and under such circumstances the gasoline proves a boon to those who desire a reliable power. In dry weather the danger from fire is reduced to a minimum and in the seasons of extreme frost there is no ice to be broken. Among the most up-to-date firms that are to-day claiming the patronage of this country, none are deserving of greater consideration than the Waterloo Motor Works, of Waterloo, Iowa, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in another column. Their famous Davis engine has proven to be a marvel of simplicity and strength. Write them for particulars.

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Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, Prize List.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Graham Bros., Claremont, Imp. Baron Primrose; 2, O. Sorby, Guelph, Imp. Vanora's Pride; 3, Dalgety Bros., London, Imp. Stewart's Pride; 4, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Imp. Right Time. Stallion, three years old—1, Graham Bros., Imp. Cairnhill; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Imp. Lavender; 3, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Gallant Chattan; 4, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Robson's Fidelity. Stallion, two years old—1, Graham Bros., Criterion; 2, Smith & Richardson, Ardlethen Premier; 3, Graham Bros., Baron Hamilton. Stallion, one year old—1, James I. Davidson, McClure; 2, Alex. Cameron, Oshawa, No Surrender; 3, H. G. Boag, Barrie, Proud Gordon. Filly, three years old—1, Robert Davies, Toronto, Princess Royal; 2, Smith & Richardson, Imp. Beauty; 3, John Savage, Guelph, Charming Sunflower. Filly, two years old—1, Robert Davies, Startling; 2, Graham Bros., Queen of Roxburgh; 3, Smith & Richardson, Madge of Hallcroft. Filly, one year old—1, Robert Davies, Belle Troon; 2, O. Sorby, Miss Gilmour; 3, James I. Davidson, Fair Nellie. Brood mare, with foal of same breed by side—1, Robert Davies, Nelly Lynedoch; 2, O. Sorby, Baroness, Montague; 3, John W. Cowie, Markham, Nellie Rosewood. Foal of 1903—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Maccorrie; 2, John W. Cowie, Nellie Flashwood; 3, D. Pugh, Claremont, Minnie Macqueen. Best mare of any age—Robert Davies, Princess Royal.

SHIRES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, J. M. Gardhouse, Chewton Prince Harold 3rd; 2, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Mars. Stallion, three years old—Morris & Wellington, Bank Statesman. Stallion, two years old—1, Morris & Wellington, Imp. Coronation; 2, Morris & Wellington, Imp. General Favorite. Stallion, one year old—Morris & Wellington, Anthony Waterer. Brood mare, with foal at foot—1, Morris & Wellington, Rose; 2, John Gardhouse, Highfield, Violet. Foal of 1903—1, Morris & Wellington, Fair Rosamond; 2, Morris & Wellington, Lady Penzance; John Gardhouse, Viola. Filly, three years old—1, Morris & Wellington, Moulton Marianne; 2, J. M. Gardhouse, Orphan Girl. Filly, two years old—1, Morris & Wellington. Filly, one year old—1 and 2, Morris & Wellington. Best stallion, any age—Morris & Wellington, Coronation. Best mare, any age—Morris & Wellington.

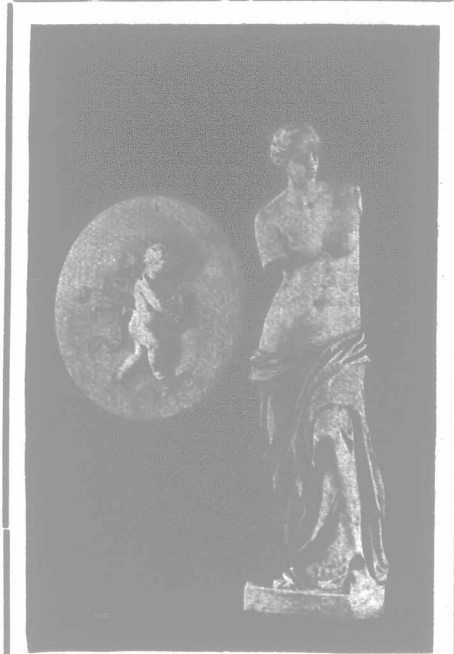
HEAVY DRAFT (Canadian-bred).—Stallion, 4 years old and up—1, Graham Bros., Gay McGregor; 2, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Woodroffe Plough Boy; 3, James Callendar, North Gore, Dandy Dinmont. Stallion, three years old—1, P. H. Petre, Stratford, Lion Boy; 2, Wm. Foster & Son, Humber, Reliance. Stallion, two years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Royal Prince; 2, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, MacCarra; 3, Robt. Fleming, Poole, Bold Clyde. Stallion, one year old—1, Smith & Richardson, Cairnton's Best; 2, John Vipond, Brooklin, Cairnton's Pride; 3, Geo. Crawford, Oro Station, Mirthful Mac. Stallion, any age—Graham Bros., Gay McGregor. Filly, three years old—1, Colin Cameron, Etobicoke, Jessie James; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Arabella Craichmore; 3, John W. Cowie, Markham, Scottish Rose. Filly, two years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Daisy Macqueen; 2, Colin Cameron, Lucy Gordon; 3, W. J. Howard, Amber, Minnie of Amber. Filly, one year old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Jessie Kerr; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, May Macqueen; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Lucy Lynedoch. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Ionia Queen; 2, John Lawrie, Malvern, Bounce; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, Net Derby. Best heavy-draft mare, any age—J. M. Gardhouse, Jessie Keir.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, W. A. Lawrence, Trinity; 2, W. J. Thompson, Dun Robin. Stallion, four years old and upwards, best calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses—1, Edward White, Dalmoor. Stallion, three years old—1, H. Zinn, Ray Oregon. Stallion, two years old—1, J. G. Barber, Bell of the Play; 2, Milton Strong, James Festival. Stallion, one year old—1, R. Davies, Capercallie. Best stallion of any age—1, E.

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White, Dalmoor. Filly, three years old—1, R. Davies, Centre Star. Filly, two years old—1, R. Davies, Floanga. Filly, one year old—R. Davies, Scotch Cap. Brood mare, with foal of same breed by her side—1, R. Davies, Lou D.; 2, R. Davies, Zeal; 3, R. Davies, Almonte. Foal of 1903—1, R. Davies, Lou D.'s filly; 2, R. Davies, Zeal's filly; 3, R. Davies, Dr. Phil. Best mare of any age—1 and silver medal. R. Davies, Thistle.

STANDARD-BREDS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Geo. Kennedy, Lord of the Manor; 2, John Palmer, Wild Billy; 3, Angus Kerr, Brian Boru. Stallion, three years old—1, Geo. Kennedy, Sir Casmir; 2, R. Oke, Son Alderbaron; 3, John Crawford, Berkvale. Stallion, two years old—1, Miss Wilkes, Rex W.; 2, Thos. Cole, Wildwood Brino; 3, Lorne Stock Farm, Allan Brino. Stallion, one year old—1, R. Davies, Earl of Chester; 2, Miss Wilkes, Oradell; 3, J. Tovel, Coronation Boy. Stallion, any age—1, Lord of the Manor. Filly, three years old—1, John Watson & Co., Pearl Tipping; 2, A. F. Hillock, Hickory May. Filly, two years old—1, J. Watson & Co., Annie Tipping; 2, Angus Kerr, Wildbrino Girl; 3, M. P. Barry, Lora Bals. Filly, one year old—1, Lorne Stock Farm, Lorne Belle; 2, A. Strong, Zelina May. Brood mare, with foal of same breed by her side—1, Miss Wilkes, Bessie Wilkeswood; 2, Geo. Kennedy, Lady Rosemead; 3, H. Ashley, Lottie Frazier.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, O. Sorby, Guelph, Cliffe Roberts (imp.); 2, Graham Bros.,

(Continued on next page.)

Dominion Exhibition

Saxon; 3, J. L. (imp.). Stallion, Lewin & Cox, Hodgkinson & King; 3, W. (imp.). Stallion, N. Crossley, Ros Squire of Chester Duplex. Stallion, O. Sorby, Guelph three years old; 2, Ho Filly, two years Tisdale; 2, Dr. Filly, one year 2, O. Sorby. Best her side—1, O. Sorby, 1903—1, Graham 3, O. Sorby. Best

CARRIAGE AND

Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, West, Lord Robert Sons, Carlisle, L. Reid, General years old—1, A. West, Reformer, Kitchener; 3, Davy Candidate. old—1, John R Strike; 2, A. G. Stallion, one year Drumquin, Lord Britannia, Wiley Sons, Bernie B. L. Reid, Lord riage horse, more than 16 hands—1, ronto, Lord Byron Co., Toronto, B. Fairweather & Co. gate. Pair matched less than 15 1/2 h Geo. Pepper & Cader; 2, P. Mal MacGregor; 3, Junction, Flyer Yeager, Simcoe, G

HUNTERS AND

weight qualified less than 15 1/2 lbs four jumps—1, Myopia; 2, G. Pearl; 3, J. Light. Saddle carrying over Wilson, Paris St. Pepper & Co., L. Raven; 4, Geo. Two-year-old gelding, but sir likely to make Whitefield, Deer P. and harness horse mare or gelding, appropriate vehicle horse best suited 1, Geo. Pepper & Crow & Murray, Wilson, Clansman Co., Glendale; 5, Young Jim.

SHORTHORNS.

Fletcher, Binkhan 2, W. C. Edwa of Zenda; 3, Robin; 4, J. Valasco. Bull, D. Flatt, Hamilt Hon. John Dryden ter; 3, J. & W. Fitzstephen Forres Scottish Hero. 1, Capt. T. E. R. Sunbeam; 2, W. Village Champion Son, Freeman, Senator Drummon Cicely's Pride. Y—1, John Dryden 2, Goodfellow Br Pride; 3, W. C. aster Comet; 4, Invincible; Yearl W. D. Flatt, Di Davidson, Balsam Haining Bros., Hi 4, W. C. Edwards quis. Senior bull son, Royal Wand Bros., Remus; 3, Wanderer Star; Breastplate; 5, W. quis 2nd Jun W. C. Edwards & Champion; 2, T.

Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, Prize List—Continued.

Saxon; 3, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Pedro (imp.). Stallion, two years old—1, Lewin & Cox, Jubilee Performer; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Storm King; 3, W. H. Maltby, Rosador Jr. (imp.). Stallion, one year old—1, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau Boy; 2, R. Davies, Squire of Chester; 3, O. Sorby, Robin's Duplex. Stallion, any age—Silver medal, O. Sorby, Guelph, Cliffe Roberts. Filly, three years old—1, H. N. Crossley; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Filly, two years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Dr. B. Gollop, Milton West. Filly, one year old—1, H. N. Crossley; 2, O. Sorby. Brood mare, with foal by her side—1, O. Sorby; 2, L. L. Pound, Glen Colon; 3, Graham Bros. Foal of 1903—1, Graham Bros.; 2, J. Cowie; 3, O. Sorby. Best Hackney mare—O. Sorby.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards, 16 hands and over—1, J. L. Reid, Derry West, Lord Roberts; 2, Geo. Bennett & Sons, Carlisle, British Picador; 3, J. L. Reid, General Buller. Stallion, three years old—1, A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West, Reformer; 2, J. L. Reid, Lord Kitchener; 3, R. T. Wood, Etobicoke, Davy Candidate. Stallion, two years old—1, John Rogers, Thornhill, Lucky Strike; 2, A. G. H. Luxton, Swallow. Stallion, one year old—1, H. B. Dent, Drumquin, Lord Minto; 2, T. Johnson, Britannia, Wiley; 3, Geo. A. Bennett & Sons, Bernie B. Stallion, any age—J. L. Reid, Lord Kitchener. Single carriage horse, mare or gelding, not less than 16 hands—1, Crow & Murray, Toronto, Lord Byron; 2, Geo. Pepper & Co., Toronto, Burlington; 3, J. W. T. Fairweather & Co., Toronto, Prince Highgate. Pair matched carriage horses, not less than 15½ hands and under 16—1, Geo. Pepper & Co., Creighton and Parader; 2, P. Maher, Toronto, Duke and MacGregor; 3, F. M. Fraser, Toronto Junction, Flyer and On Time; 4, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Gay Lady and Chaperon.

HUNTERS AND SADDLERS.—Light-weight qualified hunters, carrying not less than 154 lbs., best performance over four jumps—1, Geo. Pepper & Co., Myopia; 2, Geo. Pepper & Co., Pearl; 3, J. Kilgour, Toronto, Head Light. Saddle horse, suitable for carrying over 180 lbs.—1, J. G. Wilson, Paris Station, Ogden; 2, Geo. Pepper & Co., Listowel; 3, J. G. Wilson, Raven; 4, Geo. Pepper & Co., Senator. Two-year-old gelding or filly, not Thoroughbred, but sired by a Thoroughbred, likely to make a good hunter—John Whitefield, Deer Park, Dick. Best saddle and harness horse, 15 hands and over, mare or gelding, to be first shown in an appropriate vehicle, and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes—1, Geo. Pepper & Co., Leading Lady; 2, Crow & Murray, Woodburn; 3, J. G. Wilson, Clansman; 4, Geo. Pepper & Co., Glendale; 5, J. McNish, Toronto, Young Jim.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Aged bull—1, G. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Joy of Morning; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Marquis of Zenda; 3, James Crerar, Spicy Robin; 4, J. Atchison, Inverhaugh, Valasco. Bull, three years old—1, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Spicy Marquis; 2, Hon. John Dryden & Son, Prince Gloster; 3, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Fitzstephen Forrester; 4, James Crerar, Scottish Hero. Bull, two years old—1, Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Prince Sunbeam; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Village Champion; 3, W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Village Captain; 4, Senator Drummond, Pointe Claire, Que., Cicely's Pride. Yearling bulls (seniors)—1, John Dryden & Son, Clipper Hero; 2, Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Famous Pride; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co., Lancaster Comet; 4, G. H. Oke, Alvinston, Invincible. Yearling bulls (juniors)—1, W. D. Flatt, Diamond; 2, James I. Davidson, Balsam, Choice Archer; 3, Haining Bros., Highgate, Jilet Victor; 4, W. C. Edwards & Co., Bessie's Marquis. Senior bull calves—1, T. E. Robson, Royal Wanderer; 2, Goodfellow Bros., Remus; 3, Capt. T. E. Robson, Wanderer Star; 4, J. & W. Russell, Breastplate; 5, W. D. Flatt, Spicy Marquis. Junior bull calves—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Clipper Champion; 2, T. E. Robson, Ilderton,

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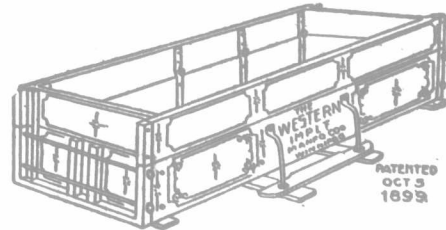
Vain Baron; 3, John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Lord Victor; 4, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill; 5, Geo. D. Fletcher, Crimson Robin. Senior bull champion, over two years—W. D. Flatt, Spicy Marquis. Junior bull champion, under two years—John Dryden & Son, Clipper Hero. Aged cow—1, J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Gem of Ballechin; 2, W. C. Edwards, Missie 153rd; 3, Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Water Cress; 4, J. & W. Russell, Rosa Bonheur; 5, Wm. McDermot, Living Springs, Mayflower III. Cow, three years and under four—1, J. A. Crerar, Gem of Ballechin II.; 2, W. G. Petit & Sons, Freeman, Martha IV.; 3, Goodfellow Bros., Orange Blossom; 4, Israel Groff, Olive Wenlock II.; 5, J. A. Crerar, Rosabel IV. Heifer, two years and under three—1, T. E. Robson, Topman's Queen; 2, W. C. Edwards, Lily of Pine Grove II.; 3, Israel Groff, Roan Mary; 4, W. C. Edwards, White Flower III.; 5, Haining Bros., Pandora (imp.). Heifer, calved on or before Jan. 1, 1902, and under two years—1, W. C. Edwards, Golden Bud; 2, John Dryden & Son, Bertie IV.; 3, T. E. Robson, Lady Winsome; 4, Jas. I. Davidson, Susan II. Heifer, calved on or before Jan. 1, 1902—1, W. C. Edwards, Missie of Pine Grove; 2, W. C. Edwards, Orange Blossom; 3, Israel Groff, Duchess of Athelstane IV.; 4, Goodfellow Bros., Mamie Stamford. Heifer, calved before Jan. 1, 1903—1, W. D. Flatt, Dolly Marquis; 2, R. & S. Nicholson, Spicy Wimple; 3, R. & S. Nicholson, Pine Apple of Sylvan II.; 4, Goodfellow Bros., Fairy Queen IX.; 5, John Dryden & Son, Beatrice. Heifer, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1903—1, W. C. Edwards, Zoe of Pine Grove III.; 2, J. & W. Russell, Nonpareil Beauty V.; 3, W. G. Pettit & Sons, Belinda IV.; 4, W. D. Flatt, Rosy Marquis. Senior champion female—J. A. Crerar, Gem of Ballechin 2nd. Junior champion female—W. C. Edwards & Co., Golden Bud. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, T. E. Robson; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Goodfellow Bros.; 4, R. & S. Nicholson. Best three animals, get of one bull, owned by exhibitor—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, W. D. Flatt; 3, T. E. Robson; 4, Israel Groff. Bull and four females, under two years—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 3, John Dryden & Co.; 4, W. D. Flatt. Herd of bull and four females, over one year—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, J. A. Crerar; 3, T. E. Robson. Three females, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, J. A. Crerar; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Goodfellow Bros. Bull and three of his get, owned by exhibitor—1, W. D. Flatt, Spicy Marquis; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Marquis of Zenda; 3, John Dryden & Son, Prince Gloster. Cow and two of her progeny—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Missie 153rd; 2, Goodfellow Bros., Water Cress; 3, J. A. Crerar, Gem of Ballechin 2nd. Steer sired by Shorthorn bull and under two years, calved before Jan. 1, 1902—1 and 2, James Leask, Greenbank. Steer sired by Shorthorn bull, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1902—1, James Leask; 2, A. Hales, Guelph; 3, J. Fried & Son, Roseville. Steer calf, sired by Shorthorn bull, under one year old—1 and 2, J. Fried & Son. Steer calf, sired by Shorthorn bull, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1903—J. Fried & Son.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, W. H. Hunter, the Maples, Spartacus; 2, The F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, Baronet. Bull, one year old—1, W. H. Hunter, Diplomacy. Bull calf, under one year—1, W. H. Hunter, Orion; 2, Stone Stock Co.; 3, W. H. Hunter, Marksman. Bull, any age—1, W. H. Hunter, Spartacus. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 3, W. H. Hunter; 2, Stone Stock Co. Cow, three years old—1, W. H. Hunter; 2, Stone Stock Co. Heifer, two years old—1, Stone Stock Co.; 2, W. H. Hunter. Heifer, one year old—1, W. H. Hunter; 2, Stone Stock Co.; 3, W. H. Hunter. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Stone Stock Co.; 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3, W. H. Hunter; 2, Stone Stock Co. Sweepstakes, female, any age—Stone Stock Co.

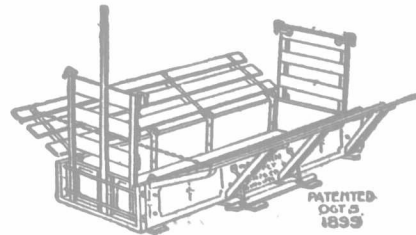
ABERDEEN ANGUS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, James Bowman, Guelph, Prince of Benton; 2, Walter Hall, Washington, Klondyke of the Burn; 3, W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, Scots.

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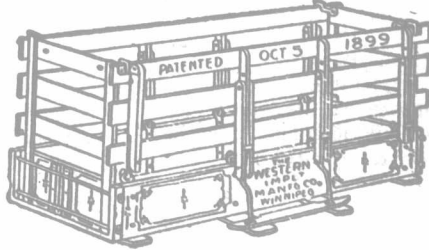
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(Continued on next page.)

Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, Prize List—Continued.

Bull, two years old—1, W. R. Stewart, Sir Wilfrid. Bull, one year old—1, James Bowman, Elm Park Laird 6th; 2, W. R. Stewart, Duke of York. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2, James Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart, Emlyn II. Bull, any age—James Bowman, Prince of Benton. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2, Walter Hall; 3, W. R. Stewart. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, Walter Hall; 3, James Bowman. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, James Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart. Heifer, one year old—1, Walter Hall; 2 and 3, James Bowman. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 3, James Bowman; 2, W. R. Stewart. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over one year old—1, Walter Hall; 2, James Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart. Female, any age—Walter Hall.

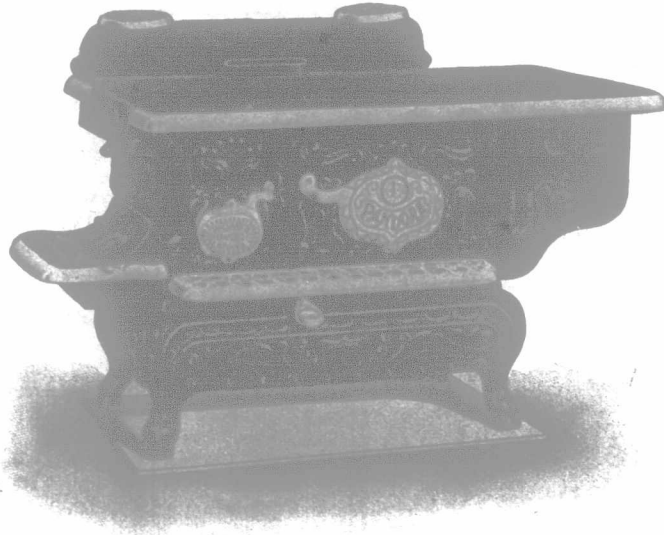
GALLOWAYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, D. McCrae, Guelph, Cedric IV.; 2, Shaw & Marston, Brantford, Viceroy of Castle Milk; 3, D. McCrae, Victory. Bull, two years old—D. McCrae, Wedholme. Bull, one year old—D. McCrae, Sailor Prince. Bull calf, under one year—1, Shaw & Marston, King Vick; 2, D. McCrae, Celtic; 3, D. McCrae, Cedric V. Bull, any age—D. McCrae, Cedric IV. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Shaw & Marston; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Cow, three years old—1, Shaw & Marston; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, D. McCrae. Heifer, one year old—1 and 3, Shaw & Marston; 2, D. McCrae. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Shaw & Marston; 2, D. McCrae. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old—1, Shaw & Marston; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Sweepstakes, female, any age—Shaw & Marston, Belle B. II.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Judge Akkrum's De Kol; 2, Rettie Bros., Norwich, Schulling's De Kol; 3, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Count Mink Mercedes. Bull, two years old—1, Rettie Bros., Sir Pietertje Acme; 2, G. W. Clemons, Count of Maple Hill; 3, R. F. Heicks, Newtonbrook, Roosevelt. Bull, one year old—1, James Rettie, Norwich, Cornelia's Posch; 2, A. C. Hallman, Cornelia's Neth De Kol; 3, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Patty's Emperor Joseph.

Bull calf, under one year—1, James Rettie, Artis Mercedes Posch; 2, A. C. Hallman, Sir Netherland De Kol; 3, W. W. Brown, Sir Waldorf's De Kol. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1, A. C. Hallman, Sir Netherland De Kol; 2, James Rettie, Artis Pietertje Posch; 3, A. C. Hallman, Sir Donald De Kol. Bull, any age—A. C. Hallman, Judge Akkrum's De Kol. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, James Rettie, Artis Mink Mercedes; 2, R. H. Heicks, Faforit; 3, A. C. Hallman, Queen Hengerveld; 4, S. Macklin, Streetsville, Aggie Tenson. Cow, three years old—1, W. W. Brown, Car Born De Kol; 2, James Rettie, Mercena 3rd; 3, A. C. Hallman, Abbie De Kol; 4, A. C. Hallman, Eugenie De Kol. Heifer, two years old—1, James Rettie, Artis Pietertje's Poem; 2, W. W. Brown, Pauline De Kol, Bergysma; 3, A. C. Hallman, Abbey De Kol; 4, W. W. Brown, Sara Jewel Hengerveld. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1, James Rettie, Mercena Schulling; 2, W. W. Brown, Pietertje Abbekerk; 3, W. W. Brown, Empress of Lyn Dale; 4, S. Macklin, Wm. the 3rd. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1, James Rettie, Artis Pietertje Poem; 2, James Rettie, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde; 3, A. C. Hallman, Polyanthus De Kol's Beauty. Heifer calf, under one year—1, James Rettie, Pietertje Schulling; 2, S. Macklin, Flora Pietertje Beets; 3, A. C. Hallman, Margaret De Kol. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1, James Rettie; 2, G. W. Clemons; 3, W. W. Brown. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, to be under two years—1, James Rettie; 2, A. C. Hallman; 3, W. W. Brown; 4, A. C. Hallman. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old—1, S. Macklin; 2, James Rettie; 3, A. C. Hallman; 4, G. W. Clemons. Young herd of one bull and four females, one year old and under three—1, James Rettie; 2, W. W. Brown; 3, A. C. Hallman; 4, G. W. Clemons. Female, any age—W. W. Brown, Car Born De Kol.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que., Black Prince of Whitehall;

PANDORA RANGE



BURNS COAL, COKE OR WOOD.

Is specially suitable for farm-home cooking. Both coal and wood grates are always supplied, and they can be exchanged in five minutes. The operation is very simple, and the only tool required is a screwdriver. Oven is large, ventilated, fitted with thermometer, lined with sheet steel, and is a perfect baker. Reservoir is stamped in one piece from sheet steel, and enameled. No other range is fitted with enameled reservoir. Write for Free Booklet.

MCCLARY'S

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

HEATING STOVES



The chilly evenings of September and October make the house a little too cool sometimes. Provide yourself with an

AIR-TIGHT HEATER

Just the thing to put up for a few weeks before you fire up your furnace for the winter.

WE HAVE THEM IN ALL SIZES FOR WOOD OR COAL FROM \$2.75 UP. CALL AND SEE THEM.

Estimates Furnished for HOT-AIR HEATING, ROOFING, EAVES-TROUGHING AND TINWORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Brandon Hardware Co., LIMITED.

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

2, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Hover-a-Blink; 3, A. Hume & Co., Menie, Prince of Barcheskie. Bull, two years old—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Lessnessock King of Beauty; 2, Robt. Reford, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Howie's Fizzaway; 3, W. M. Smith, Scotland, Polar Star; 4, Robt. Reford. Bull, one year old—1, Alex. Hume & Co., Lessnessock Royal Star; 2, Robt. Hunter, First Choice of Glenora; 3, Robt. Reford, Glenclair 4th of St. Annes. Bull calf, under one year—1, W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Sensation of Glenora; 2, Alex. Hume & Co., Lord Lionel; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son, Heather Lee. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1, Robt. Reford, Right Away of Ste. Annes; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Chum of Springhill; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son, Aberdeen. Bull, any age—W. W. Ogilvie, Black Prince of Whitehall. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Robt. Reford, Blue Bell of Hillhouse; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Garlaugh Queen of the Soncies; 3, Robt. Reford, Aunt Sally of Ste. Annes. Cow, three years old—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Coleman, Lost Chord of Dentonia; 2, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Silver Pet of Woodroffe; 3, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Kirkland Sparrow; 4, Robt. Reford, Littleton Mary. Cow, dry, in calf, any age—1, Robt. Reford, White Prim of Ste. Annes; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Dewdrop of Springhill; 3, W. Stewart & Son, Lady Ottawa. Heifer, two years old—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Lessnessock Stylish Alice; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Lessnessock Queen of Bloom; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son, Bessie of Warkworth. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Lessnessock Stylish Betty; 2, Robt. Reford, Nelly Osborne IV. of Ste. Annes; 3, Alex. Hume & Co., Lady's Princess of Menie. Heifer calf, under one year old—1, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Dorothy of Glenora; 2, J. G. Clark, Flossie of Woodroffe; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son, Dairymen's Pride; 4, Robt. Reford, Stately II. of Ste. Annes. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1, Robt. Reford, Little Marion; 2, Alex. Hume & Co., Mistletoe; 3, Alex. Hume & Co., Mollie's Jewel; 4, Alex. Hume & Co., White Heather. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Robt. Reford; 2, Alex. Hume & Co.; 3, Robt. Reford. Herd of one bull and 3 heifers, under two years old, owned by exhibitor—1, Alex. Hume & Co.; 2, Robt. Reford; 3, J. G. Clark. Herd of one bull, any age, two females over three years old, one female over one and under two, and one female under one, all owned by exhibitor—1, Robt. Reford; 2, Robt. Hunter & Sons; 3, Robt. Reford. Female, any age—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Lost Chord of Dentonia.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Blue Blood; 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Coleman, Lord of Dentonia. Bull, two years old—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Arthur's Golden Fox; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Emperor. Bull, one year old—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Nameless King; 2, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Monarch; 3, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Mack. Bull calf, under one year—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Monarch; 2, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Baronet; 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Squire Darling. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son. Bull, any age—B. H. Bull & Son, Blue Blood. Cow, four years and upwards—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Queen May of Greenwood; 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Gussie of Courtner; 3, B. H. Bull & Son, Sunbeam of Brampton; 4, B. H. Bull & Son, Minette of Brampton. Cow, three years old—1, William Willis, Newmarket, Dolly of Pine Ridge; 2, B. H. Bull & Son, Blanche's Golden Lass; 3, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton's Monarch; 4, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Minerva of Sunnylea. Heifer, two years old—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3 and 4, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 2 and 4, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer calf, under one year old—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, 3 and 4, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1 and 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 3, Wm. Willis; 4, B. H. Bull & Son.

(Continued on next page.)

Im

In the Drin the town of

WHIT ONT.

on Wednes 14th,

80 HE. HIGH-C SHORT

This offering an opportur cure anima choicest br number bein ed from Scot

JO

Dominion Exhibition Con

Four animals, the owned and bred by B. H. Bull & Son Massey. Herd of heifers, under two be bred by exhibit 1 and 2, B. H. Bu E. H. Massey; 4, one bull any ap three years, one f under three, one f under two, and o year, owned by ex W. E. H. Massey; & Son, Female, a Flying Fox, Brunc year old.

GERNSEYS.—B and upwards—Mrs. Coleman, Island year old—Mrs. W. calf, under one Massey. Bull, any Massey. Cow, fou wards—1, Mrs. W. 2, Mrs. W. E. H. M 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Iseigh. Cow, thr W. E. H. Massey, W. E. H. Massey, W. E. H. Massey, two years old—1 at Massey. Heifer, o E. H. Massey. H year—1 and 2, Mrs Heifer calf, calved 1 and 2, Mrs. W. I of one bull and fo year old—1 and 2, sey. Female, any Massey, Jessica.

SH
COTSWOLDS.—Ra over—1 and 3, E. F 2, J. C. Ross, Jary 1 and 2, J. C. Ro Ram lamb—1 and 3 F. Park. Ram, any Ewe, two shears an C. Ross; 2 and 3, ling ewe—1 and 2, Park. Ewe lamb—1 3, E. F. Park. Ew

Important Dispersion Sale

OF

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

In the Drill Hall in the town of

WHITBY, ONT.,

on Wednesday, Oct. 14th,

80 HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

This offering affords an opportunity to secure animals of the choicest breeding, a number being imported from Scotland.



On Thursday, Oct. 15th, at place of residence,

MYRTLE, ONT.,
17
CLYDESDALE MARES, FILLIES AND YOUNG STALLIONS,

ten of the mares in foal to Imp. McQueen and Imp. Lavender.

The entire herd and stud will be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be mailed on application to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont.

Auctioneers: Levi Fairbanks, Whitby; Geo. Jackson, Port Perry; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton.

Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, Prize List—Continued.

Four animals, the progeny of one bull, owned and bred by exhibitor—1, 2 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Herd of one bull and three heifers, under two years old, heifers to be bred by exhibitor and owned by him—1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 4, Wm. Willis. Herd of one bull any age, two females, over three years, one female over two and under three, one female over one and under two, and one female under one year, owned by exhibitor—1 and 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey; 2 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son. Female, any age—Mrs. Massey, Flying Fox Brunette, first-prize two-year old.

GERNSEYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Coleman, Island Heirloom. Bull, one year old—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Bull calf, under one year—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Bull, any age—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Jessica; 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Lady Honesty; 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Sarah of Isleigh. Cow, three years old—1, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Good Style; 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Yours Truly; 3, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Isleigh Rita. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer, one year old—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1903—1 and 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old—1 and 2, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. Female, any age—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Jessica.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3, E. F. Park, Burgessville; 2, J. C. Ross, Jarvis. Shearling ram—1 and 2, J. C. Ross; 3, E. F. Park. Ram lamb—1 and 3, J. C. Ross; 2, E. F. Park. Ram, any age—1, E. F. Park. Ewe, two shears and under three—1, J. C. Ross; 2 and 3, E. F. Park. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, J. C. Ross; E. F. Park. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, J. C. Ross; 3, E. F. Park. Ewe, any age—1, J. C.

Ross. Pen of ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, E. F. Park. Pen of one ram and two ewes (one year and under), and two ewe lambs—1, J. C. Ross; 2, E. F. Park. Pen, Canadian-bred and not shown in Sec. 10—1, E. F. Park; 2, J. C. Ross. Best pen of four lambs of either sex, bred by exhibitor—1, E. F. Park.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears and over—1, John Campbell, Woodville; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 3, J. G. Hanmer, Brantford. Shearling ram—1, Alfred Tanner, Stouffville; 2 and 3, J. G. Hanmer. Ram lamb—1, J. G. Hanmer; 2 and 3, John Campbell. Best ram, any age—1, Alfred Tanner. Ewe, two shears and under three—1 and 3, J. G. Hanmer; 2, John Campbell. Shearling ewe—1, Alfred Tanner; 2 and 3, John Campbell. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, John Campbell; 3, J. G. Hanmer. Best ewe, any age—1, Alfred Tanner. Pen of one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, John Campbell. Pen of one ram, two ewes (one year and under three), and two ewe lambs—1, J. G. Hanmer; 2, John Campbell. Pen of Canadian-bred, not shown in Sec. 10—1, John Campbell; 2, J. G. Hanmer. Best flock, one year old and over, one ram and three ewes—1, John Campbell; 2, J. G. Hanmer; 3, W. S. Carpenter. Best flock of four registered lambs—1, John Campbell; 2, J. G. Hanmer; 3, W. S. Carpenter. Sweepstakes (American-bred): Best ram, any age—1, John Campbell. Best ewe, any age—1, J. G. Hanmer.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; 2, Chas. F. Maw, Omagh; 3, A. W. Smith. Shearling ram—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Ram lamb—1, Chas. F. Maw; 2, A. W. Smith; 3 and 4, John Kelly, Shakespeare. Best ram, any age—A. W. Smith. Ewe, two shears and under three—1, A. W. Smith; 2, Chas. F. Maw; 3, John Kelly. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, Chas. F. Maw. Ewe lamb—1, Hastings Bros.; 2 and 3, John Kelly; 4, Chas. F. Maw. Best ewe, any age—A. W. Smith. Pen of ram lamb and three ewe

lambs, bred by exhibitor—John Kelly. Pen of one ram, two ewes, one year and under three, and two ewe lambs—1, A. W. Smith; 2, John Kelly. Pen of Canadian-bred, not shown in section ten, one ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs—1, A. W. Smith; 2, Chas. F. Maw. Specials offered by A. L. B. A. for best flock of Leicesters—1, A. W. Smith; 2, Hastings Bros.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 2, R. H. Gibson, Denfield. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, J. T. Gibson; 3, R. H. Gibson. Ewe lamb—1, 3 and 4, J. T. Gibson; 2, R. H. Gibson. Best ewe, any age—J. T. Gibson. Pen of one ram lamb, two ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—J. T. Gibson. Pen of one ram, two ewes, one year and under three, and two ewe lambs—J. T. Gibson. Pen of Lincoln, Canadian-bred, not shown in section ten—1, J. T. Gibson; 2, R. H. Gibson.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2, Henry Arkell, Arkell. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3, Henry Arkell. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Henry Arkell; 3 and 4, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Best ram, any age—Henry Arkell. Ewe, two shears and under three—1 and 2, Henry Arkell; 3, J. W. Lee & Sons. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Henry Arkell; 3, J. W. Lee & Sons. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Henry Arkell; 4, J. W. Lee & Sons. Best ewe, any age—Henry Arkell. Pen of one ram and three ewe lambs—J. W. Lee & Sons. Pen of one ram, two ewes, one year old, and two ewe lambs—1 and 2, Henry Arkell. Pen of Canadian-bred, not shown in section ten—1 and 2, Henry Arkell. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Henry Arkell; 3, J. W. Lee & Sons. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Henry Arkell; 3, J. W. Lee & Sons. Pen of lambs, either sex—1, R. J. Hine, Dutton; 2, Henry Arkell; 3, J. W. Lee & Sons.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon; 2 and 3, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Pointe Claire, Que. Shearling ram—1, Telfer Bros., Paris; 2, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond; 3, John Jackson & Sons. Ram lamb—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Robert

McEwen, Byron; 3, John Jackson & Sons; 4, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond. Best ram, any age—Telfer Bros. Ewe, two shears and under three—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond; 4, Telfer Bros. Best ewe, any age—Telfer Bros. Pen of one ram and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—Hon. Geo. A. Drummond. Pen of one ram, two ewes, one year and under three, and two ewe lambs—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond. Pen of Canadian-bred, not shown in section ten—1, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Best aged ram—1, John Jackson & Sons; 2, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond. Best shearling ram—1, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond; 2, John Jackson & Sons. Best ram lamb—1, John Jackson & Sons; 2, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond. Best shearling ewe—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond. Best ewe lamb—1, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Best four lambs, get of one ram—1, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, John Kelly, Shakespeare. Shearling ram—1 and 2, John Kelly. Ram lamb—1, Robt. Miller, Stouffville; 2, Telfer Bros., Paris. Ram, any age—1, Robt. Miller. Ewe, two shears and under three—1 and 2, John Kelly. Ewe, shearling—1, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1, Robt. Miller; 2, John Kelly. Ewe, any age—1, John Kelly. Pen of one ram, two ewes (one year and under three), and two ewe lambs—1, John Kelly. Pen of Canadian-bred, not shown in Sec. 10, etc.—1, John Kelly.

FAT SHEEP.—Wether, under two years, long-wooled breed—1, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Wether, under one year, long-wooled breed—1, John Kelly; 2, White-law Bros., Guelph. Wether, under two years, short-wooled breed—1 and 2, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Pointe Claire, Que.; 3, Telfer Bros. Wether, under one year, short-wooled breed—1, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond; 2 and 3, John Campbell.

(Continued on next page.)

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

Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, Prize List—Continued.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, over two years—1, W. H. Durham, East Toronto; 2, Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove; 3, Thomas Teasdale, Concord. Boar, over one and under two—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, W. H. Durham; 3, P. W. Boynton, Dollar. Boar, under one year—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, W. H. Durham; 3, W. Wilson. Boar, under six months—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, W. H. Durham; 3, Thomas Teasdale. Sow, over two years—1, W. H. Durham; 2, Wm. Wilson; 3, T. A. Cox, Brantford. Sow, over one year and under two—1, W. H. Durham; 2, W. Wilson; 3, T. A. Cox. Sow, over six months and under twelve—1, W. H. Durham; 2 and 3, Wm. Wilson. Sow, under six months—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, Thomas Teasdale. Best boar and two sows, any age—1, W. H. Durham; 2, Wm. Wilson; 3, T. A. Cox. Four pigs, the get of one boar, under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, Thomas Teasdale. Four pigs, the product of one sow, under six months—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, Thomas Teasdale. Sweepstakes: Best boar and best sow—W. H. Durham.

LARGE YORKSHIRES.—Boar, over two years—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 3, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. Boar, over one year and under two—1, Duck & Son; 2 and 3, Flatt & Son. Boar, over six months and under twelve—1, Flatt & Son; 2 and 3, Featherston & Sons, Streetsville. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Featherston & Son. Sow, over two years—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Duck & Son. Sow, over one year and under two—1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son. Sow, over six months and under 12—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Duck & Son. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son. Best boar and two sows of any age—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Duck & Son. Four pigs, under six months, the get of one boar—1 and 2, Flatt & Son. Four pigs, under six months, the product of one sow—1 and 2, Flatt & Son. Sweepstakes: Best boar and best sow—Flatt & Son.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, over two years—1, Colwill Bros., Newcastle; 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 3, R. J. Speers, Elmbank. Boar, over one year and under two—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros. Boar, over six months and under twelve—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros. Boar, under six months—1, Colwill Bros.; 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons. Sow, over two years—1, Douglas & Sons; 2 and 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, over one year and under two—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, over six months and under twelve—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros. Best boar and two sows, any age—1 and 3, Douglas & Sons; 2, Colwill Bros. Four pigs, under six months, the get of one boar—1, Colwill Bros.; 2, Douglas & Sons. Four pigs, under six months, the product of one sow—1, Colwill Bros.; 2, Douglas & Sons. Sweepstakes: Boar—Colwill Bros. Sow—Douglas & Sons.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, over two years—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Boar, over one year and under two—1, Daniel De Courcy, Bornholm; 2, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Boar, over six months and under twelve—1, Wright. Boar, under six months—1, D. De Courcy; 2, R. H. Harding. Sow, over one year and under two—1, D. De Courcy; 2, W. E. Wright. Sow, over six months and under twelve—1, W. E. Wright; 2, W. E. Wright. Sow, under six months—1, D. De Courcy; 2, W. E. Wright. Best boar and two sows, any age—1, D. De Courcy; 2, R. H. Harding. Four pigs, under six months, the get of one boar—1, D. De Courcy; 2, R. H. Harding. Four pigs, under six months, the product of one sow—1, D. De Courcy; 2, R. H. Harding. Sweepstakes: Boar—D. De Courcy. Sow—W. E. Wright.

DUROC-JERSEYS.—Boar, over one year and under two—1, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Boar, over six months and under twelve—1, J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2, W. M. Smith,

HARD FACTS

ABOUT

Cream Separators



The HARD FACTS which concern the intending purchaser of a cream separator—whether for factory or farm use—are briefly these:

That a DE LAVAL Cream Separator is as much superior to imitating machines as such other separators are to gravity setting systems.

That protecting patents make and keep them so—together with far greater experience and superior facilities in every way for cream separator manufacture.

That every big and experienced user of cream separators knows this and uses De Laval machines exclusively—both in factory and farm sizes.

That it is as foolish to-day to buy any other than a De Laval Separator as it would be to buy an old-fashioned reaper if an up-to-date combined mower and reaper could be had for the same money.

MONTREAL
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
TORONTO
VANCOUVER
PHILADELPHIA
POUGHKEEPSIE
SAN FRANCISCO

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

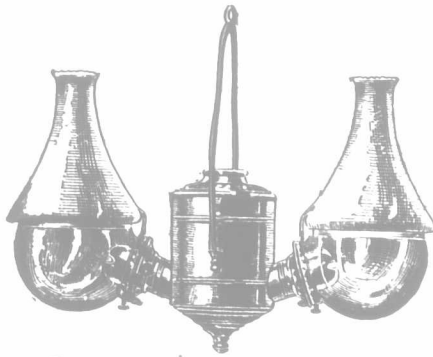
WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICES.
STORES AND SHOPS:

248 McDermot Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

TRADE YOUR TROUBLE

FOR AN

Angle Lamp



NICKEL OR BRASS—BURNS
TWELVE HOURS.

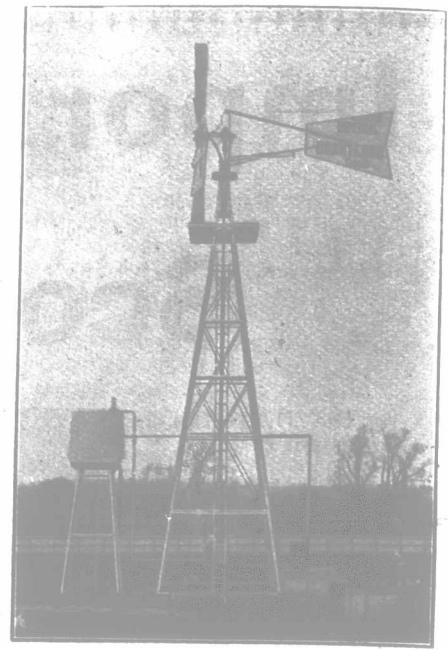
It is more brilliant, more economical and easier to handle than the light you now use, no matter what it is.

Its simplicity of operation, freedom from the odor characterizing so many cheaper lamps, enormously lessened risk of explosion, due to special construction, and its shadowless, brilliant light, are a few of the many features making the Angle Lamp an ideal lamp for THE HOME. Burns but one gallon of coal oil a month.

Express Rate on Above Lamp (weight, crated, 30 lbs.)

WINNIPEG TO	
Port Arthur.....	\$1 30
Treherne.....	60
Pilot Mound.....	65
Holland.....	60
Morden.....	60
Boissevain.....	90
Souris.....	80
Broadview.....	1 15
Arcola.....	\$1 15
Ft. Francis.....	1 00
Calgary.....	1 75
Edmonton.....	2 75
Regina.....	1 30
Prince Albert.....	1 75
Yorkton.....	1 15
Marleod.....	2 10

WRITE (FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS) TO
HILTON, GIBSON & CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



CUT OF

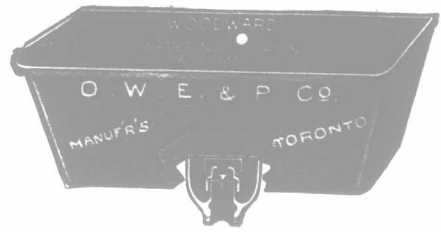
"IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited,
Brantford, Canada.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG,
Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

Water Basins



EIGHT TALKS ON THE "WOODWARD."

Very few are in the DAIRYING BUSINESS. You are the only one who can profit. Our "Water Basins" will give you more than any other thing else invented. FACT! WRITE US.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co

TORONTO. Limited.
Manitoba Agents: Manitoba Pump Company,
Brandon, Manitoba.

Boar, under six months—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Sow, over two years—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Sow, over one year and under two—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Sow, over six months and under twelve—1, W. M. Smith. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Best boar and two sows of any age—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Four pigs, under six months, the get of one boar—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Four pigs, under six months, the product of one sow—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Sweepstakes: Best boar and best sow—W. M. Smith.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.—(Essex, Poland-China, etc.)—Boar, over two years—1, W. M. Smith, Scotland; 2, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, over one and under two years—1, Featherston & Son. Boar, over six and under twelve months—1, W. M. Smith; 2, Featherston & Son. Boar, under six months—1, Featherston & Son; 2, J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Sow, over two years—1, Featherston & Son; 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, over one and under two years—1, Featherston & Son; 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, over six and under twelve months—1 and 2, Featherston & Son. Sow, under six months—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Boar and two sows, any age—1 and 2, Featherston & Son.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Sweepstakes for best pen of pure-bred hogs suitable for export bacon—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son; 3, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, W. H. Durham.

Best pen of four export bacon hogs of any breed, cross or grade—1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son; 3, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, W. H. Durham; 5, R. F. Duck & Son.

In answering any advertisement in this paper, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$8,700,000
REST - 3,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, Pres. B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr.
Head Office - Toronto, Canada
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE, 60 Lombard St., E.C.

BANKING BY MAIL Business may be transacted by mail with any of the hundred and four branches of this Bank throughout Canada and the United States, deposits being made or funds withdrawn in this way with equal facility. Every possible attention is paid to out-of-town accounts and general farmers' business. Notes discounted, sales notes collected, etc., etc.

Branches in the Canadian Northwest :

- | | |
|---|---|
| CALGARY, ALTA.,
C. W. Rowley, Manager. | MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.,
F. L. Crawford, Manager. |
| CARMAN, MAN.,
E. C. Complin, Manager. | MOOSOMIN, ALTA.,
E. M. Saunders, Manager. |
| DAUPHIN, MAN.,
J. S. Munro, Manager. | NEEPAWA, MAN.,
G. M. Gibbs, Manager. |
| EDMONTON, ALTA.,
T. M. Turnbull, Manager. | PONOKA, ALTA.,
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager. |
| ELGIN, MAN.,
G. H. Horne, Manager. | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.,
A. L. Hamilton, Manager. |
| ELKHORN, MAN.,
E. M. Saunders, Manager. | RED DEER, ALTA.,
A. Scott, Manager. |
| GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.,
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | REGINA, ALTA.,
H. F. Mytton, Manager. |
| GRAND VIEW, MAN.,
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | SWAN RIVER, MAN.,
F. G. Macoun, Manager. |
| INNISFAIL, ALTA.,
R. A. Rumsey, Manager. | TREHEARNE, MAN.,
H. B. Haines, Manager. |

WINNIPEG, MAN., JOHN AIRD, MANAGER

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at every Branch, Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.
STERLING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE purchased and drafts issued payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or America.

GOSSIP.

SIR WM. VAN HORNE'S FARM.

A representative of the Farmer's Advocate recently had the pleasure of visiting the Van Horne farm, East Selkirk, now managed by Mr. Jas. Yule, and was not surprised to find everything in ship-shape. Heretofore, this institution has been devoted almost exclusively to grain-growing, and the impression has somewhat gone abroad in this country that east of Winnipeg good crops are generally scarce. The writer, however, was pleased to note the incorrectness of this idea, for all the way out from the City there was evidence that grain-growing was a success, and when the Van Horne farm was reached, a field of wheat appeared in sight which for yield of straw has seldom been equalled anywhere. In fact, an agricultural inspector, of twenty years' experience in Manitoba, pronounced it the heaviest yield he had ever seen. Notwithstanding the pleasure that is to be obtained gazing upon such a spectacle, it was in the stables that the Advocate man found the greatest interest, for not many months ago the great railway magnate resolved that his estate at Selkirk would become the home of some of Canada's best Shorthorns, and forthwith, in company with manager Yule, the Cochrane sale at Hamilton, as heretofore reported, was visited. The five females which constituted the initial purchase are, to say the least, of superior quality, and it is gratifying to know that the pure-bred stock of this country has been reinforced to such an extent. They are all of that low-set, thick-bodied conformation that is now commanding attention, and the manager is to be congratulated upon securing a lot possessing such uniformity of type. At the head of this herd will stand Spicy Marquis, the sweepstakes bull at the Dominion Exhibition this year at Toronto, and the highest-priced bull in Canada. It is intended to reinforce the female stock at an early date by a selection from the best herds of Great Britain, and when they arrive the new herd will probably have few superiors on this continent.

IMPERIAL HOTEL
BLACKFALDS, ALTA.

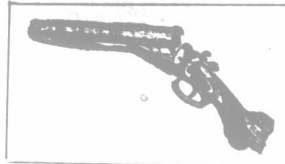
Good sample rooms and accommodation for commercial travellers and land-seekers; and all newly furnished.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
WM. SPURRELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE ROYAL
Yorkton's Leading Hotel.

Cuisine unexcelled. Charges moderate.
W. J. NEWTON, Proprietor.

DOUBLE BARREL

BRECH-LOADING GUN



AT
\$8.50

Manufactured by the celebrated gun firm of J. Manton & Co. Order early, as we only have a limited stock.

F. Hamilton Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware and Sporting Goods.

Full stock of cartridges for old and new model rifles.

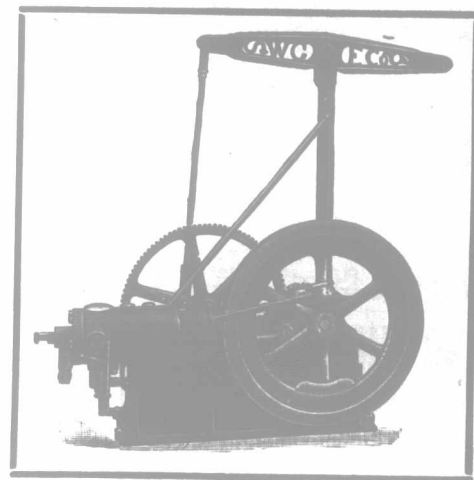


14K. GOLD FREE

What is the use of spending \$25.00 or \$50.00 for a Watch when you can get one for nothing that looks like a Solid Gold Watch and keeps time equal to any \$50.00 Watch. Here is your chance. We will give this handsome reliable Watch to any person who will sell for us only 16 Canadian Home Cook Books at 15c each. These Books are nicely printed, beautifully bound and each contains 73 choice recipes. EVERY Lady buys one. A 50c certificate free with each Book. This is not a cheap pocket clock, but a handsome Watch, finished in 14k. gold, elegantly engraved, beautifully ornamented, stem wind and set, fitted with reliable American works, carefully timed and adjusted before leaving the factory, and positively guaranteed by the maker. If you could afford to pay \$50.00 for a Watch you could not get one that would look better, or keep better time than the one we here offer you absolutely free. F. P. Dunbar, Renfrew, Ont., says: "I sold the Watch for \$6.00 as soon as I got it." Write us a Post Card to-day and we will send the Cook Books postpaid. They sell themselves. The Home Specialty Co., Dept. 3343 Toronto, Ont.

The WATERLOO MOTOR WORKS
manufacture a full line of

Automobiles, Stationary, Portable and Pumping Gasoline Engines.

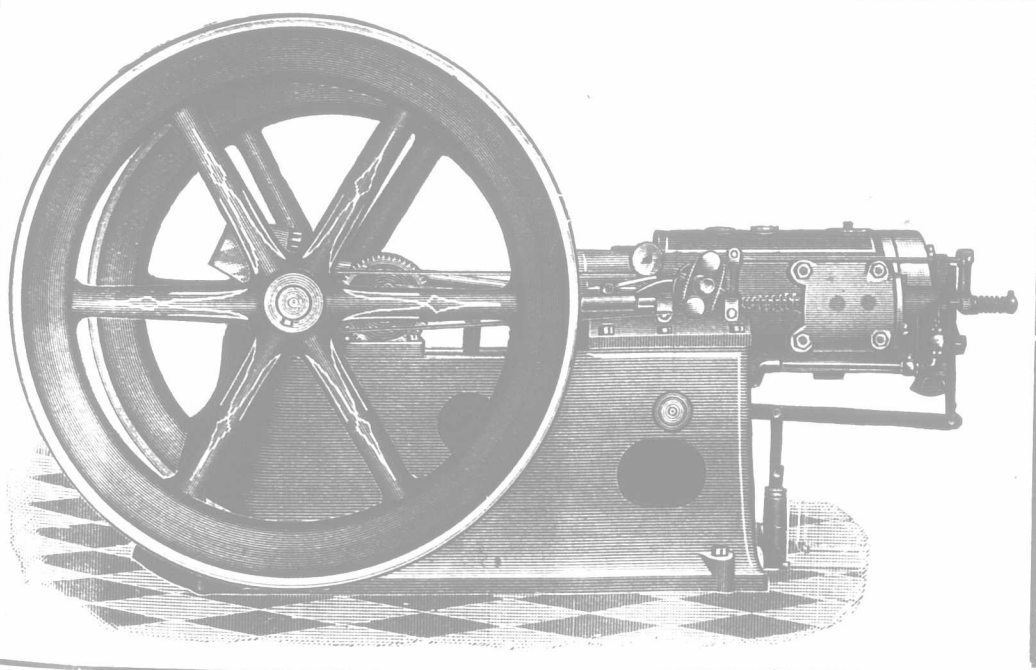


SIMPLE IN DESIGN,
SUBSTANTIAL IN CONSTRUCTION,
POSITIVE IN OPERATION.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Waterloo Motor Works,

WATERLOO, IOWA.



Here's the secret.



"Good Cheer"
Stoves and Ranges

are made in many styles and sizes—WOOD COOKS, COAL COOKS, RANGES for either wood or coal, and HEATERS of every description. Our line is Stoves and Furnaces, and these we have been making for OVER HALF A CENTURY. "GOOD CHEER" Stoves are all of first quality, cost no more than others, and our GUARANTEE BOND, as to excellence in both workmanship and working qualities, goes with each.

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd.

WESTERN WAREHOUSE: WINNIPEG, MAN. Woodstock, Ont.



150,000 Healthy, well-rooted, Manitoba-grown young trees, plants, seedlings, roots, vines and cuttings, Russian poplars, and willows, maples, elms, spruce, 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.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE



"THE FRAZER."

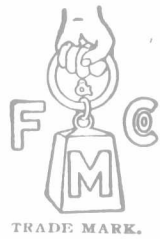
Always Uniform. Never Equalled.

Often Imitated.

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 Rmsel, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

Reliable Goods in All Lines



Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines.
Fairbanks-Morse Steam Pumps.
Fairbanks-Morse Dynamos and Motors.
Fairbanks-Morse Power Hammers.
Railroad Supplies.
Eclipse Standard and Fairbanks Galvanized Steel Mills.

ST. PAUL, MINN. **FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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

A. NAIRNITH, President. R. M. MATHYSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr. G. R. CALDWELL, K.C., Solicitor, Brandon.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.
Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

GOSSIP.

TERRITORIAL RAM SALE.

The annual pure-bred ram sale of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association will be held at Maple Creek on Sept. 30th. Sale to commence at 9:30 a. m. A large number of pure-bred rams have been contributed by leading Western breeders. The annual meeting of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association will be held in the same town at 8 p. m. on the evening of Sept. 29th.

Messes C. & R. Black, Strathcona, have an extra fine herd of high-class Shorthorn grades, some 75 in number, and, in addition, a few very nice pure-bred Shorthorns. Their stock bull, Champion, is a half brother to the pres-

ent Winnipeg champion Shorthorn, Topsman's Duke. Champion was sired by Topsman, dam Mary Queen 2nd, by Barrington Waterloo. He is a big, thick, low-set fellow, strong in constitution, with abundance of masculinity, and a good impressive sire. The young stock from Champion are a fine lot.

A STOCK ADVERTISER SPEAKS.

Writing to the Farmer's Advocate a few weeks ago, Mr. T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man., said: "I desire to say I have had good results for the money spent in advertising. I had a number of sales and could have sold more had my supply held out. I have been a constant subscriber to your paper for many years, and must thank the editors for many valuable hints I have been able to turn to practical use."

GOSSIP.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Mr. Jno. R. Garden, Ellisboro, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. At present he has on hand a fine promising bull fourteen months old, Pride of Lakeview, bred by Horace G. Harper, Longford Mills, Ont. There are also two others eight months old, possessing considerable good quality. Among females there are several heifers bred by Harper, and a few by Wm. Thompson, Longford Mills. All the females are due to calve in a few weeks, and one or two have already calved. Mr. Garden writes that they are all registered, and are as fine a bunch of Polled Angus as have come into this country for a long time. Intending purchasers should give this stockman a call.

The following letter in reference to Dr. Tuttle's Elixir advertised in another column of this issue speaks for itself:

Lamont, Iowa, June 22, 1903.
Dr. S. A. Tuttle:

Dear Sir,—Will you please send me another of those treatises on the horse? The one you sent me I gave to a veterinary surgeon in Kansas City, as we were schoolmates, and I wanted to introduce him to your medicine. It is a good study, but the Elixir is king of all. When you give the Elixir in case of muscle disease, how often do you repeat the doses internally? I brought out a stallion with it when all other treatments failed, by applying it to the loins, the spine and muscles of the legs. First dose internally was two ounces, after dose every three hours of one ounce, in this disease. If you have any other way of giving it let me know.

Yours respectfully,
A. R. JONES.

Dr. W. Young, of Manitou, has placed on the market, an advertisement of which appears in this issue, all his herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, with the exception of the herd bull, Manitoba Indian Chief, and also a large herd of very fine grade cattle. The pure-bred cattle include: Nellie of Bonnie Doun, bred by Dr. Young, and sired by Defiance, out of Lassie of Bonnie Doun. Her family goes back to Strathmore and Emper; Cora of Bonnie Doun, bred by Kenneth McKay Young, and sired by Indian Brave, out of Eva of Bonnie Doun. These two cows are very good animals and are both in very good breeding condition. Luella of Bonnie Doun, same breeder, is a fine, lengthy, smooth cow, with Wakopa Chief, out of Eva of Bonnie Doun. Rose of Bonnie Doun is a nice square cow, bred also by Kenneth McKay Young, got by Crown Jewel, out of Flora of Bonnie Doun. Dr. Young has a fine herd of well-bred grade cattle of all ages, any animal of which he is prepared to sell at a reasonable price. There are a number of pure-bred heifers out of the cows mentioned and others, and a good opportunity is given buyers of building up their herds either with pure-bred stock or first-class grades, all very fine farm breeding and milking cattle.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

A representative of the Advocate called the other day at Mr. Greenway's stock farm, and, like all visitors to this well-arranged and up-to-date farm, he was struck with admiration of the methodical and nearly as possible perfect arrangement of everything in the way of housing and feeding the stock. Everything is kept in order, and cleanliness and tidiness prevail all through the extensive buildings. The animals are in splendid condition, and a finer lot would be hard to meet in any part of the world. Preparations are being made for the forthcoming sale which Mr. Waldo Greenway expects to be able to bring off early in November. A building is already erected for a sale room which will seat comfortably 600 people. The building is fitted with auctioneer's platform, and cattle ring, with terraced seats on either side for buyers and spectators. The sale will proceed in absolute independence of weather, so far as the comfort of men and animals is concerned.

"Pinto"



"Pinto"
Sold by
ers in
Territ
Columb

H. J.

and

for wear
conven
keep ou
warmth
hardest
wear.
skin wit
with Ma
made of
or Leath
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Wide co
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MONTE

H. Jamieson, of very nice bunch of bull, Goldie's Pet, sire of good dairy matrons, 13 in number of this butte form lot, combining The young stock a promise in their d surpass the present

In the report of at Winnipeg Industr by the Dauphin S have been credited v two-year-old class, a three-year-old, in first. The manage phin, reports that only \$2,500, inste ported.

"Pinto" Shell Cordovan



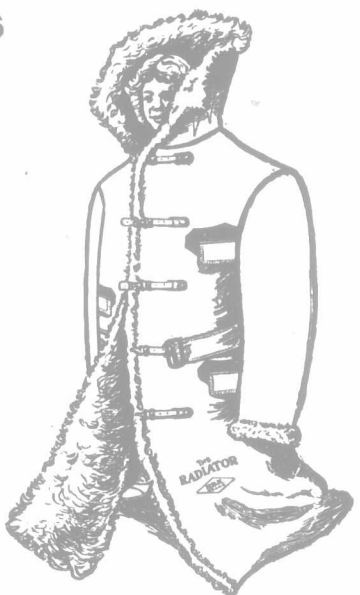
is the toughest and best leather ever tanned for mitts and gloves. It is boil and scorch proof—has no oil to draw cold or get stiff—is wind proof, tear proof, wet proof, is always soft, dry, warm. Iron-like wear—handsome appearance—economical. None genuine unless stamped

"Pinto Shell Cordovan" and with this brand. Sold by all leading dealers in Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia.



H. B. K. Duck Jackets and Coats

for wear, comfort, and convenience. Built to keep out cold and keep warmth in. Made for the hardest, roughest kind of wear. Lined with lamb-skin with the wool on and with Mackinaw Woolen—made of Duck, Corduroy or Leather. Leather jackets made reversible. Wide collars, unrippable seams, strong pockets. Every garment branded with this brand.



Sold by all leading dealers in Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia.



Hudson Bay Knitting Co.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG

GOSSIP.

The span of drivers, owned by Tice & Fortune, Lacombe, whose photos appear on another page of this issue, won first for pair drivers in the roadster and driver class at Lacombe Fair. They have a graceful appearance, combined with splendid action.

In another column may be seen the prizewinning Aberdeen-Angus bull, Prince of Benton, bred at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, by Clement Stephenson, and now owned by McGregor & Martin, Rounthwaite. This is one of the best individuals it has been our pleasure to portray for some time, and he is surely destined to improve the now famous breed in this country. In his breeding he has few peers, being sired by Albion, who was also sire of the Smithfield champion, Benton's Pride. His dam, Pride of Aberdeen, was the highest-priced female at a sale in Aug., 1902, when ninety individuals were disposed of at good figures.

Lord Cromwell 192661, the two-year-old Shorthorn bull owned by Geo. F. Root, Red Deer, is an extra thick-fleshed, low-set animal. This dark red Mysie bull, bred by Edwards, of Webster City, Iowa, promises to be one able to stand conspicuously in show-yard circles should his owner so decide. He is a blocky, straight-lined, thick-fleshed youngster with an extra good back and a grand masculine head and neck. He has nine straight Mysie crosses on his dam's side, being out of Mysie 47th, by Cromwell. He was sired by Duke of Oakland 2nd, and has considerable Cruickshank breeding on both sides, the blood of the famous Champion of England being in direct line. Many of the other famous Cruickshank bulls are also in part embodied to-day in this promising young animal. Between cows and two-year-old heifers, there are 23 females of useful Shorthorn character in this herd. Most of them are large and several of them full of quality and strong in Shorthorn character. This year's calves are an exceptionally fine lot, sired by Lord Beauford 3rd.

A fine lot of high-class grade pigs, some 80 in number, are also kept, headed by a Duroc-Jersey boar.

Mr. Root possesses a very fine, well-titled garden, which deserves special notice, as the average farmer's garden is sadly neglected.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM, MANITOULOU, MAN.

A ramble over the extensive ranch owned by Mr. J. S. Robson, Manitou, in the Pembina Valley and on the adjoining tableland, was an experience which revealed much that was interesting to a representative of the Advocate on a recent visit. Mr. Robson's cattle were contentedly browsing in luxuriant and abundant pasture, and their condition showed that their foraging was an easy task. The herd is a numerous one and is composed of very fine Shorthorns, all in perfect breeding condition. The herd is led by Challenge, a fine, lengthy, straight-lined animal, by Royal Sailor, bred by W. Watt, Salem, Ont., out of Missie (imp.). Hope 3rd, red, is a lengthy, square-built cow, bred by Mr. Robson, by Village Boy, out of Hope, also bred by Mr. Robson. Queen Victoria 2nd, red and white, also by Village Boy, out of Queen Victoria, is a well-proportioned cow of good substance and fine quality. A valuable addition to the herd is Matchless of Prairie Home, by Jubilee, out of Matchless 11th, bred by J. Watt, Salem, Ont. She was bought by the present owner at the Prairie Home sale, and has kept her condition perfectly in her new home. Isabella 4th of Thorndale, by Duke of Manitou, out of Isabella of Thorndale, is a fine roan cow of deep, square build and splendid conformation. Rosabel, out of the latter cow, by Bismarck, is a splendid heifer, giving great promise. This family is one every member of which is a fine type of the useful farm animal. To mention all Mr. Robson's herd individually would take too much space, and the buyer can do no better than go to the Thorndale Farm, where he is pretty sure to find what he wants.



Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books

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

Whaley, Royce & Co. LIMITED.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT

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

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.

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

YORKSHIRES!

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

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Manitoba.

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

BERKSHIRE PIGS AND BRONZE TURKEYS

For sale: Boars fit for service, sows ready to farrow, two-year-old sows (heavy with pig), and young pigs of both sexes. Utopia Berkshire and Poultry Farm 2 1/2 miles north of Roland.

E. J. FRITCHARD, Roland, Man.

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

HOME BARK FARM OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

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

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

Tamworth Swine and Banded Rock Fowl

For sale. Pigs from April, May or June litters, either sex; also Banded Rocks—large numbers to select from.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa.

UTOPIA BARK AND POULTRY FARM

For sale—The offspring of 10 brood sows, both sexes, farrowed August and September. Weanling, \$8 to \$5 each. A few April pigs at \$15 each. Year-old sows at \$20 to \$25 each; two-year and over, \$30 to \$50 each. One bear for immediate service. Correspond B. J. FRITCHARD, Roland, Man.

LOST On April 1st, a small bay mare, heavy in foal, branded G. P. on left shoulder. Was last seen near Saltcoats, accompanied by a two-year old stallion and a two-year-old gray gelding. \$10 reward is offered. Angus McFadyen, Langenburg P. Q.

D. FRASER & SONS EMBERSON, MAN.

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

H. W. AYERS, HONEY GROVE, WIS.

Breeder of the celebrated Brown Swiss cattle and Tamworth swine. Cattle hardy, vigorous, grand milkers and fine beefers. Correspondence solicited. Bulls and heifers for sale.

H. Jamieson, of Red Deer, owns a very nice bunch of Jerseys. His stock bull, Goldie's Pet Pogie, is a fair-sized sire of good dairy conformation. The matrons, 13 in number, are large specimens of this butter breed, a real uniform lot, combining quality with size. The young stock are a thrifty lot and promise in their day to equal if not surpass the present butter queens.

In the report of the Percheron show at Winnipeg Industrial, the horse owned by the Dauphin Syndicate should not have been credited with first prize in the two-year-old class, as he was shown as a three-year-old, in which class he was first. The manager, Mr. Bailey, Dauphin, remarks that the price paid was only \$2,700, instead of \$4,000 as reported.

Activity 21388 a blocky, clean-lined Clydesdale stallion, whose photograph appears on another page, won first and sweepstakes in the heavy draft class at Lacombe Fair. This massive, tightly-coupled sire is owned by the Lacombe Horse Stock Co., Lacombe. His breeding, like his individual quality, is of the choicest. He was sired by Lord Charming, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales, dam Evening Star (imp.). By tracing his pedigree a little further back, we come to a cross of the great Darnley (222) on both the sire and dam side.

As a three-year-old, he won first and championship at the Territorial Horse Breeders' Spring Stallion Show, held in Calgary, 1901, also first and the champion cup at Calgary Fair of the same year. Activity has established a fine record as a getter of high-class stock in the Lacombe district.

FOR SALE

AT
Qu'Appelle Valley Stock Farm,
A number of choice young

DURHAM BULLS

of splendid breeding.

"QUALITY" OUR MOTTO.

JOSEPH GLENN, - INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Onward 120463 at head of herd; sire Imp. March On 76035. For sale, 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 mos. to 3 years old; 3 choice young cows and 4 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 yrs. old. Visitors welcome. O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont. Lucan Station, G. T. R. Ilderton Station, L. H. & B.

Herefords, Herefords

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

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

HEREFORD BULLS AND FARM FOR SALE

Bulls one year old, all bred in the West. Farm 2 miles west of Brandon, consists of 800 acres—640 fenced, 300 acres in wheat and 40 in oats. New house, stable and granary. For sale at a bargain; easy terms. HUNTER SMITH, Box 274, Hereford Place, BRANDON, Man.

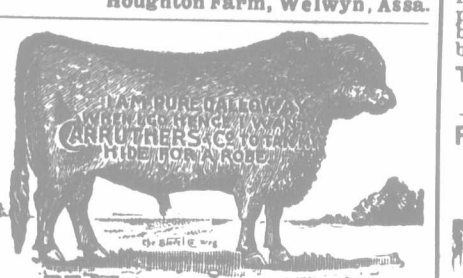
ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLED.

I have for sale on my farm 3 yearling bulls; 2 five-year-old cows, 5 three-year-old heifers, due to calve in September. These animals were all imported from noted prize-winning herds.

JOHN R. GARDEN, ELLISBORO P. O. Station—Wolseley.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS & BERKSHIRES

One deep, blocky April bull for sale. First-prize winner, Winnipeg and Mossomin. A few young pigs left. F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.



Clip Your Sheep and Ship Your Wool direct to us.

We pay the top price for consignments, whether large or small. Shipping tags and sacks furnished on application. Write for quotations.

CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man., Tanners and Dealers in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Etc.

GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO

T. M. CAMPBELL,

"HOPE FARM,"

St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

The Olive Branch Flocks and Herds.

Galloway Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Angora Goats.

200 head cattle. Special price on bulls in carload lots. 200 rams for fall trade. 100 Angora goats for sale.

E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level bull; price, \$153. Also several younger ones, well bred and individually strong.

A. F. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

FOR SALE CHEVALIER -45931-

Red bull, calved November 7th, 1902; got by Lord Stanley 25th -29247; dam Christabel -35884-. For information as to breeding, price, etc., write to

WALTER JAMES & SONS ROSSER MAN

No Yorkshires for sale at present.

Leg and Body Wash.

When it comes to stiffness and soreness of muscles, tendons, etc., nothing equals



Tuttle's Elixir

for restoring normal conditions. Apply to the body as a mild sponge bath and put on light blanket. Sponge the legs and put on light bandages.

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief. If any LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bull, Challenge = 3482—, dam Miss (142) (imp.), sire Royal Sailor = 36820—, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

STRONZA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE: Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp 2nd, one of Thos. Russell's Exeter, Ont.) best. Berks. of various ages and both sexes on hand. DAVID ALLISON, Roland.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales. For sale. Some choice young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family. Young stock sired by Cathness and President. It will pay any person wanting good show and breeding stock to see these animals.

MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man. F. A. BROWN, Mgr., Box 1.

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

I am offering my whole herd for sale. In this offering there is that grand stock bull, Clan McKay (imp.); Empress of India (imp.), and her heifer calf, about 12 months; this is a show calf in any country; also some good cows and heifers; some of them have calves at foot by Clan McKay (imp.), and served again. There is no reserve. All cheap if sold now. It will pay any one wanting good cattle to see these before buying, and get some show and good breeding stock. No reserve.

THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor, OAK LAKE, MAN.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.



COTSWOLD SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE.

FOR SALE: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of heifers and sows, all ages. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them. F. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Portage la Prairie, Man.

GLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares



SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.

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

J. E. SMITH, SMITHFIELD AVE.,

Brandon, Manitoba.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young

BULLS

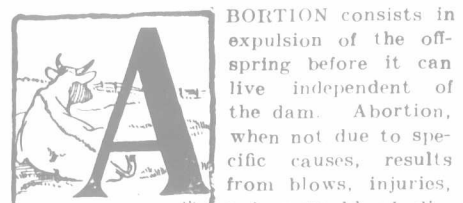
by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish Canadian (imp.).

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

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN P. O., MAN.

Macedon Station, C. P. R.

GOSSIP. ABORTION IN COWS.



ABORTION consists in expulsion of the offspring before it can live independent of the dam. Abortion, when not due to specific causes, results from blows, injuries, poisonous blood disorders, exposure to cold, sudden excitement, anger, odors from slaughter houses, or from other animals similarly affected, purgatives and improper nutrition. Smut, ergot and decomposed materials of any kind, when taken as food, often cause abortion.

Anæmia, another word for poverty of the blood, is probably the most common cause. Coarse, unwholesome food reduces the vitality of the dam, the circulation is sluggish, the blood supplied to the calf, colt, lamb or pig is deficient in quantity and poor in quality.

These conditions above are often sufficient to cause a cow to lose her calf or a mare to lose her foal, and if aided by excitement, a physic, a fall or a chill, abortion is almost sure to follow. In all animals carrying young, good nutritious food must be supplied to nourish dam and fetus. Tonics are required, and quiet, clean quarters must be provided, and grain or hay affected with smut or containing ergot must be avoided.

Anæmia, being one of the most common causes of abortion in animals, is not easily noticeable. Animals showing extreme debility of the muscular system, becoming easily exhausted upon slight exertion, are generally anæmic, and no better tonic can be applied than Dr. Hess' Stock Food. It contains the tonics and salts of iron essential for the improvement of impoverished blood.

This stock food is formulated by Dr. Hess, M. D., D. V. S., and is used by eminent veterinarians and endorsed by leading colleges. If they know of nothing better it must be good. Dr. Hess' Stock Food, the scientific compound, is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs., \$7.00; smaller quantities at a slight advance. It is fed in a small dose.

For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess' Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess has written a book on the diseases of stock and poultry. It is consulted and commended by many leading veterinarians.

Write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A., state what stock you have, what stock food you have fed, also mention this paper. For this information you will receive this valuable book, with which you will be able to treat your own domestic animals.

At the Minnesota State Fair Shorthorn Sale, Grand Archer, Junior, male champion of the show, went to T. A. Luckerson, of Rensselaer, Ia., at \$1,005, after spirited bidding. He was bred by the Hardings, of Waukegan, and now passes out of the hands of Brown, of Minneapolis.

33 cows made an aggregate of \$7,550. An average of \$229. 8 bulls made an aggregate of \$2,710. An average of \$338.75. 41 head made an aggregate of \$10,290. An average of \$251.

TRADE NOTE.

WIND POWER—The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto, have been favored by the C. P. R. with an order for twelve purification plants in connection with their system. This is an unique order, and is practically preliminary, as others will probably follow when these have been installed and tested. This company has supplied the C. P. R. in the past with many of their "Airmotor" outfits for different points along their lines. This company has also quite a few large municipal outfits in course of erection, and this work is continually increasing, taxing their output to the utmost. The gradual growth in their export trade, as well as the ever-increasing demand of the home trade, forces them to enlarge their plant continually.



The discomfort of saw-edged linen is almost equal to the drudgery of the method that causes it.

Celluloid Starch does not fray your linen because it thoroughly penetrates the fabric and produces sufficient stiffness without the wear of the rubbing required by common cooked starch.

Your grocer has it—or can get it.

Celluloid Starch

Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.

The Brantford Starch Works Limited Brantford, Canada.

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: A few choice pure-bred individuals from the well-known Strathmore and Emperor stock. All in good breeding condition. Also a few high-grade and pure-bred Tamworth boar, aged 23 months. Call or write. DR. WM. YOUNG, Manitou, Man. Two miles from station.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MAN.

GLENROSS FARM.

SHORTHORNS for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Ayrshires, Yorkshires and B. Minorcas. For sale: Stock bull, Craigielea of Auchinbraun (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, Man.

SHORTHORNS

PERCHERONS, FRENCH COACHERS.

Cattle all ages, both sexes, good quality, choice breeding stock, at prices you can afford to pay. Write for our prices, they'll interest you. D. HYSOP & SON, Landszar Stock Farm, Box 103, Killarney.

FOREST HOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of heifers 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 fellows. All at reasonable prices.

Carman, C. P. R.; Roland, C. N. R.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P. O.

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. R. LISTER, (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Middlechurch P. O. Tel. 10046.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

JOHN WISHART BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

In answering any advertisement, please refer to the number of the advertisement.

The United States Government

many years ago selected one railroad to carry the mail between the Twin Cities and Chicago. Nowadays no less than eight daily mail trains leave the Twin Cities via this line—the

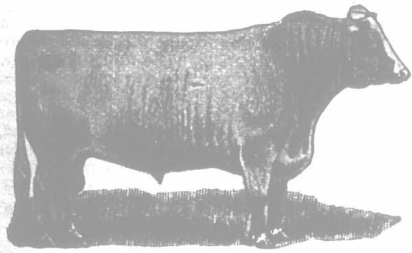
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

If you follow the lead of your letters you will enjoy a quick and comfortable journey. This is the route of the Pioneer Limited and four other daily trains to Chicago, six daily trains to Milwaukee. Daily train service to Omaha and Kansas City. A post card will bring complete information.

W. B. DIXON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.,

or JAS. S. JACKSON, Sol. F. & P. A., 45 Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYRSHIRES, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge and Moneyfuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Paul Kruger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Summerhill Master 6th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Prairie Home Count, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOMAS GREENWAY, Proprietor.
Waldo Greenway, Manager, Crystal City, Man.

THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on.

JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:—

1. **Topsman'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 Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.
3. **Nobleman (Imp.)** = 28871 =.

Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them. You will always be made welcome at

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR,
CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.

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.

GOSSIP.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SHORTHORN SALE

The dispersion sale, on Oct. 14th, of the entire herd of 80 head of high-class Shorthorns belonging to Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, on the date named, will afford an unusually favorable opportunity to secure excellent representative animals of many of the favorite Scotch-bred families. It is rarely indeed in any country that so many desirable members of the most popular tribes are found in one public offering, and it is certain that there will be keen competition on the day of sale for their possession as herd foundations, and for family foundations in many existing herds less fortunate in the character of their composition. An examination of the very complete and comprehensive catalogue, now ready for distribution, shows that there are no fewer than 17 of the famous Miss Ramsden tribe, so highly prized by Mr. Cruickshank and Mr. Duthie, and from which has come so many of the most notable numbers of the breed, including Mr. Deane Willis' Challenge Cup, Mr. Harrison's Bright Archer, and Mr. Kelly's \$6,000 Brave Archer, sire of Royal Archer, the Highland Society champion of this year. Among these is the beautiful imported red three-year-old cow, Spicy Louisa, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, and nursing a capital red bull calf by Chance Shot, of the Cruickshank "J" tribe, by Master of Arts, by Scottish Archer. She was sired by Spicy King, of the Marr Goldie tribe, and her dam by the Duthie-bred Lord Douglass, a Sittyton Lavender, and she is in calf again to the herd bull, Imp. Royal Archer, a Bruce Rosebud, by Prince of Archers, by Scottish Archer. Clemency 4th, a handsome and smoothly-turned red three-year-old imported cow, sired by Pride of All, a son of Brave Archer, will have a calf before sale by imported Bapton Chancellor, bred by Mr. Deane Willis. She is a Kinellar Clementina, a royal good one, blocky and thick-fleshed, with a grand list of sires in her pedigree. Rose (imp.), a red two-year-old heifer, due to produce before the sale to Imp. Nonpareil Archer, has for sire Kinsman, bred by Mr. Crombie, of Woodend, a son of Czarowitch, whose sire was by Prince of Fashion, one of the best sons of Scottish Archer. She is a straight, smooth, symmetrical and breedy-looking young cow. Imp. Border Lass, a charming roan two-year-old, is in calf to the Marr-bred bull, Chief Ruler (imp.), and her sire, Dynamite, was by Golden Crown, by Chivalrous, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Pride of Morning.

The Marr Stamford family, from which has come many Toronto winners, is represented by a half dozen excellent young cows and heifers, full of flesh and quality and of the proper type. As a sample of the breeding of the later sires used in building up the family as found in this herd, we may cite the pedigree of the fine red six-year-old cow, Stamford Lucy 3rd, by Canada, a Watt-bred bull that proved very prepotent as a sire. He was of the Marr Beauty tribe, and by the Cruickshank Village bull, Clan Stewart, and his dam by the grand old champion and sire of prizewinners, Barmpton Hero. The dam of Stamford Lady 3rd was by Imp. Hopeful, of the Kinellar Rosebud family, and all the sires in her pedigree are equally desirable. Of the Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster family there are three females of excellent type, Gloster Annie and her beautiful twin daughters, the dam being sired by Prince George, of the good Meadow Flower family, tracing to Meadow Flower 13th, imported by Hon. Mr. Cochrane. Prince George was sired by Gallant Lad, whose pedigree is rich in the blood of such bulls as Royal Liberator and Imp. Lord Glamis, used so successfully in the herd of Hon. John Dryden. The dam of Gloster Annie was by Red Emperor 2nd, bred by Mr. Dryden from an imported Cruickshank sire and dam, and her grandam by Mr. Dryden's Imp. Vensgarth, of the Sittyton Victoria tribe. There are two capital

(Continued on next page.)



BABY'S OWN SOAP
prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.
Best for toilet and nursery use. 035
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

CLYDESDALES

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

FOR SALE PURE-BRED CLYDE STALLION

"Admiral Sampson" (No. 2694). Also about 20 head of pure-bred Shorthorns of the best Scotch families. If you want size, call on us.
WM. IVERACH,
Station—Arrow River. Beulah P.O., Man.

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

A number of young stock constantly for sale. Three young bulls ready for service. Several spring litters of pigs.
S. BENSON, - NEPEAWA, MAN.

IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT Shire Stallions and Mares.



The property of **S. GEORGE MACANESS**, Abington Lodge, Weston Favell, Northampton, England, will be sold at auction at

"THE REPOSITORY,"
Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7th, at 1.30 p.m.

Every animal in this consignment is young, sound, of good weight and quality and good action. Several are prizewinners, and all are registered in the Shire Horse Studbook. Catalogue can be had on application. om
WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Auctioneer.

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. om

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

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

From Pole To Equator
ELGIN WATCHES
run alike



Every Elgin Watch is adjusted to all conditions of heat and cold before leaving the factory.

An illustrated history of the watch sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO. ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 967.)

representatives of the Cruickshank Village tribe, the six-year-old Village Bride 2nd, and her yearling daughter, Village Bride 6th, the latter sired by Rossland, by Lavender Lad, a Duchess of Gloster bull, by Imp. Duke of Lavender, and out of Lady Glamis 2nd, by Imp. Lord Roseberry. The dam, Village Bride 2nd, was got by Liberator, who was a son of the champion bull, Imp. Vice Consul, a Cruickshank Victoria. Liberator was out of the Kinellar-bred cow, Lydia (imp.), sired by the Nonpareil bull, Gladstone. The excellent Scotch Crimson Flower family has seven splendid representatives in the herd, prominent among which is the handsome and symmetrical red six-year-old, Crimson Jennie 2nd, by Crown Prince, bred by the Russells, of Richmond Hill, from their prizewinning Isabella tribe, which is a branch of the Miss Ramsden family. Her dam was by Imp. Hopeful, and her grandam by Imp. Julius, of the Cruickshank "J" tribe, by Barmpton. Crimson Jennie 2nd, a beautiful red yearling daughter of this cow was sired by Riverside Stamp, bred by Thos. Russell, Exeter, from his excellent Scotch-bred Bracelet family which has produced many prominent prizewinners. Crimson Jennie 3rd, the red five-year-old cow whose portrait appears in the group, is a daughter of the same cow and of the Watt-bred bull, Canada, of the Marr Beauty family. She is a cow of fine type and character, and has a capital heifer calf by Riverside Stamp. Few families of Shorthorns stand on better foundation than this grand Crimson Flower tribe, and few have the benefit of being topped in Canada by bulls of such outstanding individual merit and breeding.

Of the soundly meritorious Miss Syme family, originally imported from Scotland by the Millers, of Markham and Pickering, and from which probably more prizewinners have come than from any other in Canada, there are 15 grandly good ones, among which is Sonsie, a beautiful cow by Imp. Hospodar, the best Cruickshank Brawith Bud bull ever imported to Canada, and considered so valuable that he was purchased by a prominent Scotch breeder and taken back to that country. Her dam was by the Cruickshank bull, patriot, imported by Hon. John Dryden, and all the bulls in her pedigree were first-class in character and breeding. This cow has a beautiful daughter, Sonsie 2nd, a red yearling, a show heifer of outstanding stamp, blocky, deep-ribbed and full of the best of flesh. She is sired by Imp. Pilgrim, of the Lady Dorothy family, and is one of the plums of the sale list. Idonia Queen 2nd, a red yearling of low-set, blocky type, is by Bonnie Lad of the Bessie family, by Imp. Blue Ribbon, and her dam by Indus A. sired by Imp. Indian Chief, sire of many champions. There are many excellent daughters of several other excellent families, which the limits of space for this advertisement do not permit to mention. Some of which are of heavy make and some are also thick-fleshed and of good type. The calves are a really good lot, and are mostly sired by the Duchess of Ter bull, Darnley, by Indian Chief.

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.

BAWDEN & McDONELL
Exeter, Ont.



IMPORTERS OF
Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses
have left for the Old Country to select their annual importation of high-class horses. The consignment will arrive about September 1st. Be ready to inspect them.

FOR SALE.
Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,
2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address:
PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont.
Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Another consignment of first-class imported Clydesdale stallions just arrived from Scotland. Personally selected. All in good health and splendid condition. These horses are all from noted sires, and range in age from two to six years. Our motto: "Superior quality with sufficient size." Intending purchasers should call on or write to

WM. COLQUHOUN, MILLBROOK, ONT. MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

exceedingly well-fleshed bull and a very successful sire, to whom many of the cows are now in calf, while the balance have been bred to imported Royal Archer, the bull now in service, bred by Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick, Inverurie, and sired by Prince of Archers, one of the best breeding sons of the noted Scottish Archer. Royal Archer, who is included in the sale, will be found a very desirable bull and one that can hardly fail to prove an impressive sire, as he has first-class form and flesh, and the best breeding behind him. There are some very nice bull calves and heifer calves which will be sure to please prospective buyers, and the fine lot of Clydesdale mares, fillies and stallions to be sold at the farm on the day following the Shorthorn sale are a very attractive lot.

THE PERCHERON BATTLE AT DES MOINES.

Never before in the history of the Iowa State Fair has such a grand lot of Percheron horses been entered as in that of 1903. It is doubtful if a better Percheron show was ever made in America. In the allotment of the ribbons it was a royal battle from start to finish in all the stallion classes. It was a great honor to be at all inside the prize list, as the horses that were clear out of it this year are such as have been winners in many great shows. The opening stallion ring, four-year-olds or over, was a magnificent commencement, the twenty-seven entries being sufficient to completely fill the large show-ring of the pavilion. Prof. C. F. Curtis had his work cut right out from the start, but his tying of the ribbons was quite satisfactory to all concerned, and it was recognized that he put them just where he thought they belonged. Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, drew first blood with his magnificent gray stallion, Medoc, who was given first place after an hour or more of work, and well deserved the honors which he won. Standing next to him was the black stallion Bonneval 2nd, entered by Singmaster & Son. The third choice was Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman's Remi, whose age (nine years) was against him in such a ring as this. In the three-year-old class, with twenty-one entries, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman's Pink was 1st, De Artagnan 2nd, and Castel, owned by J. Crouch & Son, La Fayette, Ind., Stock Farm, a good young black, with size, was awarded third place. Cochran also captured first in the yearling stallion class on St. Louis, a great middled colt, with heavy quarters, good bone and action.

ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREKDER OF

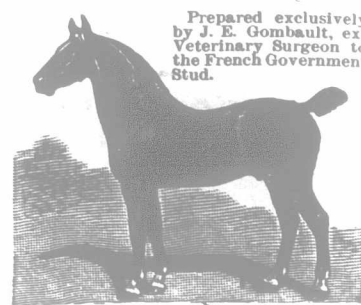
Clydesdale Hackney Horses

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.

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.



To cure a Bruise or Strain quickly, wring out a sponge in boiling hot water and hold on the affected part, keeping the sponge hot by repeating the operation, for from 15 to 30 minutes. Rub dry and apply

ABSORBINE,

rubbing it in well. Use the hot water steaming process once a day and apply the Absorbine from three to four times a day. One or two days usually cures fresh cases. Absorbine is unequalled in removing bunches caused by a bruise or strain from animal or mankind. Vet. size, \$2 per bottle; for mankind, \$1 per bottle; delivered or furnished by regular dealers. Write for pamphlets. Manufactured by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.** Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Agts. for Canada.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavin, Ringbone, 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 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

CLYDESDALE MARES

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

NELSON WAGG.

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

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. **W. HALL,** Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

AMONGS

US

CEYLON N. of Japans. cioussness s only. 40c substitutes.

ALEX J. JAMESVILLE, V.

Have a few choice New importations. Buying orders e

CLYDESDALE COACH

Mr. Dalgety has consignment of Clydesdale stallions, winners. These horses are imported from Toronto and require a first-class miss seeing these hor

DAL

BEL STALLIONS

IMPORTED LASH THOROUGHLY

The up-to-date draft weight, dark colors, shaggy hair on legs, immense size. Not a shaggy lump of your stable. Honest v Write, or, better, come

BARON DE CHAM DANVILLE.

INTERNATIONAL

J. B. HO



68 head imported My next importation will arrive and sells them at bread-winning prices. You can fool a time. Be sure and see my stallions. You will be pleased to see all my

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Send for copies of "Zen The Great Coal Tar C

AMONGST THE WORLD'S GOOD THINGS TO DRINK

"SALADA"

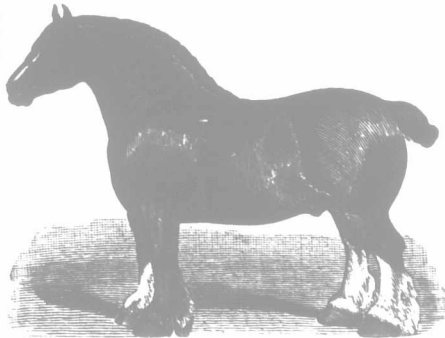
CEYLON NATURAL LEAF GREEN TEA. The rival of Japans. Its purity, flavor and all-round deliciousness stand unrivalled. Sealed lead packets only. 40c. per lb. By all grocers. Beware of substitutes.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

Have a few choice STALLIONS left that they offer at a special bargain. New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds will arrive in August. Buying orders executed on commission.

CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE

COACH STALLIONS



Mr. Dalgety has just landed with a large consignment of Clydesdale and Yorkshire Coach Stallions, including several prizewinners. These horses will all be on exhibition at Toronto and London shows. Parties requiring a first-class stallion should not miss seeing these horses.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO, and DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

BARON DE CHAMPOUIS, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

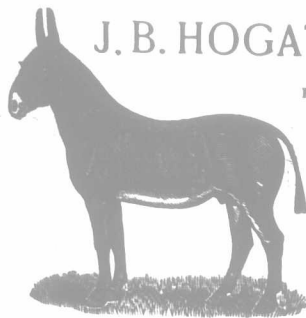


INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks. My next importation will arrive about Sept. 1st—60 stallions and 20 jacks. Hogate buys bread-winners, and sells them at bread-winning prices. Hogate doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones.

H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

BRIGHTER LITERATURE.

The Canadian Magazine for September contains much bright reading, and in it Canadian writers shine. Jane Jones does well in her article, "A Sofa's Reminiscences," breaking away from the ordinary style of storytelling. Harold Sands also invests his two historical incidents with new flavor, as does J. Gordon Smith in his more pretentious article describing "The Romance of Sealing." Aside from the particular merits of style and brightness, the chief article of the issue is "Preferential Trade in Its Relation to Canada and the Empire," by Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, who writes almost as well as he speaks. Among the short stories Duncan Campbell Scott's "The Winning of Marie-Louise," easily stands first. Mr. Scott pays the French-Canadian a high compliment in this tale. Jean Blewett's "On the Ponoka Reserve" exhibits a somewhat unusual vein, but is a delightful story.

GOSSIP.

At the annual auction sale of Lincoln rams at Lincoln, England, August 14th, 36 rams sold for an average of £24 15s. The highest price, 68 guineas (\$350), was paid for a shearing ram from the flock of Mr. Tom Casswell, Pointon, purchased by the Messrs. Wright & Son, of Nocton Heath.

ROYAL DUBLIN WINNERS.

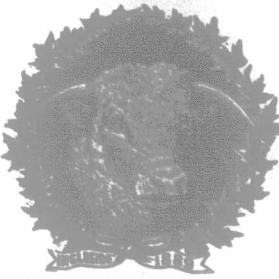
At the recent Royal Dublin Horse Show about twenty less Thoroughbreds than last year were shown. Many former winners were in competition, as well as several fine horses recently withdrawn from the turf. A former champion, Royal Mask, a chestnut, thirteen years old, owned by Mr. Edward Mitchell, Enniskillen, secured the premier honor, last year's winner, Red Prince II., coming second. These sires are of fine hunter type. Sir Patrick, another former winner, came third. The mares are also a good class, and included a number of animals which have either distinguished themselves on the turf or have produced race winners. In this category was Erin, who often carried the late Captain Macchell's colors to victory. But she was considered inferior to another candidate from the same stock in Carnage. The second prize went to Lady Lisle, a short-legged, roomy mare. Grey Pullet, winner of the champion cup at Cork, and first at Thurles, was an easy first in the aged class for brood mares calculated to get hunters. The outstanding feature of the show is the display of hunter stock. Close upon 1,000 animals were catalogued, an increase of nearly 100 compared with last year. During the war in South Africa, the demands in the way of horses were such that the exhibits at Ball's Bridge showed a shrinkage, but since the cessation of hostilities there has been an upward tendency, which is this year so pronounced as to constitute a record for the section. One or two of the classes contained from 150 to 200 entries. It is not often that prizes for hunters are taken across the Channel, but to-day Sir H. F. de Trafford, Bart., Market Harborough, who was successful last year, further improved his position by carrying off the premier award among the weight carriers, as well as among the medium and light weights.



Cure Them All

You can cure all these diseases and blemishes easily, thoroughly and inexpensively. You can also cure Curb, Splint, Sweeney and soften enlargements of every description. If you have any such cases to treat, write us. We will send you two big booklets giving you all the information you need. No matter how old the case or what has failed, we will guarantee a cure by the methods the books tell of—methods now employed by over 140,000 farmers and stockmen. Write today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.



INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head.

Calves to 6-year olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 = by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. E.

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand. Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.

Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elers Sta., G. T. E., G. T. E.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



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

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



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

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Home of the oldest herd of

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

in Canada.

SHROPSHIRE FLOCK founded 1871.

Carload of yearling rams of choice quality, ready for inspection. Call or write

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklyn, Ont

What M. H. Cochrane Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"I have used Zenoleum as a cattle wash, sheep dip and for the prevention of calf cholera according to directions, and have found it very satisfactory."

M. H. COCHRANE, Hillshurst, Quebec.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

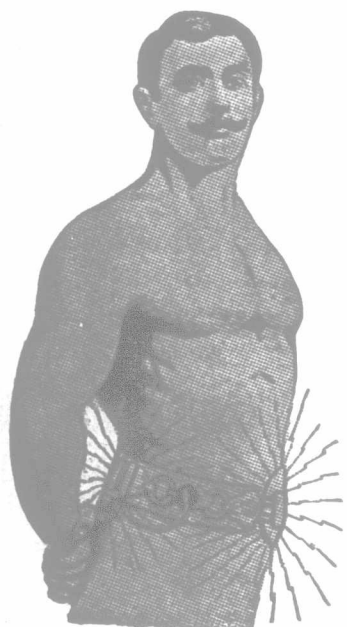
MEN! LOOK HERE

Do You Suffer From

LOST STRENGTH

Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Strength? They are quickly and forever cured by the Grand Product of Nature, DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT with

FREE ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN.



Do you want to feel as vigorous as you were before you wasted your strength? To enjoy life again? To get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you go to bed? To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains? No indigestion or constipation? To know that your manly strength is not slipping away? To once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks, and be confident

that what other men can do is not impossible to you? In short, do you want to be a man among men? I can make you all this because I have done it to others.

Thousands Will Tell You the Same.

Your Electric Belt proved a complete success in my case. I would not part with it for double what it cost. It has been a pleasure to me to recommend your Belt to many inquirers, both by letter and those calling on me personally. **JAS. CAIRNS, Chesley, Ont.**

I cannot speak too highly of your Belt; in fact, it speaks for itself. Every one that I know tells me how I have improved. I must say that I have gained about ten pounds. **E. ELDRIDGE, 111 Niagara Street, Toronto.**

I write these few lines to tell you that I am all right now. I feel like a young boy. I am glad I got this Belt from you. **SAM SMITH, Woodstock, Ont.**

I could hardly eat or sleep or ride in a car, as I was suffering from a severe pain in the back, and had sometimes to rise several times in the night. I had doctored for it and taken lots of medicine, but received no benefit. After I had worn your belt for a month I was in good shape and free from pain or ache, and I have gained 30 pounds in weight. Yours very truly, **W. H. LEE, Aurora, Ont.**

If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, I will guarantee to cure you with my New Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

I TAKE ALL CHANCES.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary 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. Positively the only Electric Belt sold which has a practical physician in attendance.

FREE BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells of facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. If possible call and let me show you how my Belt cures. I will talk over your case with you. **CONSULTATION FREE.** If you can't call send for my Book. I mail it to you closely sealed free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.

Present of **Shorthorns:** Our stock bull, **Heir-at-law** = 31563 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows, Shropshires, all ages and sex. **BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.**

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

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missle bull Marengo = 31055 =. **om J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.**

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.**

JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKSDALE, ONT. **om BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.** Stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28850 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs. **om A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.**

HAWTHORN HERD Of Deep Milking Shorthorns. FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones. **om WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.**

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT., CAN., Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE. Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th. **om**

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young **SHORTHORN BULLS**, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 **YOUNG BULLS**, of purest Scotch breeding. 10 **YEARLING** and 8 **TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.**

Pickering Station, G. T. R. **om** Claremont Station, C. P. R.

GOSSIP.

TESTS ACCEPTED FOR RECORD BY THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

Seven-day Butter Tests. Adelphe Melia Ann 163524: Butter, 15 lbs. 15½ ozs.; milk, 277 lbs. Test made from April 27 to May 3, 1903; age, 3 years 4 months; weight, 930 lbs. Fed 5 lbs. wheat bran, 2 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 2 lbs. ground oats and corn, and 2 quarts potatoes daily. Property of F. B. Keeney, Belvidere, N. Y.

Annie of Seekonk 159124: Butter, 19 lbs. 7 ozs.; milk, 259 lbs. 1 oz. Test made from July 29 to August 4, 1903; age, 6 years 1 month; weight, 940 lbs. Fed 70 lbs. ground corn and oats, 28 lbs. cotton-seed meal and 42 lbs. wheat bran; alfalfa hay ad lib., clover pasture. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Gail Rivers 135684: Butter, 18 lbs. 11 ozs.; milk, 286 lbs. 2 ozs. Test made from July 9 to 15, 1903; age, 6 years 2 months; weight, 980 lbs. Fed 56 lbs. ground corn and oats, 28 lbs. cotton-seed meal and 42 lbs. wheat bran; clover pasture. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Imp. Agenoria's Lass 150265: Butter, 20 lbs. 10 ozs.; milk, 276 lbs. 1 oz. Test made from June 23 to 29, 1903; age, 7 years 4 months; actual weight, 850 lbs. Fed 28 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 48 lbs. bran and 48 lbs. ground corn and oats; alfalfa hay and pea vines ad lib. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Imp. Gipsy 150262: Butter, 16 lbs. 7 ozs.; milk, 248 lbs. 3 ozs. Test made from July 8 to 14, 1903; age, 9 years; weight, 740 lbs. Fed 14 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 56 lbs. ground corn and oats and 42 lbs. wheat bran; pea vines, hay. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Imp. Lincoln 144517: Butter, 15 lbs. 2 ozs.; milk, 213 lbs. 5 ozs. Test made from July 11 to 17, 1903; age, 6 years 8 months; weight, 680 lbs. Fed 56 lbs. ground corn and oats, 42 lbs. wheat bran and 28 lbs. cotton-seed meal; clover pasture. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Massena of Orchard Farm 166190: Butter, 15 lbs. 14 ozs.; milk, 219 lbs. 4 ozs. Test made from June 12 to 18, 1903; age, 7 years; weight, 910 lbs. Fed 28 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 42 lbs. ground corn and oats and 42 lbs. wheat bran; hay ad lib., orchard pasture. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

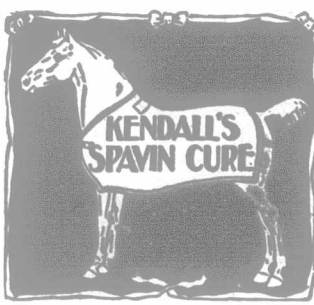
Josie of Eau Claire 128006: Butter, 22 lbs. 9 ozs.; milk, 319 lbs. 2 ozs. Test made from July 29 to August 4, 1903; age, 6 years 9 months; weight, 840 lbs. Fed 70 lbs. ground corn and oats, 42 lbs. cotton-seed meal and 56 lbs. wheat bran; alfalfa hay, clover pasture. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Melrose Lass 105925: Butter, 21 lbs. 11½ ozs.; milk, 304 lbs. Test made from June 25 to July 1, 1903; age, 8 years 6 months; weight, 850 lbs. Fed 56 quarts wheat bran, 42 quarts cotton-seed meal, 28 quarts ground oats, 28 quarts corn meal, and 21 gallons cotton-seed hulls; 7 bundles partially ripe, unthreshed oats, short Bermuda grass pasture. Property of J. W. Persohn, McKinney, Texas.

Miss Cisneros 131026: Butter, 20 lbs. 3 ozs.; milk, 264 lbs. 5 ozs. Test made from June 23 to 29, 1903; age, 8 years 2 mos.; actual weight, 750 lbs. Fed 36 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 42 lbs. bran and 42 lbs. ground corn and oats; alfalfa hay and pea vines ad lib. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Oscar's Beauty 144463: Butter, 16 lbs.; milk, 270 lbs. 11 ozs. Test made from June 20 to 26, 1903; age, 4 years 1 month; weight, 850 lbs. Fed no grain, good mixed pasture only. Property of William Bear, Zionsville, Ind.

Rowena Inez 137675: Butter, 17 lbs. 1 oz.; milk, 224 lbs. 6 ozs. Test made from July 13 to 19, 1903; age, 6 years 7 months; estimated weight, 780 lbs. Fed 56 lbs. ground corn and oats, 28 lbs. cotton-seed meal and 42 lbs. wheat bran. (Continued on next page.)



HAS NO EQUAL For Spavins, Ringbone Splints, Curbs, and all forms of Lameness, bruises or bony enlargements.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and have found it an infallible remedy. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt I am now having trouble with. Yours truly, L. L. JALVIK, Dayton, Texas. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price \$1.00 per box for 35. Ask your druggist for **KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**; also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address **Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM ESTABLISHED 1851.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale. **A. W. SMITH, AILSA CRAIG STA., G.T.R., MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT. 3½ miles.**

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramedens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902. **J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.**

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

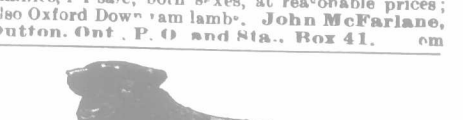


Seven Imported Bulls for Sale. **JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove Ont., W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.**

FOUR BULLS (red). Ury and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, om **ROBERT BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.**

SHORTHORNS. Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd, om **JAN A. CREER, Shakespear, Ont.**

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lamb. **John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont. P. O. and Sta., Box 41. om**



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot. **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. om C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

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

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

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Bred for utility. More fat show champions produced than in any other herd. Some choice heifers to spare. Come and see them, or write. **Farm joins Exeter, on G. T. R. om**

SHAW TUBULAR FARM SEPAR

Just one Tubular others are of the bowl type. Pleated old style, bucket only one of the style. Others have imitate, but the Tubular patents. **Improved T** come to us; if you old style bucket others. Write for **The Sharples Chicago, Ill.**

SHORTHORN CAT

head of herd. Present heifers from imported choice lot of young rams. **JAMES TOLSON, Ont. Farm 3½ miles**

LORNE S SHORTHORN and STAN

We now offer Wildbrino colt in Ontario. Young stock **A.**

R. & S. Sylvan P. O. Importers SHORTHORN

Have 13 IMPOR 20 HEIFER Safe in calf to Home-bred herd complete. **Clementina, Cruickshank, Mary, A. M. Gordon's**

T. DOUGLAS STRATHROY BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN

88 Shorthorns to select Diamond Jubilee = 37254 =. Young bull all times. Also one (in mares).

ROSEVALE Herd comprises Aug Flowers, Minas, Strawberries, both sexes, the get of Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Conqueror. **W. J. Shean & Co., O**

OAK LANE SHORTHORNS

Imported and Canadian. Open to take orders. Write for prices. **SATI**

GOODFELLOW BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN

Pennabank Stock Farm. Rodyard-bred ram, area ewes, shearings, by Mans Shorthorns of choice breeding also for sale. **HUGH O**

I GUARANTEE A BARREN K

postpaid, to make any cow or refund money. No trouble twice a day. **L. F. Solleck, Druggist**

A SNAP IN THREE THE YOUNG COWS, BULL, NOT AKIN TO COWS OR THE FOUR. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. W. W. EVERITT, DUNELM, ENGLAND. Box 552. om

CANADA'S JERSEY 127 SELECTED

We have now for sale bred bulls, out of noted cows, and by such sires imp. Also cows and heifers see our exhibit at the within 2 miles of station **om B. H. BULL & S**

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM SEPARATOR



Just one Tubular, all the others are of the "bucket bowl" type. Plenty of the old style, bucket bowls, but only one of the Tubular style. Others have tried to imitate, but they can't get around the Tubular patents. If you want the Improved Tubular Separator come to us; if you are satisfied with the old style bucket bowl, go to any of the others. Write for catalogue No. 193.

The Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and Oxford Down sheep Imp Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. **JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton Ont.** Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station, Ont.

LORNE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD - BREDS.

We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address: **A. McKillop & Sons,** West Lorne, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON
Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.

Importers and breeders of **SHORTHORNS**

Have for sale: **13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice).** Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count. Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovelva, Shethin Rosemary, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

Breeders of **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp) Diamond Jubilee - 28861 - and Double Gold - 37854 - Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.
Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Pennahank Stock Farm. Our 1903 crop of Ruyard-bred ram, are now offered, together with ewes, shearings, by Mansell, Cooper and Knox rams. Shorthorns of choice breeding and good individuality also for sale. **HUGH PUGH, Whitevale, Ont.**

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS. Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.

127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127 We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, Imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

B. H. BELL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

GOSSIP.

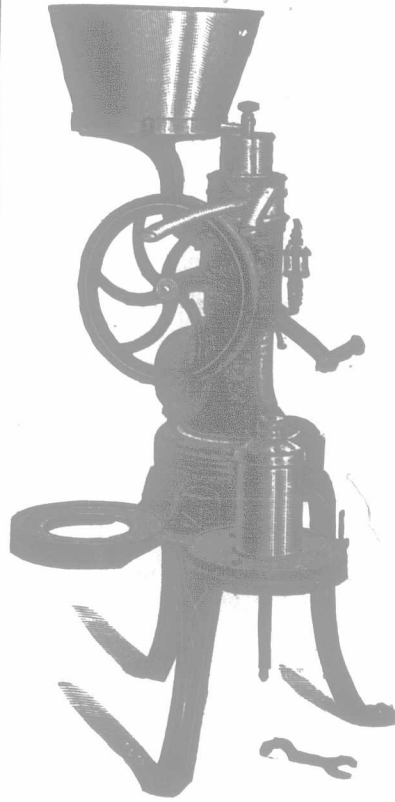
(Continued from page 970.)

wheat bran; clover pasture. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y. Melrose Lass 105925: Ten days-Butter, 30 lbs. 7 1/2 ozs.; milk, 425 lbs. Test made from June 22 to July 1, 1903; age, 8 years 6 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs. Fed 80 quarts wheat bran, 60 quarts cotton-seed meal, 40 quarts ground oats, 40 quarts corn meal and 30 gallons cotton-seed hulls; 10 bundles partially ripe, unthreshed oats, short Bermuda grass pasture. Property of J. W. Persohn, McKinney, Texas.

Last week Mr. Alexander Galbraith, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Horse Association, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery twenty Clydesdale stallions for exportation to the States. The horses purchased by Mr. Galbraith include Baron Robgill (second-prize winner at the Edinburgh "Highland"), Woodend Gartly (champion of the Stirling Show), Rosario (a prominent winner at the Aberdeen shows), and Proud Prince (the Newton-Stewart premium horse of this year). The others in the lot are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Prince Shapely, etc. The whole lot are of a very superior order of merit. (Dive Stock Journal.)

W. D. Flatt, Trout Creek Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont.: "I have recently sold two of the imported bulls which arrived at the farm from Quebec about ten days ago. The first one sold was to Mr. W. H. Easterbrook, of Freeman, Ont., named Midshipman, roan, bred by John Wilson Scotland; calved, 7th December, 1901; belonging to the Meadow Queen family. He has for his sire the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Prince of Sanquhar. This bull has won many prizes in Britain, and is a strictly good individual. His grandsire, Prince of Fashion, was bred by Wm. Duthie, sire Scottish Archer, dam Primrose 3rd, by Norseman, both bred by A. Cruickshank, while his great-grandsire, Sovereign, was of the Cruickshank Secret family. Midshipman is only in very moderate condition, having run out on grass this spring in Scotland, but he is very straight in his lines, with good depth of rib, full in his quarters, and a very captivating head and horn. Mr. Easterbrook is gradually getting a first-class herd of Shorthorns together. The second sold was to Mr. W. R. Elliott, of Guelph, Ont., Lucerne, a roan bull calved March 19th, 1902, bred by the late George Shepherd, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He belongs to the Lustre family, and it is safe to say that there are few heavier-fleshed families of cattle in Scotland than they. His sire, Cyprus, was sold at Mr. Shepherd's sale last year at nine years old for \$625. He is a Cruickshank Crocus. The first six bulls in his pedigree were bred by A. Cruickshank, and are as follows: William of Orange, Gondalier, Cumberland, Grand Fizier, Scotland's Pride and Lancaster Royal. Individually, Lucerne is what would be termed a superior bull. He has remarkable scale, a well-sprung rib, and very deep, very smoothly finished at tail-head, and well filled in quarter, very thick natural flesh, and also very low-set. He looks like making a very valuable sire, and Mr. Elliott is to be congratulated and also commended, as he, like Mr. Easterbrook, is again building up a herd of Shorthorns, and well knows the value of a good bull. Among other sales I might also report to Messrs. Woods Bros., Omaha, Neb., six young bulls and seven heifers and cows. To A. Pringle, of Eskridge, Kansas, a young bull bred by ourselves, named Lord Amaranth. This is a very promising young bull, and will doubtless do well for the purchaser. To W. R. Selleck, Huntington Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., a young bull named White Speck, bred by ourselves, got by the Pan-American champion bull, Speculator. To Mr. J. H. Epps, Jonesboro, Tenn., a young bull bred by ourselves and got by Spicy Marquis. The young imported bulls are doing well, and intending purchasers should have a look at them."

ARE YOU THINKING OF SELECTING A CREAM SEPARATOR THIS YEAR FROM ANY OF THE FAIR EXHIBITS?



If so, will you do it by guess, or will you use the same good common sense that serves you so well when you buy anything else? Will you buy a machine with no other recommendation than that of a salesman, who slaps you on the back, tells you "fairy stories" of how many machines he has sold in the past and that you must buy his Separator to be "in the swim," or will you look into the separator proposition a little and endeavor to select a good machine, instead of buying a good big lot of talk and an inferior separator? Now, if you intend to select a real good separator, just look at the NATIONAL, then look at all the other machines, then look at the NATIONAL again, then buy it. We know that you WILL BUY IT when you see it, because your good judgment won't let you do anything else. It is the simplest machine in the world, and is unexcelled by any. It is safe and durable and easily washed and the handsomest machine on the Canadian market to-day.

MADE IN THREE SIZES:
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 — 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Write to the following general agents for our booklet, "Will It Pay":
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.
The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
Mr. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba and N.-W. T.
Mr. H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to

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

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

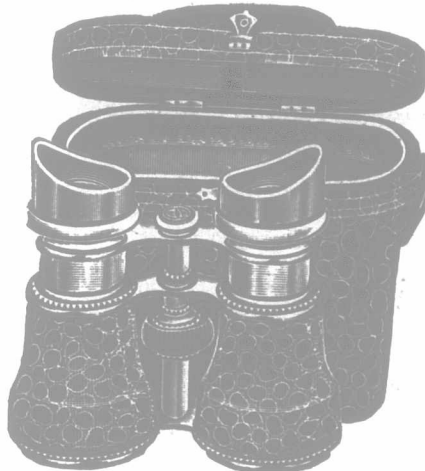
Herd Numbers 150 Head. Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. **om Cargill, Ontario, Canada.**

Regular \$15.00 Field Glasses for only \$3.95.



POWERFUL ACHROMATIC LENSES.

We have just been notified by one of the largest manufacturers of field glasses in France that our special shipment of 12 dozen glasses will arrive in Toronto on October 10th. These are regular \$15 Genuine Achromatic High-grade "Hunters' Favorite" Pocket Field Glasses of remarkable power, and the reason we are able to sell them so cheap is because we buy (we have sold over 1,000) pairs of glasses since April 1st) for spot cash direct from the manufacturer, in large quantities, and thus save the jobbers', wholesalers' and retailers' profits. The finish throughout is extra fine, the crossbars and draw-tubes being heavily nickel-plated, and the trimmings in both gilt and nickel. The tubes are covered with the best grade of green alligator leather, and are fitted with 6 genuine achromatic lenses of high magnifying power and great clearness. Each pair of glasses is enclosed in a beautiful satin-lined, alligator leather case, and in the lid, protected by a satin pad, is a highly-polished mirror, which can be used for heliograph signals and other purposes. As you will notice in our illustration, these glasses are shaped to fit close to the eyes, a feature which adds wonderfully to the clearness of the view. We are so confident that any person who had an opportunity of examining these glasses would realize at once what a bargain they are, that we are willing to send a pair by express for free inspection to any address in Canada. You pay not one cent till you see them. Simply write us that you would like to examine a pair, and we will at once ship them to your nearest Express Office. When they arrive, call and test them thoroughly, and then if satisfied that they are all we claim them to be, and a real bargain at our price, pay the Express \$3.95 and express charges. If you are a farmer, ranchman, fisherman, prospector, sailor, or are in any position where you require a powerful instrument, you will find our Glasses worth many times this price. Read what some of our customers say: Geo. A. Allan, Crofton, B. C., writes: "I am highly pleased with the glasses. I could have sold them readily if I so wished, but I find them invaluable, they are such a powerful glass." W. E. Bartlett, Strathcona, N.-W. T., writes: "I am well satisfied with the glasses. They are far superior to a pair I paid \$8.00 for." If you do not live near an Express Office, or wish to save express charges, send \$3.95 cash with order, and 25 cents to pay postage, and we will forward the glasses by mail, postpaid. We guarantee safe delivery and perfect satisfaction and will refund your money if asked for. Do not delay, but order at once, as we expect to have every pair spoken for by the time they arrive, Oct. 10th. Address, very plainly, **Johnston & Co., Dept. 3341, Toronto.**

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

Many Helpless With Paralysis,

Who Could Now be Well Had They but Known of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

We do not claim that every one who is paralyzed can be cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for many are beyond the reach of any medical treatment, and must finish their days in helplessness and suffering.

It is rather to those who are only partially paralyzed and to those who are slowly but surely developing the symptoms which indicate the approach of such ailments that we would suggest the advisability of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great food cure for diseases of the nerves.

When you find yourself lying awake at nights, suffer from indigestion and headache, feel drowsy after meals and losing energy, ambition and courage, it is time to pay attention to the nerves. You may find yourself irritable at times, worried over little things, unable to concentrate the mind, forgetful and absent-minded, disheartened and discouraged. Better give some attention to the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not ease by inducing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep. It does not deaden the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature and supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effects thorough and lasting cure, and is bound to benefit all who use it.

Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently uses this great food cure is sure to find it of inestimable value as a nerve restorative and blood builder.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new, firm flesh and muscular tissue are being added to the body. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

HOLSTEIN BULLS
For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inks, Netherlands, Royal Argie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,** Warkworth, Ont.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.
Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale. **SIDNEY MACKLIN,** Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R. Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,** "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchinbrain, 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, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal. Ont.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
B. P. ROOK FOWL and **20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES** FOR SALE.
J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.
Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prizewinners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchinbrain (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, Ont.

A CARLOAD of young Dorset ewes, a few good Chester White hogs, and an eight-months old Shorthorn bull for sale reasonable. **R. H. HARDING,** Thorndale, Ont.

GOSSIP.

At the annual auction sale of Shropshire sheep from the flock of Mr. Alfred Tanner, held at Shrawardine, England, 37 yearling rams, 30 yearling ewes and 10 stock ewes were sold, the rams making an average of £16 17s. 9d., and the ewes £3 8s. The highest price for a stock ram was 100 guineas (\$525), at which figures two were sold, the first to Sir P. A. Muntz, and the second, a shearling, to Mr. E. J. Frank.

At the annual letting and sale of Hampshire Down rams from the flock of Mr. Dibben, Bishopslane, England, last month, eight ram lambs were hired for the season for an average of £26 8s., one being taken at the great rental of 100 guineas (\$525). At the annual letting of ram lambs from the flock of Mr. James Flower, nine lambs were let for the season at an average of £59.3 (\$295), two being hired at 135 guineas (\$708) each.

Official records of 22 Holstein-Friesian cows, from July 31st to Sept. 2nd, 1903, were made and approved under the careful supervision of U. S. agricultural experiment stations. The representatives of the stations weigh the milk and ascertain the amount of fat it contains, and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry determines the equivalent butter on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat to the pound. The list was headed by Winana Beets DeKol 44887, at 6 years 2 months 4 days, commencing 7 days after calving; Milk 509.6 lbs., fat 16.566 lbs., equivalent butter 19 lbs. 5.2 oz. Owner, Henry Stevens & Son, Lacona, N. Y.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association have again secured the services of Mr. James Snell, of Clinton, Ont., who left for the range country of the U. S. on September 1st to dispose of registered rams for the members of the Association. Last year they placed two carloads, principally in Wyoming, and one carload in the Northwest Territory, and hope to do better than that this year. The secretary of the Association, Mr. A. J. Temple, reports business very good at this season of the year, and informs us that he is about to give into the hands of the printer the copy for Volume 4 of the Leicester Record, which will be issued some time during October.

Mr. T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ontario, who has been in Scotland, has purchased from Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigtown, two well-bred Clydesdale stallions, both four years old, which sailed last month from Liverpool per the Nomadic. One of them, Royal Cumbrian (11164), bred by Mr. Kerr, is by his own noted stallion, Royal Champion (8956), a sire that leaves his mark in every show-yard in the North of England, besides being the sire of winners, both at the Royal and Highland Society's shows. Royal Champion is by the celebrated breeding stallion, Lord Lothian (5998), by Top Gallant (1850), by Darnley (222). Royal Cumbrian's dam, Darling of Redhall (12523), is an excellent breeder, being the dam of several stallions, one of which is now in Australia. All her produce have been more or less prizewinners. She is by the good breeding horse, Gartsherrie (2800), by Darnley (222). It will thus be seen that his breeding is of the best. Foals by him have already been prizewinners at several of the shows in Cumberland this year. The other horse, Lord Howatson (11406), bred in Dumfriesshire, is also extra well bred, being by Monrave Florist (10240). A son of the three-thousand-guinea horse, Prince of Albion (6178), by Prince of Wales (673). His dam, Violet (14252), which in the hands of the late Mr. Patterson, of Robgill, won so many prizes as a yearling and two-year-old, is by the noted Mains of Airds (10379), by Prince of Wales (673), out of the great mare, Pandora, by Darnley (222). Considering the breeding of these two stallions, and the fact that they are both first-class sires, these horses, says the Scottish Farmer, should do well for Mr. Berry in Canada.

In summer the continuous coil takes up the slack

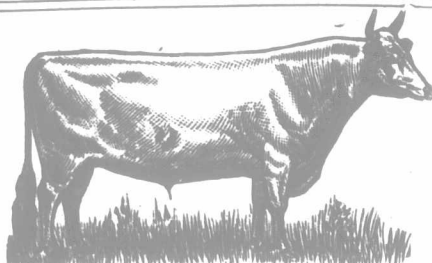
In the winter season pays it back

Page Woven Wire Fence
All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence. Page spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sagging in summer, no straining or breaking in winter, and if it slackens it stays slackened; if it tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its own tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P. Q., and St. John, N. B.

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE,
PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.



We hold the world's public sale record for

Yorkshires

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes.

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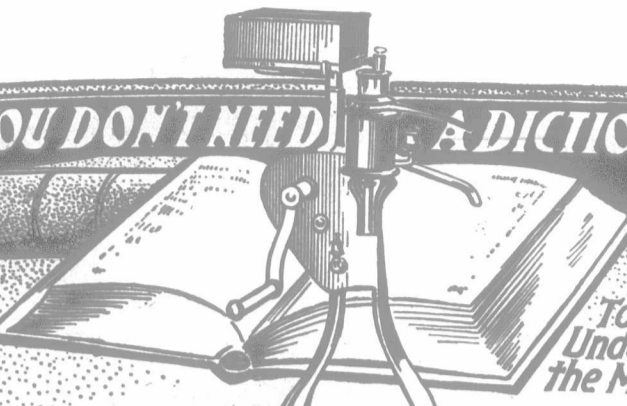
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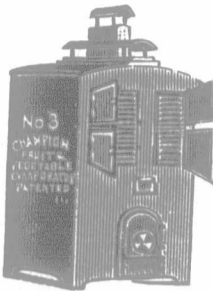
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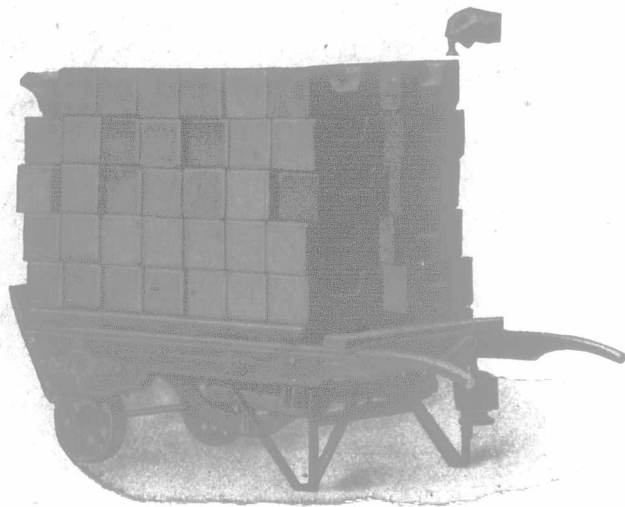
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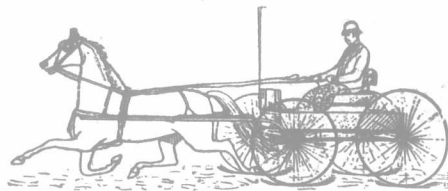
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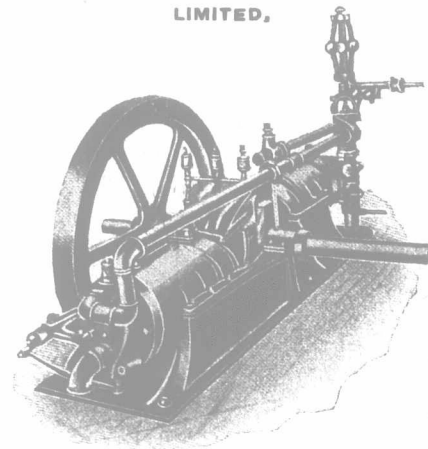
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